HEALTH

CANDY-EATING.

e articles of food which go to make the ordinary diet of mankind are of classes—those which go to form ramework of the body, the bone and cle, and those which supply the fuel which the machine is run. These roughly speaking, the meats and weets. There is still another class, ed to the sweets, namely, the fats, hese need not be considered here. constitute a very useful ingredi- in the diet, and are seldom taken xcess, except perhaps by persons are themselves too fat; but by the rity of mankind they are taken in small rather than in too great nt. It is in regard to the eating ndy that a word of caution is nec- y.

e lived only on meat, eggs, and the tarchy vegetables, such as peas, spinach and cabbage, the addi- of candy and sweets would be most endable. The body must have in some form in order to enable do its work. But it should be re- ered that sugar is the coal of the machine, and every engineer s that too much coal will impair ficiency of his boiler. If the en- s working to its utmost capacity he drafts are all open, almost any t of fuel will be consumed, and ive out energy; but if only a little is required, and if the damper is the addition of coal beyond the l requirement is not only of no , but is an evil.

the same with the human mech- An active boy or man engaged d work can take an almost un- amount of sweets and starchy so long as he does not restrict the t of proteid food (meats and leg- is vegetables), not only without but with benefit. But women en engaged in sedentary pursuits t much candy at their peril. is no doubt that too much of ten. It is taken at the end of a composed largely of potatoes, read, and other starchy foods the digestive juices turn into or nibbled between meals, and way altogether too much is or the needs of the body. The s a clogged liver, resulting in ness, and gall-stones, in gouty ns, and even in diabetes; diges- impaired, and the nitrogenous s are not assimilated, so that s not repaired. uld be remembered that the de- composed almost entirely of which is transformed in the to sugar, and that those who them, under the mistaken notion it is harmful, cannot eat candy without serious risk.

RHEUMATISM.

rly all painful affections of the or joints were grouped toge- the title, rheumatism; but after the other has been found distinct disease, until, in scien- ology although not yet popu- terest rheumatism is coming to ted to a rheumatism of the rheumatic fever. This disease certain nature, although it is believed to be of bacterial ori- the bacterium is what has determined. Some investiga- k they are carried by the blood ected joints; others believe that continue to the tonsils, and joint inflammation is caused ence of the poisons elabora- these bacteria and transported ood stream. seems to bear some rela- as it occurs most fre- n the winter and early spring, ure to damp cold seems at the predisposed to precipitate. Men suffer more often than probably in some degree be- y are more exposed to the in- of the weather. One attack predispose to another and not mmonly, as happens in ty- and most infectious maladies. ase usually begins with pain n one of the joints, follow- in the head or sore throat. the joint swells, becomes grows agonizing. Af- few weeks in one or more inflammatory symptoms often to another joint may back and forth of the body, the interminably. The covering the heart rheumatism is, for the doctors. The be handled as lit- massage, or friction, may greatly The joint should be and protected by a pressure of the everything else that 's Companion.

K FOR LONG LIFE.

opinion of Professor Metch- eminent Russian scientist, age of man should be years instead of forty, allotted span of life, instead and ten, should ne that age, or physical is a disease, a result of forms of bacteria. of discovering the secret life, therefore, lay in find- germs to combat and of murderous tendency. which causes milk to turn most efficient. among Europeans for are the Bulgarian moun- are also noted for their consuming great quantities of Might there not be an influ- between these things of the ferment which is the milk in Bulgaria differs ordinary microbe of sour milk as it is larger and more Professor Metchnikoff takes self he keeps a large bowl s laboratory—and with him many other hard-headed sts and physicians through-

MONTREAL CAPITAL.

ave Quebec Metropolis Seat of Government.

al despatch says: A move- een started by a number of s of the Provincial Parlia- ve the Parliament buildings rom Quebec to Montreal. e members claim they have hope their efforts in having government changed will be success.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Three fortunes gained in South Africa attracted the attention of the world. The possessor of one, Barnato, died in a mental state not far removed from insanity, and it is idle to conjecture what use he would have made of his wealth if he had lived to hold it and to provide for its future use. The two other conspicuous South African millionaires, Rhodes and Beit, have left evidence that they were sincerely interested in the future of Africa and not merely in the wealth to be found in gold and diamond fields. Rhodes left an immense sum for education and to promote his desire for a better understanding between the English-speaking nations. Alfred Beit also left large sums for education, but one provision of his will is unique.

Himself a business man, he appreciated the difficulties of financing enterprises for the development of a new country unless large immediate returns could be promised. It has been at different times an easy matter for promoters to sell shares in South African gold mines by offering alluring hopes of hundredfold increase within a few months. It has been harder to secure the money for legitimate business enterprises offering a fair percentage of profit. The will of Alfred Benit provided aid for those enterprises which he considers essential to the progress of Africa. Six million dollars are to constitute a fund to aid the construction of railway, telephone, and telegraph lines and wires and wireless telegrap stations in South Africa. It makes no difference whether the lines are in British, German or Portuguese possessions.

It would appear from the wording of the despatches that this money is not to be given outright, but invested in responsible companies proposing to supply the needed means of communication between the different parts of South Africa. If that is the case, and the trustees use proper discretion in handling the funds, the capital soon will be increased by the returns from the investment, and every year a larger sum will be available for this purpose. But, as lasting results are more desired than immediate profits, as there is no other use for the profits than reinvestment, it will be possible for the trustees to use the money for the advantage of the people in ways that will be unproductive financially for a long time.

The wisdom of such a bequest is so apparent that it seems strange that no public-spirited millionaire hit upon the idea before. It is a remarkable proof of the fascination South Africa exercises upon the minds of men who have occasion to know that land intimately that men as different as Rhodes and Beit should have been unwilling to look forward to the days when their own work would be over without marking in a practical way their faith in the future of South Africa and their affection for their foster mother.

JEWS RETURN TO PALESTINE.

Large Influx Into Land of Promise Has Started.

The influx of Jews into Palestine during the last few months has been remarkable.

Some weeks ago, about 5,000 Jewish immigrants from Russia and the Balkan States landed at Jaffa. They will settle in the plain of Sharon, round the towns of Ramleh and Lydda, and in other Jewish colonies along the sea coast.

Recently some Jewish financiers made a trip to the region east of the Jordan, in the direction of Kerak. They saw the land, and were highly satisfied with its fertility and the nature of its soil. They are willing to colonize the district, but are rather suspicious of the neighboring Bedouin tribes, who are averse to any permanent settlement being effected in their midst.

The Jews are in communication with the Turkish Government on the subject, and should the latter give them sufficient guarantee of protection against the raids of their neighbors the sale of large tracts will soon be completed.

It is a noteworthy fact that some of the most fertile districts of Palestine are possessed by colonists. The Jews are repossessing the land by degrees, and should this quick rate of possession continue, the whole country will in a few years belong entirely to them.

BIG SALARIES YOU CAN'T LIVE ON.

It does not always pay to hold a public appointment carrying a big salary. The Lord Mayor of London's £10,000 a year looks handsome to the man in the street; but as the Lord Mayor generally spends from £20,000 to £30,000 during his year of office, the appointment is scarcely tempting to anyone anxious to make money out of it. The salary of the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg is £7,800, but at least one former ambassador found the pay insufficient. This was Lord Augustus Loftus, who, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the daughter of the Tsar of that day, was encouraged by our Foreign Office to celebrate the event in St. Petersburg with Royal magnificence. Lord Augustus, being a man of only small private means, he expected to be reimbursed for his outlay on this occasion by the Government; but Downing Street feared to establish a bad precedent, and left his lordship to meet his obligations the best way he could. Result, bankruptcy—which was all Lord Augustus got from a grateful country—that and sympathy!

UNDER WOMAN'S SWAY.

Between the mountains of India and Persia is a powerful tribe among whom an extraordinary custom prevails. Woman's rights have apparently received full recognition, for the ladies of the tribe can choose their own husbands. All a single woman has to do when she wishes to change her state is to send a servant to pin a handkerchief to the hat of the man on whom her fancy lights, and he obliged to marry her, unless he can show that he is too poor to purchase her at the price her father requires.

THE HEAD AND THE HEART

It Is as Much a Sacred Duty to Think as It Is to Aspire

"Come, now, let us reason together," saith Jehovah.—Isaiah i., 18.

There are temperamental types which never reach any conclusion by pure reasoning; intuitions, emotions, and inspirations take the place of intellectual processes. It would be the height of folly to attempt to make such natures reduce their religion to syllogisms, or to ask them to bring to the bar of the head all the findings of the heart.

The emotional nature does not comprehend the manner in which the average mind must wait for its own light. These souls that move by great tides often reach sublime heights. The world would be poor, indeed, without their all compelling enthusiasms, their glorious visions, and their dominant convictions. But such ones must not forget that there is no royal road to truth; that human nature is not cast in one single unvarying mold; diversity is not necessarily heresy.

There are other natures, not less necessary to the world, not less glorious in their records of leaders, martyrs, and masters of men. These are the natures that find truth by the slow steps of reasoning; that seek the way of right, with hearts of reverence and feet of faith, in the light of the faculties heaven has given them. They do not feel, they do not understand the winds that, sighing round them, convey such mighty meaning to other souls; they cannot buy progress at the price of blindness. They are

THE INTELLECTUAL TYPE.

The conclusion that the emotional type must, after all, be the right one is a common one. This is because it makes the most noise and the most easily apprehended demonstration. And, therefore some tell us that the man who seeks to find the way of truth by the light of the intellect must, without fail, wander into the pit of error; that the only way to come to religious truth is to shut the eyes of the mind and yield to emotion.

The thinker constantly is being warned that he cannot apprehend God with his intellect; that he cannot see the way to heaven with the eyes of reason. He is urged to give up the use of his head that he may develop his heart. He even is told that faith is incompatible with reason, and love with logic. So strong is the emphasis on this that he is led to suspect that indolence is seeking to defy ignorance, and that men whose intellectual faculties have atrophied by their subjection to the emotional now are envious of those who retain the power to think clearly, and would have them also deprived of these powers.

Nothing could be more clearly opposed to the way of truth than the notion that religion can be bought only at the price of reason, or that the consequence of using the intelligence is the losing of the power of affection for the divine, the good, and the true—of the warmth of heart and feeling that often determine character and conduct.

If the faculties are God given they are given for working purposes. If man has a mind and yet may not think concerning the

DEEPEST AND HIGHEST THINGS

of his own nature and destiny, then the giving of that mind or the permitting it to develop is the most cruel mockery known to human history.

But the simple law of nature that every faculty has some purpose, that no power is without its duty, is the answer to all this. The mind is as sacred as the heart. There is nothing too holy for men to think about, to reason about. The mind must serve the truth—must with reverence lead to larger truth.

No man is religious who represses any of his reasoning faculties. Every one of the higher powers must be brought to their greatest perfection. Not by dwarfing, denying, but by developing do men glorify their Creator. Just as the finest tree in the forest speaks most eloquently of the bounty and beauty of nature, so does the gigantic intellect glorify the intelligence that ordered its being.

Fear not to think of sacred things; nothing is sacred because it is mysterious; reverence does not dwell apart from reason. Faith does not reach its perfection in the fool; it shines most glorious where wisdom dwells. There still are the superstitious souls who confound darkness with divinity; who cry aloud against the light of knowledge. But they can no more stay the discovery of truth than the bats can hold back the dawn.

HENRY F. COPE.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUG. 12.

Lesson VII. The Parable of the Two Sons. Golden Text: Mal. 3. 7.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—The text of the Revised Version is used as a basis for these Word Studies.

Answering Criticisms. — Jesus was wonderfully patient with those who misunderstood the scope, purpose, and spirit of his mission. Every honest criticism of his work, especially by the men to whom the common people were accustomed to look for religious instruction and example, no matter how deeply rooted in prejudice or how manifestly prompted by a misconception of his work that criticism might be, he answered in straightforward, courteous language. His interest in the scribes and Pharisees themselves, was no less real and deep than his interest in publicans and sinners; and it was only after these men had been given an adequate opportunity to investigate his claims and his work, and had deliberately refused to believe what they saw and heard, that he uttered his scathing rebukes of them, exposing their hypocrisy and wickedness. On several different occasions the Pharisees took exception to the attitude of Jesus toward the outcast and the sinful. Their class prejudice and sense of moral superiority forbade their association with publicans and sinners, and when Jesus manifested an interest in these classes, and sought to lift them to a higher life, the Pharisees questioned the propriety of such action on the part of a religious teacher such as Jesus claimed to be. The answer of Jesus to all these criticisms on different occasions, was of similar import: "They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are sick" (Matt. 9. 11); "Simon, seest thou this woman. . . . her sins which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much" (Luke 7. 40-47). These are words which illustrate the spirit in which Jesus answered his critics. It was a similar criticism of his work among the poor and outcast which called forth this exquisite trilogy of parables, the last of which furnishes the text of to-day's lesson.

Verse 11. And he said—Having replied to the criticism of the Pharisees in the words of the two preceding parables, "The Lost Sheep" and "The Lost Coin," Jesus apparently paused and then added a third parable, which, however, is a great deal more than a mere reply to objections. To the thought of divine grace and the seeking love of God, expressed in the two preceding parables, is added the portrayal of the rise and growth of repentance in the heart of a sinner.

12. The portion of thy substance that falleth to me—One third of the whole estate, or one-half as much as the oldest son would receive: "But he shall acknowledge the firstborn, by giving him a double portion of all that he hath" (Deut. 21. 17). It was to this double portion to which the firstborn was entitled that Elisha referred in his request to Elijah, "Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me" (2 Kings 2. 9).

Divided unto them his living — The custom of thus dividing property among children during the lifetime of the parent seems to have been widespread among Semitic people.

13. Spent all—With emphasis upon the word all, which in the original has especially emphatic form.

15. Joined himself to one of the citizens of that country—Probably a Gentile. This was the first step in the humiliation of this proud young Hebrew.

To feed the swine—Considered a degrading employment among all ancient peoples, while to a Jew it must have been an abomination.

16. The husks—Gr., The pods of the carob tree. These consist of a "leathery case enclosing a sweet pulpy substance, in which the seeds are embedded. This pulp is edible and nutritious, and is often eaten by the poorer people. The pods are ground and boiled" and used in other ways for food. The carob tree is still common in Palestine, where the pods may be seen on sale at the stalls of street merchants.

20. Fell on his neck, and kissed him—In Acts 20. 37, Luke uses exactly the same expression in speaking of Paul's departure from Ephesus. It is just such similarities of language which in doubtful cases often assist in determining the authorship of a book or a passage in the Bible.

21. No more worthy to be called thy son—The confession is made as planned. Several, though not the best ancient manuscripts, add the clause, "make me as one of thy hired servants," thus completing the confession as found in verses 18 and 19. Probably, though, the words should be here omitted. The emotion aroused by the unexpected cordiality and forgiveness of a father doubtless made it impossible for the son to add such a proposal to the confession already made.

22. Shoes on his feet—Servants and slaves went barefooted. The robe, the ring, and the shoes transformed the boy from a ragged vagabond to a well-clad, honored member of the family and of society.

The fatted calf—One especially kept for the unexpected occasion when great hospitality would be required. Compare the incident recorded in 1 Sam. 28. 24, 25: "And the woman had a fatted calf in the house; and she hasted, and killed it; and she took flour, and kneaded it, and did bake unleavened bread thereof: and she brought it before Saul, and before his servants; and they did eat."

24. Dead—Dead to the father, because lost; the second clause being an explanation of the first.

25. Music and dancing—Spontaneous expressions of joy, even among primitive peoples. Both music and dancing have become more rhythmical than they were among the ancients. Music has been elevated to the position of a fine art, and still retains its power to thrill the soul. Dancing, also, has become in a sense more artistic; but, departing from its original significance as a spontaneous expression of joy, is now rather a more or less polished relic of antiquity which may still serve the purpose of making graceful bodily movements, but which on the whole is of questionable utility and as an amusement of doubtful tendency.

27. Thy father—The formality of the father's speech may possibly reflect the lack of cordial relations between himself and his eldest son, whose cold precision of formal obedience, without filial love and devotion, was as wrong as had been the desire of the younger son for a larger freedom.

28. He was angry—Angry because he saw in the return of his brother, and the cordiality of the father's welcome, a possible loss to himself.

29. Never transgressed a commandment of thine—The blind self-complacency of the young man reflects the self-righteousness of the Pharisees, which Jesus intended, with this parable, to rebuke.

32. This thy brother—The father rebukes the son for his evident lack of brotherly interest in the returned and penitent prodigal.

Was lost, and is found—The ending of the parable at just this point is a skillful touch of the great Teacher. We are not told whether the elder brother yielded to his father' entreaty and joined in the merrymaking, nor yet how the younger son behaved afterward. But all this was a matter of the future, entirely apart from the intended teaching of the narrative, and therefore omitted.

BEST-EDUCATED POLICEMEN.

Bolton, England, claims to have the best-educated police force in the world. The local authorities arrange special lectures for the police force, and every policeman not on duty is expected to attend. At these lectures they are taught, among other things, the grounds on which convictions may be obtained and the best way to give evidence.

THE LATEST TOXIN CURE

ISHIGAMI'S ATTEMPT TO CONQUER CONSUMPTION BACTERIA.

After Experiments He Believes He Is Getting Results of Benefit to the World.

The Japanest specialist, Dr. Ishigami, who invented toxin and serum, and is conducting an experimental institute at Osaka for the treatment of infectious diseases, has given the London Daily Mail correspondnt at Tokio an outspoken and interesting account of his scientific progress.

"I call my discovery Tuberculo Toxoidin," he said. "It is, in short, an improvement on Koch's T. R. The great shortcoming hitherto encountered in administering tubercle toxins is the liability of patients to develop fever. My preparation is free from this, and exercises no reaction or harm. My belief in my mixture is growing stronger as my colleagues send in their reports. My experiments extended over six years."

"How is it prepared?" "Well, it is simple: sulphuric acid is added to a super-virulent tubercle bacteria culture, then bruised, and immersed in it. This changes its virulency, and dry toxin is obtained. It is solved in alkaline fluid, 1-100cc. The preparation, of course, requires more or less skill. When injected subcutaneously, no irritation is caused on the local part, and it is easily absorbed. Besides, comparatively larger doses can be injected without danger either men or animals. Yet it gives immunity (like Toxoid of Ehrlich. Hence the name of Toxoidin.

TRIED ON GUINEA PIGS.

"As regards experiments on lower animals, it has been ascertained that in the internal organs of guinea pigs injected with toxoidin, or serum"—on which latter discovery the doctor is still working, and it will take some time yet before he can communicate the result of his labor—"there are found more cells containing tubercle bacteria, which are of small and degenerating shape, than in those animals not so treated.

"Spula," continued the doctor, "as revealed after treatment with toxoidin, shows tubercle bacteria bruised and degenerating. Their number is gradually reduced. Where the larger number is present, two, three or more bacteria groups are found scattered, but they are not the real agglutination, they are those contained inside the cells."

"How long does it take to effect a cure?" was the next question. "At the primary stage, where other infectious diseases do not coexist—and especially when patients have good vitality—they can be cured within three to six months; and even in aggravated form, when vitality is good and no fever is developed, the same result is attained. Yet, even when fever is developed, if the patient is of young age and his vitality is not much impaired, the treatment can be proceeded with, at the same time using febrifuge. In such cases the patient changes for the better. Seldom, however, is a perfect cure effected with patients who have gone beyond a certain stage."

FURTHER RESEARCHES.

"When tried on guinea pigs affected with tuberculosis, 10.0cc of toxoidin produces no symptom whatever. Whereas tuberclin 0.1cc kills the animals within twenty-four hours. This demonstrates the harmless nature of toxoidin. As a preventive cure, toxoidin 1.0cc was subcutaneously injected into guinea pigs, which later were inoculated with tubercle bacteria. Up to the second day it failed in its object, but for the following two weeks it took effect, though not entirely successful. On the other hand, when the animals have been inoculated with tubercle bacteria first, and that is followed after a week by a number of toxoidin injections (.5 to 1.0cc), subcutaneously, the progress of the diesease has been found to be arrested. In two to three weeks after inoculation, having lymphatic glands considerably swollen, the same quantity of toxoldin has been found to bring about the great diminution, as well as gain in weight, thus prolonging their lives. But it has been found powerless to effect thorough cure of tubercle in their internal organs. Guinea pigs are very susceptible to tubercle, so it would be difficult to thoroughly cure them.

"As a medical practitioner," observed the doctor, "I cannot rest content with toxoidin, for it requires several months' injection, interfering with many patients who can neither afford time nor opportunity for prolonged treatment owing to various personal reasons or some other cause. Something else must be found to meet the need. Accordingly, I am intent on discovering immunizing serum, made with toxoidin, that can be employed medically. It is in course of experiment, and returns are being anxiously awaited.

"Pathological researches show that, inside the internal organs of those who died of diseases other than tubercle bacteria, there have been found traces of cure having been effected by the action of tubercle. This important fact is affirmed in Germany as well as in Japan. This makes me believe that tuberculosis naturally cures itself, owing to some agency. My effort is, therefore, directed to finding some auxiliary agent to assist nature."

NUMBER OF CURES.

The following are the statistics of the indoor patients under Dr. Ishigami's own treatment, who, owing to the advaneed stage of their disease, required injection over fifteen times, injections below that number being without effect:—

Total number in 1903, 160.

Thoroughly cured, or rendered free from bacteria, 69; partially cured or rendered capable to attend to duties, 36. Left hospital owing to personal reasons, 14; deaths, 6; still undergoing treatment, 35.

All the above patients thoroughly cured were subjected to infection over 57 times on an average; five re-contracted disease in 1904-5. Out of those partially cured, 11 became entirely free from bacteria after leaving hospital. Of the patients still undergoing treatment, 14 became thoroughly cured by March of next year (1904).

Total number in 1904, 150.

Thoroughly cured, or rendered free from bacteria, 59.

Partially cured, 47.

Left hospital owing to personal reasons, 30.

Deaths, 6; still undergoing treatment, 11.

Of the above patients thoroughly cured, the average number of injections per head is over 65. The fact that the number of the patients thoroughly cured is less in 1904 than in 1903 is to be attributed to the late war, which interfered with treatment with some people. The excess of the number of injections in the year under review over those in the preceding year is also due to the fact that the patients were advanced in their diseases.

Of the physicians who experimented with toxoidin, 13 sent in their reports to Dr. Ishigami. According to them, 219 patients were treated, of whom 79 were thoroughly cured, being 36 per cent., both making 72 per cent. of cured. There were 15 deaths, showing 6.8 per cent., while 46 stopped treatment owing to various personal reasons. Of the 79 cured, one man on an average was subjected to 62 injections.

WOMAN THE LEADER.

Passengers on European Railroads Robbed of Over $100,000.

The German police are co-operating with the police of France, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland in attempting to suppress a bold gang of international railway thieves, who have captured a booty of over $100,000 upon Continental express trains within the last three weeks.

The operations of the gang, which consists of several men and one woman, range from petty robberies of $75 to $100 to the theft of jewels worth $50,000 from a woman diamond merchant at Gennevilliers, Paris.

It is the practice of the thieves to select a certain train, crowded with wealthy passengers. They take seats in one part of the train, suddenly discover that they belong to another class, and while making the change contrive to push a number of other passengers about, so that their pockets can be picked without detection.

Several English travelers have been among the victims of the gang.

PREHISTORIC HORSE.

Residents of French Town Divided Over Gigantic Skull.

There is great excitement at Avignon, France. In digging the foundations for the new bridge across the Rhone they came across the skull of a horse, which was evidently of vast size, and the local savants declare that the head was that of a prehistoric horse, which was the ancestor of the equides, which possessed toes and not hoofs.

But, unfortunately for the pride of Avignon, some unscientific people of the city declare that the skull is not in any way prehistoric, and that it belonged to a big horse which was the property of a man living in that quarter. The horse, they say, died only eight years ago and was buried on the banks of the Rhone, where the bridge builders found it.

Avignon is divided into two parties over this question, and party feeling runs high. So far, the only thing certain is that the horse must have been of unusual size.

FACTS REGARDING SUGAR.

The current issue of "The Atlas of the World's Commerce" reveals in a most graphic manner some striking facts regarding sugar. It shows that in the year 1705 the average annual consumption of sugar for each inhabitant of the British Isles amounted to about 3 lbs. Year after year we notice a steady increase, until in 1905 we find that the average Briton consumes 90 lbs of sugar in a year. This extraordinary use has been much more rapid since the introduction of beet sugar about fifty years ago. The decrease in price is seen by another effective diagram, which shows that in 1795 the price of sugar was as high as 60s. per cwt., whilst in 1895 it had fallen as low as 10s per cwt. Another diagram shows that the British people are by the greatest consumers of sugar. The consumption by the average Briton of 900 lbs. of sugar in a year is an achievement which is only rivalled by our Australian cousins, who hold the world's record for the consumption of sweetstuffs by consuming no less than 102 lbs. of sugar per head in the year.

HONEYMOON READING.

The house had quieted after the wedding, Mother and Aunt Mary were in the parlor talking it over.

"So it's over," said Aunt Mary, smiling into mother's eyes.

"Yes," said mother, bravely, although a little tearfully, "it's over—and begun."

"They'll be happy, I'm sure."

"Yes. They are very well suited to each other."

"Very. I could see that. They both have studious habits."

"Yes. But, Mary——" Mother paused, and the gleam of mischief evoked by Aunt Mary sooner than anybody else darted into her eyes. "Mary, they can't have much sense of humor. Though it's my own girl, I say it."

"Why not?"

"Do you know what they took to read on their wedding journey? Stevenson's 'Travels with a Donkey.'"

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

"On arrival each guest will be asked how he likes the situation. If he says the hotel ought to have been placed up on the hill, or farther down, the location of the house will be immediately changed.

"Baths, hot or cold water, laundry, telegraph, restaurant, fire alarm, barroom, billiard table, daily papers, sewing machine, grand piano, clergyman, and all other modern conveniences in every room.

"Meals every minute if desired. English, French, and German dictionaries furnished; every guest may make up his own bill of fare without regard to the bill affair afterwards sent out from the office. Waiters of any nationality and color desired, every waiter furnished with a libretto, buttonhole, bouquet, full dress suit, ball tablet, and his hair parted in the middle.

"Every guest will have the best seat in the dining hall and the best seat in the house."

MAKING ARTIFICAL FLOWERS.

There are 430 manufacturers of artificial flowers, leaves, plants, and fruits in the district of Dresden, Germany. The largest manufactories employ from 250 to 1,000 persons, and the total number of persons engaged in the trade is estimated at 10,000, the larger proportion being women and girls, who earn from $2 to $3 a week by their work.

HOW IT WAS.

"Did you hear Miss Fimser say that she had a speaking acquaintance with that millionaire?" asked Maud, scornfully. "Yes," replied May, with equal scorn. "It's the first time I knew that she ever worked in a telephone exchange."

ABOUT COSTLY DIN[illegible]

EXPERIENCES OF THE MANA[illegible] A LONDON HOTEL.

Elaborate Entertainments Which Wealthy People Like to Indulge In.

There has been a great deal of late about extravagance in giving, said the manager of one of the most famous of the Westend Hotels to a representative of Tit-Bits. People talk glibly of [illegible] which cost as much per head [illegible] feed a family for many weeks [illegible] months. I will not attempt to [illegible] your columns the question as [illegible] ther this is justifiable expense or to do more than point out [illegible] abnormal dinner gives employ[illegible] scores, and even in some cases [illegible] dreds, of people who would [illegible] without such employment. [illegible] ment's consideration of the con[illegible] ture of our life will show the [illegible] for this.

As a matter of fact, however [illegible] money is spent for a dinner [illegible] small proportion is spent on the [illegible] itself. You note the distinction [illegible] you see, our stomachs are n[illegible] so greedy as our eyes, for a ve[illegible] quantity of food is sufficient [illegible] even an abnormally large app[illegible]

Only the other day I had a g[illegible] in my office who wanted to [illegible] most expensive dinner possible [illegible] culinary point of view. He [illegible] consulting the managers of oth[illegible] end hotels, and he was very d[illegible] ed with the result, so he came [illegible]

I CONCOCTED A MENU FO[illegible]

beginning with "swallows' nest [illegible] from China, with fins of shark [illegible] and saddle of a young bear [illegible] imported from the Ural Mount[illegible] the last dish I should have had [illegible] him $60, and as his dinner [illegible] twelve people, that particular [illegible] would have cost $5 a head. E[illegible] however, I could not reach a [illegible] more than $30 a head, and [illegible] away disgusted.

On the other hand, if a man [illegible] to go in for what the French [illegible] lies," there is no limit to wh[illegible] spend. Thus it would be qui[illegible] increase the cost of the sadd[illegible] to an almost indefinite sum [illegible] a special courier on a sp[illegible] the Ural Mountains, and [illegible] by another special train. No[illegible] ever, but a madman would [illegible] going about a dinner in that [illegible]

From the point of view [illegible] the adventitious surroundings [illegible] dinner the case is different.

I remember, for instance, w[illegible] manager of the Grand Hotel [illegible] an American lady, who was a[illegible] married to an Italian noble[illegible] into my office and said she [illegible] special banquet prepared in [illegible] her fiance. She told me the [illegible] guests, and I asked what she [illegible] pay.

SIGNED A BLANK CH[illegible]

For answer she took out [illegible] book and signed a cheque. [illegible] fill in the amount for yourself [illegible] have decided on the cost. [illegible] that the dinner shall be [illegible] kind."

I called a council of my [illegible] assistants, and we began to devis[illegible] At last I remembered that the [illegible] castle was a magnificent on[illegible] the salle de fete had a great [illegible] for beauty. We resolved to [illegible] it for the dinner. I sent fo[illegible] and he went to the castle and [illegible] borate sketches of the roo[illegible] view from one of the windo[illegible] With these sketches he set to work [illegible] duced an exact imitation of [illegible] complete in every detail, [illegible] painter from the chief [illegible] the outlook, of which the gu[illegible] would get a glimpse through [illegible] which was left open for the [illegible]

We did not stop there. [illegible] es made of the livery worn [illegible] man's servants, and this [illegible] made for the occasion. In this w[illegible] ers appeared to be the noble[illegible] own servants. The guests, too, [illegible] eating off his own china and plate. The dinner-service had his [illegible] arms on it. This was put on [illegible] for the occasion, and removed [illegible] service was returned to the [illegible] executed the order for me. [illegible] was the silver plate. All the [illegible] had to be gilded specially.

Your readers would probab[illegible] startled if they heard what the b[illegible] was. In that respect, however, they w[illegible] be unlike the hostess, who ex[illegible] her complete satisfaction with [illegible] result, and did not grumble at all.

WHEN SHE SAW THE [illegible]

In a way it was a more [illegible] dinner than the one given by [illegible] Kessler at the Savoy, which is stil[illegible] of. In this case, however, there [illegible] plenty of time to make the pre[illegible] while Mr. Kessler's dinner was [illegible] at twenty-seven hours' notice. [illegible] dinner, although it worked out [illegible] $1,000 a head, cost very little fo[illegible] actual food. An army of workmen [illegible] various kinds had been called in. [illegible] the bricklayers making [illegible] to convert the courtyard into a [illegible] while men were painting the scen[illegible] others were building the gondola [illegible] set off. The decorations consisted o[illegible] carnations, and several thousand [illegible] then had to be obtained. In [illegible] a great many people interested [illegible] flower trade were benefited.

Again, when I was in Rom[illegible] remember arranging a Louis XVI [illegible] for a gentleman who was anxi[illegible] to give an entertainment out of th[illegible] common. The room was transformed [illegible] an exact reproduction of the din[illegible] in the palace of that unfortunate monarch, and the different items of th[illegible] corresponded exactly with such [illegible] was in the habit of eating. The [illegible] famous days of the pate [illegible] serie was in great vogue. By s[illegible] the cookery-books of the period [illegible] hunting out old recipes we we[illegible] to prepare and serve everything [illegible] it used to be cooked and served. [illegible] dinner convinced me, by the way, th[illegible] have advanced in the art of eating, while the French of that time [illegible] gourmands, they certainly were [illegible]

NOT VERY MUCH OF GO[illegible]ES.

Only one thing marred [illegible] dinner, for while the guests dress[illegible] the ladies and gentlemen of th[illegible] of Louis XVI, and came in po[illegible] some of the men were vain enough [illegible] refuse to sacrifice their moustaches [illegible] the interest of an artistic dinner.

Since I have been in Lon[illegible] I have arranged some curious din[illegible] On one occasion the host desir[illegible] the floor of the dining-room [illegible] be strewn with rushes, as used [illegible] the case in the days of Queen [illegible] lizabeth.

His guests, however, did not come in doublet and hose.

More complete was the Dutch peasant dinner in which everything was old Dutch. For the purpose of this entertainment I sent a man to the Island of Merken, near Amsterdam. It is the most conservative spot in Holland, and I was, therefore, surer of getting the old spirit of the country there than I could anywhere else. The tablecloth and napkins, the cutlery, the glasses, the china, everything, in fact, even to the real old Dutch costumes for the guests, were brought over. The dining-room represented a dining-hall in one of the old houses, and the food was Dutch food cooked in Dutch fashion.

A JAPANESE DINNER.

Diametrically opposed in spirit was a Japanese dinner which reproduced Japan with the utmost exactitude. For this, however, we did not have to send to the land of the Mikado, for one can get everything of the sort in London if one knows where to go. The special dining-room of the hotel was transformed into the likeness of a Japanese tea-house and a complete Japanese meal was served, including, of course, salad made of chrysanthemums, but that is getting to be a comparatively common dish now. I need scarcely add that the guests wore Japanese clothes.

On another occasion, when the doings of the Emperor of Sahara were being chronicled every day in the newspapers, he told me he wished to give a dinner at which his guests should sit on Saharan soil. He gave me plenty of notice, and I ordered a consignment of sand from the Sahara to be shipped immediately to me. This was strewn lightly over the floor, and it created [illegible] little sensation among the guests. Compared, however, with certain of the other entertainments, the cost was comparatively trifling.

GRANDSON OF KRUGER.

Arrested on a Charge of Murder in the Transvaal.

Stephanus Paul Kruger Smit, a grandson of the late President Kruger, has been arrested in the Rustenburg district of the Transvaal on a charge of murder, says a recent despatch to the London Daily Mail.

It is stated that he had been for some time in negotiation with a man named Herman Davis in regard to certain Kruger treasure of which Smit was supposed to possess knowledge. This treasure was stated to consist of bullion and to be worth £60,000, and Mr. Davis was believed in Smit's story, even communicated with the Government as to where it should be delivered to when brought into Pretoria.

On June 21 Smit called at Davis' house and together they drove in a cart towards Daspoort, where they were to search for the treasure. Nothing further was seen of them till the evening, when Smit, who was alone, pulled up near the Zwart Spruit Hotel, twelve miles from Pretoria.

Mrs. Davis, becoming anxious at the absence of her husband, applied to the police, who found that the cart used by Smit on the day of the search was spattered with blood stains, and that there was a bullet hole in the hood. The veldt was then scoured, and, after a prolonged search, Davis' body was discovered in a lonely spot about six miles from Pretoria, with four bullet wounds in the head and neck. Fragments of promissory notes, the property of the dead man, were also found on the veldt.

Smit was arrested while in bed at his house at Rhenosterfontein, but when he heard the charge he denied all knowledge of it.

At the inquest on Mr. Davis, Smit's sister-in-law stated that he had borrowed her cart, and the morning after he had returned it he came to say good-bye, stating that the detectives were after him, and asked her not to tell anybody that he had had the cart.

The Magistrate, says The Cape Times, considered there were no grounds for suspicion that the wounds were inflicted by Smit, and committed him for trial on a charge of murder.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Hunt for Panther in Sleeping Room in Jubbulpore, India.

An extraordinary adventure in a bedroom with a panther is told by Lieut.-Colonel Rundle, the commander of the 5th Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery at Jubbulpore, India, in the "Pioneer."

One afternoon Mrs. Rundle came out of a portion of the bungalow that was seldom used, and said she had seen the tail of a panther protruding from behind a large coil of matting in one of the rooms. Colonel Rundle supposed that the animal was a tame panther, which he knew one of his neighbors owned, and sent for a brother officer to assist in despatching it.

Opening the door enough to insert his rifle barrel, he fired and wounded the beast. The door swung open as the wounded beast bounded against it. It then sprang at Colonel Rundle, missing him by about a foot, and bolted.

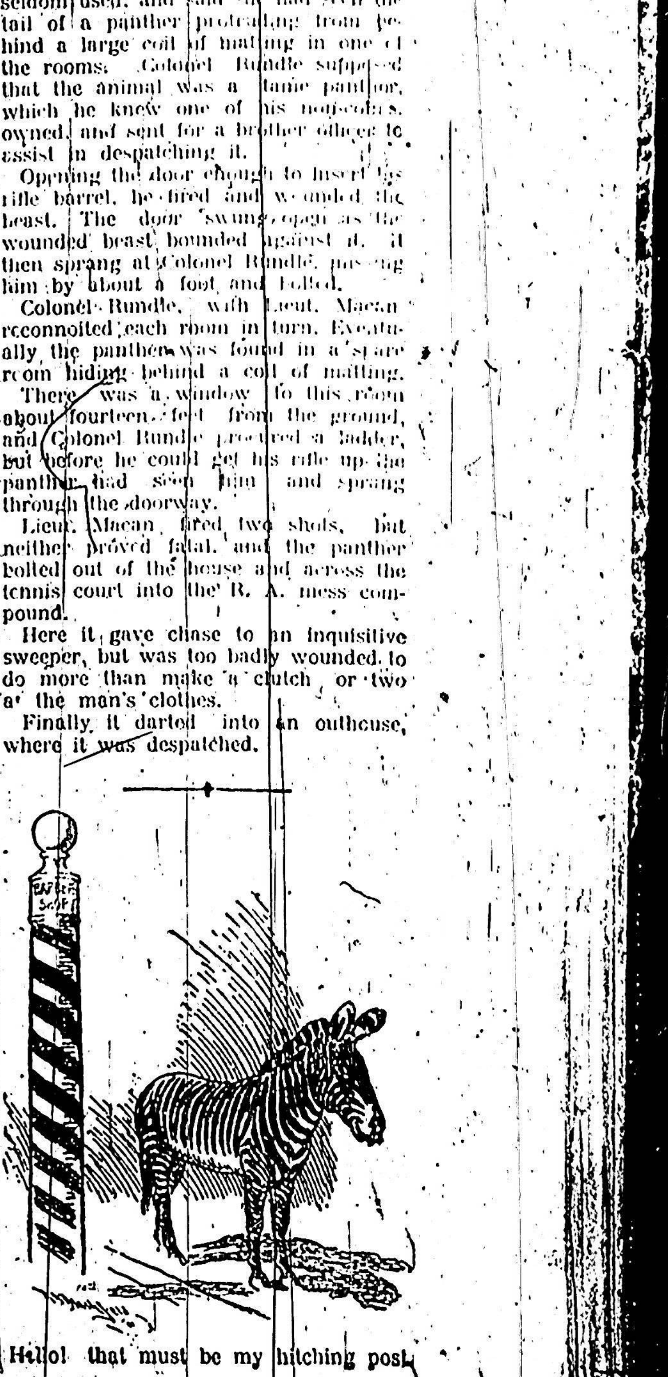
Colonel Rundle, with Lieut. Macan reconnoited each room in turn. Eventually the panther was found in a spare room hiding behind a coil of matting.

There was a window to this room about fourteen feet from the ground, and Colonel Rundle procured a ladder, but before he could get his rifle up the panther had seen him and sprang through the doorway.

Lieut. Macan fired two shots, but neither proved fatal, and the panther bolted out of the house and across the tennis court into the R. A. mess compound.

Here it gave chase to an inquisitive sweeper, but was too badly wounded to do more than make a clutch or two at the man's clothes.

Finally it darted into an outhouse, where it was despatched.



Hello! that must be my hitching post.