Tesla, the Great Electrician, Declares We Shall Talk With Mars in a Short Time-The Ground of His Confidence and Enthusiasm.

Tesla, the world's greatest scientist, betieves that the day is not far distant, as seience measures time, when a serious attempt may be made to transmit intellicenter to the planet Mars.

This belief is the direct outgrowth of his discovery that the earth is the greatest conductor of telegraphic messages, and that news, and even power, may be conveyed from one part of the globe to another without the use of wires. The incalculable force stored in the

earth's boson he has learned to chain, in chaining it has learned how It is sufficient, he believes, to carry our messages across the space which separates the worlds, and science stands up-

on the verge of a revelation which at some time in the future will result in linking the whole firmament in a chain of thought. Tesla has a scientist's faith. So firmdoes he believe that the intelligence of other worlds is akin to that of ours that he conceives and outlines a theory of rudimentary signals upon which a code of communication may be built

The only method, he declares, by which this overmastering marvel of all ages may be brought to pass is the utilization of the earth's electricity, which he has already found to be a carrier spurning the finite trammels.

The man who masters this problem of all the ages will be the greatest of his race. Kings and princes, and conquerors of whatever age will be only puppets and things of tinsel in the light of a genius which binds worlds together. The nights and days are not long en-ough for Tesla now. Since this start-ling announcement that he has master-ed the problem of transmission of power and intelligence he has set about making plans for enlarged apparatus that he may farther augment his triumph over

the obstacle of distance.

He is elate. "I firmly believe," he said to a New York Journal representative, who visited him at his laboratory, that this transmission is immediately possible, and on a large scale. "And have you faith that the communication may be extended to the

"I prefer to phrase my answer this way: that if it ever is accomplished it will be by this means—the utilization of the static electricity of the earth. There is no other system by which it is pos-sible. Serious consideration has been given by scientists to the scheme of signalling by means of enormous lights, but that is not, to my thinking, practicable. Why? Because there is no means of concentrating it upon any given point. A light might be generated which would seem enormous, and which would in fact be enormous. But the difficulty is that in its journey to Mars that light would be scattered, diffused so that it would fall over all the greatest circumference of the planet. So, in receiving any light signal which might be transmitted to us we would be practi-cally helpless. Of course, we might employ a mirror twenty feet square, for example. But that would be infinitesimal compared with the whole area over which the light might fall. Any con-centrating agent representing only a mil-lionth of the whole area would be use-

But a sound wave can be set in motion, conveying a definite impression, to be delivered in a definite direction, and the force which can be summoned for each service is stupendous. "And do you actually believe that such

"Yes, I do; and it is plain that the belief is not an uncommon one among sci entific men. Aside from popular and imaginative writings, the serious essays of scientists, and their studies looking toward the perfection of devices, give proof that the belief has become con-

crete and practical.
"In the first place, it is not to be believed that other planets are not peopled. No more is it to be believed that their inhabitants are devoid of intelligence. Without it their life could not be prolonged. Their world, we know, is matter—the same elements, in all likelihood, which compose our world. It must be that they have comprehension of the

same entities that we have." "And that brings us to the vital point of the whole matter. Assuming these things to be true and with the machines which will by use of the earth's electricity have control of force sufficient to transmit a sound or signal over such a vast distance, what method is possible to convey any understanding to the people of a far-off planet? How can we make them know or understand what we are

trying to convey to them?"
Testa's eyes fairly sparkled as he listened to the question, waiting for its end with eagerness that he might begin his answer. He was enthusiastic, and spoke rapidly and with enchanting force.
"It is simple," he said, "Listen. I have said that the inhabitants of the

planets. Mars, for example, must have intelligence. Their life must be made up of events. They must have a conception of time. And therefore they must have means of measuring time, of recording events. Without that they could have no history.
"Now, this idea of time is the founda-

tion upon which we must lay the rudi-It is not to be supposed that we can leap at once into the free interchange of in-tricate thought. That is not possible even between the different races of our planet, though they have the same struc ture, the same emotions, the same mode and apparatus of thought. The man shipwrecked and thrown among savage tribes knows no syllable of their speech. He begins with a rudimentary sound to express some certain thing. Even if he were bound hand and foot ,and the pow-er of gesture taken from him, still, by tion of their words he would ultimately learn their language, and in ten years would speak it perfectly, perhaps to the exclusion and forgetting of his own. It is in the same way we would have to begin our communication with the inhabitants of Mars.

"That fundamental, universal idea of time is the key of the uncovering.

time is the key of the uncovering of the difficulty. Suppose that with the aid of our appliances we sent a signal, a shock, or whatever you chose to term it, which was audible or appreciable to the dwellers upon Mars. Suppose at the expiration of a minute we sent another, and after another minute a third, and so on. Any intelligence which is capable of measuring time would at least leap to the conclusion that the interval elapsed between those signals was our urit of time. Then say, four signals, at minute intervals, followed by four in rapid successation. Our whole system of notation could thus be made plain

to them.

"Thus, upon a mathematical basis I believe a system could be founded which in the course of time could be developed into an intelligible code, capable even of conveying the most intricate communications. There is no limit to the possibilities of its development."

"Do you not believe, gauging the fu-

ture steps by past progress in science, that an attempt at communication with Mars will be made within a comparative-ty short time, as time is counted in human

"Yes," I do. And that point of the ratio of human progress is a very interesting one, too—one upon which I began many years ago to make mathematical calculation. I was curious to know at what rate science moved."

"The progression must be geometrical."

"Vastly more than that," answered the inventor. "It is more nearly like the multiplication of germ life. It is almost incredible. Take, for example, the bacteria of carbon. Each one of millions produces millions. It preys upon organic matter and destroys it, but fortunately, in so doing, destroys itself. That is the only safeguard that living beings have. If it were not for that we would be utterly destroyed. It is the same way with races. A race grows in civilization and power until at last its overcivilization weakens it, and some barrows its and some barrows and destroys it. lization and power until at last its over-civilization weakens it, and some bar-barian people comes in and destroys it. But the seed of that civilization, left behind, is taken up and developed until the barbarian himself becomes over-civilized and in his turn falls. So his-tory goes on favorer, but the sum total tory goes on forever, but the sum total of all these accomplishments furnishes of all these accomplishments furnishes us the rate of human advancement, and

"It is on the result of that calculation that I base the declaration of my be-lief that a serious attempt at transfer of intelligence to Mars will be made within a short time. Of course, I mean 'short' in the scientific sense. But I would not

in the scientific sense. But I would not undertake to say how short or how long that time will probably be."

But it is an easy task to read, in the enthusiasm of Tesla upon this appalling question, the hope and the halt conviction that in his lifetime the crowning triumph of science will be achieved and speech journey across infinite space.

POPE LEO'S BOON.

The Famous Aztec Calendar to Be Reissued by the Duc de Loubat.

Pope Leo has privileged the Duc de Loubat to reissue the famous Aztec Calendar, one of the most interesting of ancient American books, heretofore known in science as "No. 3773 of the

Vatican Library."

A transcript of this book, and a very unsatisfactory one, was issued by an Irish writer, Edward King, sometimes called Viscount Kingsborough, in the early forties, under the title of "Antiquities of Mexico," but as by the mistakes of the Lord's technical adviser, the takes of the Lord's technical adviser, the Roman artist, Aglio, the pages were not given in proper succession, science was more mystified than it profited by the reproduction, or the alleged reproduction of the great book. The library of the Vatican became possessed of this treasure in 1596 by one of the Dukes of Terranova and Monteleone, in Sicily, heirs to Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, who surrendered his priceless record of Aztec literature and learning record of Aztec literature and learning to His Holiness, while other less elabprate and much smaller, specimens of Aztec writings went to various European libraries, one, strange to say, to that of the Elector of Saxe, where it is still preserved in the Royal Library in

Aztec book consists of ten pieces of hide of different lengths, and, although they are merely cemented together by some sort of mucilage, they have not loosened one bit in three centers. turies. The whole book is seven meters long and folded, like a fan, in forty-eight leaflets, the ends of which are fastened to pieces of wood, the whole forming a so-called Amortontli, eight inches high, seven inches broad and nearly three

The characters are written on both sides, the original hide being covered by whitish gum lac or varnish. The colors

whitish gum lac or varnish. The colors are well preserved, though of somewhat darkish hue, as is customary with the American Indians.

The covers of the book are of wood.

They were likewise covered with lacquer originally, but most of it has worn off.
In one corner there is a small round. greenish turquoise, such as the Mexicans used to employ in their work of mosaics. On the back cover there is nothing but hole to mark the place where a stone formerly adorned it.
The book is done in hieroglyphics; that

is, pure picture writing, the names of all things being represented by painted objects which correspond to them. It was the work of the Nahua tribe and re resents a religious calendar, the time being measured by a solar year composed of 18 months of 20 days each, adding the complementary days to make up the

The official Blue Book of British shipping casualties for 1895-6 shows that the total number of sea casualties to vessels belonging to the United Kingdom recorded in 1895-6 (total losses and seriand minor casualties) was 6872, or 684 less than in 1894-5 and 345 less than in 1893-4. The total number of sea casualties (to-tal losses and serious and minor casual-

ties) which occurred to British vessels During the last twenty years 5743 wrecks and casualties to ships belonging to the United Kingdom have been attended with fatal results to 36,664 persons, of whom 31,234 were members of he crews and 5430 were passengers, pi-

lots or other persons not on articles of The average annual loss during the twenty years was 1833 persons, consisting of 1562 crew and 271 passengers, and the loss in 1895-6 was 1808 persons, of whom 1334 were crew and 474 were pas-

The average number of seamen lost in sailing vessels was 1053, and of passengers 59, against 850 seamen and 48 passengers lost in 1895-6.

The average number of seamen lost in steamships was 509, and of passengers 213, against 484 seamen and 426 passengers lost in 1895-6. The last-named total was swollen by the wreck of the Drummond Castle.

A Frenchman has found a method of extracting the perfume of flowers without crushing or killing the blossoms. It consists in immersing the flowers in water, which, as it becomes charged with the odor, is gradually withdrawn, while fresh water takes its place. Afterward the perfume is isolated from the ware tresh water takes its place. Afterward the perfume is isolated from the water with the aid of ether. It is said that by this method some flowers whose perfume had never before been extracted have been successfully treated. The process has been notably efficient in the case of the lily-of-the-valley.

A Fact Recognized and Stated. "Back up your judgment if you think that's the horse that will win out," jeeningly remarked the dirty, greasy spectator at the races. "Money talks, and I'm mighty nigh made of money to-day."

"You do seem to be rather a filthy looker," assented the other man, looking him over Chicago Tribung. him over.-Chicago Tribune.

"You won't be wanted for two days more yet," said the chief purveyor of Mbwpka to his prisoner. "Your mate promises to last longer than we anticipated." "Bill," said the sailor in the cage, "was always a hard man to down."-Indian-

WIII Dine Elsewhere, Hobo—Have you some work, madam, that I could do in exchange for a meal? Lady of the house—Plenty of it. Hobo—I'll bid you good-day, madam,—Detroit Free Press.

The Frst Blast Furnace. The first blast furnace in this country, according to a well-known historical authority, was erected at Lyan, Mass., in 1643.

HABIT OF NOT PAYING

THIS MODERN QUALITY SEEMS TO BE SPREADING ITS BOUNDS.

Natural and Understandable Habit Treated Philosophically and Therefore Uniquely-The Scientific Side of a Humorous and Oft Pathetic Subject.

The habit of not paying, which seems to have been spreading, says The New York Times, was treated of in a masterly way by Mr. James G. Cannon in his address on "Individual Credits" at Kansas City the other day. Mr. Cannon's purpose was practical; it was also scientific and philosophical. The habit of not paying has frequently been a topic of the humorists, and its adaptability and availability for humorous treatment are as great as ever, in spite of the many uses to which it was so cleverly put by Dickens and Trackeray and a host of others. It also has its pathetic side, which is always a little too "obvious" to tempt the fastidious artist; and there re points of view, known to not a few of us, from which its tragic possibilities are only too plain. But with none of these modes and moods had Mr. Cannon to do; wherefore his essay was not only almost unique, but was also of genuine educational value to many more than the members of the National Association of Credit Men to whom it was

The danger to credit, a highly important factor in commercial transactions, that lies in the abuse of the system of individual credits was never fore so clearly demonstrated; while the revelations of the methods employed by creditors to learn the pecuniary standng of their debtors was so startling as to surprise all of us and alarm not a few. For everybody is deeply interested in this question and a victim of the habit of not paying in one way or the

The serving maid and the itinerant aborer who shovels the snow from the idewalks in winter are as apt to be imposed upon by persons addicted to the habit as the retail merchant or the hotel keeper; of the first-mentioned two it must be said, however, that they are so unfortunately placed as not to be able to reap the benefits of the system whose penalties they often feel so keenly. The merchant and the hotel keeper, on the other hand, have their opportunities to "get even." While they are fleeced by "guests" and customers they can, and frequently do, fleece the jobber, and the

Mr. Cannon holds that the present deplorable financial situation is largely due to the straining of private credit beyond its normal limit. The fact is easily comprehended, but the explanation of it is ot so easy. The desire of people suddenly deprived of a large part of their incomes to enjoy all their accustomed luxuries, while waiting for better times. has been ministered to, perhaps, radespeople and others who have themelves been overdoing the credit system But, apart from its present relation, thus ably demonstrated, to a temporary conlition of financial depression, the habit of not paying is fascinating to the inquiring mind, not for its own sake, but for the extraordinary amount of enouragement it receives.

The habit itself is natural and understandable. But why men and women. ot given to the habit, and deriving n Avantages from it, are so apt to fall Speaking broadly, nobody ever wants to trust anybody. In the matter of trusting for monoy, however, one cannot alcredit that is so astonishing. In nine bill when it is due is either pecuniarily rippled or has the first qualification of swindler, which is often politely de fined as "carelessness in money matters." Yet he is, or seems to be, the very one who can get his credit extended almost and for a long time on nothing a year. is an accredited axiom that a person cho rarely or never pays his bills can et credit where an honest man without money would be turned away. In fact, the habit of paying has its serious disdvantages, and if the habit of not pay ing continues to spread, the other habit may soon become obsolete.

Preparing Vegetables.

"Although it is well known that the narkets give an abundance of vegetables, is regretted that there is no country where they are so little appreciated,' writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in The Ladies Home Journal. "To this omission may be traced much discomfort among the poorer classes. The leguminous seed. peas, beans and lentils, yield almost double the amount of muscle-making food to be found in beef. One pound of eans costing five cents will give a food value equal to two pounds of beef at 50 cents, an item of economy worthy of thought. I am in this considering eld peas and beans; those green or unripe contain a larger amount of water and more sugar, and less albuminous matter, out on the other hand they are more asily digested.

"All concentrated vegetable foods re usire long, slow cooking to render them mitable for use. A little baking soda added to the water in which old peas and beans are cooked removes the strong lavor, making them much more delicate. All vegetables should be washed well in cold water. Green vegetable, Brus-ns spinach, cauliflower, calbage, Brusels sprouts, cucumbers, kale. ecks, asparagus, turnip tops, beet tops Swiss chard, young peas and string beans, should be cooked in boiling salt-ed water, and boiled slowly until tender, not a moment longer or the flavor will be lost."

The Origin of Bass'. Bass' ale was first made in 1777, but the career of Burton as a town of worldwide reputation did not begin till after while reputation did not begin till after 1839, the year in which the Midland Railway brought it into communication with London and the other principal cities. Burton beer had, however, been famous for centuries, but it was privately brewed. It was the present Lord Burton's great-grandfather who first induced capitallists to invest in browing duced capitalists to invest in brewing It is not generally known that India Pale Ale is so called because it was originally made solely with a view to the climate of the East Indies. The circumstances under which the beverage was first sold in England are very strange. A vessel containing a number of Bass' hogsheads for the east was wrecked in the channel, but the greater part of the cargo was saved. Among other salvage the underwriters sold the barrels of ale in London. The new bev-erage was warmly praised by the Londoners who happened to drink it, and in the course of a short time a demand sprang up throughout the country for India Pale Ale.—Golden Penny.

"I didn't know your folks took the Howler, Johnnie."

"Yes, ma'am, we've been takin' it ever since the Poolers moved away."

"Did you subscribe for it then?"

"No, ma'am; the Poolers forgot to stop it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An addition of \$11,000,000 a year will be made to the Prussian Government expenses by the proposed increase of the alaries and pensions of officials, teach-res, and their families

RETROSPECTIVE.

Heigho! The ball last night I thought (Although the men for dances fought, And I looked at my best) The slowest, stupidest affair— The slowest, stupidest affair— (That firm is horrid, I declare, To send Jack west!)

Except one waltz. He danced like Jack-I shut my eyes and thought him back,
So well did it deceive:
And then, while we went circling round,
Just looked in silence on the ground
And made believe.

The music stopped. He begged my card.
"What! Full?"—then bit his pencil hard
And drew a little sigh.
"You dance so like her"—he confessed.
"—A girl I know at hone, out west."
"How strange!" said I. He made a careful examination of the '96 and the '97 wheel, marked respectively \$50 and \$100, and could detect zo difference between the

"These wheels seem o be pretty much alike," he remarked o the salesman.
"The '97 model has exactly the same kind of frame as the '96 one hasn't it?"

"Yes," answered the salesman.
"The tubing is just he same?" "There is no difference in the sprocket

"The hubs are alike?" "It is the same chain on both?" "The tires are of the same make?"

"There is no change in the handle pars this year?" "And the rims, spoke and pedals are alike in both wheels?" "Well, then, what is the difference be-

"Fifty dollars."



Poet (whose verse was rejected)—Permit me to tell you, sir, that the world will owe me a debt of tratitude when I Editor (wearily)-Yes, I think it willfor getting out of it.

Involving the Work of Reading "And the postage is more for open than for sealed letters?" faltered the Spirit of the Past, incredulously.
"Cerainly." the Individual Power replied, with fitting scorn, "It's more work to handle an open than a scaled letter."

The reader will readily conjecture that it was now the era of equality; art, science, and the fourth-class postoffices were even to both scores and roman far from open to both sexes, and woman, far from being merely the better half, was the whole thing.—Detroit Journa

Proprietor—I tell you, sir, this is the grandest site on the face of the earth. The elevation is simply incomparable. You can look as far as the eye can reach, and you will fall to see anything Guest-With one exception.

Proprietor—There is no exception, sir.
Guest—Beg pardon but this bill which
you have just handed me proves that
your charges are nuch higher.—Richnond Dispatch.

The new Aspiration in Art stirred un-"Why, are you a poster girl?" it demanded, with feverish impatience.
"I had a designing mamma," answered the Culmination of the Movement, and shivered as she drew her prospective more closely about her.

"What makes you think Stokes has no regard for public opinion?"
"Look at his whiskers. No man wears them that way unless he has weak lungs or wishes to defy the public; and I know that Stokes' lungs are all right, because I once heard him make a free silver speech."—Cleveland Leader.

The Working Maid. "Thou art fairer than day!" he exied,

with a poet's fervor.

The warm color suffused his cheek.

"Fairer than the eight hour day?" she asked eagerly: for she had been taught to think that very fair indeed, and to all parties concerned.-Detroit Journal.

Onite a Genius "Herbert Watts is a clever fellow. He couldn't find an umbwellah that would roll tight enough to suit him. What do roll tight enough to suit him. What do you suppose he did?"
"I cawn't imagine."
"He had an umbwellah cover made for his cane.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Semper Idem.

Professor of Modern Literature—But surely, dear colleague, you must have read Heine's poems? Mathematician—Oh, dear me, scavely page. Tell me, now, what was really roved by those verses?—Fragende

Train Up a Child, Etc.



Binks—Yes, sir, I bought my boy that iig-saw because I believe in children learning useful trades.

Jinks—What has he made so far?
Binks—Ah, sawdust mostly.

A Big Welcome. Mawson-What have all the under-takers got flags out for?
Bildick-Why, man, there's a doctors' convention in town.-Philadelphia North

His Head Was in the Way one penny, mum. Old Lady Oh, law! Hain't it round cope Proprietor-Will the baldnded gent please step away from the int of the instrument!—Tit-Bits.

A REAL TRAP FOR THIEVES.

TARREST ALL THE ART

Bailroad Robbers Are to Be Caught Like

Now comes an express car that is so contrived that it will catch the wary robber. Usually the would-be robber lays in wait for the car, but now the process is to be reversed, and the car will lay in wait for the robber. The device consists of an entire lining, for the inside of the car (or half of it, if preferred) sides and roof with flat steel bars of suitable sizes, making the car in preferred) sides and roof with flat steel bars of suitable sizes, making the car in reality a jail on wheels. The doors con-sist of several sections which slide past each other to the top of the car, and are always open except when wanted in case of attempted robbery of the car, when they are simultaneously released and fall of their own weight, locking as they fall by a system of ratchets on the side. The same movement also releases a similar door in front of the sare, which is inclosed in a separate steel cage, and that is securely locked in. When a demand is made by the robbers upon the messenger to open the car door that official retires through an exit provided for his use to a place where he has a full view of the interior of the car, and where he is hidden from view and safe from attack, and by a simple arrangement he is hidden from view and safe from attack, and by a simple arrangement slides open the regular wooden door of the car, enabling the robber or robbers to enter, which they are supposed to do with alacrity. As soon as one or more of them are inside the messenger pulls a lever, releasing the steel doors, as above explained, and locking them securely inside. Once locked the doors cannot be opened except by the proper cannot be opened except by the proper official who holds the combination. The apparatus is said to take up no space in the car which would cause interference with the duties of the messenger.

When a Man Is Fifty. "A man's advancing age tells upon him in no other way more unmistakably than in his habits of rising in the morning," remarked Col. Peter Toliver of Philadelphia to a St. Louis Republic reporter. "I am 62 years old, and wake up every marning with the sun. Time was when I would be remarked to remark it as a hardship to be I used to regard it as a hardship to be waked before 8 o'clock. That was when I was young. When I reached 50 I began to wake with the sun, and no matter how late I sat up the night before, I found myself tired of sleeping beyond the hour of the sun's rising. Many men about 50 you meet now will tell you they find themselves sleeping less than formerly, and are unable to account for it. never one of them complains to me I know what his age is, no matter how young he may look. There is something in us that responds to re-awakened na-ture when we reach the half-century post in our journey through life, and all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia will not arrest the tendency to sleep no more after daylight comes. In the future, when a friend complains to you of his inability to snooze after 'glooms shiver off and lights creep in,' just tell him that he will find his habit fixed upon him for the remainder of his afe, because it is a sure sign of advancing age."

Portable Houses, The invention of Dominik Bruemer, a Vienna carpenter, was recently demonstrated practically at a special meeting of the Society of Engineers and Architects in Vienna and unanimously voted a splendid success. He has constructed a series of posts, panels, sashes and planks in given sizes, which enable a laborer without any previous experience or skill to build a house, or a barn, acor skill to build a cording to simple plans, as easy as those given to children to use with building blocks. No tools further than a hammer are required, and by the fitting together of all parts, these being interchangeable, the interior arrangement of a house may be altered or changed about to suit the occupants. At the same time these houses are so constructed that the walls are double, the windows and doors shut tight, and, therefore, the employ-ment of these portable folding houses for hospitable barracks in the field service has already been taken into serious consideration by the Minister of War of Austria. The heating and ventilating systems of these portable houses are also said to be most perfect.

WATSON ON DRUMMOND.

The Treatment Accorded by the Religious

World to Its Best Men. In an article on the late Prof. Henry Drummond by "Ian Maclaren," in the May number of The North American May number of The North American Review, the following passage occurs, which is of special interest as bearing upon the recent heresy case of Ian MacLaren at the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church: "When one saw the unique and priceless work which he (Drummond) did it was inexplicable that the religious world should have cast this man of all others out and have lifted up its voice against him. Had religion so many men of beatific and winning life, so many thinkers of wide range and life, so many thinkers of wide range and genuine culture, so many speakers who could move young men by hundreds towards the Kingdom of God, that she could afford to have the heart to withdraw her confidence from Drummond? Was there ever so much madness and irony before heaven as good people lifting up their testimony and writing articles against this most gracious disciple of the Master, because they did not ing up their testimony and writing articles against this most gracious disciple of the Master, because they did not agree with him about certain things he said or some theory he did not teach, while the world lay around them in unbelief and selfishness and sorrow and pain? "What can be done," an eminent evangelist once did me, the honor to ask, "to heal the breach between the religious world and Drummond?" and I dared to reply in my poor judgment the first step ought to be for the religious world to repent of its sins and make amends to Drummond for its bitterness. The evangelist indicated that so far as he knew the world it was very unlikely to do any such becoming deed, and I did not myself remember any instance of repentance on the part of the Pharisees. Never did my friend (Drummond) say one unkind word of the world which continued him, but it may be allowed in another to say that if anyone wisher another to say that if anyone wisher another to say that if anyone wisher and unanswerable proof hies ready to hand in the fact that the finest evangelist of the day was treated as a Samaritan."

What Pleases a Woman. It pleases her to be told that she is It pleases her to be called a sensible

It pleases her to be called a well-It pleases her to depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him. proves a man by her compan It pleases her to be traited courteous-ly and with respect and to be talked to reasonably.

It pleases her to be treated sensibly and honestly, to be considered and ques-tioned, and not to be treated as a butter-ay, with no head no heart. It pleases her to be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way her way, to lead her and take care of her.—

Following Instructions "Um—ah," said Rev. Mr. Wilgus, as he looked over the scanty missionary collection; "I asked this congregation to aid in the illumination of the benighted beathen mind. And I must say that meathen mind. And I must say to such a lot of light givers it has no become been my experience to meet.

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