

## MEN LOVE FINE FEATHERS

GREAT FORTUNES SPENT IN CLOTHES AND JEWELS.

Gentlemen of the Olden Days Were Very Expensive Dressers.

How comparative everything is, after all! Those of us who have followed the daily sales of a certain young nobleman's wardrobe, with its eighty-three dressing gowns of pink moire, heliotrope, and other gay silks, and so on through a dazzling and almost endless array of fine feathers—a wardrobe large and sumptuous enough to have equipped a score of eighteenth-century beaux—might be pardoned for thinking that surely no man, since the days of Solomon, had ever had such gorgeous and costly raiment.

But we need go back no farther than to the days of the first Duke of Buckingham to find even such sartorial wonders put completely into the shade. Here is a description of George Villiers, who is said to have spent over five million dollars on personal jewellery alone:

"It was common with him at an ordinary dancing to have his clothes trimmed with great diamond buttons, and to have diamond hatbands, cockades, and earrings; to be yoked with great and manifold ropes and knots of pearls; in short, to be maned, fettered, and imprisoned in jewels. At his going over to Paris in 1625 he had twenty-seven suits of clothes made, the richest that embroidery, lace, silk, velvet, gold, and gems could contribute, one of which was a white uncut velvet set all over, both suit and cloak, with diamonds valued at \$400,000, besides a great feather stuck all over with diamonds, as well as his sword and spurs." And yet this king of dandies ended his days in a wretched country inn, and in a state of ABSOLUTE DESTITUTION.

The gaily-arranged Duke of Buckingham had a not unworthy rival in the Lord Villiers of whom Mrs. DeLany tells us that he appeared at the Court of St. James's in 1773 "in a coat of pale purple velvet, turned up with lemon-color, embroidered all over with SS-es of pearls as big as peas, and in all the spaces little medallions in beaten gold in various figures of Cupid and the like."

And in the same year we read of an honorable member making an appearance at Westminster thus gloriously attired. He had a silk coat of variegated colors, a pink-silk waistcoat breeches richly embroidered in silver, white silk stockings with pink clocks, and large buckles of silver on shoes of pink satin. Add to this a gaily-colored stock covered with exquisite lace, and hair dressed high and held in position with quite a forest of pearl-headed pins, and we have a picture of sumptuous attire which even Solomon might have envied.

King William IV., plain sailor as he effected to be, had an eye to pictorial effect in his own person. Here are a few items from an inventory of his wardrobe: "All the coats he had ever had for fifty years; 300 whips; canes without number, every sort of uniform, the costumes of all the orders in Europe, white kid trousers lined with white satin, ruffs of Mechlin lace, mantles of crimson, purple, and green velvet, and plastered with gold."

But William, King though he was, was a man of sober raiment compared with some of his subjects; for while he was airing his velvets was not young Disraeli walking in Hyde Park in this

### ORIENTAL SPLENDOR:

A siffate-colored coat lined with satin purple trousers with a gold band down the outer seam, a scarlet waistcoat, long lace ruffles falling down to the tips of the fingers, and white gloves with diamond rings outside them.

Every age, there can be no doubt, has had its human peacocks who love to flaunt their rainbow-feathers for the envy of their more sober fellows. Here, for instance, is a picture of a young nobleman of the time of the first George. He wore a coat richly embroidered, a laced waistcoat with gold-worked buttonholes, and black velvet breeches. His shirt-bosom and wrists were smoothed in fine Mechlin lace, his gold-locked stockings rolled up over the knees, and his feet were enclosed in red-heeled shoes with brilliant buckles. His long-queued wig was heavily perfumed and powdered, his delicate hands were white-gloved; he wore a sword with gold-tasselled knot, and hilt adorned with rich filigree work, and in one hand he poised a gold enamelled snuff-box.

And if we go as far back as the fourteenth century, we find King John I. of France, when a captive in England, spending his time in ordering and wearing the most gorgeous costumes money could purchase or vanity suggest. One set which he ordered for Easter was of marbled-violet velvet, trimmed with miniver; and another of rosy scarlet, lined with blue taffeta. For a single robe no fewer than 2,550 skins were used, 1,400 of miniver and 1,150 of "gris," at a cost in our money of at least \$2,500. Indeed, so exacting were the King's sartorial requirements that he kept a large tailoring establishment constantly employed in executing his orders.—London Tit-Bits.

She—"Now can you guess my age, Major?" Gallant Major—"No, I can't; but you don't look it."

## WAS SENT HOME AS INCURABLE

THEN JOS. BOONE FOUND HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Was Unable to Work for Seven Years Before He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy

(Cottel's Cove, Nfld., Dec. 26.—(Special).—The days of miracles are past, but the cure of Joseph Boone of this place almost ranks with the sensational cures of the earlier ages. Mr. Boone had been ailing for eight years, seven of which he was unable to work from the effects of Backache and Kidney Complaint. He was all aches and pains.

He was treated by several doctors, and after seven months in the hospital was sent home as incurable. It was there that reading of cures in the newspapers led him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. It took twenty-one boxes to cure him, but to-day he is strong and well and hard at work lobster fishing.

People here have learned that if the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

### DIP OF THE HORIZON.

How Far Can Objects be Seen Over Water?

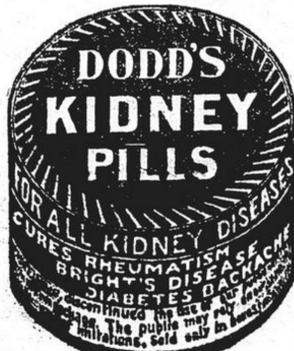
The question is often raised, How far can certain objects be seen at sea from the deck of a steamship? Several elements are involved in this problem. The clearness of the air, which varies enormously; differences in natural keenness of vision and in experience in looking for faintly revealed things, the power of one's marine glass, and other matters need to be considered. Most of all, it is necessary to deal with the curvature of the earth. This, of course, is not variable, but the effect is, because the greater the distance the greater the dip below the horizon.

Three or four formulae for computing the latter are given in books on navigation. Some of them are harder to remember and to use than others, but they all give substantially the same results. Perhaps the easiest to employ is this, which occurs in the article on geography in the "Encyclopedia Britannica": The distance of the horizon in miles is four-thirds the square root of the height in feet. According to this rule, the top of a pole or tower 200 feet high (if sufficiently wide) would be visible at sea level sixteen or seventeen miles away, but would completely disappear between eighteen and nineteen. If it was examined from the deck of a ship—say ten or fifteen feet above the water—the distance would be two or three miles greater.

One might imagine that the problem just given would be identical with the following: If an observer were raised 100 feet above sea level, how far could he see the top of a pole 100 feet high? The answer is not the same. If there were no hindrance to good seeing except the curvature of the earth, one could in this second instance cover a range of about twenty-five miles. A man in a rowboat could see the top of a 100-foot pole nearly thirteen miles off in one direction and the top of another in the opposite a little less than thirteen miles off. But the dip increases rapidly after the first few miles. To enable one to see its top thirty miles away it would be necessary to have a pole over 500 feet high.

The smoke emitted by the funnels of a steamship trails behind her at an elevation of 100 feet or more above the sea. If the air were perfectly clear and a lookout had good eyesight he would probably detect it ten miles or more away. The hull of the steamer would not come into view until it was very much nearer. The funnels for nearly their whole length would be visible at five miles, but the hull could not be made out (at sea level) until the distance had been still further reduced. On most big steamships there is a place called the crow's nest, in the foremast, forty or fifty feet above the deck. At that elevation a man could see six or eight miles further than at sea level, provided that the atmospheric conditions are favorable.

Bill—"I haven't heard you play your violin since you got married. You used to make it talk!" Jill—"It hasn't had a chance to say anything since I got married."



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

### AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

Statistics Show There Are Not Very Many of Them.

There is a great misapprehension as to the number of millionaires in New York and in the world. Chauncey M. Depew said recently that there were 100,000 millionaires in the United States. According to a great commercial agency, which is probably nearer right, there are only 77,000. The Financial Red Book, a most carefully compiled publication gives the names of practically all the persons in the United States who are supposed to be worth more than \$300,000. And there are only 15,000 names on the list. No claim is made that the name of every person worth that amount or more is given, but the proportion of those left out is extremely small, for a most exhaustive investigation has been made. In the last few years there has been a marked tendency among men of wealth to conceal the amount of their worldly possessions. The first incentive in this respect is the vulgar prominence given to the man who has lots of money. There are other reasons men have for suppressing knowledge of the amount of their wealth. Some wish to avoid heavy taxation and give false returns. Another man may have made his money in a business not commonly supposed to be especially lucrative, and he doesn't care to have his affluence blazoned forth to arouse competition.

### A PLEASANT REBUFF.

"I never was rebuffed in so pleasant a way as on my last journey," said Joblots, the commercial traveller, lately. "I was just about to enter an office when I saw a staircase with a sign, 'This way for commercial travellers.'"

"I supposed the stairs led to the counting-house, so I went up and found myself in a long hall, with walls on which were painted boards directing the way."

"I passed through the hall, and came to a staircase leading down as another board pointed. I descended, and, opening the door at the lower step, found I was—in the street again."

It is easier for a woman to mix the ingredients of a cake than it is for her husband not to mix the instructions she gives him.

### Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Whenever a girl giggles at every remark a young man makes, it may be taken for granted that she is willing to be more than a sister to him!

I was Cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE.  
I was Cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
Yarmouth. CHAS PLUMMER.  
I was Cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
Bwin, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

"They say that fringes are not much worn now, but I'm hanged if I believe it!" muttered Permiss, as he glanced at the bottoms of his trousers.

For Over Sixty Years  
Mrs. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is a sure remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and get "Mrs. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22-04

Mabel—"There's Mr. Stubb's. He's the only farmer on record who has made his money out of weeds."  
George—"He surely didn't do that?"  
Mabel—"Yes, he did." George—"How, pray?" Mabel—"Married a widow."

Do you catch cold easily? Does the cold hang on? Try  
**Shiloh's Consumption Cure** The Lung Tonic  
It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.  
Price: S. C. WELLS & Co. 303  
25c. 50c. \$1 LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.  
ISSUE NO. 52-04.

We wish the many thousands who enjoy Blue Ribbon Tea a happy Xmas and a prosperous New Year.  
*Blue Ribbon Tea Co.*

## POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

**THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited**  
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

### NEW WAY TO GET CASH.

Illinois Minister's Plans for Securing Contributions.

The Rev. Fred D. Stone, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Oregon, Ill., has an original method of collecting enough money from his congregation to pay all of the expenses of the church.

Just before the beginning of each conference year he has prepared in the printing office a large calendar on the card of which is printed a picture of his church, the hours of the different Sunday services, and a calendar for the new year. At one side of the calendar is a block of fifty-two small envelopes, the envelopes being "blocked" so that one at a time may be torn off. Each envelope bears a date and a blank line on which to write a name.

These calendars are then distributed to each contributing member of the church, and each calendar is supposed to be hung in a room where visitors may see it. It is also expected that the member will tear off an envelope bearing the date on which he attends church, that he will inclose a sum of money in it, and leave it at the church. Above the calendar is the "motto." It reads as follows: "A contribution from every member with religious regularity."

The man who has one of these calendars hanging in his home cannot consult the calendar without seeing the envelopes, and he is thus reminded that he must keep taking off the envelopes as he continues to turn the leaves of the calendar. When the minister calls around to see his members, he casts a glance over on the wall to see that the right use is being made of his design, and up to this time it has not failed to work to the advantage of the church.

### FOUND THE RIGHT ONE.

Employer—"Well, did you get that money owing by Smith?"  
Collector—"No, sir; there were six Smiths at the same address, and they all denied being your debtor; in fact, one of them threw me out."  
Employer—"That's the one; call on him again."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Belle—"Bertie has been going out with me these three months. Now, don't you think it is time he proposed?" Emma—"I can't say. He went out with my cousin six months before he proposed."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

"You can't do anything without money, my boy?" "Oh, yes, you can." "I'd like to know what?" "Get in debt."

### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.**  
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcer, clears the sinuses, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

### RATHER FAMILIAR.

Mrs. Norton came home from a call one day in such a disturbed condition that it was evident that tears were not far in the background. She lost no time in beginning her explanation.

"John," she said to her husband, "I am so mortified I don't know what to do."  
"What is the matter, my dear?" asked Mr. Norton.  
"I have just been calling on Mrs. Peverill. You know her husband, Major Peverill?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, I just learnt to-day, to my horror, that 'Major' isn't his title at all. 'Major' is his first name."  
"Why, certainly. I've always known that. What is there so mortifying about it?"  
"Nothing," said Mrs. Norton, with a groan; "only that I've been calling him 'Major' every time I've met him for the last few weeks."



## "Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whalebone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind-proof—will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable. Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—



"Do you love me?" said the paper bag to the sugar. "I'm just wrapped up in you," replied the sugar. "You sweet thing!" murmured the paper bag.

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

After a woman has told one-third of a story a man can guess the rest.

### FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per oz. the best place is

**BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.**  
MONTREAL.

No Breakfast Table complete without

**EPPS'S**  
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

**COCOA**  
The Most Nutritious and Economical