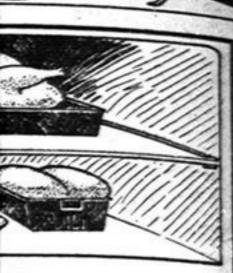


August 22nd, 1907



a flues differs consider. cted that the draft for heat circulating around hole before passing up

cooks perfectly

Pandora write direct

Vancouver, St. John

LOST

At Victoria Road ago, silver watch. and initials A. C. on tack e. attached to Upper Canada fo! with A. C. on it. Fireturn to E. R. C. Clarkson Reward.—31-3.

lers for School House

tenders will be received by ersigned up till noon, August 907, for the erection of eneered school house in Norllage, school section No. Plans and specifications may at the residence of G. W Vorland, or at the office of H. Stevens, Inspector, Lind

west or any tender not netaccepted. G. W. ALLELY, Norland, Ont.

I CAN SELL Real Estate or Business MATTER WHERE LOCATED es and Businesses of all kinds sold or cash in all parts of the United Don't wait. Write to-day describing p have to sell and give cash price on

YOU WANT TO BUY of Business or Real Estate agany price, write me your requirecan save you time and money. DAVID P. TAFF. HE LAND MAN

415 KANSAS AVENUE. KANSAS

MAN PACIFI' RAMAY TIME-TABLE.

AILY TRAIN SERVICE. Express to Toronto. Bobcaygeon ____ 7.40 a.m.

Ancona Point ... Dunsford 7.56 a.m. Lindsay 8.15 a.m. Nestleton 8.40 a.m. Burketon 2... 8.50 a.m. Express from Toronto. Burketon Nestleton Janetville 7.15 P.M. 7.45 p.m. Dunsford cona Point

Bohcaygeon Mixed from Toronto. Toronto ...

.10.35 a.m. 10.45 ₺₺ Burketon 10.55 a.m Nestleton ... Janetville 11.15 a.m. 11.25 a.m. 11.33 a.m. 11.45 8 Dunsford 11.55 % Ancona Point Bobcaygeon 12.05 p.m.

Mixed to Toronto.

4.05 p. 4.15 P.M. Bobcaygeon Ancona Point 4.55 P.B .5.08 P.m. 5.09 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Janetville Nestleton . Toronto

DE YARNS e better, few as good.

Iorns' Homemade yarn. makes.

two ply socks, a stitch n in knitting, selling at

grey wool, will wash and

INDSAY

SEES CHANCE TO TRADE CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND'S BUSINESS RELATIONS.

Commissioner This Country Might Use Their Canned Meat - Mutton Is Very Good - Direct Steamship Service Required Openings for Flax and Kauri Gum-Asiatic Immigration. For the last six years J. Graham

string as trade representative New Zealand Government, has of the investigating the chief markets the world for the purpose of nottheir possibilities and developing relations. For some months has been in Canada in continuahis tour, and during that time visited the principal business of the Dominion. forerviewed regarding the result of

investigation and enquiries, Mr. Gow said that he saw great possibiliis for materially profitable trade be-Canada and New Zealand. What, Mr. Gow, did you think We Zealand could send Canada?" Well, I have told my Government has there is a good market here for annel goods, if our canners can net local requirements. New Zealand is exceptionally good, and sould find a ready sale here. would need to have a direct refrigeraor steamship service between New lesland and Vancouver. Sheep are tificalt to rear in Canada, on acthe long and severe winter. have been informed that New Zesland mutton would be taken in

Fast Passenger Service. What do you think about a quick passenger service?" In my opinion it would prove an inqualified success. You in Canada to 3 traveling public, and I believe are numbers would visit New Zeaand which is a continent in miniatum with every wariety of scenery in

the amailest of compass. Swerting to the matter of interastional trade. Mr. Gow remarked that after examinations he considered the poportunities for trade with Weston Canada were practically boundles He was satisfied that in time to ome large quantities of New Zealand naterial would be used.

forento, Mr. Gow said, was empassically one of the finest cities all mend he had been in. He had been hall the chief centres in Europe and the sast, and never saw so respectthe a community. It was the cleanst lown from a moral point of view ha had ever visited, and he had been all over Britain and the east. Bought Through London.

I found a great deal of New Zealand wool used here." he continued "but it is mostly bought through the Landon market. I see openings for far and kauri gum, but for the demoment of commercial relations we must have a service to eastern ports." Puking of his visit to Ottawa, Mr. for remarked that he had several interviews with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. and found him to be an ardent Imwrafist and anxious to get Canada no closer relationship with New Indiand. In Montreal he saw no propects for reciprocal trade, and he masidered Toronto to stand in the int place in trade possibilities. He atrocated a subsidized line semers from Eastern Canada, and steel that an offer to guarantee 6,000 is if cargo had been made.

What do you think Canada can wnd New Zealand?" was asked. What We Can Sell 'Em.

There is an opening in New Zeaand for harvesting machines and indeed all kinds of machinery, boots ad shoes, paper we have no pulpwood. New Zealand is a cash marbet-the people are well off. Cansfin merchants tell me that they mald like to do business with us. We take much lumber from Vancou-

How about your state railways? They are very successful, and the wrice is satisfactory. Our tourist soutment gives a ticket good for six meks over all the New Zealand roads a the ten islands for \$35, and it will be extended for a week at any stason in payment of another \$7.50. order state ownership we are doing wil For example when our farmers wad down their grain and products w the seaports they can get their me or any other fertilizer carried ack free of charge. The New Zeaand service compares very favorably with the Canadian service, and has mently been improved. As to rates intelass is three critica a mile, and

be Parliamentary rate is two cents." White Man's Country. How about your position towards

matic immigration New Zealand like Australia, is deemined to be a white man's coun-We do not like Asiatics, espethe Japanese, who are everythe distrusted. Among the younger mases the talk is always about Weir advance in Asia." For example as dub in Tokio they openly statd hat before very long they would ate Hong Kong and the Philippines and altimately work their way to Ausralia and New Zealand. You can trest a Chinaman in trade, but not

Cultivate Your Own Taste.

Have you, floating vaguely around your mind, some ideas as to how business with which you are conacted might be done to better advantbel Do away with the vagueness thatever the suggestion is, make it to the proper person. Believe that bethe idea has come to you honestand sincerely it is worthy of being hade known. Whether or not it is Mopted masters little. You will have spressed your thoughts, will have room in your brain for other and the next time they will ome less vaguely.

Ormolu.

Ormolu was originally a powder of the brass with which the surface of objects were covered. It contains equal parts of copper and zinc.

CHESS CLOCKS.

There Are Specially Constructed Ones Used in the Game. dourgiasses, or sandglasses, were menty used for the purpose of measthe at chess matches, but now echly constructed clocks are in genthe for this purpose. These clocks of two clocks mounted on a have, which moves on a pivot. to cheks therefore being on the of a sort of seesaw. The beam, can't view the plain.

-

or base, is so constructed that when one clock is elevated it stands perfectly perpendicular, while the depressed clock lies over at an angle, but as the mechanism of each clock is so constructed that it only moves when the clock is perfectly perpendicular it follows that when the upright clock is going the depressed clock is at rest. Another and more modern variety

has the two clocks fixed on the same level, but with a small brass arm reaching from the top of one to the top of the other. This arm acts on a pivot and can be brought down into actual contact with one clock at a time by a touch of the finger. When it is thus in contact by an ingenious device the clock is stopped and the desired result is attained. The working of the clock during a match is simplicity itself. At the commencement of the match the hands of each clock point to 12. Then at the call of "time to commence play" the clock of the first player is started: then as soon as he makes his first move he stops his own clock either by depressing it or by touching the arm referred to, the same motion starting his opponent's clock. So it goes on during the entire course of the game. each move being marked by the stopping of one clock and the starting of holds true of the caribou; the other.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

The Check Letter Test on United

States Currency. The United States government prints its currency and numbers its bills in a series of four, so that every piece of the check letters-A, B, C, D. One of these letters is always found in two (rarely a solid bulkhead) between, is places on a United States bill, in the upper left hand corner and in the lower right hand corner. The placing of one not used to it; and when on the letter on the bill is not determined by the number of the bill. The rule is to red heat and the crew gather round to divide the last two figures on the in their wet, slime soaked clothes the note by four. Should the remainder be reek is nauseating-but healthful one, the check letter must be A; should The struggle for a bare existence. lives next door." it be two, the check letter is B; turee, the continual slavery of the sea, crethe check letter is C. and nothing, the ates a callousness in these characters

For example, I have before me a five dollar certificate. Its number is 81489730. The terminal number is 30. Divide by four. The result is seven with two over. The check letter is B. Here is a yellow back gold certificate fishing months, and fogs hover on with twenty-three as its terminal number. Divide this by four, and we have five with three over. C is the check ed for a certain river is somewhat as

on any United States currency note you may bet all you have that the money is bad. Some counterfeited bills are right to their check letters, but a great many are not so if the rule of four works. The bill may be still bad, to do duty, meanwhile shoving in but if it doesn't it is surely bad. This rule applies only to United States cur- who try to thwart him. rency and not to national bank notes.

Spain's Buried Wealth. The Carthaginians and the Tyrians regarded Spain as El Dorado. It is but a poor country today, but potential wealth lies in its rock bound hills, just those acquisitive mariners, the Phoenicians, first set foot in the country they exchanged their commodities. says Aristotle, "for such immense quantities of silver that their ships could neither contain nor sustain the load, though they used it for ballast and made their anchors and other implements of silver." So rich in silver was the country then that the people are said to have made their commonest domestic utensils of the metal and even their mangers. The Romans found that their greedy forerunners had sadly diminished the precious store, yet enough was left to satisfy

not a few proconsuls. The Truthful Woman. more or less truthful woman is looked rived at Tub Harbor a group of fish-It is no exaggeration to say upon with grave suspicion. What is ermen came aboard. They had seen more, nobody believes her. If she our American ensign and thought quite truthfully pronounces her age to be twenty-nine everybody at once says Gros Water Bay, and one of them then she must be at least thirty-five, at once offered the worn, tattered while if she should ever be cajoled in sheet that he used on his own vessel. to admitting the number of proposals The chance that he might not see it she had in her youth it will only con- again never entered his mind. firm the popular impression that she would not steal from us; why should had been very lucky to catch a hus- we carry off what he loaned? That band at all.-London Ladies' Field.

Force of Habit Redd-I see that man Finn has go

an automobile. Greene-And it was quite amusing to see him the first week he had it. "How so?"

"Why, every time he'd blow horn he'd stop and look around. He used to peddle fish, you know!"-Youkers Statesman.

in Automobiledom. Scientist-Light travels at the rate of about 187,000 miles a second. Chauffeur-Gee, that's goin' some! Enthusiast (slightly deaf)-Pardon me. sir. But what make machine was fi you just mentioned !- Bohemian.

Her Cleverness. She-Mary Graham is certainly very clever woman, yet she has little to say. He-That's where her cleverness comes in. She leads a man to believe that she thinks he is worth listening to.-Pick-Me-Un.

The Comparison. Lesec and Lemaigre, who were both as thin as laths, were discussing a mu-

Lesec-I met our friend Durand this morning. He has grown so thin. Lemaigre-Really! And he was so

Lesec-Yes, it is dreadful. He is thinner than both of us put together

The Picture Was Good, of Course. Friend (to artist)-Well, were you successful at the salon? Artist-No. They rejected my picture, the wretches! Friend-Why? Artist-How should I know? The oil was bad perhaps.

First Old Lady-What kind of a time did you have at the funeral? Second Old Lady-Well, I've enjoyed myself more at others. If you don't scale the mountain you

SPORT ON LABRADOR COAST

Fishing and Exploring on the Lonely

Northern Shores. New York Herald of a sporting and exploring trip on the Labrador coast. gives a list of streams and bays in which great quantities of salmon and sea and brook trout are to be found. At various points on the coast caribou are plentiful, and at others there is good bear shooting, an abundance of wild fowl, etc.

ticle Mr. Mott accuses the Newfoundland Government of laxity in the matter of enforcing the game laws. He

It seems a pity that His Majesty's rivers should be despoiled of their yield of salmon simply because of negligence on the part of the Newfoundland Government and a glaring insufficiency of proper wardens. Sir Archibald Douglass, now stationed at Portsmouth, England, did all he could to prevent this evil. His officers likewise; but there remains a stupid "nonchalance" on the part of the Newfoundland Government itself. In their own island they do not seem to care whether salmon are netted illegally in their rivers or not, and the same

A great many of the Newfoundland skippers take their wives on the Labrador; poor, thin women, that cook for sometimes ten or twelve men, and at night, by the flare of a kerosene torch, help to clean and salt the day's take of cod. The quarters on the average schooner are dirty and small; four men, including the skipper and mate, sleeping aft, two men to a narrow bunk. Just for ard, with only a scantily boarded partition the after, or main fish hold. stench is therefore overpowering to ways most efficient stove is set going

-usually seen in their utter carelessness of their own lives. Let it be known that "de fush" are in a cerain bay, or on a certain stretch of shore, and they will up sail, night or day, fog or storm, and away. Ice is thick on the coast all through the the horizon continuously

The sort of warden that is appointfollows-I describe John Smith, at Should this rule of four fail to work the River of Ponds: A long, lank individual, with no common sense lse he would not have taken the job of four months' work at \$40 for the whole-a man that will use his own nets under cover of darkness on the plea that he has to be on the river groundless complaints against those

Take it all-in-all, to "do" the Labrader on a schooner of one's own (chartered, if you prefer), in quest of sport, curious and interesting people. glorious' scenery, most healthful climate and in comparative safety, is a delightful way of spending three months. Let a man who seeks sport and is willing to take the many disas in the days of the ancients. When comforts in the way of bad weather and high winds, charter a schooner such as I had; let him engage a crew that work well together, and most important of all, a "clever" skipper, and I can assure him of royal deeds with rod and gun.

To add briefly, I would suggest that a sportsman might begin his cruises northward from Port-aux-Basques. and fish the west coast rivers upward rapidly. We did this and found some fine streams, where the fishing is undisturbed by the flock commonly called "sports" from the States and England.

On a trip of this kind one gets an insight of the cheerless lives of the fisher folk up in the barren North. Nearly all work and no play. Yet they live hardily and the rough hewn natures have much that is generous and kind. For example, when we ar- tramp said he had not come by rail, our house flag. We had no chart of is the way those people argue.

Vancouver's Chinatown.

Vancouver has a gigantic Chinatown-a Chinese theatre, and a large amount of real estate in the city owned by the Celestials-in fact, one of the wealthiest Chinamen in America resides in Vancouver. A \$500 poll tax s assessed against the Chinese who desire to vote. The shortage of labor has even brought up a suggestion that the tax be repealed for a year or so. until the market is supplied. The scarcity of labor is an acute problem, but the Socialist and Labor vote has to be considered. This silenced those who would otherwise declare openly what they secretly desire in the way of labor legislation. Some radical citizens of Vancouver, it is said, are willing to go through an earthquake to eradicate the Celestials.

In some of the manufacturing establishments an effort has been made to employ the lanky, turbaned Sikhs. Many of these will eat no meet and have a half-starved appearance, which is no endorsement of a vegetable diet. Labor unions are against Hindoos to the last round, some of the white employes flatly refusing to work with them. These dark-skinned strangers have little desire to speak the English tongue, and their utter ignorance of the prevailing language makes it very difficult to employ them.

Laughter Laughter is a most healthful exertion. It is one of the greatest belos to digestion with which I am acquainted, and the custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles.

CONTRACTOR COLUMN

The Two Classes, Amberlike and Bleached, and Their Uses. Gum arable, which forms one of the more important minor experts of Reypt, is really the sap from a special kind of tree which grows from three to five yards in height, whole forests of which are found in the Kordofan province and also near Gedid, in the White Nile prevince. The natives are free to collect the gum. The season during

from December to May. Prior to gathering the crop the natives prepare the trees by slightly cutting the bark in numerous places. The sap then ex-Mr. Lawrence Mott, writing to The udes, solidifies in the shape of large

which the trees yield their sap runs and small lumps and is afterward gathered by hand, such gathering being done before the rainy season com-

There are two main classes of gumamberlike and bleached. In the latter the gum is merely exposed to the strong action of the sun-generally in In the course of his interesting ar- Omdurman-while in the former instance it is allowed to retain its natural amber color. The confectionery trade is perhaps the principal purchaser of gum arabic, though a very large number of other industries-chemical works, printing and dyeing mills, letter press printers and so on-are interested in this product of Sudan.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

The Way Beckmann Begged Frankel's Pardon Before Witnesses.

One day Beckmann, the comic actor. was induced to take off a well known newspaper editor. Frankel by name, in one of the characters he was repre senting in Berlin. He performed his task so cleverly that at the close the audience broke out into loud calls for Frankel. The journalist brought an action, and Beckmann was condemned to go to the house of the insulted party and there beg his pardon in the presence of witnesses. At the hour appointed Frankel sat in the circle of his family, together with a number of relations and friends who had been convened for the occasion, waiting the arrival of the delinquent. He tarried long, and half an hour had passed in weary suspense when at last the door opened, and Beckmann put his head in and asked:

"Does Mr Meier live here?" "Oh, no," answered Frankel. "He

"Ah, then, I beg your pardon," said the actor and hastily withdrew, having thus acquitted himself of the imposed penance, to the great annovance of Frankel and the intense amusement of the assembled witnesses.-London Tit-Bits.

Posters In Paris. French law gives the authorities every village and commune complete control over posters. "No one," writes our consul general, "is permitted in France to deface streets and public places with crude, ostentatious announcements of his business or other subject. Billboards are infrequent in Paris and are generally built permanently into a wall, where they are taxed according to their superficial area. When a building is in construction and board screens are erected to shield the public from dust and other annoyance such temporary screen will seon be covered with posters of amusements and other business, but each poster so displayed has been previously submitted to the authorities, a license obtained, and each sheet bears the canceled revenue stamp, according to its size."

A Long Swim. A tramp has beaten all known records by swimming twenty-seven miles in thirty minutes. He did not mean to do it. He merely tried to steal a ride from St. Louis to Chicago on the rear of a locomotive tender. When the train started he fell over backward through the open manhole into the water tank. The noise of the train drowned his cries for help, and he was obliged to swim until the first stop was reached at Alton. When taken out he was nearly dead, but the engineer was so unfeeling as to call his attention to the fact that the water was only four feet deep, and he might have stood up. The conductor, also unfeeling, asked him for his ticket, but the

Strange Bequests. In his will Stephen Swain of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, gave to John Abbott and Mary, his wife, sixpence each "to buy for each of them a halter for fear the sheriffs should not be provided," and John Aylett Stow left the sum of 5 guineas for the purchase of the picture of a viper biting the hand of his rescuer to be presented to an eminent K. C. as a reminder of "his ingratitude and

Not Like a Woman. "Have you interviewed that female

riminal?" "I have tried to." "Tried to?"

"Yes, but she refuses to talk." "Refuses to talk! Head your article 'Man In Disguise,' and make it three columns on the first page."

Chance to Prove Himself. She-I would never marry a man who was a coward. He-About how brave would it be necessary for him to be in order to win your approval? She-Well, he'd have to have courage enough to-er-propose.

Rats, according to a government bulletin, eat \$100,000,000 worth of grain annually, and yet in spite of rats and rates the farmers manage to do pretty

The Tramp's Excuse. Benevolent Man (who has given a ramp some work) - You're working slowly, my man. Tramp-I'm trying to spin it out. Who knows when I shall get any more?

The Soft Answer. "Father, do all angels have wings?" 'No. my son, your mother has none." And then she said sweetly that he might go to the club if he wouldn't

"Did be ask her father for her hand in marriage?" "No. He needed \$10, and he didn't want to ask for too much at once."

Modest.

Me Had Hopes Young lady (owner of great estates)-As far as the eye can reach, all the land belongs to me. Admirer (respectfully)-I hope you are not shortsighted. -Stray Stories

NEW MAP OF CANADA.

Being Prepared by Government, Giving Minute Details of Country.

In 1904 the military men of Canada began to agitate the question of making a better map of the country. They said that no map existing gave just the information that would be especially needed if the Dominion should ever have the misfortune to be invaded by a hostile army. Really first-rate maps of Canada, they said, should show all the roads and even the paths and trails, the elevations and depressions of the surface, or, in other words, the land forms, all the drainage, including the brooks that unite to make the river or swell their volume, the distribution of all forests and even the location of the louses, excepting in towns, where they are crowded too closely together to be shown on a general map.

All such facts are of great importance in planning a campaign, in selecting a line of march, in provisioning an army or in choosing favorable ground on which to give battle. The thought is much more pleasant that heavily. such maps have their great usefulness also in immense volume and variety of useful information may be expressed on them; and the Canadians thought it over and decided to make one of these fine maps of the settled parts of their country. Surveys Organized.

So the surveys of the division of the Department of Militia and Defence was organized and the work of making the surveys on which to base the map began. It was started on a modest scale, and thus far, only \$20,000 a year has been expended on the survey. More than 6,500 square miles have now been surveyed in southern Ontario, beginning in the region between Niagara Falls and Detroit, and the work is now to be pushed toward

Montreal. The Canadians decided that at first they would not make the work so expensive as that of our topographic survey. It is enough to say here of their methods of work that while they are thoroughly scientific they are not carried as yet quite to the point of refinement and exactitude which we maintain in our survey. The Canadian surveyors working near the border have had the advantage of being able to tie their survey to our own aiming to attain closely approximate accuracy, so that the resulting maps will excellently serve all practical purposes. It is only just to say that the remarkable maps they are now producing prove that they are reap-

ing the result. Delight to the Eye.

The five or six map sheets thus far produced are a delight to the eye and a gratification to all who know what good maps are. The cartography is in the best style, and the scale, one mile to an inch, is as large as that used by any Government in its general map of the country, excepting in the new map of France, of which only a few sheets have yet been produced. Everybody knows that on so large a scale the refined processes of up-to-date cartography can clearly express a great amount of information; but it will surprise many to learn that in the variety and abundance of facts which the Canadians are recording on these sheets they are abreast of any other nation and in some re-

spects they are leading the way. By the use of ingenious symbolism plain and simple, and therefore not tiresome, much information never seen before on similar maps is given. All countries on their mile to the inch maps show the position of residences outside of city limits, but the symbol on the Canada map for a dwelling place in black means that it is a wooden house, or in red, that it is stone or brick. If your horse casts a shoe as you jog along these sheets point you to the nearest blacksmith

Minute Details Given. They not only show the churches, but also whether they are with or without spires. This may seem tri- en of the party.-Circle. vial for a map, but the fact might be important in military planning; and all through the country you see the position of the schools, hotels, mills, gristmills, quarries, cemeteries, light houses, telegraph offices and telephone stations. Conspicuous elevations are in the figures. and you may recognize the forms of land by the contour lines, all points on one line being on the same elevation of 25 feet from one contour to the next. Every clump of timber large enough to be called a grove is in green and many other facts are presented in order to give what every first rate map on a large scale should supply a good, faithful picture of a part of the earth's surface, with the conspicuous cultural features that man has imposed upon it.

Offices of Agriculture. In addition to the establishment of courses of agriculture in the high schools or collegiate institutes at Galt. Morrisburg, Collingwood, Perth, Essex and Lindsay, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has decided to open offices at each of these places in charge of the agricultural teachers, where farmers of the district may at stated hours meet and consult with the representatives of the Department. The Department reports and bulletins will be precurable there, and local agricultural and horticultural societies, farmers' and women's institutes and other similar organizations may use the offices for business purposes. A special appropriation has been made by the Government to meet the expenses of these local representatives of the Department.

Sioux Chiefs Disappointed. The Sioux chiefs now on a visit to London are not having good luck in their attempts to interview prominent people. Recently they went to Buckingham Palace to pay a visit to the King, but the police interferred and they were obliged to return unsatisfied. They next attempted to see Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at the House of Commons, but the police again interposed and they were not gratified by a sight of the British

THE "MARSEILLAISE."

It Was Written by Rouget de Lisle In One Brief Hour. On April 25, 1792, Rouget de Lisle,

Premier.

the military engineer, who had assumed the aristocratic prefix to become an officer, was a guest at a banquet given by Baron Dietrich, first mayor of Patriotic excitement was at its

height. "Marchons!" "Aux armes, citoyens!" were phrases on every lip. But sire than it is to satisfy all that follow as the champagne went round the is- it-Franklin

dies grew weary and pleaded for another topic. Patriotic songs? A hymn for the army of the Rhine? Something better than the jingling "Ca ira!" The host first suggested a public competition and a prize. Then he turned to Rouget de Lisle and asked him to "compose a noble song for the French

Rouget de Lisie tried to excuse him self. Again the champagne passed round, and just as the party broke up a fellow officer about to quit Strassburg next day begged De Lisle for a copy of his forthcoming song.

"I make the promise on behalf your comrade," Dietrich replied.

Rouget de Lisle reached his lodgin close by, but not to sleep. His violin lay on the table. Taking it up, he struck a few chords. Soon a melody seemed to grow under his fingers. No sooner had he put down the notes than he dashed off the words.

Thus having in a brief hour secured for himself an undying name he threw himself upon his bed and slumbered

STAMMERING.

Caused More Often by Habit Than by

Defective Vocal Organs. "Stammering is often more the result of habit than from any defect of the vocal organs," says an authority. "It is generally, if not always, caused by a spasm of the larynx, resulting from nervous contraction of the organs, thus refusing to permit a proper flow of the air current producing tone. People rarely or never stammer when singing, for then the attention is divided between words and music, the nervousness is momentarily forgotten and the passage of the air current through the larynx is continuous and unobstructed.

"Stammering very often is the real, sometimes unconscious, and the af- arose concerning the barrels used by might be supposed. In one comparatively small section of the city there are thirty-five stammerers, and every one of them is able to demonstrate to his own satisfaction not only that he does not stammer very badly, but that and so many points of accuracy are some other person he knows stammers ready made to their hand. They are a great deal worse than himself. Every stammerer is intensely sensitive about his infirmity, rarely forgives and never does forget any allusion to it which in his mind savors of ridicule."

> Comedy In a Back Street. About 10 o'clock one morning two men met and began threatening and calling each other names. One finally called the other a liar, and the two men were about to grapple when a woman opened the door and said. "Gentlemen, are you about to fight?" "We are!" they answered together.

> Then have the kindness to wait a moment," she continued. "My husband has been sick for weeks and is now just able to sit up. He is very downhearted this morning, and if you'll only wait till I can draw him up to the window I know he'll be very grateful to both of you."

She disappeared into the house, and after one look into each other's face the men smiled, shook hands and departed together.-London Telegraph.

An Up Stroke. Sometimes lightning strikes up instead of down, if we are to believe a story told many years ago of a party of men standing on the porch of a church far up on the side of a lofty mountain in Styria. They were looking down into the valley below, where a great electrical storm was raging. and, with the sun shining upon them at their altitude, were earapt by the

Going and Coming. "What's that noise?" asked the vistor in the apartment house. "Probably some one in the dentist's rooms on the floor below getting a tooth out," said his host.

strange sensation. Suddenly a bolt

came up from the valley and killed sev-

"But it seems to come from the floor "Ah! Then it's probably the Popleys baby getting a tooth in."

How a Flea Jumps. It is said that a flea leaps 200 times its height, and while it usually does land on its feet, it often fails, especially when it fails on a perfectly smooth surface, where the claws can get only a slight hold. A flea has six legs, whose great length and balk make them so heavy that they must be a great help in keeping their owner right side up when it makes one of those gigantic jumps, and when it lands upside down or in some other way its ability to kick is so great that not more than one wriggle is needed to set things right. A flea's wings are mere scales and of no use. But small and worthless as they are, they tell the entomologist something about the proper classification of the insect. To the fica itself they have no value.—St. Nicholas.

It is said that a high petish may be obtained after nickel plating on small steel articles, such as screws, by tumbling them with leather and dry rouge. The articles are placed in a tumbling barrel with leather scraps. Some dry rouge is put into the barrel along with the screws and leather and the whole tumbled for some time. The rouge coats the surface of the leather and causes it to act like a polishing wheel. Canvas scraps may be used in place of

Polishing Small Articles.

Lady (to Irish gardener, "obliges" by the day)-Well, Dan, and what do I owe you for today? Dan-Sure, ma'am, I'd sooner be taking the half crown you'd be offering me than the 2 shillings I'd be asking of you.

Politoness.

Birds and Feathers. Mistress-Mary, have you any rooted objections to using a feather duster! This room looks as if yes had. Maid-Yes, mum, I have. I belongs to the ly one day an old time friend told him Andubon society.

It is easier to suppress the first de-

THE PALMA TROPHY.

Historic Competition to Take Place In Canada This Year.

A match, open to military riflemen of the world, will be shot for the historic Palma trophy at the Rockliffe range, near Ottawa, Canada, on Sept. 7 of this year. Teams from England, Canada and the United States have already entered, and there may be entries from other countries.

The Palma trophy was a creation of Centennial year, 1876. The sum of \$1,500 was raised by public subscription for its purchase. Invitations to compete in a rifle match were sent to all the principal countries of the world. The original conditions were: Teams of eight men, from any country, armed with any rifle, to shoot at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, thirty shots at each range, the contest to continue over two days.

In the initial match, that of 1876, teams representing Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Canada and the United States were entered and competed. The American team won the match with a score of 3,126, the other scores being: Ireland, 3,104; Scotland, 3,063; Australia, 3,062; Canada, 2,923. In 1903 the contestants met upon the Bisley range in England. Teams representing Great Britain, Canada, France, Australia, Norway, Natal and the United States, seven in all, competed. This was the greatest battle for the trophy which had taken place since the initial trial in 1876. The American team finished first, with a score of 1.570, thus beating the record made by the British team in Canada the year before by 11 points; Great Britain was second with 1.555; Canada, 1,518; Australia, 1,501; Natal, 1,399; Norway, 1,241; and France, 1.230.

This match was marked by an absence of misses on the part of any member of the American or British teams. Every shot fired by them struck the target.

After the American team had returnsult of imitation, sometimes intention- ed to the United States a controversy fliction is much more general than them. These barrels, while of the service type, were of private make, and should have been authenticated by the United States military authorities. This was not done, and technically the American riflemen were in the wrong. This error was acknowledged by the return of the trophy to the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. It has remained in their possession since that time, no other contest having been arranged until this

It is confidently expected that the struggle for first place on Sept. 7 will be a close one. The teams should be very well matched, and it is probable that but few points will separate them at the finish.

A VICTORY FOR B.C.

Vancouver Island Settlers' Act, a Provinical Act, Is Constitutional.

The Privy Council has recently given judgment in McGregor v. Esquimanit and Nanaimo Railway Co. The appeal has been allowed with costs. The above mentioned decision ends a unique contest between the British Columbia Government and the C.P.R. to test the validity of the Vancouver Island settlers' act, a provincial act passed in 1904. It is a test action on behalf of hundreds of settlers and involves the title to the surface rights,

minerals and timber on the 160 acres

each now held under that act within the belt of land granted to that railway in the days of its control by Robert Dunsmuir, father of the present Lieutenant-Governor. The C.P.R., which has acquired that company's rights, is not unwilling that the settlers should have the surface. but the company claims absolute title to the minerals and the timber under the grant of the lands within the railway belt by the Dominion Government. Although failing at the trial, the company was successful upon appeal to the full court of British Columbia upon the contention that the

act of 1904 was unconstitutional, pre-

suming to grant to settlers lands not within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Parliament. Against that decision the Provincial Government, on behalf of Donald Mo-Gregor and the other settlers, appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Government was compelled to take this course, having in that act promised to "assert and defend the grant and the rights of the settlers at the expense of the Crown. The act defined settler as "one having, prior to the date of its passing, 1904, occupied or improved lands

fide intention of living thereon. Canada and Fur Trade.

within the railway belt with the bona-

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Hudson Bay Co. recently, Lord Stratheona said the fur and other imports in 1905 realized, after deducting charges, £421,829, as compared with £400,831 in 1904. The good prices last year were more than maintained, advances taking place in several descriptions of furs.

The average price for farm lands was considerably higher, the statistics showing that since 1901 the value of land had increased from £1 0s 11d acre to £2 0s 2d in 1907. The company at present owned 3,691,203 acres. "As years went on and the more distant part of the country was opened for settlement, they must expect a sensible decrease in the profits to be derived from the fur business. The past winter had been felt in Canada as elsewhere, and the latest reports showed that in consequence of the deep snow in the interior the fur collection might be expected to be less in value than that under considera-

Buying Apples by Weight. Mr. Jackson. Canadian agent at

Leeds, England, says: "British fruit buyers are gradually adopting the method of purchasing fruit by weight instead of by measure, and this will be to the benefit of Canadian shippers, as apples from this country are heavier in proportion to bulk than these imported from other countries. Mr. Jackson predicts a serious shortage in the English apple crop and a bumper market for Canadian fruit.

Muskrat Skin Cure. "The skin of a muskrat taken and worn next to the chest will cure any case of asthma in the world," said a Louisville man. "I had an uncle who suffered a thousand deaths with asthms and tried everything that could be bought in the way of medicine. Finalof the muskrat skin, and he tried it. In two months be was as well as he had ever been. Just how the skin works about a cure is a mystery, but it will do it"