STRANGER THAN FICTION.

HUSBAND AND WIFE UNITED AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Both Had Married, But Now They Are Together and Happy—One of the Strangest Cases on Record.

A story of life more strange than plots dreamed of by novelists has been made known in Allegheny, by the arrival from England of a woman who came to join her husband whom she had not seen for 42 years. During their long separation the wife remarried and the husband took a second wife. Now, each of these later partners have died and the couple have been reunited for life. A stranger part of the tale is that their daughter, while she mourned her father as dead, married the son of her mother's then living husband. This couple is separated now by the antipathy to the daughter's husband shown the father.

Forty-six years ago, at Cowan, near Sutton, Yorkshire, England, Thomas Davey, a young shoemaker, selected as a life partner the belle of the town, a handsome young woman, who had been courted by all the young men in the vicinity. After their marriage they lived most happily together, and two children, Elizabeth and Edward, were born. But Davey had ambitions to be rich, and believed that fortune

WOULD NOT COME

to him in England. After a long consultation with his young wife, who had then been his bride but four years, it was decided that he should come to America. This was with the expectation that as soon as he was able he would send to England for the wife and children.

Davey, after landing at New York in 1854, went first to Pottsville, where he remained some time, but prospered there little better than he had done in his native country. After several months he received no letters from home, and then came the information, which was told him by a friend who had just arrived from England, that his wife had died, and that his children were being cared for by his relatives. The information saddened him, and he drifted aimlessly in the anthracite coal region. Then he went to Allegheny, where he opened a shoe shop on Lacock street.

From that time on the man prospered. Slowly, but surely he began to accumulate money, and it was not long until he had

PURCHASED THE PROPERTY

where his shop was. So busy was he in his endeavors to amass a fortune that he ceased to write to his relatives in England. He continued making and repairing shoes and buying small editions to his property. At the expiration of over 20 years in Allegheny, and never having heard from his brother or children, Davey turned his thoughts to a second marriage. He had met a widow, Bessie Spencer, who then was keeping a small restaurant on Water street, Pittsburg, and paid court to her. They were married and joined their possessions, making a sum which almost equaled $10,000. They lived happily together in the old house on Lacock street. About five years ago Davey built the house he lives in, at the corner of Rebecca and Corry streets, in the First Ward, and took his second wife there.

One of Davey's intimate friends was Frederick Smith, a retired furniture manufacturer and seller, who resided at 183 Lacock street. Smith was partially familiar with the history of Davey. Two years ago last June, while the second Mrs. Davey was alive, Smith and wife went for a visit to

THEIR NATIVE HOME,

Dewsbury, Lancashire, England. While they were there Smith received a letter from Davey, making kindly inquiries of his health and telling him of his property affairs in Alleghany. He added a postscript, requesting Smith to go to Cowan and to make inquiries of his brother John as to the whereabouts of his two children.

Smith did as he was requested. He found on a visit to Cowan that John Davey was dead, but John's son took him to the house of another brother, William. Smith told William that he had met his brother Thomas in America, and, that he was well and prospering. The information was so surprising to William that his disbelief was expressed in an emphatic manner. "You are a liar," he said to Smith, "and the man who says he is my brother is an imposter. Why our Tom has been dead for 30 years."

Smith showed Tom the letter in his brother's handwriting, and convinced him of the truth of what he had said. Then William took Smith to the home of Thomas's wife, and there a complication of

STRANGER INTEREST

was developed, Mrs. Davey, believing herself a widow, had married John Briggs, and was a widow the second time. From the original Mrs. Davey and her daughter Elizabeth, now grown to mature womanhood, Smith learned their story.

After her husband's departure Mrs. Davey had written regularly to him at Pottsville, and his letters in reply had always been of the most affectionate nature. Then they ceased altogether, without any explanation. After waiting for five years to hear from him, several letters having been returned unopened, it was decided that he had died, and the wife married Briggs, a widower, who had a son named John. Edward Davey, the son whom Thomas had left behind died at an early age, leaving Mrs. Davey only her daughter, Elizabeth, to comfort her in her sorrow.

After the marriage of Mrs. Davey to Briggs the two children by their former marriages were brought to live with the couple, and soon there sprang up an attachment between them, which terminated in

THEIR MARRIAGE.

When five years ago John Briggs died, his widow as she was supposed to be, went to live with her daughter and step-son-in-law. This was the condition of affairs that Smith found when he went to England.

On Smith's return to this country, and after he had related all the particulars to Davey, the latter was almost distracted over the condition of affairs. With his first wife the widow of a second husband, his daughter the wife of this other man's son and he the husband of another woman, his affairs could not have been more complicated.

On July 18, 1895, the second Mrs. Davey died without having borne her husband any children. Davey had prospered further, and the $10,000 he had when he married Mrs. Spencer grew until it was more than $60,000. He has houses in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, and his rentals every month bring him in a goodly sum. But he was 71 years old, had forgotten the face of his daughter, had been separated from his wife for 41 years, and was lonely.

He sought the aid of Smith again, and through him opened negotiations for the

COMING TO AMERICA

of his wife, his daughter and her husband. Smith sent the money to them. At this time Davey was on what he believed to be his deathbed, and he made a will, giving all his property to his daughter. Smith, in writing to her, told her to bring her mother's marriage certificate and the register of her birth and christening, so that, in the event of Davey's death before her arrival, she could get the estate.

The result of these negotiations were that, on last Thanksgiving Day, Davey's daughter and her husband, with their children arrived in this country. Davey's wife could not then bring herself to a point where she could meet her former husband, but she promised that she might do so at some future time.

All did not go well after the arrival of the younger couple. The old man thought a great deal of his daughter, but every time he looked at her husband he saw in him the image of the man who had been his wife's husband. So strong did his dislike for the young man grow that the latter was finally compelled to leave his home and return to England, his wife, however, remaining in this country with her father. Briggs is now living at 23 Belfield Old Road, Rockdale, Lancashire.

MANY LETTERS

were sent to the original Mrs. Davey, and finally she consented to join her husband here. She arrived 10 days ago, and the pathetic meeting that occurred cannot be described. Davey is now 72 years of age, and his wife is only two years his junior. The explanations that were made on both sides were perfectly satisfactory, and the couple are now living under the same roof, with their daughter at their side.

At Davey's home the other evening a reporter had a conversation with the daughter, Mrs. Briggs. She gave in outline the strange complications which have arisen in the lives of her parents. They are happy now, and mean that nothing shall part them. Having been once married Mrs. Briggs said, they did not think it necessary to go through the ceremony again. Her father's health has greatly improved, she said, and the look of care has been taken from her mother's face. As for Mrs. Briggs her only sorrow is that she is separated from her husband, and is thus experiencing some of the misfortunes that her parents have gone through.

Mr. Smith is happy that he has been the means of reuniting the couple. He told his connection with them to the reporter in detail.

SPURIOUS TEA.

A Large Consignment Rejected in New York—A Possibility That it May be Brough Into Canada.

An item appears in one of the New York papers to the effect that a large quantity of spurious tea from China and Japan had recently been refused entrance into the United States by the Government officials, and that it had been sent by the owners to some other place, Canada being named as its probable destination. According to Mr. P. C. Larkin of the Salada Tea Company the same thing occurred last year, when thousands of boxes of Ping Suey from China and Japan were refused entrance into the United States, and the tea was then sent to Montreal, where it was admitted, and afterwards sold for consumption in different parts of Canada. The spurious tea, Mr Larkin says, is absolutely poisonous, and he hopes if the tea recently refused at New York is sent to Canada that the Dominion Government will see that it is either destroyed or sent out of the country. He then went on to say that he had been telling the people of Canada for years back that they should drink the beautiful teas of Ceylon and India, which are absolutely free from all adulteration or coloring, and, what is also very important, perfectly clean. He described the different modes of preparation. In China and Japan, the teas, after being picked, undergo a process of fermentation, and are then rolled by the hands of the natives, while in Ceylon and India the teas, after being picked, are never handled again, but are prepared entirely and even packed in lead packages by machinery, so that even the grocer cannot touch them; and in the case of Salada, which is the highest grade of tea made in Ceylon or India, Canadians are enabled to drink it within four months from the time that it is picked from the bush. Another thing in favor of Salada is the fact that no teas are permitted to be shipped out of Ceylon or India without Government inspection, and all teas manufactured there are made under English supervision.

THE PHONE LEAKS.

The telephone is very useful, but it has recently been discovered that all sorts of business secrets leak out through its use. Those who have a telephone in their office must often have been struck by the fact that they can hear other people talking, and quite recently a leading business house discovered that a most important transaction had reached the ears of a rival firm. A great deal of trouble was taken to find out how the secret was obtained, and it was eventually discovered that the other firm had simply listened to the whole transaction through the telephone.

THE FARM.

HOW TO SELECT A DAIRY COW.

"Among the points to which attention should be given in making choice of suitable cows for a butter dairy, the digestive organs are important. Where these are defective good milch cows are rarely met with, since these organs have a powerful influence, not merely on all the functions of the body, but more especially on the secretion of the milk gland," says Farm and Home. "A good state of the digestive organs is shown by a moderate-sized belly with yielding sides; a large mouth, thick and strong lips, a good appetite, easy and quick digestion, glossy hair, supple skin, with a kind of unctuous touch. The constitution should be sound, and this is implied by large lungs, a broad and prominent chest, a somewhat slow respiration, and a great inclination to drink—an inclination stimulated by an abundant secretion of milk. Preference should be given to a cow with small bones, fine and slender limbs and tail fine at the base; head small but long, narrowing toward the horns, the horns themselves of a bright color, tapering finely; small neck and shoulder, slender, especially near the head; prominent eye, and a gentle feminine expression. Good milkers allow themselves to be easily milked—often while ruminating they look with pleased eye at the person who milks them; they like to be caressed, and caress in return; the udder is formed principally by the glands which secrete the milk, and are called the milk glands. In all cows the abundance of milk is in proportion to the size of the milk glands. The marks indicating that these glands are constituted so as to produce such milk are, a very large development of the hind quarters, a wide and strong lumbar region, a long rump, haunches and hind legs wide apart, a large space for lodging the udder, milk glands well developed and causing the udder to be of considerable size. In good cows the glands constitute a large part of the udder, and accordingly after milking it shrinks much and appears flabby and wrinkled. The teats should be equally thick throughout their length and set well apart, as in the Ayrshire cow, thus indicating that the milk vessels are spacious. The teats of many cows are cone-shaped, and the junction with the udder not well defined, and the older the cow gets the more unshapely do the teats become. There should be only four teats or outlets, one to each quarter; sometimes there are one or more small extra teats—usually behind—which would contain milk, but these should be removed with a pair of scissors at birth. The teats are hairless, but in good cows the udder is well covered with soft woolly hair and very fine skin. Fleshy udders, which are hard and large, often contain fat in addition to the proper structure of the glands, which presses upon the smaller ramifications of the milk ducts, preventing secretions; this is one reason why milking cows should not be kept too high in condition. Of all the marks for ascertaining good cows the best are afforded by the blood vessels, if the veins which surround the udder are large, varicose and winding, they show that the milk glands receive blood, and, consequently, that their functions are active and the milk is abundant. The veins on the lateral part of the belly are easily observed. These veins issue from the udder in front and at the outer angle, where the form in good cows a considerable varicose swelling. They proceed toward the front part of the body, forming angles more or less distinct, often divide toward their anterior extremity and sink into the body by several openings."

HOW LONG TO FEED HOGS.

"It is often a question as to how long a pig should be fed before it should be marketed, or rather at what weight it is best to sell in order to realize the best profit. There is one fact pretty well settled, and that is, the greater the weight of the animal being fed, the greater the cost per pound for the gain secured," says a writer in Coleman's Rural World. "But no set of rules can be given, as conditions must always be considered in determining which is best. Sometimes it will be better to feed longer and for a heavier weight than at others. There are two ways that may be termed unfavorable seasons for feeding. They are extremely cold days of winter and the extremely hot days of summer. Of course, on the farm, and especially when it is an item to feed out the greater portion of the products grown upon the farm to stock, some stock must be fed during these seasons, but so far as possible these should be either young growing stock or breeding animals. This is especially the case with hogs. In fact, in many cases it will be better to sell at a little lighter weight than to feed through the summer. In fact, generally, lightweight hogs averaging 150 or 175 lbs. will bring a better price per pound than those of heavier weight, and when in addition the unfavorable conditions of growth with the risk of loss are taken into consideration, it will be better to sell in June rather than to feed longer. It is always advisable, so far as possible, to have hogs sent to market in good condition, and it will pay to commence in good season in order to secure this. But it is rarely advisable at this time to feed for heavy weight when this would compel feeding through July and August before marketing. It will be a good plan to look after the pigs now and push the growth of all that can be put in good marketable condition by July and all these should be sold, feeding only young growing pigs and what breeding hogs it is considered best to keep."

PREPARING GROUND FOR WHEAT.

A writer says: "The best soil for wheat is a rather compact, clayey loam, well drained; but sandy soil can be made to produce fair crops by good culture. To prepare ground, it should be broken deeply, not later than the middle of August; earlier would be better. While the breaking should be deep, we must corn ground and then working down tivated as it should be, it can be got in good order by running the cultivator deep and close over the ground crossways, if the corn was drilled, so as to tear up the corn stubble better, and then harrow both ways and roll. If not in right condition to sow I harrow and roll until it is right, for nothing is lost by getting the ground in condition before seeding to any kind of seed. But if the corn can be got off out of the way in time, I prefer breaking the corn groYund and then working down to the right condition by means of a good harrow and roller as stated above. A seed bed for wheat should be broken deep and then packed by harrowing and rolling, but the harrow should be run ahead of the drill to furnish loose, fine dirt to cover the wheat, which should not be deeper than one and one-half inches. The best time for sowing has been for the last few years from the first until about the middle of September. As to quantity, one and one-fourth bushels to the acre is the best. As to fertilizer, about 150 or 200 pounds of good raw bone should be drilled with the wheat to make a good crop."

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THEN CAME A CHANGE.

"What is Whiffett's reputation for veracity? asked Ricketts of Gazzam.

It was excellent until he began to try to make century runs on his wheel, replied Gazzam.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.— South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

FLOWER-MISSION DRAWBACKS.

"Julia, what did that poor man say when you gave him that lovely bunch of daisies?

He said he would much rather have a good boiled cabbage.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

"Summer is a tough season on us parents." "Why so?" "Our daughters who have been graduated try to make us talk grammatically."

10 cts. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic. Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THOMAS KNEW.

Teacher—Where is the capital of Great Britain, Thomas?

Thomas—Most of it's in this country.

Relief in Six Hours.— Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or feamle. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THREE FAMOUS MEN.

The University of Strasburg contained, in 1883, three men, each unknown to the other, and each of whom has since achieved international fame. The trio consisted of Paderewski, then musical instructor at the university; Professor Rontgen, professor of physics, and Nicola Tesla, who was installing an electric plant for the university.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THE FAULTLESS FOOT.

A truly beautiful foot must first be free of all blemishes and in perfect proportion to the leg and the stature. The instep should be high or moderately high and the portion under the instep hollow and well raised above the level of the sole, the toes regular, and well developed and the heel narrow and non-projecting. The general outline of the perfect foot is long, slender and graceful. The toes of the beautiful foot, according to Flaxman, should follow each other imperceptibly in a graceful curve from the first to the fifth, and in the Greek foot, according to the most famous statues, the second toe was made longer than the great toe. The beauty of the longer second toe is disputed.

The Queen still wears the style of shoes of 30 years ago. Her children still address her in the way which was fashionable when they were little things. No member of the upper classes ever said "mother" then; and from the eldest to the youngest they still call the Queen "mamma." Her Majesty in her long life has travelled very little abroad. She has never been in Russia, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland or Greece. She has never yet set eyes on any of her colonies, nor upon any part of Asia, Africa or America.

More

Medical value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.

More skill, more care, more expense in manufacture. It costs proprietor and dealer

More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.

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FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP.

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. Salois, of St. Pie.

LaGrippe, Followed by Inflammation of the Lungs, Left Her on the Verge of the Grave—Her Whole Body Racked With Pain—Her Husband Brought Her Home to Die, But She is Again in Good Health.

In the pretty little town of St. Pie, Bagot county, is one of the happiest homes in the whole province of Quebec, and the cause of much of this happiness is the inestimable boon of health conferred through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Eva Salois is the person thus restored, and she tells her story as follows:—Like a great many other Canadians, my husband and myself left Canada for the States, in hope tnat we might better our condition, and located in Lowell, Mass. About a year ago I gave birth to a bright little boy, but while yet on my sick bed I was attacked with la grippe, which developed into inflammation of the lungs. I had the very best of care, and the best of medical treatment, and although the inflammation left me I did not get better, but continually grew weaker and weaker. I could not sleep at night, and I became so nervous that the least noise would make me tremble and cry. I could not eat, and was reduced almost to a skeleton. My whole body seemed racked with pain to such an extent that it is impossible for me to describe it. I got so low that the doctor who was attending me lost hope, but suggested calling in another doctor for consultation. I begged them to give me something to deaden the terrible pain I endured, but all things done for me seemed unavailing. After the consultation was ended my doctor said to me, you are a great sufferer, but it will not be for long. We have tried everything; we can do no more. I had therefore to prepare myself for death, and would have welcomed it as a relief to my suffering, were it not for the thought of leaving my husband and child. When my husband heard what the doctors said, he replied then we will at once go back to Canada, and weak and suffering as I was we returned to our old home. Friends here urged that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills be tried and my husband procured them. After taking them for some weeks I rallied, and from that on I constantly improved in health. I am now entirely free from pain. I can eat well and sleep well, and am almost as strong as ever I was in my life, and this renewed health and strength I owe to the marvellous powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in gratitude I urge all sick people to try them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

COSTLY STEEL.

Dentists' Tools Worth Over Two Million Dollars Per Ton.

In an address before an association of iron and steel managers in England some new statistics were brought up on the remarkable achievements that have been noted in the manufacture of fine wire. The speaker said that he had been presented by a wire manufacturer with specimens of wire for which $4.32, or more than $3,600 per ton, was paid. This wire was largely used in the construction of pianos and other musical and mechanical instruments. Accompanying these was a sample of pinion wire, which had a market value of $21.60 per pound, or $43,200 per ton. A still more remarkable illustration of how a piece of steel can be treated so as to become more costly than gold is seen in the manufacture of hair springs. Of these it takes 754 to weigh an ounce of 437 1-2 grains, and 27,000,000 of them go to the ton, which would cost $400,000. Probably the limit of the value that can be given to steel by skilled labor is reached in the case of the barbed wire instrument used by dentists for extracting nerves from teeth, which is sold at the rate of some $2,150,000 per ton.