FROM SCOTLAND.

NEWS FROM THE HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

Many Things That Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons

The late Mr. Alexander Hall Wilson, shipbuilder, Aberdeen, has left over £194,223 of estate.

Lord Overtoun has given £5,000 towards the cost of a new Maternity Hospital for Glasgow.

About 700 operative joiners in Aberdeen struck against a reduction of the standard rate of wages from 8-1-2d. to 8d. per hour.

Prof. Sir Wm. Gairdner has intimated his resignation of the Chair of Practice of Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Tille has intimated his resignation of the position of lecturer on German language and literature in Glasgow University.

The death is announced of Mr. James Currie, the eldest brother of Sir Donald Currie, M.P., and manager of the Leith, Hull and Hamburg Steam Packet Company.

Mrs. Alexander Clapperton, who entered Sir Walter Scott's service at the age of 16, and was with him at Abbotsford when he died, recently died at Kirkhill.

Rev. Dr. Walter Smith, a former Moderator of the Free Church, and known as the author of "Olrig Grange and "Hills Among the Broken Gods," has been seriously ill.

In Perth, Scotland, ex-Lord Provost Dewar was presented with his portrait and a massive silver bowl as marks of the appreciation of his public spirit by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. George Inglis, S.S.C., has been appointed law agent in Scotland for various Government departments, including the Scottish Office, the War Office and the Prison Commissioners.

Commander Ogilvy, R. N., who has been promoted for his services in South Africa, is a younger son of Sir Reginald Ogilvy, whose seat is near Dundee, for which his father was M. P.

William Ewart Lockhart, R. S. A., who was born in Dumfriesshire, 53 years ago, has died in London. The deceased artist exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy at the early age of 14.

The Secretary for Scotland has approved of the purchase of the estate of Girgenti—situated about four miles from Stewarton, from Kilwinning and from Irvine—for an Inebriate Reformatory for Glasgow.

The Duke of Argyll's health is causing some anxiety to his family. He is almost entirely confined to his bedroom; his medical adviser is in constant attendance; in fact, in residence at Inveraray Castle.

Sir James Clark, who is going to South Africa in charge of the Scottish South African hospital, is a son of the famous Sir Andrew Clark, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of that distinguished physician in 1893.

Dr. Clouston, physician superintendent of Morningside Asylum, Edinburgh, in his annual report just issued says that the recent epidemic of influenza caused more insanity by far in the country than all the public anxiety and even the private griefs and losses of the war.

Of all the towns in Scotland Falkirk holds the worst place in regard to drunkenness, according to the judicial statistics published. Out of every ten thousand of population Falkirk has 868 cases of drunkenness, Glasgow comes next with 694, and Ayr has 571. Stirling's proportion is very much lower.

At the annual meeting in Glasgow of the Elders' Association, in connection with the Church of Scotland, Principal Story made a strong speech against the arrangements in force in India by which Presbyterians were refused the use of churches in the cantonments which had been consecrated for the Episcopalian form of worship.

By the death of Miss Florence Wright Pitt Terrace, Stirling, the last of the lineal descendants of "Pin Wright," who, according to tradition removed the pin, hence the sobriquet, which caused the bridge to collapse into the Forth at the battle of Stirling, has been taken away. Deceased was a chatty, intelligent old lady, and a fervent admirer of royalty.

During the month of February Scotch ship builders launched 23 vessels of 29,516 tons, as compared with 13 vessels of 31,204 in January, and 29 vessels of 29,008 tons in February, 1899. To the total the Clyde contributed 25,876 tons, the Forth 900 tons, the Tay 1,900 tons, and the Dee 840 tons. New work is coming in very slowly, and few contracts are announced.

The death is announced of Mr. Jas. Bruce, of Inverquhomery, one of the best known shorthorn breeders in Scotland. Deceased succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle, who bequeathed over £40,000 among the poor in the Presbytery of Deer. Mr. Bruce took no part in public affairs; he devoted most of his time to the rearing of his herd of Shorthorns, which for years in succession scored signal victories at Smithfield and elsewhere.

The trustees of Burns' cottage have received from Miss Sloan, 2 Barns street, Ayr, a necklace, accompanied by the following notice of its history: "This necklace and a chair were made from wood taken from Alloway's auld Haunted Kirk. In 1822 the chair was presented to George IV. when he visited Scotland, and in the same year this necklace was presented by Mr. David Auld, Doonbrae, to Mrs. Sloan, mother of the late Dr. Sloan, Ayr. Miss Sloan, 2 Barns street, Ayr, daughter of the above Mrs. Sloan, presented the necklace to the museum at Burns' Cottage Feb. 26, 1900." The trustees have accepted the necklace, and it will be deposited in the museum.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

A Rich Seam Discovered in the Laurentian Mountains, Quebec.

A mineral discovery which may lead to important results has been made in the Laurentian Mountains. This is the unearthing of a seam of coal on the land of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. Quite by accident and while working upon the excavations on the St. Maurice River, the find was made. The cuttings necessary to form the headrace are extensive, and in sections a depth of 125 feet has been reached, measured from the top of the cliffs above. It was while upon this work that traces of coal were found. The sand was discovered to be thickly impregnated with coal dust, which in some untold age had managed to break away from the present body and drift down. Later, in the work of excavating for the headrace, a seam of coal was stumbled upon. This was tried in the furnaces and found to burn well. The strata bearing the coal is some 40 or 50 feet below the surface, and its extent remains to be seen. It is thought however, that the main coal body is located perhaps a mile up the river from the place where the present discoveries have been made.

In appearance the coal has all the properties of the anthracite, and is not unlike the Pennsylvania article, the difference being that it has more polish and is far more brittle. Experts who have seen the specimens pronounce it not unlike some of the Nova Scotia product.

The surrounding formation is, of course, entirely different from that in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. The shale and slate which surround the coal measures of the Keystone State are entirely lacking. Geologists have always maintained that no minerals existed in the Laurentian Mountains, and that those granite hills contained nothing more valuable than the iron-like stone of which they were formed.

A RAIN OF POTATOES.

I often wonder we had not more accidents in our cooking school, considering the ignorance of our ladies, says Lady Broome, in the Cornhill Magazine. Oddly enough, the only alarming episode came to us from a girl of the people, one of the four who had begged to be allowed to act as kitchen maids. Their idea was a good one, for of course they got their food all day, and were at least in the way of picking up a good deal of useful knowledge. These girls also cleaned up after the class was over, so saving the poor weary cooks, who early in the undertaking remarked, with a sigh, "The young ladies do make such a mess, to be sure!" Well, this girl, who was very steady and hard working, but abnormally stupid, saw fit one morning to turn on the gas in the kitchen stoves some little time beforehand. The details were so sickly to say the least of it—that there was not sufficient smell to attract attention, and the gas accumulated comfortably in the stoves until the class started work.

It chanced to be a lesson in cooking vegetables, and potatoes were the "object." About twenty-five small saucepans had been filled with water and potatoes, and the next step was to put them on to boil. I was not in that kitchen at that moment, or I hope I should have perceived the escape, and have had the common sense to forbid a match being struck to light the gas in certain stoves. But I was near enough to hear a loud "pouf," followed by cries of alarm and dismay, and I rushed in while the potatoes were still in the air, for they went up as high as ever they could get. Happily no one was hurt, though a good deal of damage was done to some of the stoves; but it was a very narrow escape, owing doubtless to the space and involuntary ventilation of these same sheds. In the midst of my alarm I well remember the ridiculous effect of that rain of potatoes. Every one had forgotten all about them, and their reappearance created as much surprise as though such things had never existed.

SOLDIERS ON STILTS.

The French army has lately been experimenting with soldiers on stilts. In cases where telegraph wires require placing over rough country, or in ascertaining where a river can be safely forded by troops, stilts have been found to be exceedingly useful, so much so, in fact, that there is every likelihood of them being adopted by the French army.

What the Stores are Showing

Homespuns, 52 inches wide, in soft tints of gray, green and tan. Henrietta cloth in a superb silky wave in the following shades: cornflower, blue, old rose, sky blue, ecru, pink, tan, cerise, pearl gray, castor, reseda, and navy blue. A new silk and wool mixed goods, very dressy in effect, called crepe de Paris.

In black goods there are new weaves, in black cheviot, camel's hair cheviot, brilliantine, mohair, striped nun's veiling and mohair novelties in floral and other designs.

The favorite weaves of silk, as: liberty silk and satin, taffetas, corded taffetas, crepe de chine, peau de soie, and poplin, come in the most delicate of pastel tints, as well as in black.

Pretty Japanese twill foulards are shown in 24-inch widths and with either scroll, stripe or geometrical effect. Printed liberty satin is another pretty material for summer dresses.

Special sales of crepe de chine and crepe meteore in soft evening shades comprising pink, green, blue, maize, lavender, Nile, cream and white.

Fancy cushion tops with all kinds of quaint patterns, easily worked, and an added adornment to every porch.

Pearl buttons are readily bought, and all kinds of styles and sizes with two, three or four holes will be used on shirt waists

The jewelry counters display large varieties of jewelry, including rings set with different kinds of gems, brooches, sets of enamelled and jewelled brooches of different sizes, shirt waist sets, belt pins, scarf or stick pins, necklaces, cuff pins, and buttons, lorgnette chains, buckles, bracelets, including the heavily chased silver Nethersole bracelet, pompadour combs and the hundred and one pretty trifles of jewelry that go to make up a woman's toilette.

Mohair swisses that are guaranteed to stand the dampest of seashore weather without losing a particle of their crispness.

Printed wash goods, include lawns, colored piques, corded piques, percale dimity, Madras gingham, etc.

Special sales in hemstitched pillow slips which are sold so cheap that it does not pay to sit down and work the drawn hem.

In infants' wear there are new styles of long bishop slips made of cambric or lawn and trimmed with either torchon or Valenciennes laces. Also long cloaks of Bedford cord, one style with waist effect, the other with ripple collar, and both trimmed with silk braid and fancy ribbon. Pretty little caps of embroidered china silk trimmed with laces ruches and box-plaited pompon, as well as baby ribbon.

Handsome parlor suits inlaid with French marqueterie and covered with

Corset cover of white lawn trimmed with embroidered lawn and narrow dotted bands. The fulness is gathered in front at the waist as well as the top. Material required, 36 inches wide, 2 yards. Cut in 34, 36 and 38 inches, bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

selected colors of damask. In some of these suits the marqueterie is further enriched with inlaid pearl

In chinaware there are fine English jardinieres, handsomely tinted in raised rococo designs. Plates of Doulton porcelain decorated in enamelled colors, the pattern outlined with gold traceries. Cups and saucers suitable for souvenir gifts, also pretty oatmeal sets and salad bowls.

Many chic and exclusive styles in taffetas toques and turbans, chiffon toques, chiffon and straw combinations in street and evening shades. Pretty hair ornaments in ostrich feathers, and aigrette effects, also velvet and satin bowknots, etc

Until the present golf capes were pretty much on the same order. Bright plaids, dull plaids, two-color blends turned and twisted were all we knew. Now we see spots, cubes, blocks and figures, three and even four colors together. Added to these are oddities in fringing and new flouncings, so that the golf cape of 190 0is quite an interesting article of feminine wearing apparel.

In new dress goods there are color combinations in camel's hair floss, English shell tweeds, camel's hair plaids, pin checks, tailor suitings, hair-line cassimere, and dotted pin check suitings. Also plain rich weaves in broadcloth, cashmere, Henrietta, soleil, veiling, etc.

Among the novelties are checked sailcloths, silk-blistered Etamine, silk and wool voile, silk-embroidered tamise, silk warp, armure, silk panne crepons, satin cloth, tringaline, silk figured crepe de chine, silk grenadines, colored mistrals, corduroy stripes.

White goods were never more beautiful than this season. They include French organdie, Persian, Indian, silk and lace lawns, dimities, batiste de l'Opera, Swiss mull, French and English nainsook, mousseline de Swisse, India mull, handkerchief lawn, Victoria lawn, duck and Madras.

Mercerized cotton goods promise to gain great popularity during the summer. This new process gives the material a glossy finish like silk or soft foulard.

Handsome taffetas petticoats trimmed with knife plaitings, umbrella flounces, tucks and ruffles or simply ruffles. Other more elaborate petticoats have bias plaited ruffles finished with ruches and rosettes.

Beautiful novelties in spangled robes either all black, silver on white net or iridescent effects.

Special sales of cheviot skirts with box-plaited backs.

New spring and summer wrappers made of fine percale with yoke front and back, epaulette or cape effect on the shoulders, and the skirt finished with a deep flounce. White braid furnishes the pretty though simple decoration.

In laces, edgings and all-overs are point de Paris, Torchon, point de Venice, Renaissance and Cluny, but the handsomest and perhaps the costliest is the heavy Russian gipure. Cambric embroideries are also very handsome and of exclusive designs. Among these an all-over cotton net with striped Val effect is a novelty.

The colored embroidered chiffons are very pretty, and the new black drapery nets are sold at very reasonable prices.

Special sales in spachtel goods, including spachtel embroidered dollies tray covers in square and oval shapes, centre pieces, Renaissance dollies and tray covers, also pillow shams and scarfs.

Rich art goods, such as Sevres ware, bronzes, ivory statuary, miniatures, curio cabinets, marble statuary, etc.

In the new trimmings there are the latest French designs in taffetas, allovers, some embroidered, others with lace insertion and embroidery in all the leading colors, also Persian effects and applique patterns. Spangled yokes and trimmings with a plain or bead edge or simple straight bands, in combinations of steel and black, cerise and black, green and black, bronze and black, heliotrope and black, and silver and black; also all black.

Novelties in sterling silver show silver-handle tooth brushes, shoe horns, nail files, nail brushes, button hooks, mirrors, letter seals, curling irons, brush holders, soap boxes, etc.

Pretty imported Croton sets of fine Limoges china daintily decorated in hand painting with sprays and bunches of violets, lilies or lilacs.

New spring dress fabrics include nun's veiling, plain and figured barege, fancy grenadines, embroidered robes, printed challie, Scotch homespuns and English worsteds.

Advance importations in millinery novelties include hemstitched Lyons velvets, hemstitched taffetas and satins, panne ribbons, metallique taffetas, printed warp taffetas, cord, striped and plaid effects. Combination ribbons of satin and taffetas.

Duck suitings in stripe and polka dot effects, foulardine; also a cotton dress fabric, organdie, crepon nouveaute, one of the foremost attractions in stripes and plaids, and simili silk, a medium-weight silky stuff.

MUST HAVE THEM.

The geographical distribution of red-headed girls is, fortunately, wide. They can be found in every inhabited quarter of the world.

The so-called dark races are frequently glorified by glowing locks. The Spaniards are swarthy as a race, but the purest-blooded Castilians frequently show traces of their Visigothic blood by blue eyes and red hair. The Infanta Eulalie is red-headed.

Red-headed Italians are fairly numerous in Italy. They are most numerous in the northern provinces, where there is the greatest infusion of German blood.

And there is no girl in the world prettier than a red-haired Italian or Spaniard.

In Ireland a red-haired girl is made miserable by being called a "Dane." This epithet is a legacy of a thousand years or more—from the time when the Danes did override the coasts of Britain.

In a similar manner the Norsemen, who invaded Sicily centuries ago and intermarried with the inhabitants, left descendants with gleaming brain thatches.

The Turks are a light-haired, blue-eyed race, and their children are everywhere scattered about Asia and northern Africa.

And where there aren't any red-haired girls by nature—as among the Moors and Arabs—the glowing locks are commonest of all. The women all dye their jetty tresses to a most lovely red with henna.

LADYSMITH RANKS THIRD.

Ladysmith is the third town of importance in Natal, is 189 miles north of Durban, has 13 streets, a Town Hall and a public library.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE WAR

SOME ITEMS THAT WILL INTEREST YOU AT THIS TIME.

What Our Boys Are Doing in South Africa —Interesting News From the Seat of War—Incidents of the Campaign.

The transport Orcana is being converted at Durban into a hospital ship in view of the probable heavy increase in the casualties at the front.

A ball was given at Rome in aid of the hospital ship Maine, and £720 was realized. Among those present were the French and Russian Ambassadors.

Princess Christian's hospital train has been tried on the Natal Railway and found to run very smoothly.

Adjutant Salmon, of the Victorian Mounted Rifles, brother of the Victorian Commissioner of Customs, has died at Van Zyl of enteric fever.

In Lord Roberts' entry into Bloemfontein, the gallant Welsh Regiment were headed by the regimental goat, which has thriven on the hard fare necessitated by the campaign.

The British officers at Pretoria have been removed from the Model School, where they had been confined, to new quarters under Daspoort Ridge, in the outskirts of the town.

To the New South Wales Ambulance Corps has been entrusted the charge of the army hospital at Bloemfontein, which contains 500 beds.

German firms desirous of more orders are beginning to express their "deepest sympathy with the welfare of the English in the South African war."

Of the men employed in De Beers Kimberley mines, eight were killed in action or died of their wounds, four men died from various causes, and two were captured by the Boers.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Stoyle, R. A., writes from Modder River to Messrs. Kendal & Dent, of Cheapside, that a watch he bought of them turned a bullet and saved his life.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to Sir J. West Ridgeway, the Governor of Ceylon, that he had ridden out to welcome the Ceylon Mounted Infantry, and that they looked most workmanlike.

Major Davidson, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was wounded in the attack on Railway Hill, is doing well. Colonel Llewellyn, of the Liverpool Regiment, has been invalided home.

Lieut. Keswick, of the 12th Lancers, killed at the front, is the son of Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., for the Epworth division of Surrey; and Lieut. Bailey, of the same regiment, reported severely wounded, is the son of Mr. J. Bailey, M.P., for Walworth.

Sir John Milbank, who is shortly returning to South Africa, is one of those who have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Under a very heavy fire he carried a wounded soldier off the field, which gallant action was witnessed by General French himself.

An Irish engineer, holding a good situation under the United States Government in Cuba, writes to a former employer in London: "I ask you kindly to use your influence to have me sent out to the front, to do my best for the grand old flag and the British Empire."

Second Lieutenant C. P. M. Craigie Halkett, 1st Highland Light Infantry who was killed at Waterval Drift, had served with his regiment in Crete, where he was favourably mentioned by Sir H. Chermside. His family have served in the army from father to son without a break since Ramillies.

On November 2nd, the Ladysmith garrison consisted of 13,466 officers and men. When the siege ended, on March 1st, this number had fallen to 10,161. Deaths from disease numbered 900, deaths from wounds 482, and there were close on 2,000 patients in hospitals when the town was relieved.

In the matter of village patriotism, the record held by Chipping Champden, in the Cotswolds—forty-seven men at the front out of 1,650—is at last broken by the little village of Southerop, near Lechlade, also in Gloucestershire, with nine men out of 300. Enniskillen, with a population of 9,900, is said to have furnished 250 men.

"In the retreat from Rensberg," says a correspondent, "not a growl was heard, but patiently and wearily the men lay down on the bare veldt and slept with their guns for pillows. It was a retreat, and they were disheartened at the loss of their officers; but like a huge piece of machinery, they answered to touch of the master-hand."

Much comment has been excited in various quarters by the fact that the very latest of Maxim guns should have been supplied to the Boers for use in the present war. When the order from the Transvaal authorities was received in London, by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, of which firm Mr. Hiram Maxim is a director, a letter was sent to the War Office by that firm asking for permission to fulfil the contract. The answer was unhesitating and to the point. "By all means," it ran, "supply the guns to the Boers direct; for if you do not sell to them, they will undoubtedly manage to get what they want somehow or other."

Oriental Marriage Customs

The Chinese marry their children when very young, sometimes as soon as they are born. The marriage, which is a mere civil contract, is arranged by some go-between or matchmaker on behalf of both parties, independent of the consent of the young couple, and they never see each other until the wedding day. Persons bearing the same family name, although not related, are strictly interdicted from marrying each other, says a recent writer. The negotiations for a marriage is generally begun by the family to which the intended bridegroom belongs. The go-between is furnished with a card stating the ancestral name, and the eight characters which denote the hour, day, month and year of the birth of the candidate for matrimony. This card he takes to the family indicated, and tenders a proposal of marriage. If the parents of the girl, after instituting inquiries about the family making it, are willing to entertain the proposal, they consult a fortune-teller, who decides whether the betrothal would be auspicious. If a favorable decision is made, the go-between is furnished with a similar card, and the same consultation of a fortune-teller follows. If this fortune-teller pronounces favorably and the two families agree on the details of the marriage, a formal assent is given to the betrothal. If for the space of three days, while the betrothal is under consideration in each of the families, anything reckoned unlucky, such as the breaking of a bowl or the losing of any article, should occur, the negotiation would be broken off at once.

In modern Egypt a woman can never be seen by her future husband until after she has been married, and she is always veiled. The choice of a wife is sometimes entrusted to a professional woman, who conducts the negotiations for a price. Generally a man inclined to be a husband, applies to some person who is reported to have daughters and desires to know if any are to be disposed of. If the father replies affirmatively, the aspirant sends one of his female relatives who has been already married, to see the girl and report the result. Should the representation be favorable, the intended husband pays the father a stipulated sum, and on an appointed day all parties interested in the event assist at the solemnization of the marriage. On the day before the wedding the bride goes in state to a bath, walking under a canopy of silk which is carried by four men. She is covered from head to foot in an ample shawl, which in size much resembles the Hebrew veil. On her head is a small cap or crown. Following the bath, the bride and bridegroom and their friends have a supper. On the following day the bride goes in procession to the bridegroom's house, where another repast is given, and at night the bridegroom goes to prayers at the mosque, after which he returns home and is introduced to and left alone with his bride. Then he lifts the veil from her face and sees her for the first time.

A woman who lived many years in Japan, in speaking of courtship and marriage among the "little brown people," says that both are very curious ceremonies, and that they still savor somewhat of barbarism. "When a young man," she informs us, "has fixed his affections upon a maiden of suitable standing, he declares his love by fastening a branch of a certain shrub to the house of the damsel's parents. If the branch be neglected the suit is rejected; if it be accepted, so is the suitor. At the time of the marriage, the bridegroom sends presents to the bride, as costly as his means will allow, which she immediately offers to her parents in acknowledgment of their kindness in infancy and of the pains bestowed upon her education. The wedding takes place in the evening. The bride is dressed in a long white silk kimono and white veil, and she and her future husband sit facing each other on the floor, between two cups of sake and cups; on the table a miniature fir tree—signifying the strength of the bridegroom; a plum tree signifying the beauty of the bride, and lastly a stork standing on the tortoise, representing long life and happiness, desired by them both.

At the marriage feast each guest in turn drinks three cups of the sake and the two-spouted kettle, also containing sake, is put to the mouths of the bride and bridegroom alternately by two attendants, signifying that they are to share together joys and sorrows. The bride keeps her veil all her life and after death it is buried with her as her shroud. The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience—whilst unmarried to her parents; when married, to her husband and his parents; when widowed to her son."

Until the day of her marriage the East Indian girl has been the spoiled pet of her mother, but the hour that sees her put into a palanquin, shut up tight and carried to her husband's house changes all that was happiness into misery. She becomes from that moment the little slave of her mother-in-law, upon whom she has to wait hand and foot, whose lightest wish is law, and who teaches her what dishes her husband likes best, and how she is to prepare them. A kind-mother-in-law, is a thing seldom, if ever, met with and rarely does she give the little bride leave to go home and visit her mother.

Of her husband the girl sees little or nothing. She cannot complain to him of the cruelty of his mother, for he would never by any chance take her part. He sends in to her the portion of the food he wishes cooked for himself, her and the children, and when it is ready she places it upon a large platter and it is sent into his room. He eats all he fancies of it, and then it is sent back to her, and she and the children sit upon the floor and eat whatever is left.

The girls are married as young as three years of age, and should a little boy, to whom such a baby is married, die, she is called a widow, and can never marry again. Married life is hard, but far harder and more sad is the lot of a widow, for she is considered disgraced and degraded. She must eat only the coarsest kind of food and one day in two weeks she must fast for twenty-four hours. Her food must always be eaten away from other women, and she must never dress her hair, never sleep upon a bed and never wear any jewelry.

In Turkey, by authority of the Koran, the sultan is allowed seven wives and every other Mussulman four, and as many female slaves as they please; but in the present day few men have more than one wife each. Polygamy is almost confined to the very wealthy, and is by no means general even among them, probably because a plurality of wives produces a plurality of expenses. All their priests may marry except the dervishes. The Turks can divorce their wives very easily, and are allowed to marry near relations, on the principle that a double tie makes the friendship stronger.

SPRING SMILES.

So the elopment on the automobile was nipped in the bud? Yes; the old man hid the gasoline can.

What do they mean by "hypothetical question?" Why, it's one of those questions they ask you when you're trying to keep off a jury.

She—I wonder why artists are always so careful to sign their pictures? He—Possibly so's the public can tell the top from the bottom.

Mr. E. Conomy—What do you mean by buying all these things? Mr. E. Conomy—Don't get excited, dear. I didn't buy them. I had them charged.

Customer—Give me ten cents' worth of paregoric, please. Druggist—Yes, sir. Customer, absent-mindedly—How much is it? Druggist—A quarter.

Foster—Do all your employes drop their tools the instant that the whistle blows? Ployer—Oh, no, not all of them. The more orderly ones have their tools put away before that time.

CHENILLE AGAIN.

Chenille, which has had a struggling and unpopular existence these past few years, for even the chenille curtain has been tabooed for a long time, has once again sprung into marked favor. Chenille dots are in evidence on all manner of fabrics for spring, and are specially smart on lace. Chenille fringe will be more than popular. Modish hats are those with a show of chenille-edged chiffon, with long chenille fringe falling to the hem of one's gown, is the latest, the very latest touch a la mode.

PEACE AT LAST.

Preacher—What is your highest idea of Heaven?

Mr. Hardpushed—It's a place where there's no rent to pay.

THE END.

Author—I've quit writing things.

Editor—What's that for?

Author—Well, I wrote a check the other day and the bank rejected it, so I think I have reached the limit.

Cure Yourself of Rheumatism.

The application of Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—which possesses such marvellous power over all nerve pain, has proved a remarkable success in rheumatism and neuralgia. Nerviline acts on the nerves, soothes them, drives pain out, and so gives relief. Try it and be convinced.

"In

An Education.—Mickey—What yer doin' mudder? Lookin' at de advertoisements? Mrs. Mulcahy—Yis; if it wasn't for roidin' in the kyars O'd niver know there was half as many things to ate an' drink.

"You can mould opinion, you can create political power"—says John Bright—
But you cannot find a Tea equal to Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
SALADA
CEYLON GREEN TEA
It is of the same flavor as Japan only more delicious

EFFECT OF CLIMATE.

The Great Lakes Influence in Weather Conditions on Southern Ontario.

Variable Nature of Climate in Lake Region the Cause of Kidney Disease —Mrs. E. Fitzsimmons, of Nelson, Halton, Co., Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Burlington, April 23.—The County of Halton at the head of Lake Ontario is not the least fruitful field for Dodd's Kidney Pills in the Upper Province. It has its share of Kidney Disease like every other district in the north of this continent. No village, town or city in the northern zones has ever escaped. Climate is the principal cause of Kidney Disease, though of course there are various causes.

In Ontario Kidney Disease in its many forms is the most common ailment, and the commonest cause of Kidney Disease in this province is the variable nature of the climate. These two facts probably explain the case of Mrs. R. Fitzsimmons of this place, Halton County being under the trying weather conditions governed by the Great Lakes. Mrs. Fitzsimmons tells of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Some time ago I got a very bad pain in my side. It was that bad at times I was hardly able to walk, and nothing that I took seemed to do me any good. As it seemed to be getting worse I thought I would try your Pills, and before I had used one box I began to feel better. By the time I had used two boxes the pain all left me, and I felt better than I have for over a year. I tell all my friends of the good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me."

BUILT "LONG TOM."

There are about 14,000 men employed to-day at the Creusot Gun Works in France. This firm will undertake an order for a 13,000-ton ironclad or the re-arming of a nation's artillery. The gun factory of the vast business is carried on with the greatest secrecy. The Boer "Long Tom," was put together in these yards.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

GARDENS AT KIMBERLEY.

The gardens of Kimberley are said to be remarkably beautiful. There are in the gardens radiant beds of geraniums, fuchsias, verbenas, heliotrope and mignonette and occasionally a hedge of the great spiky-leaved gray aloes. Many of the houses are covered with beautiful flowering creepers.

THE VICTOR'S CROWN.

Should adorn the brow of the inventor of the great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It works quickly, never makes a sore spot, and is just the thing you want. See that you get Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the sure, safe and painless cure for corns.

Do you believe in heredity, Mrs. Simpson? Indeed, I do; every mean trait Bobby has I can trace right back to his father. Does his father believe in heredity, too? : Yes, he traces Bobby's faults all back to me.

I suppose, she said at the breakfast table, that you know something about the open door policy? He nodded. Am I right in believing that you consider it extremely desirable? she asked. Again he nodded. Nevertheless, she went on, I desire to state that it will be suspended in this house unless you get away from the club earlier than has been your custom.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF MALT
Invigorates and Strengthens.
LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

Hicks—She threatened all sorts of things, and finally he got desperate and exclaimed, Do your worst. Wicks—And what did she do? Hicks—Very coolly, she began to play the piano. Wicks—I see; she took him at his word.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Tess—How's your club getting along? Jess—O! we're getting a big membership now since we reduced the initiation fee. Tess—I told you $5 was too much to expect any woman to pay. Jess—Yes, we realized that, so we made it $4.98.

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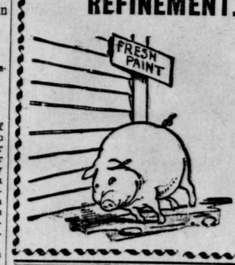

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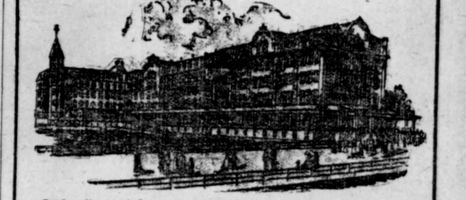

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Mrs. Newbride—You know, John, you promised to let me have all the pin-money I needed. Mr. Newbride—Yes, dear, and you shall have it. Mrs. Newbride—O, you sweet thing! Well I saw a pin to-day with diamonds and pearls in it, and I do want it so.

They say that in time the horse will become practically extinct, said the young woman. Well, answered Broncho Bob, I'm glad to hear it. It'll save a powerful sight o' lynchin's.

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