FRAGRANT

SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . . 25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . . 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . . 75c

25c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

POLLY MAKING TEA.

The china gleams in blue and white,
The twilight hour is swift approaching;
Entranced I note with shy delight
No other callers are encroaching.

A cup she designates as mine
With motion of her dainty finger.
The kettle boils—O drink divine,
In memory shall thy fragrance linger.

Her kerchief made in style of yore,
Some fairy surely put the hem on,
Held sugar such a charm before?
Was e'er such magic in a lemon?

She turns away with manner coy,
The firelight shows her beauty clearer;
Oh, why is teasing such a joy!
I wish she'd come a little nearer.

We sit and sip—the time flies fast,
My cup needs filling—project clever!
She comes, and I—grown bold at last—
Say: "Polly, make my tea for ever!"

OVERSTOCKED.

I argued and argued with young Nibbs to have more self-esteem.
Was he influenced by your efforts?
He's got so much now that I can't stay around where he is.

Mother: I am surprised, my dear, that you suffer a man to kiss you!
Daughter: But, mamma, I don't call it suffering.

OWES HIS EYESIGHT TO A MIRACLE

INDEBTEDNESS TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THOMAS ST. PIERRE.

Health Entirely Re-established by Dodd's Kidney Pills—Another Triumph for That Wonderful Remedy—His Eyesight Has Been Strengthened.

St. Epi, Que., July 29.—(Special). One year ago a miracle was announced in Chicago. R. A. Wade, the great criminal lawyer, regained his sight after having for years been totally blind. His case was published throughout the length and breadth of America, and it attracted more attention to Dodd's Kidney Pills than any medicine ever got before. For it was Dodd's Kidney Pills that restored his sight.

A similar case has turned up in the village of St. Epi, Que. Though this sufferer was not stone blind, his eyes nevertheless were utterly useless to him by lamplight. And they have been completely restored by Dodd's Kidney Pills, which is another point of similarity.

There is no attempt made to assert Dodd's Kidney Pills are a cure for blindness. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest kidney medicine ever known. That is the claim made for Dodd's Kidney Pills, and there is evidence enough to prove that claim. But in cases where Kidney Disease has left poisons in the blood and the said poisons attacking the weakest spot, injure the eye, Dodd's Kidney Pills are just as infallible as where the poison attacks the joint of the arm or the small of the back. That the eyesight of Thomas St. Pierre was restored is but another argument that Dodd's Kidney Pills make the blood absolutely pure.

Here is Mr. St. Pierre's letter: "I am happy to-day to see my health entirely re-established by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I owe that wonderful remedy a thousand thanks. Before using Dodd's Kidney Pills I had consulted many physicians and taken medicines of various kinds, but each made me worse. I had a constant pain in the back and in limbs. At night I couldn't rest and I could not see by lamplight. Having taken only two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am perfectly cured. My eyesight is clear. I recommend all those whose health is not good, from whatever cause, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Nine times out of ten they will be exactly what is wanted. Two dollars spent for Dodd's Kidney Pills will do more than millions spent otherwise, for who holds anything in the world more dear than health, or would spare any means to save it?"

HIS FORETHOUGHT.

Streeter tells me he has stopped giving his wife any pin money.
Stingy of him, I say!
Oh, no. He leaves a smaller amount in his pocket for her to help herself to when she thinks he's asleep. It gives her more pleasure and she never tells him it isn't enough.

LOGIC.

Maud—When are they to be married?
Ethel—Never.
Maud—Never? And why so?
Ethel—She will not marry him until he has paid his debts, and he cannot pay his debts until she marries him.

The "North Coast Limited"

Train of the Northern Pacific which created such a furor during its first season, in 1900, is again shooting back and forth across the continent in all the glory of its former days.

This Crack Train of the Northwest, almost entirely new for 1901, is the epitome of modern passenger train construction. The Dining Car with its a la carte breakfast and lunch, and table d'hote dinner for $1.00; the unequaled Tourist Sleeping car of 16 sections, roomy lavatories and electric lights; the first-class Drawing Room Pullman with two electric lights in each section and the palatial Observation car with two smoking rooms, bath, barber shop, bath, library of 140 volumes, current magazines, ladies' parlor and observation platform, all together form a train of unusual comfort, excellence, and even luxuriousness even in this day of luxuries.

Of course, broad vestibules, steam heat and steel platforms are there, and there are nearly 300 electric lights on the train, the baggage car and day coaches being thus lighted also.

The train runs from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon, passing through Minneapolis, Fargo, Bozeman, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma.

Connections from Duluth and Superior and for Helena are made en route.

Send to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, six cents for Wonderland 1901, a royal book having a chapter on this royal train.

DANGER IN FRESH BUTTER.

Why is butter salted? It is not merely a matter of taste. There is a scientific reason why salt should be added. The bacterial population of a moderate sized pat of butter may be reckoned by millions; and a tiny lump, only large enough to go into a thimble, has been known to be tenanted by nearly 48,000,000. Hence the urgency for keeping these hordes in check, and hence the efforts which are made, first, to set up effectual barriers to their ingress by taking proper precautions in the production of milk; and, secondly, in the manufacture and distribution of the finished article. Included in these processes is the addition of salt in such quantities as to justify the butter being known as salt butter; or, in other words, to suppress to a large extent the activities of the butter bacteria. That salt does act in this manner is shown by the fact that in butter thus treated a very large reduction in the number of micro-organisms present is effected.

IT WAS PAID FOR.

A late nobleman, in whose character vanity and parsimony were the most remarkable features, was, for a long time before he died, in the habit of retailing the produce of his dairy and orchard to the children and poor people of his neighborhood. It is told, that one day observing a very pretty little female child tripping through his grounds with a milk-pipkin, he stooped to kiss her; after which he said in a pompous tone:

Now, my dear, you may tell your grandchildren, and tell them in their turn to tell their grandchildren, that you had once the honor of receiving a kiss from the Right Honorable the Earl of B——.

The girl looked up in his face, and, with a strange mixture of simplicity and archness, remarked:

But ye took the penny for the milk, though!

A DAILY THOUGHT.

You may not see, I may not know,
The deeds to which our kind words grow,
But they are never lost, I know.

FROM THE TRAINS.

Passengers Get Glimpses of the Pan-American Exposition.

People travelling from the east and west will come within the zone of the direct influence and spirit of the Pan-American Exposition miles away from the great and glorious spectacle itself. Surrounding the setting of the exposition there are numerous features that will rival the attractions of the great show for public attention, and especially is this true of Niagara Falls. There is no greater or more wonderful eye-feast in the world than the Falls of Niagara, the beautiful gorge, and the dashing tumultuous waters of the Whirlpool Rapids. If they are alert, long before their train stops at Niagara Falls, passengers over the Grand Trunk Railway will come in sight of the mighty observation tower from which searchlight signals will be flashed to the Electric Tower of the Exposition. In fancy one can picture the beam of the powerful projector extending way off toward Hamilton, Ont., to give glad welcome and greeting to the incoming trains laden with humanity anxious to see the falls and the exposition. Speeding across the wonderful gorge the train will carry its passengers in full view of the Falls of Niagara and the Whirlpool Rapids, while the remarkable gorge will stretch out on either side of the greatest railway steel arch bridge in the world. This bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway at Niagara Falls is one of the wonders of the locality, and resting, as it does, one end in the domain of King Edward, the other in the United States, it forms a portion of the industrial bond in the Anglo-Saxon union that forces a realization that no matter on which side of the Niagara we reside, we are all Americans—Pan-Americans.

In Australia spring begins August 20th, summer November 20th, autumn February 20th, and winter May 20th.

TORONTO'S BIG EXHIBITION.

The Prize List for Toronto's great Annual Exposition and Industrial Fair, which this year will be held from August 26th to Sept. 7th, has come to hand. It is printed in yellow shaded with green, and presents a very handsome appearance. Upwards of $35,000 will be distributed in premiums, and $30,000 will be spent in features and special attractions. The live stock classes have been rearranged in some instances and the premiums increased. Others. A class for French Canadian cattle has been added. Copies of the Prize List and all information desired can be had on addressing H. J. Hill, 82 King St. East, Toronto. Special efforts are being made to increase the excellence of the Exhibition this year on account of the close proximity of the Pan-American.

Between 1860 and 1870 British railways increased 510 miles a year. The present yearly increase is 201 miles a year.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get and strongly recommend it.

GEO. HOUGH.
Livery Stables, Quebec.

English people use 257lbs. a head a year of wheat and flour, 16 of bacon, 9 of butter, 40 of eggs, and 85 of sugar.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

Four per cent. of Russia's national earnings are spent on her army and navy, and only 2¼ per cent. on the British.

PEOPLE who are using

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

exclusively know they are having a good thing. Try it and you will have the same.

Lead Packages, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Cents

...PRINTERS...

Printing Material for Sale.

PRINTING PRESSES.

One Four Roller Campbell Press, front delivery, bed 43x56, $1200
One Four Roller Campbell Press, bed 37x52, . . . $1100

FOLDING MACHINES.

Two 7-col. quarto Brown Folding Machines, each . . . $400

Type-Setting Machines.

Two Roger's Typographs, in first-class order, each . . . $550

Also Cutting Machine, Stones, Stands, Body and Display Type.

All this Machinery is in First-Class Order. Easy Terms will be Given, or Special Discount for Cash. On account of adding a more up-to-date Plant the above Machinery and Type will be disposed of at a Sacrifice.

The Wilson Publishing Co., of Toronto, Limited
TORONTO, CANADA.

If You Want best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to The Dawson Commission Co. Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

Yes, Sis, the little fellow over there is the holder of more cups and trophies for swimming, cycling, and athletics generally than all the other fellows put together! The darling, so slim, too. I should hardly have thought it! You see, he's in business as a pawn-broker!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Germany, Great Britain and the United States consume together only one-twelfth as much wine as France.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

In the British Army and Navy are 76 officers of foreign birth, 29 being French, 12 Germans, and 10 Italian.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

7,000 in every million British people have incomes of over $1,000 a year.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children, while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

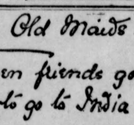
The yellow-and-red Spanish flag is the oldest now in use by any European power, yet it was not flown till 1785. The French tricolor came into use 10 years later, and our red ensign in 1801.

W. P. C. 1037

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
For all skin ailments.
A. S. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Metallic SKYLIGHTS DOUGLAS BROS., 134 Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONT

Gents' Suits Cleaned
or Dyed; also Ladies' Wear of all kinds, and Home Hangings of every description. GOLD MEDALIST DYERS.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO'Y, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa & Quebec.



ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.
Asbestos Goods, Pipe Covering, Lubricating Oils, Greases, etc.
WM. SUTTON COMPOUND CO., Limited, TORONTO.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. Co
6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST W. TORONTO

Advice to Old Maids—
Give your gentlemen friends good tea—
It is unnecessary to go to India for a Mon-soon
Send packets — All grocers —

NOW, ABOUT THIS SEASON'S OIL

For MOWERS, REAPERS, THRESHING MACHINES, Etc.,

"S" PEERLESS

is Favorite with Ontario Farmers—over 20 Years before the Public. See that you get it. Hardware, Drug and General Stores sell it. Holds 17 Gold Medals.

THE QUEEN CITY OIL Co.
SAMUEL ROGERS-PRES. TORONTO.

USE MICA AXLE GREASE.

PRICELESS IN VALUE.

Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding others' sensitiveness, these cost very little, but they are priceless in value.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

A SENSE OF FITNESS

Lady of the House—You needn't ask for a cup of coffee; our gas stove has been turned off for hours.

Tramp—Coffee, madam, is out of the question; have you any left-over sherbet or yesterday's lemonade in the ice chest?

Brass Band
Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.
EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for any thing in Music or Musical Instruments.
Whaley Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Dominion Line Steamships
Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.
Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amidships. Special attention has been given to 2d Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or
Richards, Mills & Co., 77 State St., Boston. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland.

TORONTO
EXHIBITION.
August 26 to Sept 7, 1901
$65,000 PREMIUMS AND ATTRACTIONS $65,000
Naval and Military Displays Daily
BRILLIANT SPECTACLES.
Bombardment of Taku Forts by International Forces.
Greatest Live Stock Show on the Continent. All Our Country's Resources.
Novel and High Class Entertainment Features.
MILITARY TATTOO, AUGUST 27th.
Great Reunion of Canadian Old Boys and Old College Students TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.
REDUCED RATES ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.
ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., President. H. J. HILD, Manager.
TORONTO.

WORSE THAN AN INFIDEL.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Tells How You May Keep Your Children From the Poor House.

A despatch from Washington says: Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:

"Let him appoint officers over the land, and take up the fifth part of the land of Egypt in the seven plentiful years."—Gen. xli. 34.

These were the words of Joseph, the President of the first life insurance company that the world ever saw. Pharaoh had a dream that distracted him. He thought he stood on the banks of the river Nile, and saw coming up out of the river seven fat, sleek, glossy cows, and they began to browse in the thick grass. Nothing frightful about that. But after them, coming up out of the same river, he saw seven cows that were gaunt and starved, and the worst looking cows that had ever been seen in the land, and in the ferocity of hunger they devoured their seven fat predecessors. Pharaoh the King, sent for Joseph to decipher these midnight hieroglyphics. Joseph made short work of it, and intimated that the seven fat cows that came out of the river were seven years with plenty to eat, the seven emaciated cows that followed them were seven years with nothing to eat. "Now," said Joseph, "let us take one-fifth of the corn crop of the seven prosperous years, and keep it as a provision for the seven years in which there shall be no corn crop."

The King took the counsel, and appointed Joseph, because of his integrity and public spiritedness, as the president of the undertaking. The farmers paid one-fifth of their income as a premium. In all the towns and cities of the land there were branch houses. This great Egyptian life insurance company had millions of dollars as assets. After a while the dark days came, and the whole nation would have starved if it had not been for the provision they had made for the future. But now these suffering families have nothing to do but to go up and collect the amount of their life policies. The Bible puts it in a short phrase: "In the land of Egypt there was bread." I say this was the first life insurance company that was divinely organized. It had in it all the advantages of the "whole life plan," and the "Tontine plan," of the long and declared: "When I came to Edinburgh the people sometimes laughed at my blue stockings and at my cotton umbrella, and they said I looked like a common ploughman, and they decided me because I lived in a house for which I paid thirty-five pounds rent a year, and oftentimes I walked when I would have been very glad to have had a cab; but, gentlemen, I did all that because I wanted to pay the premium on a life insurance that would keep my family comfortable if I should die." That I take to be the right expression of an honest, intelligent Christian man.

The utter indifference of many people on this important subject accounts for much of the crime and the pauperism of this day. Who are these children sweeping the crossings with broken broom, and begging of you a penny as you go by? Ah, they are the victims of want. In many of the cases the forecast of parents and grand-parents who might have prohibited it. God only knows how they struggled to do right. They prayed until the tears froze on their cheeks, they sewed on the sack until the breaking of the day, but they could not get enough money to pay the rent; they could not get enough money to decently clothe themselves, and one day, in that wretched home, the angel of purity and the angel of crime fought a great fight between the empty bread tray and the fireless hearth, and the black-winged angel shrieked: "Aha! I have won the day!"

Says some man: "I believe what you say, it is right and Christian, and I mean sometime to attend to this matter." My friend, you are going to lose the comfort of your household in the same way the sinner loses heaven, by procrastination. I see all around me the destitute and suffering families of parents who meant some day to attend to this Christian duty. During the process of adjournment the man gets his feet wet, then comes a chill and a delirium, and the doleful shake of the doctor's head and the obsequies. If there be anything more pitiable than a woman delicately brought up, and on her marriage day by an indulgent father given to a man to whom she is the chief joy and pride of life until the moment of his death, and then that same woman going out with helpless children at her back to struggle for bread in a world where brawny muscle and rugged soul are necessary—I say, if there be anything more pitiable than that, I don't know what it is; and yet there are good women who are indifferent in regard to their husband's duty in this respect, and there are those positively hostile, as though a life insurance subjected a man to some fatality. There is in this city to-day a very poor woman keeping a small candy shop, who vehemently opposed the insurance of her husband's life, and when application had been made for a policy of $10,000 she frustrated it. She would never have the document in the house that implied public charity. As for myself, I would rather have the Lord provide for my family in a private home, and through my own industry, and paternal and conjugal faithfulness. But says some man: "I mean in the next ten or twenty years to make a great fortune, and so I shall leave my family, when I go out of this world, very comfortable." How do you know you are going to live ten or twenty years? If we could look up the walk of the future we would see it crossed by pneumonias and pleurisies and consumptions and colliding rail trains and runaway horses and breaking bridges and funeral processions. Are you so certain that you are going to live ten or twenty years that you can warrant your household any comfort after you go far away from them? Besides that, the vast majority of men die poor! Two—only two out of a hundred succeed in business. Are you very certain that you are going to be one of the two? Rich one day—poor the next. Besides that, there are men who die solvent who are insolvent before they get under the ground, or before their estate is settled. How soon the auctioneer's mallet can knock the life out of an estate! A man thinks the property worth $15,000; under a forced sale it brings $7,000. The business man takes advantage of the crisis, and he compels the widow of his deceased partner to sell out to him at a ruinous price.

But, says some one: "I am a man of small means, and I can't afford to pay the premium." That is sometimes a lawful and a genuine excuse, and there is no answer to it; but in nine cases out of ten when a man says that, he smokes up in cigars, and drinks down in wine, and expends in luxuries enough money to have paid the premium on a life insurance policy which would have kept his family from beggary when he is dead. A man ought to put himself down on the strictest economy until he can meet this Christian necessity. You have no right to the luxuries of life until you have made such provision. I admire what was said by Dr. Guthrie, the great Scottish preacher. A few years before his death he stood in a public meeting and declared: "When I came to Edinburgh the people sometimes laughed at my blue stockings and at my cotton umbrella, and they said I looked like a common ploughman, and they decided me because I lived in a house for which I paid thirty-five pounds rent a year, and oftentimes I walked when I would have been very glad to have had a cab; but, gentlemen, I did all that because I wanted to pay the premium on a life insurance that would keep my family comfortable if I should die." That I take to be the right expression of an honest, intelligent Christian man.

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NEED LARGER INCOME NOW.

Long Ago $50,000 a Year Was Sufficient in London Society.

The London Spectator, discussing the new standard of wealth in recent years, remarks that fifty years ago an income of £10,000 was accounted sufficient to maintain a good place in society. Disraeli, one of the keenest observers of society, declared that an income of £8000 was a veritable Aladdin's lamp but wealth now begins with an income of £20,000 yearly, which, if the possessor lives up to his position, does not leave him as free from money cares as though he was really rich. The country house, hired shooting, a London house, a wife's and daughters' dress, a moor in Scotland and six weeks' yachting leave little free cash and nothing for improvement. Many expenses which the rich incur without thinking must be avoided, and at the end of the year the possessor of such an income will think whether this or that could not be economized.

This is true, assuming that in addition to £20,000 a year there is inherited the "plant" of luxurious life but in the case of a man starting in society with an income of £20,000 and no plant he is far poorer. Purchasing and installing himself in suitable town and country houses must cost £130,000, reducing his free income to £14,000.

As he approaches 50 years of age allowances for his sons' pensions and other claims will make a still further reduction. He will be well fed and lodged, but will worry regarding the position of his children and will be anxious in a shame-faced way that his sons do not seek for tuneless brides.

The Spectator does not think that the truth of this is based upon luxuriousness or wastefulness peculiar to to-day. Such luxuriousness and wastefulness existed equally formerly, but the increase in the number of rich men has caused an increase in the price of everything that the rich seek, especially fine houses and furniture. Opportunities for sport, such as rich man's fishing, cost from £2,000 to £4,000 annually.

There is no proof that vice has increased. Gambling certainly has not. Wastefulness seems greater because more money is wasted, but proportionately it is no greater. Our grandfathers did not chronicle everything, while newspaper advertisement of to-day is responsible for much of the appearance of made luxury in European society.

The Spectator thinks that a special evil to-day is the increased inclination to gratify impulse without reference to old restraints and a certain reaction against goodness, which contains more intellectual pessimism and less defiance of heaven than such movements have usually had.

THE FLYING MACHINE.

Its Limitations and Also its Wide Possibilities.

We can already calculate approximately the proportions, the strength and weight, the supporting efficiency the speed, and the power required for a projected flying machine, so as to judge of the practicability of a design. Indeed, the mathematics of the subject have been so far evolved that engineering computations may eventually replace vague speculation in the domain of aerial navigation.

But after the problem has been worked out to a mechanical success, the commercial uses of aerial apparatus will be small. The limitations of the balloon have already been mentioned; such craft will be slow, frail and very costly. We are now sufficiently advanced in the design of flying machines to perceive some of their limitations. They will be comparatively small and cranky, require much power, carry little extra weight, and depend for their effective speed, on each journey, whether they go against the wind or with it, so that they cannot compete with existing modes of transportation in cheapness or in carrying capacity. It is true that high speeds may be attained, and this may serve in war, in exploration, perhaps in mail transportation, and in sport; but the loads will be very small, and the expenses will be great.

But flying machines will develop new uses of their own, and as mankind has always been benefitted by the introduction of new and faster modes of transportation, we may hope that successful aerial navigation will spread civilization, knit the nations closer together, make all regions accessible, and perhaps so equalize the hazards of war as to abolish it altogether, thus bringing about the predicted era of universal peace and good will.

SOME BRITISH PEERAGES.

ROMANTIC SOURCES OF A FEW OF THEM.

Gallant Rescue and Its Reward—Trivial Incident Won a Peerage.

There are few pages in fiction more remarkable or fascinating than the stories of the origin of some of the British peerages, many of which trace their descent from romantic sources, ranging from a love romance to a lottery, says London Tit-Bits.

A century or so ago there was living in Dublin, Luke White, dealer in second-hand books and keeper of a lottery office. One day, so the story runs, on looking through a second-hand book that had recently come into his possession, he found between two of its leaves a lottery ticket, which he was wise enough not to part with. As luck would have it, the ticket won a very valuable prize, which at once placed its owner in a position of influence. Three of his sons became army colonels and members of Parliament, and the youngest of them was created Baron Annaly in 1863—a peerage which is held to-day by a captain in the Scots Guards, who, like his fortunate ancestor, bears the lucky name of "Luke White."

A GALLANT DEED.

Any one who chanced to be passing at the time over London bridge one day in the seventeenth century might have witnessed a gallant deed performed by a young apprentice. A young lady had fallen into the river, and was in imminent danger of drowning, when she was rescued by a youth, who bravely plunged into the river and with difficulty brought her unconscious to the shore. The gallant young rescuer was Edward Osborne, an apprentice to a worthy draper on London bridge, and the rescued girl was the daughter and heiress of his employer. Such a romantic episode could have but one appropriate issue. Edward Osborne married the girl he had saved from death, succeeding to her father's wealth and business, and founded the noble family of which George Godolphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Baron, is present head.

A PRINCESS FAINTED.

One edening in the early years of the second George, when a certain beautiful and wealthy lady was being carried in her Sedan chair to Drury Lane theatre, she was seized with a sudden attack of fainting. Fortunately at the moment her chair was stopped opposite the shop of one Hugh Smithson, an apothecary, into which the fainting heiress was carried. The courteous ministrations of the young chemist, together with his handsome exterior, made such a favorable impression on his patient that she sought another opportunity of seeing him, and thus commenced an intimacy which ended in their marriage in 1740. To this romantic incident, it is said, the Dukes of Northumberland owe their titles and vast estates, the first of their many titles of peerage dating some nine years later than this singular alliance.

More than thirty years after this romance of Drury Lane the first stone of the family fortune of the earls of Eldon was laid when John Scott, the young Newcastle student, took it into his head to elope with Miss Surtess, the rich banker's daughter, and race with her over the border in defiance of pursuing parent. That runaway journey was really the first stage on the way to the woolsack, and to the ranks of baron, viscount, and earl, which are borne to-day by his descendant, the third earl, who, like his romantic progenitor, bears the name of John Scott.

IT WON HIM A TITLE.

It was a trivial incident that won a peerage for Lord Lyndhurst, one of the greatest of our lord chancellors. In spite of his uncommon gifts and a great university reputation, he had been called to the bar seven years before a single brief came his way. He was on the point of abandoning his profession in despair when, while sitting in court one day, one of the counsel engaged in a case was taken seriously ill, and the case seemed likely to collapse. This was John Singleton Copley's opportunity. To the relief of the court and the plaintiff's solicitor he volunteered to take the departed counsel's place, and conducted the case so brilliantly that he not only secured a verdict, but achieved by one leap a reputation which soon placed him on the right road to the woolsack.

More than two centuries ago a Smithfield hosier, called Rider, had a clever son whom he was anxious to put into the church, while the boy was resolute to be a lawyer. So obstinately did the controversy between father and son that it began to seem probable that the boy would have become a hosier like his father in default of a solution. Fortunately the matter was submitted for final settlement to an old friend of the family, who plumped in favor of the law, and thus the boy was started on a career which led to the highest office in the bench and to the foundation of the fortunes of the Ryders, earls of Harrowby.

London public libraries have over five million volumes. Their joint issue is twenty-seven million volumes.

A WHITE CITY.

Archangel Only has Three Months Summer and Sun Shines Continually.

For three months in the winter Archangel, now to become the great western port of Russia, scarcely sees the sun, and for three months in the summer seldom loses sight of it. Yet there is no city in the whole of Europe which lies for so many months—for the greater part of the year, in fact—under a mantle of snow; and because of this, the Russian fondly calls it, "The White City."

White, too, it is in other ways. All the chief buildings glare with white blinds. The churches—and in a Russian city there are not few—are also of pure white; only the cupolas are green, and the crosses on their summits gold. And white are the private houses of the better sort except where Norwegians and Germans live, for bluff and blue and red then streak and disper the pine walls and edge the gable ends. But street-posts, gates, pillars, walls, fences—these are all white. And in the summer, for every official you see in a blue or gray tunic, you see ten in white caps and white uniforms.

Bright color alone is left to the women and children; pink blouses, green skirts, scarlet petticoats, orange aprons, and blue kerchiefs are common enough; while a group of children will always look like a cluster of old English flowers. But otherwise, in summer as in winter, this old city of Archangel, now destined to be the capital of a new Russia in the near west, is a White City indeed.

LETTERS TO THE POPE.

A letter to the Pope must be in Latin. The style need not be classical, but the language is obligatory. Some sort of Latin must be employed. The letter must be addressed to "His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., the happily reigning (Pontiff)." It must begin with "Beatissime Pater." "Most Blessed Father," and must end with some expression of regard. When it reaches the Vatican it has little chance of arriving at its destination unless some special precautions have been taken, for the daily budget numbers 20,000 documents. An excellent way of getting a letter into the Pope's hands is to make use of two envelopes, the outer one directed as above prescribed, and the inner one addressed to "His Holiness the Pope, the Head of the Universal Holy-Roman Inquisition." A minor official who opened an envelope thus addressed would incur the penalty of excommunication. Such communications are handed to the Pope, who opens them and passes them on unread to Cardinal Rampolla.

GIGANTIC FORTUNE.

The laws of Connecticut are silent on the subject of the will of a millionaire named Plant, who has lately left an estate of four millions sterling. The testator declares that the estate is not to be distributed until its value is $300,000,000. Probably the law courts will bring common sense to bear on the will, and insure the distribution of the $20,000,000 in hand rather than wait for generations of quarrelling over the $300,000,000 in the bank.

WORLD'S BIGGEST TEMPLE.

The French Government is now engaged in the restoration of what has been called "the greatest temple ever built on the face of the earth." This is the temple of Karnak, in Egypt, which for over 3,000 years has been falling into ruins. Originally the temple was 370 ft. wide and 1,200 ft. long, or twice as large as St. Peter's in Rome. It was begun 2,700 years before Christ, and was more than a thousand years in building. Six men with extended arms can hardly reach around one of the gigantic pillars still remaining.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

He—I am tempted to steal,—to steal a kiss.

She—Oh, don't! It's wicked to steal. Let me lend you a few.

The highest clouds lie at 27,000 feet; Mount Everest is 29,002 feet. The highest recorded baloon ascent is 36,000 feet.

They were looking at their first baby. With such a massive head as that, said the adoring mother, he will be a statesman. With such massive feet, said the more practical father, he is pretty sure to be a policeman.

A person who had got some little smattering of zoological lore said one day to a friend that crocodiles were often seen in tears. Oh, that's nothing, rejoined the novice, I've often myself seen whales' blubber.

Biltop—You must be doing mighty well, old man, to be able to charter a yacht. Capton—Not at all; I'm doing it to save money. How's that? I'm going to keep my wife at sea for a whole month.

Mr. Wredink (the old book-keeper)—To-day marks my fortieth year of service with you, sir. Mr. Hides—I was aware of it, Mr. Wredink, and I arranged a little surprise for you. Take this alarm clock, with my best wishes for your continued punctuality.