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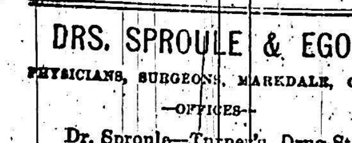

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Two ladies driving along the Bathurst (N. S. W.) road recently overtook a small boy trudging wearily along on bare feet. When given a "lift" it was found he had walked from Lawson to the valley (12 miles) to buy a loaf of bread, which was a penny cheaper there. Twenty-four miles to save a penny!

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

HERE IS THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Tidings from all Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Arranged for Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Business failures in the Dominion this week number 28, against [illegible] year ago.

The steamer Rosedale, ashore near Kingston, is reported to have broken in two.

Mrs. Villeneuve was acquitted of the murder of her husband at Sault Ste. Marie.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence is closed. This is seventeen days earlier than last year.

An experimental shipment of Canadian apples and pears has been consigned to the West Indies.

More than 10,400 emigrants passed through Winnipeg between January 1 and November 30.

Judge Barthell is slowly recovering the power of speech, and paralysis is gradually leaving him.

A crank entered the office of the Hamilton Herald and attempted to shoot Mr. R. B. Harris, treasurer.

Customs collections at Montreal for November were $80,000 in excess of the returns for November last.

Lieut.-Col. Humbrey, of the 66th, Halifax, has withdrawn his resignation and other officers will follow.

The independent party in Monck nominated Mr. S. A. [illegible] of South Cayuga, for the Legislative Assembly.

The Allan steamer Corean arrived at Halifax in a damaged condition, having collided with a big unknown steamer at sea.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, is feeling somewhat better, but expects to come east in a few days to consult specialists.

Archibald Buchanan, of Tetangiishene, went to his barn, about three miles out of town and hanged himself in the barn.

Troy, the Napanee murderer, is said to be a mental and physical wreck, and it is doubtful if he will live till the day set for his execution.

The schooner Lulla Beagle, Captain Peter Haggblom of Port Burwell, missed the harbor and went ashore west of the piers at Port Stanley.

Mr. C. W. Wellington, bookkeeper of the T., H., G. & B. Electric Railway at Beamsville, was drowned in a cistern in the cellar of his house.

The steamer Rosedale ran aground on the East Charity Shoals, fifteen miles from Kingston. A wrecking outfit was sent to her assistance.

Mr. R. Scott, freight agent of the G. T. R. at London, has declined the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Intercolonial Railway.

Bandmaster Sweetman, of the Thirteenth Battalion Band, Hamilton, died of a cold contracted at the Thanksgiving Day manoeuvres in [illegible].

The Leeds and Grenville Counties Council has decided to remodel the jail [illegible] new jailer's residence at [illegible] at a total cost of [illegible].

[illegible] Ottawa [illegible] the case against J. C. Shea, Joseph Troy and [illegible] conspiracy [illegible] the [illegible] was thrown out by the [illegible].

The annual report of the London Registrar [illegible] states that the death rate is only 14.90 per thousand in London as against [illegible] in the Province.

The coroner's jury in the Canal [illegible] returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sam. Pasbo [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] the latter's husband.

There is [illegible] of an epidemic of [illegible] in the village of [illegible] Creek, two or three deaths having occurred there within a few days. [illegible] has been closed.

A delegation of artillery officers, headed by Major-General Gascoigne, waited on Dr. Borden and asked that a special grant be given the association to enter-tain the British team that will visit Canada next summer.

Mr. Samuel Jacobs, a farmer living at Greely's Corners, near Hamilton, Ont., was killed by a bull on Thursday. The bull rushed at him and knocked and trampled him to death.

The Canadian Pacific railway has reduced its freight rates from 18 cents per 100 pounds to twenty cents per one hundred pounds from Fort William to Montreal and all other points east on the system.

Mr. George W. Ross, on Saturday night delivered a speech before the British Empire League, in favor of preferential trade. He also pointed out the dangers of reciprocity with the United States.

A party of seventy-five Swedes from Minneapolis and vicinity passed through Montreal on their way home to their native land to spend the Christmas holidays with their relatives and friends.

Miss Jessie A. M. Gillespie, of Hamilton, a saloon passenger on board the White Star Line steamer Germanic, which arrived at New York, died on the voyage of heart disease. The body was brought to port and will be forwarded to her home at Hamilton.

Mr. A. S. White, Collector of Customs at Montreal, states that the business in the city is better this fall than for many years. The Customs collections for November were eighty thousand dollars in excess of what they were for the corresponding month last year.

UNITED STATES.

Clara Barton, the Red Cross leader, is very ill at Washington.

The Boston Fish Bureau is petitioning Congress for the appointment of a joint commission of the United States and Canada to investigate fisheries and trade relations.

William Kern, of Waterloo, Ia., has made a confession that he murdered his father, under the influence of Deliah Falls, his sweetheart. The confession was obtained by the detective, who haunted him with a stage ghost of his murdered father.

In a forecast of President McKinley's speech it appears that he will deal at length on the currency question, refer to the country's foreign relations, declare that there is no necessity of interference with Cuba, and dwell at considerable length on reciprocity as the basis of the offer in the Dingley Tariff Act.

There is no material change in business conditions, either in the United States or Canada. Our commercial advices from both Dun and Bradstreet, of New York, agree in saying that altogether business all over is good for the season of the year, and better than it was at this time one year ago. But just now the tendency in certain lines is to slacken production, and of course to decrease the demand for labor. On the other hand, wages for workers have been advanced in Providence, but this is an exceptional case. Other markets are quiet. The season is waiting season, and as a rule all industries are dull.

FOREIGN.

A part of Roviera, south of the Lepontine Alps, has been destroyed.

The Princess of Wales celebrated her fifty-third birthday at Sandringham on Wednesday.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed in Prague to prevent further disturbances.

Marshal Blanco has announced that no outside assistance is needed in relieving the famine in Cuba.

It is reported that the Khalifa is disposed to make peace with Egypt, and has suggested terms.

The Army bill will take precedence over all others in the coming session of the British Parliament.

A combination of fifteen thread manufacturers has been formed in England in opposition to the Coates'.

It is reported that the Emperor of China will fight in preference to submitting to the German demands.

The Marquis of Hertford is offering the historic mansion, Ragley Hall, for sale, as he is too poor to keep it up.

The Italian Ministry has resigned, and the retiring Premier, Di Rudini, has been requested to form a new Cabinet.

There is to be an immense pilgrimage to Ireland next year from the United States to celebrate the rising of ninety-eight.

It is semi-officially announced that in the event of Hayti not complying with Germany's demands her coast forts will be bombarded.

The German Naval Department has sent instructions to Kiel to despatch 200 artillerymen, with field guns and 1,000 marines, to China.

Gen. Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, has ordered a court martial to investigate Comte Esterhazy's connection with the Dreyfus scandal.

It is reported that Gen. Pendo, who was placed in charge of the military operations in Cuba by Gen. Blanco, has been killed in an engagement with the insurgents.

Zola, the novelist, has become the champion of Capt. Dreyfus, charged with selling military secrets to a foreign power, and is particularly bitter upon Comte Esterhazy.

Emperor William's insistence in forcing the Navy bill has evoked the remark from the Cologne Volk Zeitung that there is a chasm between the Emperor and the nation's representatives.

The court in London refuses an application to enjoin the National Cycle Show, which opened its exhibition in the Crystal Palace Saturday, from exhibiting until it includes American machines.

The striking English engineers have been warned by the New York Locomotive Engineer that if they insist upon eight hours, and refuse the introduction of the latest machinery, trade will pass England by for foreign countries.

Not Explicit.

Lord Knowlittle (in London)—Now, really—er—how many thousand miles is it to New York city?

Greater New Yorker—Well, to what part of New York do you refer?—New York Journal.

An Expert.

Ethel—So you were sleigh riding with Mr. Smith last evening. Did he drive with one hand?

Mae—Oh, no. He drove with his teeth.—New York Truth.

The Week's Commercial Summary.

The net gold balance of the United States Treasury is now $157,630,851.

Railway earnings continue very satisfactory. Northern Pacific's for the third week of November show an increase of $156,919.

Stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are 1,769,843 bushels, as against 1,906,222 bushels a week ago and 2,035,800 bushels a year ago.

The net earnings of Canadian Pacific for the month of October were $1,114,738, an increase of $175,098. The net increase for the month is $1,139,588.

The world's visible supply of wheat increased 5,000,000 bushels last week, as against the small increase of about 112,000 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

Bank clearings at Toronto for the month of November were $34,241,601 as against $29,120,837 the corresponding month of last year and $28,083,776 in November 1895.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada increased 918,000 bushels last week, and the total is 35,656,000 bushels, as against 58,914,000 bushels a year ago. The amount afloat to Europe is 32,210,000 bushels, an increase of 1,920,000 for the week. A year ago the amount afloat was 32,100,000 bushels. The combined total is 65,896,000 as against 91,314,000 bushels a year ago, a decrease of 25,418,000 bushels.

Colder weather enabled the sales agents of the coal roads to advance the stove size in New York harbor to $4.15 per ton for the best quality, or only 20 cents below the official circular, nominally in force. Demand was slightly better owing to a larger retail distribution of coal. It is the opinion of the conservative men in the trade that the production of anthracite is now about 800,000 tons per week, which is probably about the current consumption. Difficulty is said to have been experienced in getting certain interests in the trade to agree to the restriction of output, but there is likely to be no departure from the agreement by the New York companies at present.—Dun's Review.

The Cow and the Dairy.

A dwarf fossil ox has been found in Utah.

The earliest mention of butter is by Herodotus.

Australia has at present over 9,000,000 cattle.

The Roquefort cheese is made of the milk of goats or sheep.

The cattle of the Austro-Hungarian Empire number 8,580,000.

A stall-fed cow will consume about four tons of hay per annum.

The Arabs use camel's milk as a substitute for that of the cow.

It is said that a gallon of milk is required to make a pound of cheese.

A statistical authority asserts that in 1880 there were 2,55[illegible] cheese factories.

The fossil remains of oxen have been found in Europe, Asia and America.

It is estimated that in the German Empire there are 7,500,000 milch cows.

All young mammals for a period of one to three years subsist entirely upon milk.

In 1887 Mulhall estimated the number of cattle in the United States at 49,200,000.

The dairy cows of the State of New York average 350 pounds of cheese per annum.

Devonshire butter contains 82.7 fat, 16.2 water and 1.1 per cent. of other substances.

The butter corpuscles in milk are from 1-12,000th to 1-3,000th of an inch in diameter.

The earliest exports of cheese from the United States were, it is said, made about 1826.

In India butter was for ages used solely as an ointment for allaying the pain of wounds.

Milk, like flesh, fish and eggs, contains all the constituent elements necessary to support life.

Wade Hampton, in 1872, imported shorthorned cattle from England into South Carolina.

In all parts of the East sheep's milk is extensively used as a substitute for that of the cow.

In the time of Josephus butter was in use among Jewish ladies as an unguent for the hair and skin.

Butter made from camel's milk is said to be of an exceedingly rancid flavor, no matter how fresh.

Devons were first imported into this country in 1817, for Caton & Patterson, of Baltimore, Md.

In Spain the goat is the domestic substitute for the cow, that country having 4,530,000 goats.

In Holland the average product for cows is 80 pounds of butter and 180 pounds of cheese per annum.

The Jersey cattle were imported into this country in considerable numbers early in the present century.

It is believed that butter was first used by the Arabs, who made it from the milk of the goat or sheep.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR THE C.P.R. AND G.T.R.

Mr. Heinze's Case—A Curious Upshot—Hon. David Mills—Lady Aberdeen's Order—The Local Elections—The Log Question.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—This has been a big year for the two Canadian railways. It has been the banner year for the Canadian Pacific. In 1892 the net earnings amounted to over $8,400,000 and people said it was highwater mark, no such sum would ever again be earned over and above expenses in a single year. But the net earnings for 1897, with a slightly greater mileage, will reach $10,500,000, which will enable the company as usual to pay a dividend at the rate of four per cent. on its preferred and two per cent. on its common stock for the year and leave a comfortable balance. It is always well, when we get to ripping about railroad monopoly, to recollect that the investor in railroad property in this country has "no snap."

Take the case of the Grand Trunk. How much money, do you suppose, has been invested in this road? No less than sixty-five million pounds sterling, $325,000,000, or nearly as much as the aggregate debt of the Dominion. A great part is as good as lost to the English investor and the portion that yields him a return does not yield him much. Sir Henry Tyler once said that $125,000,000 of hard cash was absolutely gone; to be exact, the actual amount exceeds $132,000,000. This much money was taken out of British pockets for the development of Upper and Lower Canada by the construction of a trunk line and sunk irrecoverably; it does not yield the English-man anything and never will. It is a good thing for Canadian credit that the Canadian Pacific pays. Had it too proved unremunerative we should have been hard set to-day to borrow a dollar in England or anywhere else. All the owners of the common stock ($65,000,000) of the Canadian Pacific gets is two per cent. per annum on its face value. The owners of the $120,000,000 of common stock of the Grand Trunk and the owners of a large block of other stock in the same road get nothing. Yet in our haste we inveigh against railroad monopoly in Canada as if the "monopolists" were all growing rich at our expense.

Mr. Heinze's Case.

Occasionally we create a real monopoly in trying to get rid of a fancied one. A year or two ago Mr. Heinze, a Montana man, got a big land bonus from British Columbia for building a narrow-gauge road, 14 miles long, from Traill to Rossland. He erected a smelter at Traill, the only one within reach of the Rossland mines. Since then he has built a short standard guage road from Traill along the west bank of the Columbia to a point opposite Robson. Mr. Heinze was welcomed to those parts as a public benefactor. "The C.P.R. and other giant monopolies," it was said, "will be along here pretty soon seeking whom they may devour, but Heinze shall protect us."

It soon became apparent, however, that Mr. Heinze had not crossed the line into Canada for the purpose of protecting Canadians. Once his smelter and narrow guage got going he charged the Rosslanders $11 per ton for carrying ore to Traill and treating it. They could not stand such a tariff. It prevented them from developing their mines. Very rich ore could pay the rate, but the great bulk of the ore in a mine is low grade ore, which was rendered valueless by so high a toll. If you cannot turn your low grade ore to account but have to throw it out on the dump as so much refuse, it costs you just so much more to extract the rich ore; in fact, unless the mine is a bonanza it is impossible to work it profitably under such conditions. The Leroi mine has built a smelter of its own at Northport in United States territory to escape from Mr. Heinze's monopoly. The War Eagle, a splendid mine owned by the Gooderhams of Toronto, has stopped shipping ore rather than operate at so manifest a disadvantage. Other mines have stopped not from choice but from necessity; they simply could not pay Mr. Heinze $11 a ton and make it go. The whole Rossland district, in which so much Canadian money has been invested, is practically tied up, just as a farming district would be if there were only one railway and one market to ship to and both were controlled by one and the same person.

In answer to appeals from Rossland the Canadian Pacific promised a few weeks ago to carry its road from Robson to Rossland. The company already has a line from Robson to Nelson which will connect there with the Crow's Nest Pass line. Hence if the Canadian Pacific were extended to Rossland Rossland would soon be in direct communication with the coal deposits, and cheaper coke would mean cheaper smelting; besides, a vast concern like the Canadian Pacific could afford to grant lower transportation rates for ore supplies and everything else than a local narrow guage road like Mr. Heinze's.

A Curious Upshot.

It was thought by some, however, that it would scarcely be fair to crush Mr. Heinze's monopoly to death. So the Canadian Pacific undertook to buy him out. Negotiations have been going on for some time, but Sir William Van Horne has just announced their failure. As I understand it, the valuators employed by the Canadian Pacific found that Heinze's two roads and smelter were worth $500,000. But the Canadian Pacific offered him $800,000 in order to get rid of him peaceably. He was to retain his land subsidy. Mr. Heinze demanded no less than $1,350,000, he to keep the land. The Canadian Pacific refuse to pay any such sum and declare that they will immediately commence building from Robson to Rossland in compliance with their pledge to the Rossland people.

But Mr. Heinze and his friends pretend to be strong enough to stop the Canadian Pacific from doing so. Before the road from Robson to Rossland can be built, or rather before the right of way can be expropriated, the plans must be approved by the Railway Department at Ottawa; and the Heinze people have got it into their heads that they can influence Mr. Blair to withhold his approval. Of course Mr. Blair will do nothing of the sort. He could not afford thus to rivet the Heinze monopoly on the Rossland district. He could not afford to bring a cloud of suspicion upon himself by helping the monopoly to squeeze so exorbitant a price out of the Canadian Pacific, or, to speak more correctly, out of the Rossland people, who would have to pay it in the form of enhanced rates. Mr. Blair is not that kind of a man.

The story illustrates what a mess we may get into through running away with the idea that small independent local lines are under all circumstances an infallible safeguard against railroad monopoly. An American authority says that, all things considered, the two big Canadian roads treat the shipper fairly well. The great drawback is our slim and scattered population, which hinders them from making rates as low as in New York State or Pennsylvania. It is said indeed that if they would charge lower rates population would increase in proportion. But surely it would take a man of triple brass to ask the British investor in the Grand Trunk to accept for an indefinite period a smaller return for his money than he is getting.

Hon. David Mills.

Everybody is glad to see David Mills in the Cabinet. He is a man of great ability and attainments and after 30 years of public life bears a reputation without stain or blot of any kind. He and Sir Richard Cartwright have worked together pretty much ever since Confederation; both are singularly well equipped men and represent the best traditions of Ontario Liberalism. Mr. Mills is a valuable addition to the oral strength of Ontario within the Cabinet. The Tories say the large spending departments are in the hands of minor-province men, so that while Ontario pays the piper she has no voice in calling the tune. As a matter of fact, expenditures have to be passed on by the Cabinet as a whole and Sir Richard, Mr. Mills and Mr. Mulock are not likely to permit waste, assuming, which is most improbable, that other Ministers should propose or desire it. A movement is on foot to start a third or independent party in Ontario. One of the leaders of the movement said recently: "Mr. Mills' appointment is an additional guarantee that Ontario's interests are going to be looked after. We trust Sir Richard and Mr. Mills. So long as they remain in the Cabinet we shall be content to support them by every means in our power, but if anything should occur to force them out, to lead them to retire, the new third party would be strong in almost every constituency from Windsor to Cornwall. They represent more than the Liberal party of Ontario; they stand for all that is square, honest and of good report in all parties, and it is well their colleagues should know it."

Sir Richard will be back to-day from taking the waters at Mount Clemens. He has suffered a good deal lately from a violent rheumatism in one of his legs, but Mount Clemens seems to have brought relief. At any rate he will be as vigorous as ever next session when, as Sir John used to say, he will once more fight the beasts at Ephesus.

Lady Aberdeen's Order.

With the best intentions in the world, Lady Aberdeen has been trying for some time back to establish the "Victorian Order of Nurses," that is, to get Parliament, the municipal councils and the people at large to raise a fund for the maintenance of such an order. There is not a sufficient number of trained nurses in the country, she thinks, and the cost of nursing is too high, so she would import nurses from England and the United States and reduce the charge. This at least is my understanding of her aims. It is not easy to know from the printed account exactly what she means.

The doctors almost to a man oppose the scheme. There are over 2,000 trained nurses in Canada. A girl who wishes to enter the profession has to serve in the hospitals for three years, getting barely enough to clothe herself. It is unfair, the doctors say, to subsidise foreign competition against this large and deserving body. Their charges are not too high—two dollars with board for each 24 hours—but for those who cannot afford to pay there are free hospitals all over the land, free hospitals for both sexes, for all sorts of diseases, for patients of every form of religious belief, so that except perhaps in the Northwest or British Columbia, where the population is too sparse to allow of many institutions of the kind, no one is ever neglected.

One thing is tolerably clear, namely, that so long as the medical profession is hostile Lady Aberdeen cannot hope to place the order on a permanent basis. That is to say, while her exuberant energy may succeed in getting it going, it is sure, with the doctors against it, to wither and die so soon as she leaves Canada. Holding this view and being of opinion also that the order is not called for by any public necessity, the Municipal Councils and members of Parliament in this part of Ontario do not feel disposed to vote money for its establishment.

The Local Elections.

Centre Toronto did not add to the laurels of Mr. Foster, Tory leader de facto. He discovered that, there as elsewhere, his part in the bolt is remembered against him by Tories of the old rock, more particularly by the older Orangemen over whom for many years Sir Mackenzie reigned as Grand Sovereign. To "sell the pass" and betray the leader at a critical moment in the party's history was an offence indeed which Mr. Foster will find some difficulty in living down so long as the victim is spared to perambulate the country and tell every one he meets about the "nest of vipers."

Mr. Foster is said to be banking on a victory for the party in the Provincial elections. If so, he must be a sanguine man. Here in Eastern Ontario Mr. Hardy is gaining ground. The army of Federal officials is not fighting him this time nor has the Opposition much to offer in the form of men or measures. Had Mr. Hardy and his colleagues been caught heedling the cry "They've been in long enough" would have produced some effect. But they are so superior to the Whitney party in brains and have managed things so well and so honestly, that, so far at least as appears on the surface, is not changing a vote.

The Log Question.

Mr. Gibson has given notice of a bill to enable him, apparently, to provide that logs shall no longer be towed across to the United States but shall be manufactured in Ontario. This log question is full of difficulties. As things stand the United States tariff taxes our sawn lumber $2 per thousand and provides that in case we impose an export duty on logs the amount of such export duty shall be added as an additional duty. This is a cruel measure, but protection always is cruel. I do not know how Treasury officials at Washington will treat a Provincial regulation prohibiting the export of logs, but, if they cannot interpret the Dingley Act so as to enable them to augment the two dollar duty, Congress, which is now in session, will probably amend the Act and hit us back somehow. It is argued by some that while it would be right enough to compel Americans who may purchase Ontario limits in future to have the logs cut here, it would hardly be fair to enforce such a proviso in the case of those Americans who bought limits with the understanding that they could tow the logs to Michigan if they chose. This is rather a fine point. Others think that the Province should not interfere at all in matters of trade and commerce, that if towing to Michigan is to be stopped it should be stopped by an export duty levied by the Dominion, though the American duty on sawn lumber should be increased in consequence. Others again are afraid that a commercial war with the States over logs and lumber may be a serious business for the Canadian lumber trade, besides diminishing the value of limits by excluding American buyers, and that the war may extend to other commodities and possibly terminate in absolute non-intercourse, which would involve the abolition of the bonding privilege.

One can say without fear of contradiction that the relations between the two countries are more strained to-day than they have been in a long time and that it is not creditable to their Christian civilization. The lumber schedule of the Dingley Act is the very refinement of protectionist selfishness and it is no wonder the Canadian people feel like resenting it. But whether we can mend the situation by returning blow for blow remains to be seen.

GATINEAU.

A LITTLE BOY'S LAMENT.

By A. T. Worden.

I'M GOING back down to Grandpa's,
I won't come back no more
To hear the remarks about my feet
A-muddyin' up the floor.
They's too much said about my clothes,
The scoldin's never done—
I'm going back down to grandpa's,
Where a boy kin hev some fun.

I dug up half his garden
A-gettin worms fer bait;
He said he used to like it
When I laid abed so late:
He said that pie was good for boys,
An' candy made 'em grow,
Ef I can't go to grandpa's
I'll turn pirate first you know.

He let me take his shotgun,
An' loaded it fer me;
The cats they hid out in the barn,
The hens flew up a tree.
I had a circus in the yard,
With twenty other boys—
I'm going back to grandpa's
Where they ain't afraid of noise.

He didn't make me comb my hair
But once or twice a week;
He wasn't watchin' out fer words,
I didn't orter speak;
He told me stories 'bout the war
And Injuns shot out west,
Oh, I'm going down to grandpa's,
Fer he knows wot boys like best.

He even run a race with me,
But had to stop an' cough;
He rode my bicycle and laughed
Bec'us' he tumbled off:
He knew the early apple trees
Around within a mile,
Oh, grandpa was a dandy,
An' was "in it" all the while.

I bet you grandpa's lonesome,
I don't care what you say;
I seen him kinder cryin'
When you took me away.
When you talk to me of Heaven,
Where all the good folks go,
I guess I'll go to grandpa's,
An' we'll have good times, I know.

A Recommendation.

First Soubrette—I've got to take something for my nerves. Did you ever try Lillager's Balm?

Second Soubrette—It ain't as good as Warren's Catnip Compound. The bromide people only use small cuts over their testimonials, and the compound folks will put your picture in double column width.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why He Rebelled.

"You were very devoted to her, and now you don't speak."

"No. One has to draw the line somewhere, you know. I let it pass when she promised to be a sister to me, until I learned whom she was going to marry. Then I kicked. I don't want him for a brother-in-law."—Chicago Post.

The Biker Biked.

Henpeck'd he was; he learned to bike.
"Now I can go just where I like,"
He chuckled to himself. But she
Had learned to bike as well as he,
And, what was more, had bought a new
Machine to sweetly carry two.
Ever together now they go,
He sighing, "This is wheel and woe."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

THE HEALTH OF THEIR DAUGHTERS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY WATCHED.

Young Girls Susceptible to Troubles that May Result in Decline—Pale Faces, Headaches and Fickle Appetite the Symptoms of Early Decay.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Some months ago Maggie, the [illegible] year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sweeney, of John street, of this town, began to fail both in health and spirits. Her face was almost as white as chalk, her appetite very fickle, and she was troubled with headaches and began to swell. Notwithstanding her growing weakness she persisted in attending school until one day her teacher advised her to go home, and not to return until she felt better. At the same time the teacher, who knew the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases, advised her to take them. The advice was followed and Mrs. Sweeney told our reporter that almost from the outset there was an improvement in her daughter's condition. Her appetite became better, the color returned to her face and the severe headaches that had made her so miserable vanished, and she is now feeling better than she has for many months.

It is quite evident that this young maiden was suffering from a lack of blood, as do so many young girls who are just at a critical point in life. It is quite as apparent that there is no other remedy the equal of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such cases. They enrich the blood, stimulate the nerves and build up the entire system, and mothers will act prudently if they insist upon their daughters taking an occasional box. We know from experience that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done great good in Orangeville and vicinity, and there is scarcely a day that our reporter does not come in contact with some one who has a good word to say for this wonderful medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Picturesque Arabians.

The Arab is an artist without knowing it. He is draped like a [illegible] the Decadence, however seedy [illegible]. To these children, the most [illegible] creature that walks the earth [illegible] in European garb, crowned with a hat. The ugly shape had [illegible] somber color comprise to him a [illegible] which shall forever remain [illegible]. Their turban, several yards of [illegible] the most elaborate part of the [illegible] and the red pointed shoes [illegible] garment, fringed jacket and [illegible] are in harmony with it. What [illegible] the picturesque effect is the [illegible] long mantle reaching to the [illegible] the wearer swings with [illegible] grace. It may be worn all [illegible] but it is carried as if embroidered with precious stones. That of the [illegible] usually embroidered heavily [illegible] while that of the poor is [illegible] broad black stripes on white.

The women of the toiling class wear a blue garment which does not reach to the ankles and a [illegible] worn loosely on the head and falling over the shoulders. Under the [illegible] contour of the figure is plainly [illegible] every movement, which is exquisitely graceful. She is unveiled, and her head is usually [illegible] tattooed with spots of India ink.

The man is not so lightly and [illegible] clad as the woman. She is a [illegible] creature of convenience; the man [illegible] and master. She cooks, tills the [illegible] carries water in goat skins thrown over her back while her lord rests, blinking his eyes in utter laziness. The sexes keep distinctly apart; the [illegible] hard upon the woman in word [illegible] and yet, with her affectionate and [illegible] ing nature, she loves the hulking [illegible] ture.

"The Saloon Must Go."

"The saloon must go." The [illegible] will not combine against it; [illegible] will not hinder its work or [illegible] close its doors. The good people [illegible] only ones that can work against it [illegible] people who fear God, love their [illegible] and country, and homes. These [illegible] can and will do it. Only let them move out and say: "Come on," [illegible] the great enemy of God, our [illegible] gion, our families, and our homes. [illegible] leaders have been appointed; [illegible] given charge to watch; give no [illegible] sound as to the designs, movements [illegible] ultimate purpose of this great [illegible]. These leaders do not seek this [illegible] place, but were put there by the Head of the Church, and cannot [illegible] with or ignore the demands made upon them in this our time of need. The people for whom Jesus died, whom [illegible] loves, are looking to their leaders to know what to do, and I trust will not look in vain.

The saloon is kept open and does its nefarious work under the protection and sanction of the law of our land, and the makers of the law. Let the good people come together by representatives and say this shall no longer exist. That the local option law shall be so amended as to meet this great enemy in all of his dark and devious ways, and that we will not intrust the enforcement of the law to the timeservers and bribe-taking seekers of office. The cry of loyalty to party, the party lash, may be cracked over us, but we will say, Our God, our country, and our homes first, last and forever.—Rev. J. E. Spencer in Richmond Christian Advocate.

Stumbling Blocks.

Stumbling blocks seem to be placed everywhere. Stumbling blocks for children, stumbling blocks for the young people, stumbling blocks for the old people. It is hard for us sometimes to see where we are stumbling others; it is hard for some others to see how or where the church of God is a stumbling block as it is to-day in the face of temperance. The church is doing a grand and noble work, and yet, she has never stood together on the great question of temperance—the social issue for to-day—it is well worth while for us to face this fact. It seems strange that all of God's people should not be ready and glad and determined to stand as one man against the gigantic evil of intemperance that has been preached and talked about for these years and years.

Regulating the Pitch of Bells.

In the casting of bells of large size for chimes or given tones the skill and secret of success lie in getting the thickness of the ring which is at the mouth of the bell just right. It will be noticed that just a little back from the edge of the bell, on the flange, the metal is thicker than in any other portion. The maker, in order to get the desired tone, makes a drawing of the bell and in a cross section of this thicker ring describes a circle, the diameter of which determines the tone.—Albany Express.

Proper Punishment.

"It is very foolish in woman to attempt to supplant man in the industrial domain."

"Why?"

"She will have to support him."—Chicago Record.

BONDED YOUNG MEN.

How the Security Companies Keep Tab on Those They Vouch for.

The theory of the big security companies who derive their profits from attesting the honesty of young men who hold responsible positions in the business world, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, does not [illegible] to those who have a [illegible] their own and frequently [illegible] on the races, but a [illegible] It works all the year round [illegible] prosecution of defaulters [illegible] aid in assisting [illegible] temptation, yet the security companies [illegible] satisfied with resting there. They find it cheaper to pay [illegible] continually on the watch [illegible] as it were, after the [illegible]. The sleuths are [illegible] residence who know the [illegible] majority of their employers [illegible] they keep over the [illegible] that he watched [illegible] during the theatre [illegible] detailed to spend the [illegible] frequenting the all night [illegible] are favored by [illegible] who want to live 24 hours [illegible] particularly do they [illegible] to youths who have a [illegible] things theatrical. The [illegible] [illegible] In fact, they would [illegible] men about town who are [illegible]

[illegible]

STEERING BY [illegible]

An Incident of Travel on the [illegible] Steamer Route to Alaska.

[illegible]

[illegible] Enthusiasm.

[illegible]

Atmospheric Warmth.

[illegible]

To Keep Paris Clean.

[illegible] to do this work and to remove [illegible] cubic meters of rubbish [illegible] gangs of sweepers [illegible] 3,345 [illegible] with 550 [illegible] carts and 707 horses.

From [illegible] dawn till long after [illegible] be seen in Paris the street cleaners in their [illegible] caps and waterproof boots [illegible] hard at their [illegible] sweeping, [illegible] or watering. Each hour of the day brings its particular work for them. From [illegible] to 6 [illegible] they have to wash and sweep the [illegible] ments and streets, and in winter [illegible] gravel on the asphalt (315,170 [illegible]) and wood paving (368,300 [illegible]) the city. From 6.30 till 8.30 [illegible] them and a woman sweeper accompany the scavenger's dust cart to clear away from the street fans the refuse which the chiffonniers have discarded. From [illegible] to 11 they are again at work sweeping, cleaning, watering and flushing the gutters, till these almost assume the [illegible] of little mountain torrents. From 11 till 1 they leave off for dejeuner, and then they are hard at work again cleaning streets and benches, and in winter from 7 till [illegible] p. m., it is their duty once more to throw gravel over the wood and asphalt pavements.—Good Words.

SPIRITUAL POWER.

SAMSON'S FALL THE [illegible] DR. TALMAGE [illegible]

[illegible]