MERRY OLD ENGLAND

BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

ences in the Land That signs Supreme in the Commercial World.

he last census there were 3,nd in London, 386 of whom etween the ages of five and

odern highwayman has begun ss" on the London to New-road. Several people have ot at.

eneral of the late Lord Rowriginator of the workmen's gs, recently took place at Green cemetery.

is a proposal on foot to und for a national memorial late Lord Salisbury to take m of hospital endowments.

lieve the dullness of camp life orary soldiers' club has been p in Woolmer Forest for the or and Bordon camps.

Christian IV. of Denmark, created a general in the rmy, on the occasion of the anniversary of his succession hrone.

erton Riviere, R.A., the well-living animal painter, says horse is an artistic necesit is the most beautiful formion in the world."

lowden at a London Police haracterized as "an unheard eding" the fact that the po-"punned" a statement from ccused of murder.

J. Dupon, who has been ears parish clerk at Yarhas attended 11,570 marriagparish church, and in 1gave the bride away.

g the black and gold robes hancellor of the Exchequer, sten Chamberlain recently the law courts over the eremony of naming the

arty recently raised laughe Manchester County Court ly declaring that the time for the formation of a soprevention of cruelty to

herman, who was disstrike late, successfully for a week's wagd he was tired in consecents, which were from 12 p.m.

in Kent are anxious the prospect of next hop crop, owing to aces of the pest known to farmers as

ard's Hospital Fund has the sum of £4,637 13s ed from the fund in equal Lord Mount-Stephen and

has adopted the opinion that for blind and between the ages of should be es-

saved by the Institutober. Since than 619 rewards bloodhounds, the similar period for

Goschen hingely de-that he avail with the him to go or, pay seven

185 was twenty wo poor by the London Victoria Clergy sums of according ch benefice.

labor bri-formed in purpose of giving soldiers and ed, or reserfrom South reliable char-

recently sued the Kensington Gardens, For the de-that one day the and behavthe judge were not

accoist, of High recently received his to appear before alleged offence Lord's Day Observance He or his assistsummoned every Sun-

of Welsh miners the United States have arrived at nearly the whole of the to America in an-advertisements for have been sent back. They bitterly of their

Morning Lord Beaconsfield. curious little Lord Beaconsfield. his death Lord Beaposses a watch, no jewellery, while he never was known to

ASING A MOB.

curious methods in Perlaw and order. A crops had resulted in which much enraged the order to quell the tuordered a number of give several strokes with a few minor little atas the amputation of

did she give Cholly any Mag—"Yes, she not object to a man than he was."

SOME SMALL REPUBLICS

TOM THUMB STATES OF WHICH YOU SELDOM HEAR.

One of Them Is a Square Mile in Area With a Population of 130 Souls.

To many people the fact that there are a number of flourishing, independent Republics in existence at the present time, which are practically unknown to the outside world, will appear to seem almost incredible. There are, however, tiny States in various parts of Europe so completely isolated from the rest of the world that it is very few maps on which any trace of them can be found. But in spite of this they are very important communities in themselves, and can boast of a prosperous existence which would be a credit to any State.

One of the most interesting of these Tom Thumb Republics is Andorra, an almost inaccessible State of about 6,000 inhabitants, situated in the Eastern Pyrenees. Andorra was declared a free State as long ago as the ninth century by Charlemagne, and at the present time holds a kind of semi independent position between France and Spain. The Republic, however, is governed by its own representatives, who constitute a sovereign council of twenty-four members, which council elects a President every four years.

The chief occupations of the Andorrans are agriculture, cattle-breeding trade in wood, charcoal, and wool, and especially smuggling. At the same time they are good-natured, hard-working, hospitable people, and, nor less to say, are

DEVOTED TO LIBERTY,

which they are prepared to defend with a standing army of 1,100 men.

About 150 miles from Andorra, in the Basses Pyrenees, is to be found another miniature Republic, which so far as area is concerned, has the distinction of being the smallest self-governed State in the world. It is called St. Goust, and is barely a square mile in area. The population numbers about 130 souls, who reside therein, mainly owing to the fact that the little State is so hard to get at that no one will take the trouble to alter its Constitution.

St. Goust is situated on a rocky mountain-top, which is so steep that when anybody dies it is quite impossible to have an ordinary funeral. A coffin could not be carried down the mountain-side, and consequently the inhabitants have cut a groove into the face of the rock, and the coffin is made fast to a rope and allowed to slide down to the cemetery in Ossan Valley below, where all baptisms and marriages are performed. The President of St. Goust, who, by-the-bye, is also tax-collector, assessor, and judge, is elected by a Council of twelve, who are chosen for five years by the people. The little Republic has been ruled for more than two thousand years through a

"COUNCIL OF ELDERS."

The smallest Republican State in regard to population is Tavolara, a little known island about five miles long with an average width of half a mile, situated off the north coast of Sardinia. Many maps and geography books totally ignore the existence of this State. Yet it is a free and independent Republic of about seventy inhabitants, who are their own rulers.

The people of Tavolara declared their independence as recently as 1836, the island having previously been made over in 1836 by King Charles Albert of Sardinia to the Bartoleoni family. None of the great Powers objected when the island threw off the yoke of monarchy, and during the last seventeen years the inhabitants have lived at peace with the world. They elect a President every six years, and a Council of six members, all of whom serve the State without payment.

Jealousy between Belgium and Prussia has enabled the inhabitants of a tiny territory, called Moresnet, near Aix-la-Chapelle, to enjoy the dignity of Republic citizenship for the past two centuries. The two countries mentioned could not agree as to who should own Moresnet, and consequently they decided to make it neutral territory. There are about

FIFTEEN PEOPLE IN MORESNET,

who elect their own President and Council of five, in whom the government of the Republic is vested.

It is also owing to a disagreement between Austria and Servia that the folk who have taken up their residence on a certain little island in the Danube pay no taxes and acknowledge allegiance to nobody. The island, which has very appropriately been called Nobody's Island, was formed many years ago by the accumulation of mud and sand carried down by the great river during a flood. Since then Austria and Servia have been quarrelling about its possession.

At low water the island is almost connected with the Servian shore by a narrow tongue of sand, while at high water it lies nearer the Austrian island of Ostrovaer. Consequently, no one can decide to whom it really belongs; and, as the island is not wooth enough to make it advisable for the Servian or the Austrian Government to fight over its possession, the inhabitants are left entirely to themselves.

San Marino, a queer little Italian Republic situated among the eastern spurs of the Apennines, is somewhat larger than any of the aforementioned States. This Republic has an area of forty-three square miles and a population of nearly 8,000. San Marino is governed by a Grand Council of sixty life-members, selfelected, of whom one-third are nobles. From this number are selected the Council of Twelve, who superintend agriculture and, with the assistance of two foreign lawyers, form the supreme court of the State. A standing army of 150 men is maintained, whose chief employment, however, is that of acting as policemen.

It's useless to be in a hurry unless you can make it contagious.

REMARKABLE RECOVERIES

DROWNED 16 HOURS, BUT IS RESTORED.

A Swede's Experience Proves The Day of Miracles Is Not Yet Past.

Seemingly miraculous recoveries occur with the same frequency now as in bygone days, judging from the experience of a Swedish gardener who, while attempting to rescue a companion who had fallen into the water under the ice, had the misfortune to fall in himself and was drowned. A search was made for the body, but sixteen hours elapsed before it was found. When discovered it was in an upright position, with the feet resting upon the ground. On being drawn up the body was wrapped closely in woolen cloths and speedily removed to a warm place, where it was rubbed and rolled about for some time. Spirits were then administered, and by these means the man was restored to life.

This remarkable instance was brought to the notice of the queen mother of Sweden, who afterwards took a great interest in the gardener and gave him a yearly pension. The facts were first recorded by Dr. Pecklin, and afterwards fully corroborated by the famous Dr. Langelot.

HER VOICE RESTORED.

Elizabeth Sellers, a scholar in the Girls' Charity school at Sheffield, was, at the age of 13, suddenly deprived of the use of her voice to such an extent that she could only express herself in an almost inaudible whisper. Otherwise she enjoyed perfect health, and continued to perform such parts of the school exercises as her infirmity did not interfere with. All attempts to effect a cure failed.

One evening, on hearing some of her school fellows singing a hymn, she was seized with an intense desire to join them in their devotions. She whispered to one of her companions a request that she should shout violently down her throat. Her wish was immediately complied with, and, to the great joy of the little sufferer, her voice was at once restored to its fullest pitch. From the account she afterwards gave of the sensation she experienced during her illness it appeared that her throat had been closed by a lump or gathering, and it was conjectured that this had been broken by the force of the shout.

A similar case is recorded of a sailor, who had lost his voice from some illness, suddenly recovering it in a theatre. Having gone to this place of entertainment he was highly amused by the drollness of the clown. In his excitement he made an effort to give vent to his feelings, and, to his surprise and joy, found his voice restored.

VIGOR RESTORED BY WATER.

John Ferguson, residing in Kilmelford, England, overheated himself while in pursuit of cattle on the hills. While in this condition he drank excessively of cold water from a stream near. Almost immediately he fell fast asleep on the bank, and did not waken for twenty-four hours. He was then in a high fever, and from that time was unable to retain any nourishment.

The proprietor of the estate on which the man's father was a tenant had Ferguson removed to his own house, and shut him up in a room for twenty days, during which time he was supplied with nothing except water, and precautions were taken to prevent any one supplying the patient with food, yet at the end of that time the man was restored to perfect health, and had lost none of his former vigor.

A case is recorded by Dr. Pinel of a man who was so greatly affected by some losses in trade that he was instantly deprived of all his mental faculties. In this condition he remained for five years. During that period he took no notice of anything, never expressed a desire for food and only partook of it when it was actually placed in his mouth. An attendant dressed him and then led him to his sitting room. After such a lengthened period of idiocy he completely recovered, and that as suddenly as he had been afflicted.

THE SENSIBLE MOTHER.

When little ones are ill the sensible mother no longer doses them with nauseous, griping purgatives, nor puts them to sleep with the so-called "soothing" preparations which always contain harmful opiates. Baby's Own Tablets have been used by thousands of mothers who cheerfully testify that they are gentle in their action, absolutely safe, and make little ones sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the trouble that made baby irritable and wakeful. On this point Mrs. T. Watson, Sarsfield, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a very valuable medicine for young children. When baby is cross or fretful I give her a Tablet, and it soon puts her right."

These Tablets cure all the minor ailments of the little ones. They are good for all children from birth onward. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A STICKLER FOR RANK.

It is not in this country alone that the notion of equality prevails. The London Figaro reports the following instance:

As a magnificent steamer, the property of the Peninsular & Oriental Company, was steaming into Southampton harbor, a grimy coal-lighter floated immediately in front of it. An officer on board the steamer, seeing this, shouted:

"Clear out of the way with that barge!"

The lighterman, a native of the Emerald Isle, shouted in reply, "Are ye the captain of that vessel?"

"No," answered the officer.

"Then speake to yer equals," said the lighterman. "I'm the captain of this."

SHE IS A MERRY CHILD AGAIN.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED LITTLE EDITH HARRIS' DROPSY.

Hers was a Terrible Case — It Proves that the Great Kidney Remedy is good for Old and Young alike and Cures all Forms of Kidney Disease.

Weyburn, Assa., N.W.T., Dec. 21.—(Special).—No more remarkable cure of Dropsy has ever been put on record than that of little Edith Harris, the two-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Harris of this place.

The little girl had dropsy in its worst form. She was swollen from her feet to her shoulders so badly that the doctor was afraid one of her feet would burst. Her natural waist measure was eighteen inches, but when the disease was at its worst, she measured thirty-four inches. Two doctors attended her, but after three months struggle with the disease the child was gradually growing worse and the parents had about given up all hope of saving the life of their child.

At the same time they determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Imagine their surprise and delight when under this treatment the child began to rapidly improve. By the time she had taken three boxes, half a pill at a dose, the swelling was gone and the helpless little invalid was transformed into a merry laughing healthy child again.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure old and young alike. They cure Kidney Disease without regard to where or in what form it is found.

MAKING MEN'S GARMENTS

BRITISH CITIES WHICH DRESS THE WORLD.

Manchester, England, and Galashiels, Scotland, Are the Leaders.

Even Parisian dandies come to London tailors for their clothes, and it is generally acknowledged that as Paris leads in fashions for the fair sex so London takes first place in modes of men, says Pearson's Weekly. Not only is the United Kingdom the world's cutter, but it also makes all the best materials for men's garments, and nearly all of these stuffs are manufactured in the North of England or the South of Scotland.

Once Norwich held the proud position of being the greatest of our cloth making towns, but it has long since turned its attention to other manufactures, and to-day Manchester turns out more yards of material than any other city on earth. So long ago as 1724 Manchester was described as "the largest, most populous village in England, with its looms stolen from the Dutch and producing fustian tapes and ticking." At that date the mills, of which there were sixty, were worked by the water power of the Ribble. Now all is changed. Manchester is the great cotton centre and works by steam. The Ribble has degenerated into little better than an open sewer.

Men as opposed to women would fare badly if Manchester were the only cloth maker, for it manufactures comparatively little material for the use of tailors. It is

GALASHIELS, SCOTLAND,

which holds the record for tweed. This town began the manufacture in 1581 and now has twenty-three factories and over 100,000 spindles at work. Hawick is another place famous for its tweeds. Shepherd's plaid, too, and heavy cloth for making warm ulsters come from Hawick.

You could hardly name any kind of cloth destined for making suits for men that Huddersfield does not produce in abundance. It is the chief seat of what is known as the fancy trades, but it also makes plain woollen goods of every description for wear by both men and women.

For worsted yarn Bradford holds the record, and also for what are called the long wools. The probabilities are that the material of your frock coat and very possibly your evening dress suit were woven in one of the three hundred mills of Bradford. Bradford is the only city in England which possesses a "conditioning house." This was erected by the Corporation of the town in 1887 for the express purpose of weighing and measuring the goods produced in the mills. Another boast of Bradford is its silks and velvets.

MANNINGHAM MILL,

built for their production, is the biggest of its kind and cost half a million sterling to build. Bradford owes a great deal to that wonderful man, Sir Isaac Holden, who established a factory in the town in 1846 and with his "square motion" machine absolutely revolutionized industry.

Leeds is the home of the "ready made down." No other city in the world can compare with Leeds in the production of ready-made garments of every description. From the corduroys to the navy to the latest fashions in holiday flannel suits or cycling Norfolk jackets and knickerbockers, Leeds factories can supply any demand. Fully thirty thousand hands are employed in the work. So many as fifty thousand suits of ready-made clothes are often sent out from Leeds within a single week.

"I clothe the Army," is Batley's boast. This town, which has grown in a few years from ten to thirty thousand people, has fifty mills and factories. They make Army cloth and a number of varieties of heavy close-grained fabrics. Batley is also the headquarters of those cheap but useful materials of which shoddy forms a part. Shoddy, by-the-bye, has got a far worse name than it deserves, for the workman's Sunday suit would cost nearly double what it actually does if the secret of working up afresh old wool had never been discovered.

The biggest factory of its kind is to be seen at Saltaire, the model town founded by Sir Titus Salt. Saltaire which is only five miles from Bradford, is the centre of

THE ALPACA INDUSTRY.

Its giant factory covers twelve acres and is six storeys high.

An enormous centre of cloth manufacture of every description is Oldham, which owes as much to the Platts as Bradford does to Sir Isaac Holden. Beginning with cotton weaving, the firm of Platt took later on to woollen and worsted manufacture and established works, fifty-five acres in extent, exclusive of their own private collieries, and employing about 8,000 hands. These works are entirely self-supporting. They dig their own coal, smelt their own iron, make all their machines, and even burn their own firebricks to build their furnaces. At present the firm are chiefly engaged in the production of up-to-date machinery for dealing with all kinds of weaving work.

It is to the other side of the Irish Channel one must look for the biggest linen factory. This belongs to Belfast and is worked by the York Street Flax Spinning Co.

But all these various materials would be of little use were there no thread to sew them together. It is Paisley, once famous for its shawls, that is the centre of the thread trade. In 1712 this town first began to spin linen thread, but linen has now given way to cotton. The two great thread factories of Paisley employ ten thousand hands and produce about one-third of all the thread which is used in the whole civilized world.

BOILING LAKE.

In Dominica a Curiosity That is Little Known.

Mr. Sterns-Fadelle, of Dominica, has just published a little book giving some interesting information recently obtained about a curious natural phenomenon in Dominica, one of the Lesser Antilles.

This island is only 291 square miles in area. It was colonized by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century and peopled later by French emigrants, who controlled the island uninterruptedly until the eighteenth century, and its resources have since been exploited by English and French; and yet its natural curiosity in the northern part of the island had never been seen or heard of until twenty-eight years ago.

This can be explained only by the fact that the neighborhood of the boiling lake of Dominica is difficult of access. The lake was discovered by an Englishman, Dr. Nichols, who organized an expedition to explore the unknown part of the island.

One day his little party was clambering up a mountain. They suddenly came upon evidences of sulphur and a moment later stood looking down into a crater which was filled with boiling water.

Stifling vapors rose from the agitated surface, rumblings of thunder came from the subterranean regions, and near the center of the little lake, where the water was most violently disturbed, the furious boiling lifted the surface ten or twelve feet above the general level. The lake was constantly fed by several small brooks that poured from the lights above the crater.

Mr. Sterns-Fadelle says that the lake is still boiling. It has been found to be at an altitude of 2,490 meters above sea level. In form it is elliptical.

When it is filled with water it is about 200 feet long and less than 100 feet wide. Its depth is unknown. An attempt to touch bottom was made thirty feet from the water's edge, where, at a depth of 195 feet, no bottom was reported.

The water is not always in movement. At certain times the surface is calm and glistens brilliantly under the rays of the sun.

At other times it is violently agitated and boils away, exactly like a big teakettle. But, instead of the singing that accompanies the ebullitions in the kettle, the boiling fluid in this cauldron is accompanied by the gruffest and most unpleasant detonations. Little waves roll up on the narrow shelf or sandy beach which is covered with a scum of sulphur.

DEEP PLOWING.

Much of the advice in favor of deep plowing is out of place on hill farms with the soil only six to eight inches deep. Plowing which brings much subsoil to the top is not desirable. But there are many fields with good depths of rich, dark loam that have never been properly worked. Such lands need never be called worn out until thorough plowing and harrowing again and again have enabled the plant roots to get at some of the locked up fertility in the bottom layers. Simply to bring up the lower soil and then to turn it down again the following season is not needed so much as to thoroughly twist and fine the soil, exposing it to air and sun. For potatoes and root crops deep plowing is desirable, also to loosen the soil for root and tuber growth.

A diplomat is a man who pretends that the other fellow's way is his when he can't have his own.

It's the toughest kind of tough luck to have your watch stolen when you are on your way to pawn it.

What children need is more models and fewer critics.

Only the man who understands women admits that he doesn't.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"What's the matter?" she asked. "Nothing," replied the departing caller severely, "except that your dog has bitten me!" "Oh," she exclaimed, "poor Fido!"

CANADA MAKES THE BEST.

A BRITISHER'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., and his eldest son, the Hon. T. A. Brassey, are well known throughout the British Empire. The former owns a large estate in England, was Governor of Victoria, Australia, from 1895 to 1900, and was President of the British Boards of Trade Congress, which met last summer in Montreal. He also owns large tracts of farm lands in our own Northwest. Both father and son are enthusiastic admirers of Canada, and are well able to speak authoritatively and intelligently as to Canadian products.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey, who lately spent some months in Canada, has paid a just tribute to Massey-Harris Implements as per the following cablegram:

"London, Nov. 28th.—Hon. T. A. Brassey, speaking at Rye yesterday, said farmers need not be anxious that Mr. Chamberlain's policy would raise the cost of machinery. The best agricultural machinery in the world is made by the Massey-Harris Company of Toronto, and by other companies in Ontario, and there would be no duty upon it."

Wife—"You haven't used any of those cigars I bought for you." Husband—"No, I am keeping them for Tommy when he wants to learn to smoke."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Counsel—"You say you had called to see Miss Swete at the time the burglary was committed?" Witness—"Yes." "Then how did it happen that when the prisoner dashed into the room and assaulted you, you leapt through the window, making no effort to defend the lady or give the alarm?" "I thought it was her father."

Under the Nerve Lash.—The torture and torment of the victim of nervous prostration and nervous debility no one can rightly estimate who has not been under the ruthless lash of these relentless human foes. M. Williams, of Fordwich, Ont., was for four years a nervous wreck. Six bottles of South American Nervine worked a miracle, and his doctor confirmed it.—28

ONE WAS THE CHAPERON.

A lady tells an amusing story of her cook, a buxom young woman from the Emerald Isle, with more than her share of the Celt's humor and readiness of retort.

The cook, like most of her kind, had designs on the policeman on the beat, and frequently enticed him into her kitchen with tempting dainties.

This state of affairs went on unheeded by the mistress for some time, but one night a circumstance arose which prompted her to remonstrate with Bridget.

In passing along the lobby, the mistress happened to look into the kitchen when she saw not one, but two gentlemen in buttons. This she felt was too much. Next morning she interviewed Bridget.

"Cook," she said, "I saw two policemen sitting in the kitchen last night."

"Well, mum," replied Bridget, with an unabashed smile overspreading her features, "yez wouldn't have an unmarried lady be sittin' with only wan policeman, would yez, now? Shure, mum, the other wan was the chaperon!"

La grippe, pneumonia and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.
It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.

Prices 25c., 50c. and $1.00

S. C. WELLS & CO.
Toronto, Can. LeRoy, N.Y. 9

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 245

We wish the many thousands who enjoy Blue Ribbon Tea a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co.

A LONG-FELT WANT.

Casey—"Oi see there's another railroad wreck due to an open switch."

Cassidy—"Ay, 'tis a pity some man don't invint a switch that will shut whin its open."

Mistress (to new servant, who has overslept herself)—"What about breakfast, Bridget?" Bridget—"Ye naden't trouble yerself about that, I ain't feelin' very 'ungry meself."

Money makes the mare go, and the automobile makes the money go.

I was Cured of a Severe Throat Trouble by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. M. CAMPBELL.
Bay of Islands.

I was Cured of Severe Lung Trouble by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
W. DANIELS.
Springhill, N. S.

I was Cured of Severe Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
ELI MINGLEY.
Albert Co., N. B.

They were gazing at the gorgeous stock in the jeweler's window. "Where's your pick?" asked Val. "Not me pick, but me choice," replied Mike.

For Over Sixty Years, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1361

NEGOTIATING A LOAN.

A story is told of a Scotsman who declined to be a partner in the development of certain family fortunes.

He was a dry-goods merchant in a small town in Buckinghamshire. As he was standing outside the door of his shop a small boy approached and said:

"Please, sir, I'm Geordie, and mother says will you give her a pound for five years? She will send the half-crown on Monday."

"Can't do it," replied the shopkeeper.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise-Zaney) Antiseptic Soap Powder, added to the bath, softens the water, and disinfects.

"Katie got the first prize at the cooking competition." "How good she must be! What did she make?" "A very useful book—'Hints to the Injured.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Would you oblige a reporter who gets nothing but kicks, by telling me what kind of food you most in life?" After a thoughtful pause he answered, "My bank book."

A SOUTH AFRICAN TEST.

At a practical test of ploughs held at Mooreesburg, Cape Colony, South Africa, on November 10th, under the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Society, the Massey-Harris Binder was awarded the First Prize of $100 against seven competitors, including Deering, Massey-Harris, three McCormick, and one Champion. The judges in awarding their awards, among other points, also took into consideration the length of the stubble, the evenness and compactness of the sheaves were bound.

About six hundred farmers, some of whom came a considerable distance, witnessed the interesting competition, which resulted in a complete victory for the Massey-Harris Binder.

"Why don't you marry that girl? She is a real pearl." "Ay, yes, but I don't like mother-in-law."

Her Heart Like a Collapsed Spring.—Mrs. [illegible], Grey Island, Ont., says: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I had the heart trouble very bad. Ayer's Cure for the Heart, and other ailments vanished like mist. I feel as well in and an hour after the first dose."

Binks—"Beg pardon, but I think you have my umbrella there." Stranger—"Your name, sir? Of course it may be, but I know how umbrellas change in the rain. Permit me to restore it." Binks (to himself, walking away)—"Happy thoughts of mine are happy institutions. My umbrella—by—"

Don't Become a Victim Of Aversion and Feel Cure Your Cold and Catarrh Purify Your Breath and Stop Offensive Discharge.

Rev. Dr. Bochner, Dayton, says: "My wife and I were greatly benefited with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from aggravating malady since the day Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was instantaneous, the most grateful relief within minutes after first application.

Use Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. Pills. 40 Doses, 10 Cents. 9

"Pa, what is a dyspeptic?" "A dyspeptic, my son, is a person who blames all the rest of us because he eats too much."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An act of heroism is but temporary, while an act of charity is everlasting.

Helpless as a Baby.—South American Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the ailment and strikes it quick. R. W. Wright, 10 Daniel street, Brockville, Ont., for twelve years a great sufferer from rheumatism, couldn't wash himself, feed himself or dress himself. After using six bottles was able to go to work, and says: "I think pain has left me forever."—26

Mrs. Casey—"Yistiddy Mrs. Maloney's ould man prasinted her wid a silver taypot." Mrs. Murphy—"Solid?" Mrs. Casey—"Sure, yez be jokin'. How could she put tay in it if it was solid?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PROOF POSITIVE.

An Egyptologist and an Assyriologist were disputing about the relative advancement of the two ancient peoples whose history they were studying.

"Why, sir!" cried the Egyptologist, "we find remains of wires in Egypt which prove that they understood electricity!"

"Pshaw!" answered the Assyriologist. "We don't find any wires in Assyria, and that shows that they knew wireless telegraphy!"

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S

Finest quality and flavour.

COCOA

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