# EST WAY TO THE POLE

## NIER WILL TRY THE BEHRING SEA ROUTE.

### to Get Valuable Tips From the Whaling Fleet.

have been trying to buy the for my expedition to the North aid Capt. Bernier to a New newspaper reporter recently. Norwegian Government, how- declined to sell the vessel. I w negotiating for the purchase Gauss, in which the Germans just returned from the Antarc- hope to get her, but if I fail build a vessel that will com- he best points of both ships. e now secured $47,000 and o raise only $13,000 more to the grant with which the Can- Government will help my en- Parliament authorized the nment to give me $60,000 as I had raised a similar t. With the financial feature rly assured I think I shall have difficulty in raising the $13,- still need. Then I shall have 000, which is all I require. know my purpose is to en- Arctic Ocean through Behring to get into the ice and drift rd. I shall not do as other s have done in entering the sea for the same purpose. I ravel to the east to meet the fleet for the purpose of as- ng just what the condition of inds has been for at least a hs previous to my arrival. As sea captain I consider that mation will be of value to termining the place where it best to push into the ice for in the most northerly direc-

hall be very careful to avoid caught in heavy ice. I shall along the edge of the ice to ere it is thinnest. Thin ice ow that here a lead has open- another lead is likely to open his line of weakness. It may to get a good way into the ice.

ng made the mistake of get- the ice too near the land the south of the great polar hat sets to the northwest, shed into the ice in the lee New Siberia Islands, when ut off from the influence of stream, after months of de- finally got into it. I shall void all land obstructions. tering the ice hundreds of t of the point where Nan- ed it I have ever reason to from all the experience that gained in that region, that I will drift much farther to th than the Fram carried the drift does not take me e North Pole, I believe my ney to the pole will not 00 miles.

sel may drift from three to e before I reach the pole and be prepared to be six years way if necessary. One of men is going with me and ave a first rate crew and a staff, sixteen persons all shall have reindeer, dogs and supply of sledges made of and wood. I intend to soundings and to col- specimens of the sea bot- to carry out all branches e work."

Bernier's reputation as a is very high and he has experience in the ice of and other parts of the Atlantic. Nansen thinks he ed and so did the late Dr. superintendent of the Cana- ological Survey. Capt. Ber- has the indorsement of the Arctic authorities of Great He has certainly shown energy and perseverance in the cooperation required for aking.

## DISPOSE OF ITS DEAD.

### to Encourage Cremation Amongst Poor.

atorium about to be erected ich of which the foundation be laid in a few days by ntion of the Sanitary Com- of the City Corporation, will ed and maintained out of oney. It is to cost £7,000 be the most up-to-date of its kind in the country. a great advance on any at we have.

w building will be situated ity of London cemetery at ford, which is in the parish Ilam, and is intended for of all, whether residents of or not.

ject of the corporation is cremation within the means er classes. Naturally, nnot be cremated so cheap- y can be buried in earth. pt the cost of cremation in cemetery will amount to tle over actual expenses. gh the city cemetery has a admirably suited for the decomposition of bodies, it that in the interests of very encouragement should to persons to adopt crema- the most sanitary form of of dead bodies.

the buildings are complete hes intended for cremation ldens first—if the friends to either of the two chapels ordinary service will be

in will be "committed" in al way, and passed, as the t part of the service is rough doors where no of the furnace can be seen. the building is so designed mourners have no know- the actual position of the

ed com. ably furnished ry to be provided for mourn- every effort made to des- natural repugnance on the relatives to cremation.

don't you marry that girl? real pearl." "Ah, yes; but like mother-of-pearl."

# HOW ROYALTIES GO TO LAW

## THE KING CANNOT APPEAR AS A WITNESS.

### Nor Institute a Civil Action, But the Prince of Wales Can.

It is a well-known fact that the Sovereign is above what is called common law—that is, the ordinary law which is binding on every subject in the realm. The King cannot be sued as a trespasser or a debtor, nor can he be cited to appear as a witness; he, on the other hand, the Sovereign is unable to take any civil action against a subject, though he can institute criminal proceedings against any person in the kingdom, but he cannot appear as a witness in the case.

The other day a man was prosecuted for forging His Majesty's signature to a cheque drawn on Coutts' Bank, but King Edward, even if he wished to do so, could not go into the witness box to prove the forgery; his evidence had to be given through the medium of other parties.

Shortly after His Majesty, then, of course, Prince of Wales, had purchased the Sandringham Estate, a dispute arose between one of the tenants on the property and his Royal landlord in connection with the preserving of game, which eventually led to a lawsuit. There is nothing to prevent the Prince of Wales, who is a subject of the Crown, from suing in the ordinary courts of law, and that is what His Majesty proceeded to do against his defaulting tenant. The case, however, was settled out of court, the tenant giving up the farm, for which he was well compensated.

Royals as much more frequently involved in lawsuits than they are in Great Britain, though the parties proceeded against by Royalty

SELDOM WIN THEIR CASES.

The Kaiser, like our Sovereign, cannot appear personally in an ordinary court of law, but he can, and does, appear from time to time through his representative.

A couple of years ago a wine merchant sued the Kaiser for the large sum of $12,50. The Kaiser had, prior to his action, paid the merchant his account, which amounted to some thousands of dollars, less a trifling account, and transferred his Imperial Orders for wine elsewhere. The wine merchant, having lost the Kaiser's custom, determined to exact his pound of flesh, and sued his late customer for the full amount due on the wine account. The case eventually went to the Supreme Court of Appeal, where it was maintained that the merchant was entitled to his $12,50, and this is almost a unique example of a subject winning a case against the Kaiser in the Kaiser courts.

In Russia no one can take any action against the Tsar unless he be of noble rank, and even then it is extremely dangerous work for the litigant to proceed against his Imperial master. There are very few instances of such cases, and they generally result in the plaintiff having a very bad time of it for the rest of his days. A Russian noble, however, a couple of years ago had the temerity to embark on a law suit against the Tsar in connection with a disputed boundary, which divided part of the nobleman's property from that of his Imperial Majesty. The property was situated in Siberia near some

VALUABLE GOLD MINES,

and the boundary line was a question of considerable importance to both parties. The Russian nobleman not only lost the action, but incurred his Royal master's grave displeasure, which necessitated his leaving Russia for some years.

On his return he found that a large portion of his estates had been confiscated, and was informed that he had committed a number of offences, which could only be expiated by the payment of a large fine, amounting in our money, to some thousands of dollars.

Sometimes in Great Britain rumors get about that Royalty shelter themselves behind their exalted position from the inconvenient consequences of the law. Usually such rumors are entirely without foundation.

Recently King Edward ordered an inquiry to be made into the circumstances under which a certain Royal prince was said to be connected with the affairs of a financial company that failed. Two eminent lawyers conducted the inquiry, and fully satisfied the King that no legal liability whatsoever was attached to the Royal prince in question for the doings of the company, otherwise it was King Edward's full intention that the prince should be held answerable in the ordinary way for his share in the company's transactions.

The Sultan of Turkey can be sued by any one of his subjects in a civil action, but the action must be taken through a Minister of State. This is the letter of the law, the reality being that, if anyone attempted to do so, he would promptly lose his head. Actions of this sort are therefore unheard of in Turkey.

## BRIDAL SHIRTS.

The Scandinavian bridegroom presents to his betrothed a prayer-book and many other gifts. She in turn gives him, especially in Sweden, a shirt, and this he invariably wears on his wedding-day. Afterwards he puts it away, and in no circumstance would he wear it again while alive. But he wears it in his grave, and there are Swedes who earnestly believe not only in the resurrection of the body, but in the veritable resurrection of the betrothal shirts of such husbands as have never broken their marriage vows. The Swedish widower must destroy on the eve of his second marriage the bridal shirt which his first wife gave him.

Bessie—"Let's play we're married." Johnny—"No. I sha'n't; you're bigger'n me. And, besides, mamma told me I mustn't fight."

# CHINESE AS DISHWASHERS

## CHINKS MAKE GOOD GENERAL SERVANTS.

### Hard Working, Fairly Reliable and a Great Hand at Saving.

Douglas Knocker, who spent a number of years in China, and is thoroughly familiar with all the ways of the wily Chinee, writes an interesting article to the Empire Review on "The Chinaman at Home and Abroad."

The majority of writers on Chinese servants refer to them at home, where the supply of workers is far in excess of the demand, for the wages are to them high and their number practically unlimited. In China, therefore, it is possible to obtain as good a servant as can be made of a Chinese. One should, however, study the Chinaman, not only under home influence but when he has engaged himself in service in a foreign land.

The widely spread nature of the Chinese invasion into other lands is well known. Many occupations attract him. He particularly appreciates the freedom he enjoys under British rule.

THE CHINAMAN AT HOME.

The usual plan of getting a Chinese servant is through a native of known position, who will guarantee the character. A preliminary interview is, of course, necessary; so, in their very best clothes, such as will never be seen again, as they are probably borrowed, the candidates will be introduced to the new master. One very highly recommended will appear, and if he is definitely rejected will be succeeded by another, all having a bundle of characters from former masters; for a servant always demands one on leaving, and it is generally given him whether he be good or bad to save the worry and unpleasant consequences of a refusal. They offer for inspection many sheets of note paper—some very dirty and cracked—embossed, possibly, with the arms of a legation, and bearing a signature what may be historic or utterly unknown. They can be hired out at various prices. One candidate, for instance, produced a testimonial given by a late Governor of Hong Kong to his cook, and though his appearance was uninviting, the title governor's cook had so seductive a sound that he was given the engagement.

Registry offices and advertisements being at present unknown, a newly arrived Briton has no alternative, and though there are disadvantages connected with the method, it seems satisfactory on the whole, to accept those whom the first boy recommends. In a large establishment the head boy is entrusted with the entire management and responsibility of the household, and his duties are dignified and superior. The water coolie is the man who carries water to the bedrooms, and is very lavish of his gifts to the stair carpet and floors on the way. If his master expresses objections to his indiscriminate irrigation the man will probably grin and be silent, or repeat "Yes" and "No savey" alternately as a means of appeasing the wrath he has invoked, these being the only words he knows of the language he thinks is English. A master commits several errors in this case.

TO GET BEST RESULTS.

To get the maximum amount of work out of the Chinese one must remember that, the fewer novelties they have to contend with the more likely they are to produce a fair result. The method of managing Chinese through a head boy is one to which the race is accustomed. From the lowest to the highest in the land, lower is held responsible to higher. This responsibility of the higher for the actions of the lower gives the inferior entirely into the hands of his superior. In family life all the children and their parents are under the authority of the grandfather while he lives, who has not only financial control, but also absolute power of life and death.

In the matter of estimating his opportunities the native is no fool, for he belongs to a race which consists of the finest business men in the world. The integrity of the Chinese merchant is a proverb in the west, and he is contrasted with other nations in this particular. No great amount of belief need be placed in the honesty of the Chinese—honesty, that is, as we idealize it, for it is largely founded on policy, and Christian England may supply him with a proverb to the point. The Chinese look ahead, and are slow to act and never in a hurry.

Yet Chinese honesty may be defended by those who can point to their own staff as honorable types.

A Chinese servant is generally cheerful, although he may look solemn and serious, and seldom grumbles at extra work from the kind he usually performs. Tell a Chinese to do a thing and he will do it, but tell him to do it in a particular way and he will very likely do it, not in that way, but in one that he considers equally good. Employers speak well of the Chinese power of endurance for continued labor though they do not perform as much work as a European in one day. One white man would be worth five Chinese not because he is stronger, but because the Chinese will not work continuously.

They are not quarrelsome. Their cleanliness is less than that of an English maidservant who has a careful mistress. Drink has a great attraction for Chinese and nearly all are apt to get drunk if they can.

THE CHINAMAN ABROAD.

The western, and especially the British law, is a joy to the heart of the Chinese, who soon find out its weak spots, and revel in the assumption that until a man is proved guilty he is considered honest. They will stand true to each other, and it is almost impossible to get one of the Chinese to inform on another, even his assailant. It requires some ingenuity to estimate the restraining influences at work which will prevent a bad Chinese from lying if inclined that way. There is no known oath that will bind a Chinese to speak the truth. When abroad the Chinaman's genius as a trader manifests itself to a marked degree. He is rapidly beating the European at money making, and it is said that Singapore is probably as much owned by Chinese as Calcutta is by the Parsees.

## WITH THE SCIENTISTS.

### The Moon Is Populated—Water and Life.

Prof. Lapworth, regarding the moon with a geologist's eye, feels convinced that it is an active and living world.

Tincture of iodine is valuable for sterilizing water; four drops in a carafe of water is sufficient to render the liquid fit for drinking purposes within half an hour.

Water plays an indespensable part in both the environment and the internal chemistry of life. It forms more than half the weight of most living things; and all the activity living parts of animals and plants consisting of water holding the other ingredients in solution or suspension.

Tiffany's diamond expert recently, during a lecture, showed radium glowing through a glass tube, a rubber tube, a piece of lead pipe, a piece of iron pipe, three copper cylinders, and a jar of water, the wonderful substance apparently shining as clearly through all of these substances at once as it did through any one of them.

With the methods now in use seventenths of the force in coal is wasted. A few years ago the waste was nineteenths. Mr. Edison declares that a bucketful of coal should drive an express train from New York to Philadelphia, and a few tons be sufficient for the largest ocean steam ship, whose bunkers must now hold thousands.

That the microbes which cause tubercular consumption, if incorporated in cheese, as they necessarily are when the milk contains them, are killed by the ripening of the cheese is proved by exhaustive investigation. An American student finds the microbes continue to live and retain the capability of growth in cheese for three months, but are dead in cheese which has been curing for a longer period.

Chemists have shown that ability to fix the nitrogen, which is infinitely abundant in the air, and apply it to the worn out fields of the world will enable mankind to cultivate what is practically virgin soil forever. A plant at Niagara Falls is taking nitrogen from the air by electrolysis, but not yet in commercial quantity.

## THE AVERAGE BABY.

The average baby is a good baby—cheerful, smiling and bright. When he is cross and fretful it is because he is unwell and he is taking the only means he has to let everybody know he does not feel right. When baby is cross, restless and sleepless don't dose him with "soothing" stuffs which always contain poisons. Baby's Own Tablets are what is needed to put the little one right. Give a cross baby an occasional tablet and see how quickly he will be transformed into a bright, smiling, cooing, happy child. He will sleep at night, and the mother will get her rest too. You have a guarantee that Baby's Own Tablets contain not one particle of opiate or harmful drug. In all the minor ailments from birth up to ten or twelve years there is nothing to equal the Tablets. Mrs. W. B. Anderson, Goulais River, Ont., says: "My little boy was very cross and fretful and we got no rest with him until we began using Baby's Own Tablets. Since then baby rests well and he is now a fat, healthy boy."

You can get the Tablets from any druggist, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## GLADSTONE WAS FLOGGED.

### Headmaster at Eton Did Not Believe in Sparing the Rod.

Dr. Keate, the headmaster of Eton, who had on one occasion flogged over 80 boys in a single day, at the mellow close of his life expressed his regret that he had flogged so few, says Mr. Morley in his "Life of Gladstone." Among his innumerable victims was Gladstone, but for an offence as meritorious in itself as it was odious to Keate.

"The reason why I was flogged was this," said the Grand Old Man. "I was praeposter of the remove on a certain day, and from kindness or good nature was induced to omit from the list of boys against whom the master had complained, and who ought to have been flogged the next day, the names of three offenders. The three boys in question got round me with a story that their friends were coming down from London to see them, and that if they were put down on the flogging list they could not meet their friends.

"Next day when I went into the school, the master roared into a voice of thunder, 'Gladstone, put down your own name on the list of boys to be flogged.'"

Mr. Gladstone on this occasion told another tale of this worthy's "humor."

One day he called out to the praeposter, "Write down Hamilton's name to be flogged for breaking my window." "I never broke your window, sir," exclaimed Hamilton. "Praeposter," retorted the master, "write down Hamilton's name for breaking my window and lying." "Upon my soul, sir, I did not do it," ejaculated the boy with increased emphasis. "Praeposter, write down Hamilton's name for breaking my window, lying, and swearing." Against this final sentence there was no appeal, and, accordingly, Hamilton was flogged (I believe unjustly) the next day.

A woman is seldom able to see the point to her husband's jokes.

## CURIOSITIES OF CUT GLASS.

The process of glass cutting requires great skill and care. A design is first lightly copied on the glass and the cutters take it in hand. A fine stream of sand and water falls continuously on a rapidly revolving steel wheel. To this the glass is applied and the cutting is really accomplished by the friction which the sand sets up. Then another workman with another steel wheel and plain water orings the cutting up to a sharper edge. A third workman with a soft wooden tool takes off the cloudiness caused by the friction of the steel, a fourth polishes the glass, a fifth with a preparation of oxide of tin gives to it that irridescent lustre which makes us value cut glass so highly.

# NOT A TWINGE IN HIS BODY

## DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED W. J. DIXON'S RHEUMATISM.

### He was Crippled for Weeks Before he Tried the Great Kidney Remedy—How the Cure was Effected.

Barwick, Rainy River, Ont., Dec. 28.—(Special).—The cold, wet weather, with its accompaniment of Rheumatic pains has set the people here talking of the case of Wm. John Dixon. Mr. Dixon, who is well known in this neighborhood, was a cripple from Rheumatism. To-day he has not a twinge of his old enemy anywhere in his body, and he gives all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had an attack of Typhoid Fever," Mr. Dixon says in speaking of his cure, "and after I got over it, Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my back and in my right hip so bad I had to use a stick to walk. I had no comfort in sleeping and could no more than dress or undress myself for two months. For three or four weeks I could not put my right leg on my left knee.

"On my brother's advice I started using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes I began to walk around and do my work as usual. I am all right now, and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. The natural way to cure it is to get the uric acid out of the blood. If the Kidneys are sound they will take all the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys sound.

## GAS MINE IN ENGLAND.

### Enough In It to Light the Whole of England.

About a quarter of a century ago some borings for water were made in a Sussex village. No water was obtained, but there was a powerful smell of gas. No notice was taken of this, and the existence of immense stores of natural gas was unsuspected till four or five years ago, when fresh borings were made for water.

Noticing a strong smell of gas from one of the borings, one of the workers placed a light near it, with the result that a great flame of fire shot upwards, and was with difficulty extinguished.

This discovery led to the formation of a syndicate to bore for gas, and the result is proving eminently successful. Already two small railway stations have been lighted experimentally with this so-called marsh gas, and they have attracted the inhabitants of surrounding villages to see the effect of this gas, which rises "ready made" from the earth.

The well which has been sunk is yielding enough gas to supply a large part of the south of England, and it is calculated that it issues from the depths of the earth at a pressure of 200 lbs. to the inch, which is sufficient to send it a long way through the pipes for use in distant cities. The lower strata of earth are saturated with petroleum, which creates the gas.

The syndicate working this gasmine is of opinion that there is enough in it to light the whole of England, and the supply appears to be inexhaustible. This would mean a tremendous reduction in the consumption of coal, and would remove anxiety as to how long our coal supply will last.

## HOW SHELLFISH TALK.

### Warn One Another of Danger by Clicking Sounds.

Most seamen will tell of curious clicking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.

A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions, and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny ones, each clear and distinct in itself, and ranging from a high creble down to a bass.

When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the boat, the sound grew more intense, and in some places, as the boat moved on, it could not be heard at all.

On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns, and the notes of an AEolian harp.

For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by shellfish, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water, sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that, as the shellfish made the sounds, they probably had some meaning, and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.


Most people think too lightly of a cough. It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention. Take

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure** The Lung Tonic

when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly then—later it will be harder to cure.

Prices 25c., 50c. and $1.00

S. C. WELLS & CO.
Toronto, Can. LeRoy, N.Y. 10

There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B


## WORLD'S LARGEST PLOUGH.

The largest plough in the world is owned by Richard Gird, of San Bernardino County, California. This immense agricultural machine stands 18 feet high, and weighs 36,000 lbs. It runs by steam, is provided with twelve 12-inch plough-shares, and is capable of ploughing fifty acres of land per day. It consumes from one to one and a half tons of coal per day, and usually travels at the rate of four miles an hour.

## GOLD USED IN DENTISTRY.

A German statistician asserts that every year in filling teeth and other works dentists use about 800 kilogrammes of gold, the value of which is $500,000, and that at this rate the graveyards of the various countries will contain in 300 years from now $150,000,000 worth of gold.

Old Sixanaite—"Why do you feel that your client will lose his case? Have you exhausted every means at your disposal to——" Young Briefly—"No; but I have exhausted all the means at his disposal."

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,
Notary Public
SEAL

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.

## DURABLE WOOD.

One of the most durable woods is sycamore. A statue made from it, now in the museum of Gizeh, at Cairo, is known to be nearly 6,000 years old. Notwithstanding this great age, it is asserted that the wood itself is entirely sound and natural in appearance.


**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**


Tolliver—"Can you let me have $10 for a week, old man?" Dyero—"What weak old man?"


**Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.**


"That is a pretty big piece of cake for a boy of your size," said papa at tea to Jimmy. "It looks big," said Jimmy, "but really it isn't. It's got lots of porouses in it."


**Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema.**—These distressing skin diseases relieved by one application. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a potent cure for all eruptions of the skin. Jas. Gaston, Wilkesbarre, says: "For nine years I was disfigured with Tetter on my hands. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured it." 35 cents.—3i


## NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

### If Sincerely Made They Are a Help to Right Character.

New Year's resolutions are so often made the target for cheap jokes by cheap critics as to create the impression that such resolutions are never kept and never ought to be made. The criticism is unjust, its logic is false, its effect pernicious. A recent preacher brought out the true idea in a sermon upon Peter's pledge of devotion to his master, even though all others should desert Him. Simon did not yield to temptation because of his earnest assurance, but in spite of it. It had been said that hell was paved with good resolutions. If that was true it was certainly the best thing about the place. We must resolve before we do. Right resolutions sincerely made are a help to right character, even if by distress of opposing forces some of them are not kept. Peter's faith did not finally fail, and very likely he had more faith and more strength because he failed once and so learned his weak point. It is a good thing, then, with the thoughtfulness belonging to the outlook of a new year, to desire and decide and declare that we will live truer, nobler lives. Making the resolve, not lightly or boastfully, but seriously and expecting the Divine help, we shall succeed in part if not full. He whom we call Master and Lord, is praying for us that our faith fail not. The man who resolved and failed and tried again became a strong man. When he wrote to his brethren in the first century was doubtless an echo of his own experience, and it is fulfilled, even to the twentieth century: "After we have suffered a little while the God will make you perfect, establish, strengthen, settle you."


**The Backache Stage** may be just that incipient form of kidney disease which, if neglected, will develop into a long tedious treatment to cure. Neglect the "backache stage" of the most insidious of diseases. South American Kidney Cure stops the ache in hours and cures.—30


## ONE PENNY PER PERSON.

The Government of the Isle of Man imposes a tax of one penny on every person embarking or disembarking at Manx ports, and the returns show that during May, June, and July 167,094 persons were landed at Douglas, as compared with 2,270 in the corresponding months of 1902.


I was Cured of Acute Pleurisy by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. M. CAMP
Bay of Islands.

I was Cured of Facial Paralysis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
WM. DANCY
Springhill, N. S.

I was Cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
GEO. TING
Albert Co., N. B.


Employer—"So you want a raise in your night's salary in advance? Well, I suppose you should die to-night." Applicant (proudly)—"Sir, I may be dead, but I am a gentleman."


**Ruby Lips** and a clear complexion are the pride of woman. Have your charms through torpid liver, constipation, biliousness, or nervousness? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will restore them. These little "Rubies" in a vial, 10 cents, act like a charm. Never gripe.—30


Irate Father—"Ah! How dare you! If I catch you kissing my daughter, sir? Answer me, sir; how dare you, sir?" Young Man—"First-rate, sir, first-rate."


**Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.**


Tom—"Why do you suppose they call your mother 'the mater'?" Dick—"Because, you know, 'Any woman who could succeed in marrying off my four unpromising sisters deserves the title.'"


Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.


Mrs. Passay—"Everybody says my daughter got her beauty from me. What do you say to that, Mr. Witts?" Witts—"Well, I think it was very unkind of her to take it from you."


**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, 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."


He—"If I may say it, I am afraid that you don't appreciate my value my kisses as much as you did before our marriage." She—"What nonsense, George! Before marriage I would give you half a dozen for a box of chocolate; now, I value them much higher—one or two for a new dress, or a hat at the very least."


**Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder**

**Is a Catarrh Cure that Cures Colds and Catarrh.**

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh. Not always with first application, although even that invariably gives relief in 10 minutes.

But it Cures, it Cures Colds and Catarrh. 10

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure Liver Ills. 40 doses 10 cents.



Have you tried Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea yet?

Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Green



LOWER PRICES — USE EDDY'S — BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE WARE

CAN BE HAD IN

Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

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## WATER ON WARSHIPS.

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