YUKON'S BIGGEST NUGGET

MAY BE PRESENTED TO KING FOR HIS CROWN.

Weighs Over Seven Pounds, and Has An Intrinsic Value of $1,280.

A scheme to advertise Dawson throughout the civilized world where newspapers are read and exchanges go the rounds and by other press means has been suggested and discussed at Grand Forks and in Dawson by those who have seen the huge piece of pure gold, mammoth nugget taken from No. 0 French Gulch. The scheme is to buy the nugget by popular subscription, and send it to King Edward, monarch of the greatest kingdom the world has known, to be used in making a new crown for His Majesty.

Those who have suggested the movement say that not only would the King feel highly honored by such recognition from his people and his admirers and empire builders in what is the empire's farthest north, but every publication the world round would give the Yukon a measure of recognition that it could not obtain otherwise without the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

WEIGHS SEVEN POUNDS.

The giant nugget which was found not long ago on No. 0, a fraction at the mouth of French Gulch, is in Dawson. R. C. McCollom, the man who found the big prize. It belongs to McCollom and George Quirke, owners of the fraction on which it was found.

The nugget weighs more than seven pounds Troy, and tips the gold scales at exactly 85.43 ounces. At $15 an ounce this nugget has an intrinsic value of $1,280. However, the owners consider it worth much more than that sum, simply for its exceptional size and purity.

One great feature about this nugget is that it is pure gold throughout. Most nuggets anywhere near its size contain a share of quartz.

ROUND BY ACCIDENT.

This nugget is flat in shape. It looks like a huge flat rock from a creek bed, and for this reason it almost was lost when shoveled from the earth and thrown into the sluice boxes. McCollom was forking the heavy rocks out of the sluice box when the big nugget unknowingly was thrown in with a wheelbarrow full of pay dirt. It was dusk, and McCollom heaved the piece of wealth out on top of a pile of rocks. The extraordinary weight or a bright spot in the nugget or something caused the man to hesitate and take a second view of the big piece. He was surprised, on scratching away the dirt, to find the golden treasure. It was a happy moment for the horny-handed and hardy miner. Never in his life had he made such a pick-up at one motion of the hands, and his heart leaped to his mouth as he picked up the prize and raced to tell his partner.

The claim on which the nugget was found was allowed to lapse a year ago and was restaked by McCollom.

RUNNING AND PLANTING.

The critical period in the life of a plant is when it is transplanted from the nursery to its permanent location. In moving trees from the nursery a portion of the root area is lost and the top should be reduced in proportion to the loss of root area, in order that the newly transplanted and yet unestablished plant may be able to secure sufficient moisture and food to supply the demands of the top. The roots should also be pruned, so as to protect them against decay, by cutting away all broken and mutilated parts, leaving the cut surface smooth and in such position that they will come in contact with the fresh earth. After the plant becomes established, certain branches will grow more rapidly than others and the appearance of the plant will be spoiled by this unequal growth. Pruning should therefore, be resorted to in order to preserve a symmetrical development of the plant without rendering it artificial or forced in appearance. Care should also be exercised during the early development of a plant to maintain a uniform distribution of branches around the central axis; if it be a tree, so as to insure a symmetrical and pleasing form at maturity.

At planting time the excavation prepared for the reception of the tree should be of sufficient depth to allow it to be set as deep as it stood in the nursery and large enough to accommodate the roots without bending them, while the earth in the bottom of the hole should be loosened at least one spade length below the general floor of the hole. In replacing soil over the roots of the plant the fine layer of earth should be placed immediately in contact with the roots and thoroughly pressed down by trampling in order to bring the particles of soil in close contact with the feeding roots of the plant. The hole should then be filled and surface left slightly above the general surface of the surrounding ground.

TOO, TOO.

The school teacher had been endeavoring to explain to her pupils the different meanings of the words "too," and "two," and finally, in order to find out if the children had properly grasped the idea, she decided to give a test.

"Now, children, as quickly as you can, I want you to give me a sentence with all three of these spellings in it."

Hardly were the words out of her mouth before up went a hand.

"Well, Isaac?" said the teacher interrogatively, as the boy, who was the solitary Jewish child in the class, answered glibly.

"Two dollars is too much to pay!"

Fashion ....Talk

FOR EARLY AUTUMN.

Rich fabrics, fine laces, exquisite needlework and, above all, the skill of the artist in cutting and finishing are required for the new modes, which are developments of the Directoire models, says The Delineator for September. Self trimmings are very much in evidence in all fashionable wardrobes. Tucks, plaits, shirrings, and puffs are introduced on waists, skirts and sleeves in seeming confusion, and very effective, too, are these ornamental features in the soft, pliable materials that are so much used. Skirts are extremely varied as to style, width and length. Their width grows, especially around the bottom. Little wraps made of every material that is modish are worn. The newest wrap is a novel affair showing a semi-fitted cape forming sleeves not unlike the kimono. The blouse continues to hold its own, in spite of changing styles and continual prophecies that its day is waning. The dressiest of these garments are termed "luncheon" or "matinee" blouses and are particularly suited to semi-formal occasions. The softest silks are fashionable for these dressy blouses, such as taffeta, having a silvery sheen and soft weave, or crepe-finished silks in pale colors, the dark shades being used for blouses to accompany the street costume of voile, cloth or mixed stuffs.

For between-season hats, those of straw, braids, and also those of tulle and lace are seasonable as to the shapes. Although there are innumerable large hats, the small one is, perhaps, smarter. There are many variations upon the tricorne and the turban with the projecting front, but there are also any number of small-brim hats. Hats of mixed braid, showing red among the dull shades of blue, green or brown, and even black, have a suggestion of autumn. These are usually in the turban or small sailor shape and are rather simply trimmed. The Directoire hat with its sweeping bird of paradise feather has returned to favor.

Fruit trimmings will adorn the late summer hat, and among these there is none more effective than berries, which are frequently seen in many shades of light blue, mauves and green clustered together upon one hat. Flowers, too, will trim the between-season hat. Especially smart are the roses and other blossoms that shade from the deep brown through tans, orange and yellow. Ostrich plumes in white, black and green and in shaded effects are a popular though expensive trimming for the dressy hat, while for the severe or tailored headgear there are quills, wings and cockades to be used in association with ribbon and velvet.

Among the new millinery ornaments are those that show iridescent effects—buckles, pins and cabochons and beetles' wings.

ABOUT GIRDLES.

With the passing of the baggy blouse, and the coming of the smaller waist, the high girdle is inevitable. The girdle has been designed to give good lines to the slender figure. It is a high crushed girdle, narrow at the sides, and graduating to a point back and front.

The girdle, for which a pattern can be obtained, may be made of either soft silk, satin, or velvet. It is draped over a fitted foundation of crinoline, each seam of which is stiffened with featherbone.

In the direct front the girdle measures seven inches—five inches above the waist, and two inches below it. In the back it is six inches high—five inches above and one inch below the waist. A long buckle may decorate the front of the girdle, covering where it fastens, or it may be trimmed in front with little graduated bows.

Girdles of plaited lace are also a fad with the fashionable girl. They look charming indeed with an evening gown of soft silk or chiffon. A lace like Lenay is generally used, and the painting is done with water colors. After the lace is painted, the colors are fixed with a solution of ammonia and the white of egg, which will prevent them from fading. Of course, when the painted lace is used for the high girdle, the foundation of the girdle is first covered with silk, and then the lace tightly drawn over it so that the painted design will plainly show.

THE MATTER OF FURS.

Sable is first.
Persian lamb is fine.
Big sleeves are seen.
Fine mink is always good.
Snug sleeves are in tailory coats.
Ermine trims black baby lamb perfectly.

With the vogue of brown, seal will be "it."

Jaunty little coats are with or without basques.

Sable tails falling over yellow lace are beautiful.

Either two or four buttons on each side is enough on most coats.

As a rule, trimming fur with velvet of the same shade is a failure.

Lace frills are in the big sleeves of one just arrived bolero of sable.

A russet leather gilet is planned for the renovation of one sealskin.

A coat sleeve in one seal coat shows two gilt buttons on each plain cuff.

Tight, or rather snug, cuffs to the elbow distinguish the puff sleeves of one fur blouse.

Taupe is being made into pretty garments. It combines well with ivory-white baby lamb.

A narrow band of embroidered white cloth is used to border the collar and revers of a fawn coat.

SHEEP ARE FED ON GOLD

STARTLING TALE TOLD BY A LONDON PAPER.

Death of Sheep From the Antipodes Said to be Coated With Gold.

The London Daily Mail published the following remarkable story:—Somewhere on the vast grazing plains of Australia or New Zealand farmers are feeding their flocks of sheep on pasture so auriferous that the very animals show traces of the outcrop of gold in their teeth. That, at least, seems to be the inference to be derived from evidence which comes not from the Antipodes in the news of a fresh "strike" of gold, but from that vast centre of teeming population in the East End of London known as Bethnal Green. In Bethnal Green sheep's heads are a luxury, even though they invariably are frozen imports from Australia and New Zealand.

To a medical man, Mr. R. G. Style, practising in the Roman road, Bethnal Green, is due the credit of making the discovery. A few days ago he was in the house of a friend, a member of the local Council, when he picked up the jawbone of a sheep which had been picked clean by the Councillor's dog. It was only an idle act to tease the dog, but the doctor noticed a dull gleam of a bronze color on the teeth.

ASSAYED AS GOLD.

"Why, that looks like gold," he said, after examining the teeth closely. They glistened dully with a coating of metallic substance which shone above the blackening caused by the saliva. The Councillor, who had enjoyed the sheep's head for supper the previous night, was genially sceptical. But the doctor removed the teeth, which had been loosened by the dog, took them to his surgery and tested the deposit of coating with aqua fortis. That gave the result as pure gold.

Next the teeth were taken to a jeweler, who scraped off the metal and submitted it to all tests known. The substance was then guaranteed to be pure, fine gold.

The place of origin of the sheep's head was easily traced—to a continent, at any rate. It was purchased of a local butcher, who bought it with many others in Smithfield Market. They had come in a frozen state, from Australia or New Zealand. Even in Smithfield it is difficult to trace the exact country of origin, for the heads come over separately from the frozen carcases and are collected from vast areas.

Other sheeps' heads were purchased at random from Bethnal Green purveyors, and some of them exhibited traces of gold deposit on the teeth in just the same way. They had all arrived from the Antipodes. English and Scottish sheeps' heads were obtained, but there was no trace of any auriferous deposit.

Dr. Style's theory is that somewhere in the Antipodes sheep are being grazed on soil so rich in alluvial gold that in short-cropping the grass their teeth by constantly coming in contact with the outcrop, gradually receive a deposit of pure gold.

EVERYBODY BOUGHT.

In its issue of the 10th inst. The Daily Mail says that as a result of its announcement of the previous day Bethnal Green woke to a desperate longing for sheeps' heads. It would have them at almost any price. The butchers were astonished at this sudden development of taste. "What's it all mean?" asked one perplexed meat purveyor, who, it turned out, shares with Mr. Balfour the distinction of not reading the papers. "I've done nothing but serve 'jimmies' all the morning," this being the affectionate diminutive of the sheep's head in circles where it is appreciated.

Another butcher waxed humorous. "Now, ladies," he shouted, "who says one of my gold-plated jimmies, guaranteed 18-carat, and chock-full of it?" Not only in Bethnal Green, but in Old Ford, Hackney, Shoreditch, and Victoria Park there was such a run on sheeps' heads that the Central Meat Market was rung up for new supplies. Round the stalls there, and in the cold-storage, groups could be seen all the morning, peering anxiously into the mouths of sheep for signs of a gold mine.

Not all the teeth showed traces of any metallic deposit, which, it is suggested by a mining expert from Australia, could not be gold, but is probably a discoloration of the enamel, such as is sometimes seen in pearls.

ASSAYER'S REPORT.

The gold found in the teeth of the sheep does not seem to be in paying quantities. It will not work out at anything like an ounce to the sheep, for instance, and the wool and the mutton will remain the most profitable parts of the animal. So much may be judged from the following letter from Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co., Limited, of Hatton Garden, the eminent assayers and melters to the Royal Mint and the Bank of England:—

"Dear Sir,—Referring to the sheep's jaw which you left with us this morning, we have taken the teeth (weighing 196¼ grains) from the same, and have crushed and reduced them.

"We find as a result that they contain traces of gold, but not in sufficient quantity to be weighable.

"Yours, etc.,

"Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd."

This particular portion of jaw contained five or six teeth, and had been picked clean by a dog, after which for several days it was inspected and chipped at with knives by curious people.

The Emperor of Japan can trace his pedigree back in an unbroken line to the time of Nebuchadnezzar, 666 B. C.

A LUCKY WOMAN.

How Good Health Came to Mrs. Deschesne After Much Suffering.

Mrs. Abraham Deschesne, wife of a well known farmer at St. Leon le Grand, Que., considers herself a lucky woman. And she has good cause as the following interview will show: "I was badly run down and very nervous. Each day brought its share of household duties, but I was too weak to perform them. My nerves were in a terrible condition. I could not sleep and the least sound would startle me. I tried several medicines and tonic wines, but none of them helped me. In fact I was continually growing worse, and began to despair of ever being well again. One day a friend called to see me and strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I decided to do so, and it was not long before they began to help me. I gained in strength from day to day; my nerves became strong and quiet, and after using about a half dozen boxes of the pills I was fully restored to my old time health and cheerfulness. I now think Dr. Williams Pink Pills an ideal medicine for weak women."

Dr. Williams Pink Pills feed the nerves with new, rich red blood, thus strengthening and soothing them, and curing such nerve troubles as neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. These pills cure also all troubles due to poor and watery blood, including the special ailments of women. Get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

"I think your daughter intends to elope."

The old man looked at the neighbor who was always interfering in matters that did not concern him, and shook his head.

"I can hardly believe it," he said. "I have every reason to believe—"

"But that won't do!" interrupted the old man. "You forget that this is a serious matter that ought not to be allowed to rest upon hearsay evidence. When one man comes to another and tells him that his daughter is about to forsake the parental roof under cover of the night, he should be absolutely sure of what he says. Have you sufficient evidence to show that what you say is true?"

"Well, no, I can't say that I have," replied the officious neighbor, beginning to feel that perhaps he had gone too far.

"Just as I feared," returned the old man. "This is the third time I've had my hopes needlessly raised by reports of this sort, and it is growing monotonous."

MOTHER AND BABY.

When baby is well the mother is happy. When baby is cross, fretful, feverish and cannot sleep, the mother is depressed, worried and unhappy. Baby's Own Tablets make both mother and baby happy, because they cure all the common ailments of infants and young children. They sweeten the stomach, cure colic, aid teething children, cure constipation, prevent diarrhoea, and promote sound, healthy sleep. And you have a solemn guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or poisonous "soothing" stuff. Mrs. D. McGill, Blakeney, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them the best medicine I have ever had for the cure of the ailments from which young children suffer. I shall always keep a box of Tablets in the house." Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A NEW FIELD GUN.

England May Adopt Ingenious and Very Mobile Weapon.

The British War Office is believed to be casting envious eyes at the new deadly field gun which interested the King during his visit to Denmark.

Both his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, as well as Lord Roberts, have been impressed with the possibilities of the Danish invention, and now that the gun which the King saw has been acquired by the Rexer Small Arms Company, a British firm, experiments are likely to be carried out in this country.

The features which commend the gun are its extreme mobility, its rate of fire, its lightness for use in the roughest country, and the fact that it can be adopted by any arm of the service.

Cavalry tactics in the Danish army are being revolutionized by the adoption of the gun. The rate of fire is two hundred rounds per minute, and the weapon is so light that it can be taken anywhere over a man's shoulder or across a horse.

It is a multiple single-barrelled gun with an outer rifle tube encased in a jacket. Its weight is under 15 pounds, and 600 rounds can be fired before the barrel becomes heated.

The Danish cavalry have a gun detachment of three men to every squadron. One horseman carries the gun in a leather socket attached to the saddle. Each man of the gun detachment carries ammunition, and leads a horse loaded with a reserve supply. Wherever a horse can go the gun can go.

UNABLE TO COMPARE.

He—"Miss Kitty, I've heard it said that a kiss without a moustache is like an egg without salt. Is that so?"

She—"Well, really, I don't know—I can't tell for in my life I never—"

"Now, now, Miss Kitty!"

"Never ate an egg without salt."

Imitation may be either flattery or stupidity.

COMMUNISM IN CANADA

PROSPERITY OF THE DOUKHOBORS IN THE WEST.

Taking to Modern Ways—Transact Business Without Money.

A special from Winnipeg to the Globe draws attention to the progress and prosperity of the Doukhobors settled in the North-west. Their crops are better and further advanced than any in the same region. They are buying the most improved implements and machinery. They now own a 25 horse-power steam plough, six engines, two traction and four movable threshing machines, and no less than four saw mills, all of which are run by Doukhobor engineers.

Their genius and energy is not static, but structural and inventive. Without any knowledge of political science whatever, and with nothing but their Bibles, they have worked out a system of communism.

HOW THEY TRADE.

There are 45 villages, each village with a population of about 200 and with 40 homesteads of land; that is, there are between 8,000 and 10,000 Doukhobors altogether, settled on a solid block of six townships. Each village is a perfect community by itself. It has its blacksmith, its carpenter, its stables, its hennery, its mill, etc. If a Doukhobor wishes to get some eggs he simply has to go to the woman whose duty it is to keep the chickens, and she will give him his eggs for nothing. If he desires a pair of boots, he can get them from the "head man" of the village for nothing. If he wants a new house, he merely has to call in the village carpenters and they will build it for him free. Money has no value in the Doukhobor settlements.

A COMMON PURSE.

The profits from the year's crops, and even the individual earnings of Doukhobors working on the railways and elsewhere, go into a common purse, and with this money the supplies for the whole community are bought wholesale. The Doukhobors always buy wholesale at Winnipeg, considering the middleman's profit to be mere robbery. The oversight of the year's business is annually deputed to four commissioners, who do all the buying and selling and organizing in accordance with the wishes of the assembly. These commissioners are no higher than the ploughboys or the blacksmiths. When their term of office ceases they return to the plough or the carpenter's bench, where they came from.

The success with which the system is wrought is due to Peter Veregin, the Doukhobor leader, who spent 15 years in Siberia prisons.

NOT EAT FLESH.

The Doukhobors will not kill or eat any animal, believing that to be the teaching of the Bible: Thou shalt not kill. Some of them have gone so far as to preach that it is wrong to use horses and cattle for labor, or to shear sheep, or to wear boots made of leather. It was in pursuance of this belief that they turned their horses and cattle loose two years ago and started on their naked pilgrimage. It was this belief that induced the women to harness themselves to the plough and the men to draw waggons of flour by hand.

The Doukhobors have no marriage laws, but marry and unmarry at pleasure, according to the agreeableness of the alliance. One is glad to say that this license is not abused and most of them live and die the husband of one wife. They will not register births, marriages or deaths, considering that an unwarrantable interference with the Almighty. They will not "make soldier," as they say, believing war to be a machination of the devil.

BUILDING FOOD.

To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will always bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing, and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong, healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centres and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

YOUNG LADIES MARRIED WOMEN

MRS. JOHN C. HUFFMAN SPEAKS TO YOU ALL.

She Tells of Her Troubles and Their Cure That You May be Benefited.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 12—(Special).—There are many women in Canada who will yet write letters of thanks to Mrs. John C. Huffman of this place. Mrs. Huffman suffered as they are suffering now. She discovered a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills; and she is breaking the law of secrecy that binds the great majority of womankind to let her suffering sisters know where they may find relief. Mrs. Huffman says:

"I was troubled for about six years with Kidney Disease and the pain was so great I could hardly bear it. I could not entertain any company. One night when I was feeling very miserable I read of some wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and resolved to try them.

"At this time my urine was something terrible and at times very disagreeable to pass, but Dodd's Kidney Pills soon brought me relief from all my troubles and by the time I had taken six boxes I was completely cured.

"I am making this statement to the public in the hope that it may help other young ladies or married women."

WARSHIPS TOO BIG.

Experts Surprised at the Admiralty Orders.

Dockyard and naval circles at Plymouth, England, have received with astonishment the announcement of the Secretary to the Admiralty in the House of Commons that the new Lord Nelson battleships are to be of 16,500 tons displacement."

"Too big," is the general criticism.

So long ago as September, after the torpedo trials in connection with H.M.S. Bellisle, at Portsmouth, it was thought in high naval 7circles that the important lessons taught by these experiments would lead to the production of smaller battleships.

When the latest leviathan plans were voted, it was known that Mr. Phillip Watts, the Director of Naval Construction, had received instructions to keep down naval displacement as low as possible, consistent with the attainment of the standard of fighting value he was called upon to realize.

Among members of the construction staff it is considered that Mr. Philip Watts has not justified increased size by increased fighting value. He has sacrificed half a knot speed as against the King Edward class, and although he has mounted more 9.2-inch guns, this has been accomplished by suppressing the useful battery of ten 6-inch quick-firers, which the Edward carry.

The armor distribution upon the broadside is about the same in both classes, but the present war has taught us that armor is futile against torpedo attack.

The belief in Davenport dockyard is that the designs of the ships will be modified to reduce their displacement before they are laid down.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for Circulars and testimonials.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "a lie can be acted as well as told. Now, if your father was to put sand in his sugar and sell it, he would be acting a lie, and doing very wrong." "That's what mother told him," said Johnny, impetuously, "but he said he didn't care."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Busyman—"How's your daughter getting on now?" Musicus—"Oh, fine! She's busy at Beethoven's works." Busyman—"Where's their place? What do they make?"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

MUSIC CHARGED EXTRA.

Housewife (to new domestic)—"There is one thing I wish to say to you. The last girl had a habit of coming into the drawing-room and playing the piano occasionally. You never play the piano, do you?"

New Domestic—"Yes, mum, I plays; but I'll hev to charge yer one dollar a week sixtry if I'm to furnish music for the family."

Neglect a cough and contract consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cures consumption, but don't leave it too long. Try it now. Your money back if it doesn't benefit you.

Prices: 25c., 50c., $1. S. C. WELLS & CO. 301 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand Blue Ribbon

TRADE MARK

USE— "ISLAND CITY" HOUSE AND FLOOR PAINTS

Will Dry in 8 Hours.

On Sale at all Hardware Dealers

P. D. DODS & CO., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO, Limited

Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

?? ??

Who knows anything about "BANNIGER"?

All Buyers, Sellers and Users of

EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING PAPER

Are interested in this question

Will every reader of this enquiry "Who Knows Anything About Banniger"

Please drop a line on the subject to

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY, HULL, CANADA

?? ??

£500 HIDDEN IN STOCKINGS.

Occupied until recently by two eccentric brothers, one of whom has died, while the other mind has become unhinged, a house at Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, England, has been the scene of a veritable treasure hunt. Rooms which had been in darkness for thirty years were forced open, and upwards of £500 was found in old stockings and other curious receptacles. Some time ago the brothers paid off five shillings pieces a mortgage of £220.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of Itching, Bleeding and Protruding Piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter. You have not known her a week." "True, madam, but I have known you for some time, and everybody says your daughter takes after you." He got the girl.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Thorverton Church, Devon, England, was recently used as a storehouse for whisky which had been taken from the village inn during a fire.

For Over Sixty Years

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

Judge. (who is bald-headed)—"If what the witnesses testify against you be true, your conscience must be as black as your hair." Prisoner—"If a man's conscience is regulated by his hair, then your honor hasn't got any conscience at all."

I was Cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
ANDREW KING.
Halifax.

I was Cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Lt.-Col. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was Cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
C. S. BILLING.
Markham, Ont.

UNANIMOUS.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I need not tell you anything further of the duty of cultivating a kindly disposition; but I will tell you a little story of two dogs.

"George had a nice little dog that was as gentle as a lamb. He would sit by George's side quietly for an hour at a time. He would not bark at passers-by nor at strange dogs, and would never bite anybody or anything. Thomas's dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs, and would sometimes tear them cruelly. He would also fly at the hens and cats in the neighborhood, and on several occasions has been known to seize a cow by the nostrils and throw her. He barked at all the strange men that came along, and would bite them unless somebody interfered. Now, boys, which is the dog you would like to own, George's or Thomas's?"

Instantly came the answer in one eager shout: "Thomas's!"

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"So you belong to a glee club?" "Well," answered the youth with longish hair, "that's what we call it; but no one seems very joyous when we sing!"

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

Wicks—"Your wife doesn't look a minute older than she did ten years ago." Hicks—"According to her statistics, she isn't!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The woman was doing her shopping. The assistant handed her a package, and she slowly turned away. "Do I need anything else?" she absent-mindedly asked. "You have just bought some lawn," ventured the facetious shopman. "Don't you think you will need some hose?"

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