CHINA MUST BE REMUNERATED

Terms of Arrangements Regarding the Eastern Railway.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says:—The Associated Press is able to give one additional and interesting as well as important detail in regard to the conditions of peace. Most important of all is the fact that the formal recognition of Japan's possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway below Kuenchengtse the junction of the branch to Kirin, involves a payment by Russia to China of a sum estimated at $75,000,000. This is the Chinese interest in the road, and for it China must be remunerated. The question of the ultimate possession of the road is a matter to be settled between Japan and China. Japan can keep the road or surrender it to China, demanding in return the money paid by Russia to China. If she elects the latter course Japan will therefore obtain as an indirect "spoil of war" from Russia the above-mentioned sum, in addition to reimbursement for the cost of maintaining the Russian prisoners of war, for which Japan will present an itemized bill. Japan is known to have given her word to China not to retain the railroad, which was really built for strategic purposes. But if China prefers the money to the railroad Japan could not be accused of bad faith. Inasmuch as Japan was desirous even before the war of extending the then projected Corean Railroad, which is ready in operation, so as to eventually connect with the Eastern Chinese and Chankaikwang roads, and in the negotiations which preceded hostilities asked Russia to bind herself not to impose this aim, it is considered likely that she would herself prefer the railroad to the money. In addition to turning over the money obtained from Russia, China, if she took the railroad, would thereforo have to reimburse Japan for the expense incurred by her in restoring the road, rebuilding the bridges and changing the gauge.

WHERE RUSSIA SCORES.

Whether it remains in the hands of Japan or ultimately becomes a part of the system of Chinese Imperial railroads, a traffic arrangement must be made with the part still in the possession of the old Chinese Eastern Co., the stock of which is held by the Russo-Chinese Bank. This adjustment will be arranged later. Both Russia and Japan, if the latter retains the road, are to be allowed to have "railroad guards" for the protection of the railroad property, and in case of disorder calculated to threaten its interests, are mutually to be permitted to send troops, but the number is in no case to exceed those required, and they are to be forthwith recalled as soon as their mission is accomplished. This, likewise, is a very important provision, and with the East and West Chinese Eastern line and the southern line as far as Kuenchengtse still in Russia's possession, would in case of a future issue give her control of the largest part of Manchuria—the whole vast territory from the fertile valley of the Sungari, called the "granary" of the province, northwards.

Another important provision is that Japan's succession to the Port Arthur and Liaotung leases, which Russia surrenders, is conditional upon China's assent.

Mr. Dennison, who is to collaborate with Mr. De Maartens in the framing of the treaty, says no second treaty will be made here. Later a commercial treaty will be negotiated. Meantime a prokision will be inserted in the present treaty, as stated by the Associated Press giving each country the benefit of the "most-favored-nation" clause in its commercial intercourse with the other.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCES.

Forces to be Increased and Ammunition Stored.

A Melbourne dispatch states that, speaking on the Government proposals to increase the personnel of the partially paid forces by 1,300 men and to store a two years' supply of ammunition, Mr. J. W. McCay, ex-Minister of Defence, made a powerful speech in Parliament on Wednesday, declaring that the time had arrived for Australia to frankly abandon the attempt to provide defences entirely out of revenue. The Commonwealth, he urged, must borrow at least three-quarters of a million sterling, immediately, to rearm the forts. Australia could no longer burke her responsibilities. The speech created a deep impression, and was approved by all parties. Mr. Deakin, Premier; Senator Playford, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Ewing, Vice-President of the Executive Council, are now working out the details in co-operation with the Council of Defence to complete the defence policy, which will have a far-reaching effect. Mr. Deakin promises a public statement in a month's time.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

Japanese Envoys Donate $1,000 to a Hospital.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says:—Baron Komura and M. Takahira, who last week attended a garden party at York, Me., having subsequently ascertained that the party was organized partly for the benefit of the York Hospital, gave $1,000 to the fund. The management of the hospital has requested the press to make public the fact of this "munificent and unexpected gift," and to announce that it has been decided to perpetuate it by endowing two beds in the hospital, placing over them tablets inscribed with the names of the donors.

COL. WHITE COMMISSIONER

Jurisdiction Over Mackenzie, Athabasca and Ungava.

An Ottawa despatch says: Col. Fred White, comptroller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, has been appointed commissioner of the North-West Territories. He will have jurisdiction over Mackenzie, Athabasca and Ungava.

VESUVIUS GETS BUSY.

In Full Eruption, Throwing Out Masses of Lava.

A despatch from Naples says:—Mount Vesuvius is in full eruption, and throwing out an enormous mass of lava. Deep rumblings are heard in the interior of the crater, and lava is flowing down the right side of the cone.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

English is now spoken by about 125,000,000 people. A century ago it was spoken by 20,000,000 people only. During that period no other leading European language has made the slightest advance. German has held its own, and is now spoken by 80,000,000, but this is no higher percentage of the total number of people of European descent than it had a hundred years ago.

PECULIAR LIFE INSURANC.

A curious form of life insurance is springing up in French manufacturing towns under the name of "La Fourmi" (the ant). The peculiarity is that the longer a man lives, the less he becomes entitled to. The payment of $1 a month assures the payment of $1,000 to the heirs of a man dying before the age of thirty-eight, the payment diminishing proportionately to $510 at fifty-one. The idea seems to be that if a man dies young his children are likely to be in want, but that when he is fifty they will be able to earn their living.

When properly handled, money can always be made from keeping hens. Thousands are gaining all or part of their living from this business. On the other hand, many do not succeed, usually because they do not understand the business. To succeed, one must thoroughly understand all the ins and outs of poultry keeping; must be ambitious, understand and not afraid of work. When it is possible so to do, those who contemplate beginning on a large scale should go to some well established plant and put in a week or ten days of actual experience in the handling of such a plant.

THE ART OF FORGETTING.

In these days of brain training and memory systems if someone would only invent the art of forgetting it would prove a great benefit to the community. Every day there are things that every one of us try to forget, but those are the very things that we remember. They fasten on our minds the first thing in the morning and during the day, at the most unusual times; during a spirited conversation or while reading a book they crop up and demand our attention. Many of these are skeletons in the closet, the prickings of the consciences, but then there are many things we should forget. One way in which we may learn the art of forgetting is to try and not hear the gossip—not to make it a point to, as some do—, if forced to, not to fix it more firmly in our minds by repeating it.

A SHIP-RAISING INVENTION.

An Italian engineer, Signor Jelpo, has invented a submarine elevator for raising wrecked vessels. The invention was recently put to a practical test, with complete success, in the Bay of Naples, where a stone-laden barge, sunk a couple of years ago, and lying at about a depth of fifty feet, was brought to the surface with ease. The weight lifted was about sixty tons. The apparatus consists of compressed air chambers of canvas and wire, each equal to a lifting capacity of sixty tons, and it is possible to attach as many of these as may be necessary, after calculating the weight to be lifted. All the port authorities witnessed the experiment, and warmly congratulated the engineer.

A BOTONICAL CURIOSITY.

One of the most remarkable botanical curiosities in the world is the wooden flower which is found in the crater of the Volcan del Fuego, or fire volcano, of Guatemala. It resembles a half-blown rose, with four distinct petals curving gracefully from the point of junction with the stem

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red quoted at 74 to 74½c outside. Manitoba wheat is easy at $1.02 for No. 1 Northern, Georgian Bay ports, at 99c for No. 2 Northern, and at 84½c for No. 3.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 28 to 28½c north and west, and at 33c on track Toronto.

Barley—New quoted at 38 to 43c outside, the latter for No. 2.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at 64 to 65c outside.

Corn—American corn sells at 62c for No. 2, and at 61½c for No. 3, lake and rail.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents, made of new wheat for export, are quoted at $3.10 to $3.15 in buyers' sacks at outside points; do, bbls, $3.65 to $3.75. Manitoba flours unchanged; No 1 patents, $5.30 to $5.40; No. 2 patents, $5 to $5.10, and strong bakers', $4.90 to $5 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $11.50 to $12 and shorts at $17 to $18. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts at $19.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $1.75 and cooking apples, $1 to $1.75.

Beans—Hand-picked, $1.75, and prime, $1.60 to $1.65.

Hops—Choice lots at 24 to 25c.

Honey—7 to 7½c for strained, and at $1.50 to $1.75 per dozen combs.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6.50.

Straw—Car lots quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—They are quoted at 65 to 70c per bag on track.

Poultry—Chickens, 12c per lb; hens 8c; ducks, 10c; turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 19 to 20c; tubs, good to choice, 17 to 18c; creamery prints sell at 22 to 23c, and solids at 21 to 21½c.

Eggs—Good stock selling at 18 to 19c per dozen in case lots; splits, 15c.

Cheese—Prices steady at 11½c to 11¾c per lb., the latter for twins.

THE HOG MARKET.

Bacon, long clear sells at 11 to 11½c per lb, in case lots; mess pork, $18; short cut, $21.50 to $22.

Cured meats—Hams, light to medium, 14½ to 15c; do., heavy, 13c; rolls, 11½ to 12c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 15½ to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c.

Lard—Tierces, 10c; tubs, 10½ to 10¾c; pails, 10½ to 10¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Grain—A few small lots of old oats exchanging hands daily, but the bulk of the trade is being done in this year's crop. Prices are firm and unchanged at 37 to 38c for No. 2 white and 36½c for No. 3; No. 2 of last year's crop is offered at 42 to 42½c per bush. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.40; strong bakers', $5 to $5.10; Winter wheat patents, $4.80 to $4.90, and straight rollers, $4.45 to $4.60 in wood; in bags, $2.15 to $2.25. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $20 to $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.65 to $1.70 per bush.; $1.60 in car lots. Potatoes—New potatoes, in bags of 80 lbs, 50 to 55c. Honey—White clover in comb, 12 to 13c, per section, in 1-lb. sections; extract, in 10-lb. tins, 8 to 9c; in 60-lb. tins, 7 to 8c. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20 to $21; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat backs, $19.25 to $20.75; compound lard, 5½ to 6¼c; Canadian pure lard, 10½ to 11c; Kettle rendered, 11 to 12c, according to quality; hams, 12, 13, to 14c, according to size; bacon, 13 to 14c; fresh killed Abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25; alive, $7 to $7.25. mixed lots. Eggs—Straight stock, 18 to 19c; No. 1 candled, 19 to 20c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 24½ to 22½c; undergrades, 21½ to 22c; dairy, 18 to 20c. Cheese—Ontario, 11½ to 11¾c, Quebec, 11½ to 11¾c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Sept. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 90 to 93c; No. 2 Northern, 86 to 90c; Sept., 78¾ to 78½c asked. Rye—No. 1, 61 to 62c. Barley—No. 2, 52c; sample, 37 to 52c. Corn—Sept., 53½c bid.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Winter, easy; No. 2 red, 84c; No. 2 white 81c. Corn—Light demand; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 corn, 58½c. Oats—Stronger for higher grades; No. 2 white, 29c, No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Barley—Offerings light. Rye—No. 1, in store, 65c asked. Canal freights—Steady.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—Wheat—Sept., 81½c; Dec., 79½c; May, 83½c; No. 1 hard, 89c; No 1 Northern, 87c; No. 2 Northern, 83½c. Flour—First patents, $5.20 to $5.30; second do., $5 to $5.10; first clears, $3.90 to $4; second do., $2.55 to $2.65. Bran—In bulk, $12 to $12.25.

RISING OF PEASANTS.

Tens of Thousands Armed in Russian Provinces.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Three hundred representatives of the intellectual classes from St. Petersburg met at Terijoki, Finland, recently. One of the speakers described the peasant agitation in the Province of Saratov and Samara, Russia, saying that tens of thousands of peasants, with arms, were organizing for a movement to be made in the Autumn. Cossacks and infantry have been sent to Torijoki.

TO TAP THE WHEAT BELT

A Neat Plan, Is Credited to Mr. James J. Hill.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The Portage la Prairie correspondent of The Free Press wires that for some days there have been indications pointing to the incoming of another line of railway from the south to connect with Portage la Prairie and other points of western Canada. It is said to be the first step in a cleverly organized plan to tap the wheat belt of the Canadian west on the part of United States railway magnates, and the signs are that Jas. J. Hill of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern is the "man behind the gun." The idea is evidently to come in quietly under almost local auspices. At the close of the session of the Manitoba Legislature in 1904 a charter was granted for the Manitoba & Midland Railway Company. This gives the right to construct a network of lines throughout the Province. Recently steps were taken for the construction of a line from the south to Brandon. The move Portagewards is the second step.

IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

F. Cochrane, Toronto, and R. Findlay, Victoria, B.C.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: Robert Findlay, son of the weights and measures inspector here, who is a sealer on the Japanese schooner Tout of Yokohama, and from whom his parents have not heard for months, has written to them from the Russian prison at Medvied Novgorod. The letter was sent by an Englishman, who was released on August 4, after being imprisoned a year. His schooner was sunk on the high seas three months ago by the Russian cruisers Gromboi and Rossia, taking the crew to Vladivostock. They were there about a month, after which they were taken to Medvied Novgorod. There are about 1,500 Japanese and nine English-speaking people there. They were well treated and allowed a great deal of freedom. Findlay expects to be released shortly. Among those in the prison with Findlay at Medvied Novgorod is Fred Cochrane of Toronto.

PLENTY OF CARS.

Canadian Pacific Rushing Work on Rolling Stock.

A Montreal despatch says: The transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard is a matter that is receiving the attention of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They are expending all possible energy and sparing no effort to meet the demand for rolling stock. The Angus shops at Hochelaga are now turning out new freight cars at the rate of one every twenty five minutes. Engines of the largest and most improved type are being made or purchased and put into commission as fast as they can be procured.

Mr. D. McNicoll, the second vice-president and general manager of the company, on Wednesday stated that they were now prepared to carry grain to ocean ports in much larger quantities, and with greater despatch than ever before. The company, he said, had hundreds of new cars in readiness to be made up into grain trains at short notice, and the movement once commenced it would be only a matter of time, and a comparatively short time, when the task would be accomplished.

NO PEACE IN COAL REGIONS

John Mitchell Out for War Until Eight-hour day is Granted.

A Tamaqua, Pa., despatch to the New York American quotes President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America as saying: "So far as I am personally concerned, there can be no lasting peace in the anthracite region until the miners get an eight-hour day and the union is recognized by the operators." President Mitchell reiterated this challenge to the coal companies last night at an enthusiastic meeting of miners of the Panther Creek Valley. He also read out of the ranks all men who do not belong to the union, and declared that, so far as he was concerned, he would not raise a finger to aid non-union men to gain their rights.

JAPS DEFEATED.

Russians Killed Many and Took 130 Prisoners.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: A despatch from Lidziapudze contains the details of what will probably be the last engagement of the war. This encounter occurred on Aug. 28, and resulted in an advantage to the Russians, who took 130 prisoners. A number of Japanese were killed. The Russian losses were eight killed. The remnant of the Japanese retired, bearing their wounded.

MORE WARSHIPS FLOATED

Poltava Reaches Japanese Port Under Her Own Steam.

A Tokio despatch says: It is semi-officially announced that the former Russian turret ship Poltava, now known as the Tango, in the Japanese navy; was brought to the naval station at Maizuru on Aug. 29, from Port Arthur under her own steam. The former Russian auxiliary steamers Zeiya and the Boorvah have been refloated at Port Arthur.

Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky has so far recovered from the effects of his wounds received at the Battle of the Sea of Japan, that he will be brought to Kioyto early in September.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Re-

CANADA.

An excursion to find the North Pole is to start from Dawson.

Mrs. Bermont, storekeeper, of Hamilton, was fined $10 for selling cigarettes to a minor.

Robert Hillson and E. Ferrier were killed at the Robertson lime works near Milton, on Friday.

A. W. Curtis, a guard at the Mimico Insane Asylum, was murdered by a patient on Saturday.

Mr. T. G. Mathers of Winnipeg has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Manitoba.

The sixteen Doukhobors sentenced to six months each in Regina will eat nothing but peanuts.

The first sod of the National Transcontinental Railway was turned near Sidney, Manitoba, on Friday.

The hanging of King at Edmonton has been postponed till September 30, so as not to mar the inaugural festivities.

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company have disposed of their holdings in the Northwest Territories to an English syndicate.

The Dominion fruit inspectors have taken action against fruit shippers who are sending apples to England which are said to be immature.

The barns of Mr. Luther Lander in West Darlington were burned on Saturday, with a lot of grain and live stock, by a child playing with matches.

The Government appointed Hon. A. E. Forget Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and Hon. G. H. Bulyea Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

The Canadian Northern Railway will have considerable new mileage available for the wheat traffic this fall. The Edmonton line will also be available as far as Vermillion.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Wm. Paterson and Hon. L. P. Brodeur are the Ministers who will conduct the tariff inquiry. They are expected to begin the work very soon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London papers generally favor the suggested legislative union of Canada with the West Indies.

John Burns, the British labor leader, is coming to Canada to investigate immigration possibilities.

Continuing expansions in the British iron industries is reported by the financial review of The London Times.

Lord Kitchener charges Lord Curzon with misrepresenting him in the latter's despatches to the home Government.

UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever is spreading to the villages surrounding New Orleans.

A vegetable juice has been compounded in New York which, it is claimed, will cure consumption.

There have been over thirteen hundred cases of yellow fever and two hundred and fifty deaths in New Orleans.

The Paris Matin has appealed to John D. Rockefeller to make a contribution that will settle the indemnity controversy between Russia and Japan.

GENERAL.

Riots have taken place in Russia and one whole village was wiped out.

The French troops are preparing to send a flying column against the Sultan of Morocco.

The Shanghai authorities have agreed to suppress the boycott against American goods.

France will make a military demonstration against Morocco if the Sultan does not release a French-Algerian citizen now held.

TROOPS PATROL STREETS.

Strike Follows Order for the Mobilization of Troops.

A despatch from Liliau, Russia, says:—A general strike has been brought about here by the order for mobilization of troops. No factories are running, port loading has been discontinued, and the street railroads have stopped operations. Steam railroad communication has been interrupted and there are no newspapers issued. The arrival of reservists from the neighboring districts has added to the confusion as well as to the possibilities of disorder. The situation is growing tense, and many soldiers are patrolling the streets.

USED A PITCHFORK.

A Drunken Man Badly Beaten at Tyndall, Man.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A case of probable murder was reported on Wednesday night from Tyndall, Man. Scotty MacPherson, a hired man, became obstreperous while in the village under the influence of liquor. A stableman named Foster was annoyed by MacPherson's antics, and, seizing a pitchfork, hammered MacPherson about the head, inflicting serious injuries. MacPherson is very low and may die. No arrest has been made yet.

TUNNEL UNDER NIAGARA.

Vanderbilt's Project for Quicker Transit Through Canada.

A despatch from New York says:—The Vanderbilts have practically determined to tunnel Niagara River for the purpose of securing quicker transit of traffic to and from the West through Canada. Civil engineers representing the Michigan Central Railway, are now looking over the ground between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with a view of ascertaining the best locality to construct the tunnel.

SOME CLEVER MACHINES

THEY ARE MARVELS OF INTELLIGENT MECHANISM.

One of Them Can Solve the Most Formidable of Arithmetical Problems.

In an office in Fetter Lane, London, are to be seen, at the time of writing, two really marvellous pieces of mechanism, which are not unjustly described as "machines with brains," says London Tit-Bits.

The more remarkable of these machines, both of which are the invention of a clever American, within the space of an hour folds up thousands of magazines, places each in a gummed wrapper, addresses it to the person for whom it is intended, and deposits it in the proper sack—one of many—for its postal destination. All these varied processes it executes with rapidity, smoothness, and absolute accuracy which would be impossible with merely human agency—doing, it is said, the work of a hundred men more satisfactorily than any hundred men could possibly do it. The second machine, which is much smaller—little larger, in fact, than an ordinary typewriter—with uncanny cleverness licks, closes, and affixes stamps to envelopes at the rate of about 8,000 an hour, keeping at the same time an exact record of the

NUMBER OF STAMPS USED.

But wonderful as these machines are, they can be matched, if not indeed eclipsed, by many of their predecessors in the race of invention. It would be difficult, one would think, for human ingenuity to evolve any cleverer piece of mechanism than the "Arithmometer," a tiny machine of German invention, which solves the most formidable of arithmetical problems by a few turns of a handle and pushes of a slide.

Ask it to divide 677,986 by 978, and with a little manipulation, which any child could perform, it will give you the correct answer in a few seconds, and it will tackle with equal swiftness and ease any calculation, from additions running into millions to cubing and squaring. Thus, suppose you wanted to multiply 463,796 by 867, you touch six knobs representing the former figures, turn a handle seven times, push a slide along, turn the handle again six and eight times repesetively, pushing the slide between each series of turns, and the thing is done. It is as easy as grinding coffee.

Then there is that other wonderful machine of Swedish invention, which by a few simple mechanical processes will solve the most laborious mathematical problems you can set it, giving the result to fifteen places of decimals. In scores of banks astonishing work is done by a machine resembling a typewriter, which will add long columns of pounds, shillings, and pence by

A SINGLE PULL OF A LEVER.

All that is necessary—any office-boy can do it—is to make a column of the different amounts, which may be hundreds in number and may each run into thousands of pounds, by manipulating keys representing the different numbers, pull the lever, and the grand total stares you in the face. It is needless to say that no figure prodigy who has ever lived could perform a feat of addition at all approaching this.

But these calculating machines were no novelty even two centuries ago. Pascal invented one in 1642; and in 1666 Sir S. Moreland designed a machine, 3 inches by 4½ inches in size, which could juggle with figures more cleverly than any clerk. Improvements on these pioneer calculators followed; and nearly a century ago Babbage set to work on his amazing machine for calculating logarithmic, trigonometrical, and other tables, an enterprise which failed only through lack of money to carry it to a successful conclusion.

Both at the Bank of England and at the Mint may be seen machines of quite human intelligence for the weighing of sovereigns. In that at the Bank of England—a small brass box, no larger than an eight-day pendulum—the sovereigns that are to be tested drop from a tube to the balance, and according as the coin is full weight or light it is struck by one of two tiny hammers into its proper receiver, the coins being weighed and their fate thus automatically decided at the rate of

THIRTY-THREE A MINUTE;

while the machines at the Mint carry the process further, and with swift and infallible movements weigh the coins and consign each to one of three receptacles, one for the too heavy, another for the too light, and the third for the "just right" coins.

Almost superhuman, too, is the machinery for printing and numbering consecutively railway tickets. The blank tickets are placed in columns in a horizontal tube or spout and with marvellous rapidity the bottom ticket of the pile is pushed out, printed, and receives its proper number, until in an incredibly short time the pile of hundreds or thousands of tickets is exhausted. The really uncanny feature of the machine is this, that if any single blank ticket is faulty in any way, if the tiniest piece of it has been torn off, for instance, the moment the turn of that ticket comes to be printed the machine stops dead, and nothing will induce it to resume work until the imperfect blank has been removed.

THE SILLY SEASON.

"Miss Vanleigh thinks everybody admires her small feet."

"Her small feet! I've never seen them."

"Never seen them?"

"No; they were always in her shoes."

WHERE THE BRITISH FAIL

THINGS THEY CAN'T MAKE IN THAT COUNTRY.

The Weather Has a Lot to Do With It—But Britain Builds the Best Ships.

We can still assert without undue boasting that Britain holds premier place in a greater number of industries than any other nation in the world, says Pearsons Weekly. We build the best ships, make the best steel. No other country can beat us in the textile industries. We are ahead of all the rest of the world in the manufacture of sporting weapons, and quite a score of other trades might be quoted in which top place is universally conceded to our products.

All the same we must freely confess that there is a large number of industries in which Britain has to be lessly behind.

The reasons for our lack of progress in these directions are various. In some of them we really cannot help ourselves.

Take, for instance, dried vegetables for which the demand is constantly increasing, especially for the Navy. Out of eighteen large firms which contract for the supply of our Navy only one is English, the others being Canadian, French, Dutch, or German.

The Board of Trade Journal, commenting on this fact, says that the principal cause of our failure in this respect is the

DAMPNESS OF THE CLIMATE.

There being an excess of moisture in nearly all vegetables grown in Great Britain.

Added to the great demand for fresh vegetables and the high rate of wages prevailing here, these are the reasons why the dried vegetable business fails in England.

The dye trade, once British, has been captured from us by Germany, and we cannot flatter ourselves that this loss is not largely our own fault. The fact is that the German manufacturers have not spared money or trouble to find substitutes for raw material. It is their scientific methods which have resulted in such huge firms as the English Sewing Cotton Company buying ninety per cent. of their coloring matter abroad and English dyers as a whole unable to purchase only ten per cent. of English dying material.

There is one color, however, a brilliant carmine, of which it is said that our failure to make it is not our own fault.

The story is often told that an English manufacturer went to Lyons when this color comes to us, and paid as much as $5,000 for his secret. But when the Briton returned home and began to manufacture the dye he found that the color was not nearly so brilliant as

THE FRENCH PRODUCT.

He went back to Lyons and complained that he had lost both time and money, whereupon the Frenchman explained—what he had forgotten to say before—that it was only brilliantly sunny weather that the perfect carmine could be produced.

Carborundum, that wonderful and beautiful artificial gem which is only less hard than the diamond, is coming more and more into use every day. Yet practically our whole supply comes from Niagara. Here, again, our failure to manufacture our own market is not our fault. It is the huge water power at Niagara which produces electric heat too cheaply for us to compete.

We may hope, however, that within a very few years we shall be able to beat the Yankees by making carborundum, artificial graphite, and similar products on British territory, for the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi will provide power on a scale unmatched by Niagara or any other cataract on the face of the earth.

Mention of water power brings to mind the fact that, while thirty years ago we made hempen ropes and cables for half the world, to-day the industry is practically dead in this country. It has gradually left us for Italy. The reasons for the transference are, that Italy has

ABUNDANT WATER POWER

to work her mills; secondly, that the supply of labor is far cheaper than our own. All the same we could make much more use of water power if we wished.

France gets nearly 600,000 horse-power from 49,000 waterfalls upon her navigable streams. We have many hundreds of similar falls in Scotland, Wales, Cumberland, Devon, and elsewhere which could well be used.

The success of the new Scottish aluminium works at the Falls of Foyers proves this.

It seems an old fact that nearly all our best typewriters come from the States, and that one has to pay as much as $150 for a machine which in this country does not cost more than $2.

Nearly every important patent connected with typewriters is owned in America, and this though the typewriting machines were made on both sides of the Atlantic. It is possible that our loss in this respect may be attributed to our cumbersome, costly and ineffective patent laws.

America, again, provides us with clothes-pegs. The few that are made in this country are mostly whittled by hand, and cannot, of course, compete with the smaller and neater product of American machinery, which makes a block of wood fed into a machine at one end come out at the other finished clothes-pegs.

GEESE AND FEATHER BEDS.

The plains of Hungary are well adapted for the raising of geese, and travellers in that country are often entertained by seeing, from passing trains, great flocks of geese feeding in the fields and watched by gooseherds. So many feathers are yielded by these geese that four "bed-feather markets" are held annually at that epoch, and at each market from 600,000lb. to 700,000lb. of bed feathers are placed on sale.

HEALTH

SEEING DOTS AND COBWEBS.

Timid persons who "worry" a great intentness every change in their physical state, and magnify every little deviation from normal condition into a symptom of serious disease are often greatly alarmed by the presence of floaters before the eyes.

They are sure the motes are important, presaging worse things, if not total blindness, and are constantly looking for the dreaded thing before going to bed and at the light and the first moment waking in the morning. Toward the window these specks are still dancing before them. They are, of course, floaters that one can see them if he will look for them. The reason why we always see them is because we have learned to ignore them, and pay no attention to the more beautiful things in the world.

The spots may be large or small, ring-shaped, with a central dot, looking like minute rings, or there are few or many, single or together in larger or smaller groups, or strung out in long, wavy lines. They move about more or less rapidly, sometimes with a slow, solemn sort of progression, and persistently when the eye is moved—when he is looking around. They have no significance whatever, are simply the shadows cast upon the retina by various opacities or rumors of the eyeball.

If they are seen at all, so as to cause annoyance, a dose of salts will usually relieve the patient's biliousness, which has become more observable by reason of attention to ignore the floaters. The brain, we are told, becomes more and more anyway.

Sometimes these floaters are due to an optical defect which can be corrected by glasses will do away with.

Some people complain of the shadowing of the specks before the eyes, which appear irregularly, seldom of the same length of time, and disappear away by a few winks or by gentle rubbing of the eyes. These are simply little specks of dust, due to a mild catarrhal condition of the conjunctiva.

The remedy is to bathe the eyes (a regular eyecup is best) in water containing a little salt, or a saturated solution of boracic acid, and then put the eyes in water and close the lids tightly. This is done three times a day for three or four weeks, which will cure in most cases. Completion.

HOW TO CLEAN

As the face is covered with dust that adheres to the body, more than cleansing it. Scrub the face with cold cream, then apply the cold cream, after which rinse with a cloth wrung out in rose water. Rose water Soft 2oz. of strained lemon juice excellent for sunburn

THE VALUE

Lemons are also good for soap. Nothing is better for hands like a few drops of lemon juice applied at night to the complexion to which a manicure acids a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a teaspoonful of tepid water, will remove all stains from the nails and loosens the cuticle much better than any instrument.

HINTS CONCERNING

Everyone can have a bath without injurious effects, but one can take a cold bath with no ill effects. The rule to follow is to take a cold bath with warm water and olive soap. A rough towel and plenty of friction are necessary. Rub and rub and rub with a dry Turkish towel or flesh brush until the skin is tingling and tingling. It is a splendid tonic.

CLEANSING THE

It is a mistake to think that the teeth of every person should have the same whiteness of color as the result. There is no rule to offer regarding the teeth, and they can be kept immaculately clean and perfect health. The color matters nothing, but it does improve that they are kept clean. The teeth should be brushed after each meal.

A LINSEED POULTICE

Warm your basin of water, add the hot water not in small quantities, and stir linseed meal into the water. Add the hot water gradually, stirring briskly with a spoon. Keep stirring them and adding a little more water again. Do not have it too thick in the basin, but not too thin, as well, and do not have any trouble. What you have to do is to take as much linseed meal out of the basin as you may require, and put it on a piece of cloth about a quarter of an inch thick.

EXPLAINED FULLY.

Mother—How did you like teasing that little dog? Your mother was just complaining about it.

Willie Hardcase—Well, she told somebody to tease her. I had to tease somebody, and we were accommodating. That's all.