...e Finish

...ner manufactures beef, ...k, etc., and he must handle his live stock ...y to get the greatest and ...el production.

...hen careful to put oil on ...er bearings, so should he ...ful to keep his live stock ...y in good working condi-

...mal whose digestive ma- heavily loaded needs ...than one that isn't.

...lydesdale ...ock Food

...to ease the load on your ...ic machinery, be- ...ase the digestive ...to the food being made-

...makes the feeder bristle ...ing vitality; making ...look better, thereby ...Feeds more evenly ...in feed of into the ...ge per pound. ...and coat soft ...fine finish" ...to 50c. per ...from ordinary

...injurious, and ...without harmful

...fully refunded ...are not satis- ...Same for all

...Antiseptic will keep ...clean

...POULTRY FOOD ...Co. Limited, ...ont.

UNHAPPIEST OF MORTALS

King Solomon's Method of Enjoying Himself Was Erroneous.

...ch from Brooklyn, N. Y., ...Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis ...from the following text: ...of vanities; all is vanity— ...., i., 2.

...od and keep his command- ...this is the whole duty of ...Ecclesiastes, xii., 13.

...are the opening and closing ...one of the most remarkable ...the Old Testament. The ...not only melancholy, but ...pessimistic, written by the ...wisest man of ancient ...Without taking the time to ...the history of King Solomon, ...acknowledged author of these ...we may say that probably ...was ever more favorably cir- ...ned for testing the power of ...earthly things to confer hap- ...on the soul.

...had great wealth, position, ...learning, fame—all those ...ordinarily regarded as es- ...of happiness. And yet he ...himself as the unhappiest ...The world came to ...its best; and he knew and ...too what was best in ...he sought, and yet he ...Vanity!"

...we to understand that the ...which he gave himself with ...sensual devotion were all ...useless. Some of them ...were improper, but others, in ...place, were of great

...PORTANCE AND VALUE.

...ch, to be learned, to be ...done, were in themselves ambi- ...to be ignored. His quest ...piness in itself was not to be ...His passion for pleasure ...be legitimate, but the prin- ...method of its gratification ...erroneous; consequently he was ...to disappointment.

...man failed to realize that hap- ...is a thing of the soul, and ...he soul is infinitely greater ...ory or all of the things of the ...and carries a potency ...infinite development. To- ...the end of his checkered ...career he realized his ...and made the discovery that ...transcends the materi- ...only as the human soul

...seeks to live in the fear—which really means the favor—of God and keeps His commandments can the soul possess triumphant peace and overflowing joy.

The closing words of the foregoing paragraph are among the tritest utterances of the modern preacher. But they need to be repeated over and over again to the weary disappointed, dejected multitudes of pleasure seekers of our day. As old Froissart said, we take our pleasures too sadly, aye, too ignorantly. Not work, not religion, but enjoyment is the business of the hour. That much of it is frivolous and harmful makes little difference. people will be frivolously and perniciously happy rather than not be happy at all. If happiness cannot be obtained in a wholesome and helpful way it will be sought in ways that

INJURE AND DEMORALIZE.

And this passion for happiness is a God created instinct. It exists just as truly in the bosom of the ascetic as in the bosom of the so-called man of pleasure.

But the way in which happiness is found—that is the question. One man, as a worldling, finds it in "agreeable sentiments and sensations;" another, as a patriot, in dying for his country; another, as a martyr, at the burning stake, in his witness for the truth. But do not these men illustrate for us the great psychological fact that human happiness varies according to the different stages in the evolution of the soul? Differing in their conceptions of happiness, they are one in this, that happiness is essentially a good. The difference is in the kind of happiness and the kind of good.

The trouble with Solomon and all other men who have sought happiness as he did has been their failure to enter this clearer, upper region, where all lower pleasures are sublimated into holier, diviner forms. Other men have been stripped of every outer good, of every comfort of the body and of every enjoyment of the senses, but they have entered into joys so sublime, so transcendent, that all other pleasures became insignificant in comparison.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 29.

...V. Power Through God's ...Golden Text, Zech. 4.6.

...IN WORD STUDIES.

...Word Studies are based ...the Revised Version.

...of Zechariah.—Hardly ...work of rebuilding the tem- ...began than a ser- ...was encountered. The ...the northern neighbors ...in Judea, and re- ...allowed to participate ...building of the temple on ...we seek your God, as ye ...their request was peremp- ...by the Jews. Here ...Samaritans complained at ...a court and made repre- ...throwing discredit and ...upon Zerubbabel and ...at Jerusalem with a view ...the work. Cyrus was no ...the throne, and his inme- ...successors gave ear to the re- ...of the Samaritans and ...the continuation of the ...It was not till Darius the son ...Hystaspes ascended the throne ...the work was permitted to go ...The delay had been one of ...years. It was at this ...critical time that Zechariah, as also ...contemporary, Haggai, pro- ...Zechariah, in the name of ...Jehovah summoned the people to ...repentance and continue the ...work, and Zerubbabel, the prince ...governor, the Joshua, the high priest ...heartily responded, leading the people, ...at first showed a general apathy ...disinclination to undertake the ...work again, in the endeavor. Further ...difficulties were placed in the way of ...the workers by the satrap of Syria ...and other Persian officers, but under ...the leadership of faithful prophets ...and others, and with the firm sup- ...port of Darius the king, the work ...was continued, and in four years' ...time, in the sixth year of Darius, the ...temple was completed.

Verse 1. The prophecies of Zechariah, one of which we are to study in today's lesson, are like those of Daniel and Ezekiel and Saint John in the apocalypse, given largely in the form of symbolical visions, which fact must be kept in mind in the interpretation of the prophecies. In chapter 1 is given the fifth of a series of visions, the explanation to the vision itself being found in the context. The whole chapter should be read.

The angel that talked with me—The same person mentioned in Zech. 2 1. "And behold a man with a measuring line in his hand." Note the similarity to the vision of Ezekiel (Ezek. 40. 3).

Waked me—Zechariah. Zechariah was the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo, a prophet mentioned in Neh. 12. 4, who was one of the chief priests that went up with Zerubbabel to Jerusalem, that is, returned with him from captivity. Zechariah himself, like his grandfather, was a priest as well as a prophet.

2. A candlestick all of gold—Literally, "lampstand." In design like the candlestick originally placed in the tabernacle having seven lamps thereon. The lamps were supplied with oil from a bowl or reservoir placed above them from which the oil was conveyed into them by means of seven pipes to each of the lamps.

3. Two olive trees by it—That is, by the bowl or reservoir. In verses 11 and 12 we are told that these trees had each a fruit-bearing "branch" which "emptied itself" (that is, delivered its oil) by means of a golden tube into the oil-bowl of the candlestick. The point of the vision is that the candlestick gave forth its light, and was in turn supplied by a continual and inexhaustible flow of oil without the assistance of any human agency.

5. Knowest thou not—The interpreting angel expresses his surprise at the inability of the prophet to interpret the vision without assistance.

6. In this verse begins the interpretation of the vision, which had been granted unto Zechariah the prophet as a message of encouragement unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith Jehovah of hosts—that is, the work undertaken and superintended by Zerubbabel was to be carried on and completed not in the strength of those engaged in it, but by Jehovah himself.

7. Who art thou, O great mountain before Zerubbabel?—A mountain of difficulty and hindrance, interfering with the work in hand, is referred to.

Thou shalt become a plain—Every impediment and hindrance shall be entirely removed.

Bring forth the top stone with shoutings—This top stone represents the finishing touch given to the completed work. The work shall be finished amid great rejoicing.

8. By way of further interpretation of the vision the message of the vision is repeated in definite words by the angel. This second message is contained in verse 8 and the following verses.

9. The hands of Zerubbabel . . . shall also finish it—Jehovah definitely confirms the promise to Zerubbabel that his work shall be successfully completed, and this completion of the work shall in turn be the proof that Jehovah of hosts hath sent me (the angel) unto you (the prophet).

10. The beginning of the work had been a day of small things, the resources of those engaged in the work being apparently inadequate to the undertaking, and the positive hindrances comparatively great. But since these seven . . . the eyes of Jehovah, which run to and fro through the whole earth, perceive and behold all things, and so, also the progress of their work, therefore, who will venture to despise or presume to hinder it?

GIRL THIEVES.

Spurious Money Substituted in Pockets of Victims.

The police authorities of Vienna have arrested several persons, who, it is stated, are confederates of the man Schapira, who was arrested in London the other day for the alleged forgery of Austrian bank notes.

One of the persons arrested is said to be an attractive girl, 21 years old, named Laura Klugmann, the daughter of a cantor in a synagogue at Budapest. Although living in apparent poverty with her father in a miserable garret in the latter city, about $400 in cash, forged and genuine bank notes to the value of $1,500 and a large quantity of valuable jewelry were found on the premises.

The girl Klugmann acted as the manager of a gang of girls, whose business it was to induce well-dressed men to drink in their company until they were intoxicated. It is alleged that the girls then rifled their pocket and substituted suprious paper for the genuine bank notes found upon them.

In Galicia three more members of the gang of forgers, of which Schapira is said to be the head, have been arrested. They are Judah Leib Katz, Moses Parness, an elder in a synagogue, and his brother-in-law, Pinchas Friedmann.

Schapira, it is alleged, was sentenced in 1879 to eighteen months' hard labor for the forgery of Russian postage stamps to the value of many thousands of pounds, which were circulated throughout the empire.

Shortly afterward he escaped to London, and, it is alleged, induced a number of other counterfeiters to come and assist him in his criminal work. Among these was an engraver, who received 20 per cent. on the value of the notes and stamps designed by him.

The receipts of the gang for the last five or six years are estimated by the police at many hundreds of thousands of florins.

Mrs. Hoyle—Does your husband make good money? Mrs. Doyle—Yes; it's good enough, but there's too little to it.

THE OJIBWAY INDIANS

30,000 HEAR THE CALL OF THE WILD.

They Are the Most Powerful of all the Indian Nations of the North.

Most powerful of all the Indian nations of the continent to-day are the Ojibways. They inhabit that expanse of territory south and west of Hudson Bay. They number nearly 30,000, and represent almost all of that host of Americans whose domain two centuries ago extended over the eastern portion of the continent.

As far back in history as one finds traces of this nation are recorded deeds which indicate their superior strength. Seldom have they been defeated in conflict, and until the Americans crowded them northward the Ojibways were ever acquiring new lands and increasing in numbers. For the last decade, however, the Ojibways have held their own, through the liberality of the Canadian government, which has encouraged the race to become better citizens and has provided opportunities for education.

Time has brought a transformation of the Indian's nature. Instead of the brutal and wild disposition he originally possessed are traits of character which endear him to the whites and make toward better conditions for the tribes and the Americans with whom they come in contact. Canadians profit considerably by trade with the Ojibways, who are active in agricultural pursuits and fur trading. Many Indians have acquired considerable wealth in dealing with the Canadians. The fur trade in the Hudson Bay country has no mean proportions and summer finds the Indians active in

THEIR CORN FIELDS.

They are learning to provide better homes for their families. The old saying that "An Indian once will be an Indian still," although disputed by *students*, has truth in it, for even to-day one of the greatest delights of the Indian is to teach his offspring the language of his race and the legends of his ancestors.

The Ojibways have many traditions. Some are historical, some are of mythical origin. "The Long Chase" is one of the principal traditions of the Ojibways. Others almost as sacred to their tribes are "The Star and Lily," "Thunder's Nest," "The Two Cousins," "The Effects of Liquor" and the legends composing the fabric upon which Henry W. Longfellow wove the famous poem of "Hiawatha." Chiefs are regarded as the best repositories for the Ojibway legends. The chiefs attend to their duty of preserving these legends well. They tell them on various occasions and see to it that young Indians are instructed at an early age.

The Ojibways several years ago first produced the play of "Hiawatha." The Indian as a dramatist had hitherto been undiscovered, but the ability to act has been demonstrated in the production of the play. Each summer the Indians troop down to the northern shores of Lake Huron, where they see the play produced by a company of their own people. The spot selected has been an island near the Huron shore, about thirty miles east of Sault Ste. Marie.

This is the fifth season that the Indians have produced "Hiawatha." Chief Kakaosa, one of the most eloquent of Indians, is a central figure in the play. His Indian title is Chief Obtosaway, meaning "Cloud of the South Land." The Indian who gathered the legends for Longfellow died six years ago.

CAREY W. HARTMAN,

formerly of Toronto, is probably more familiar with the Ojibway Indians than most men. When a lad he was adopted into one of their tribes and can speak the language fluently. He has many friends among the red men. Although it is now more than seven years since he left them, he frequently returns to visit them. On a recent visit he went through their country in a canoe, making use of a tamara as he went. Ojibways who belong to the company playing "Hiawatha" donned their best leggings and war paint and gave the play for him. That was in the forest, between Lake Huron and St. James' Bay. The Indians call him Ininiwhyhpit. Mrs. Hartman a few years ago was formally adopted into the same tribe in which her husband was adopted.

"The Ojibways are a great nation of Indians," said Mr. Hartman. "Few persons know of the strength of these people. Thirty thousand strong, they swarm through the forests of Canada, cultivating and hunting from the north shores of Lake Huron to the Hudson Bay. I have never found a more sturdy class of people. They have wonderful endurance and great courage. Originally they were great fighters, and provocation would not take long to start them in their old ways. They used to be a very cruel nation. Just now the Canadian government is doing much to better their education. Naturally they are a very intelligent people and they learn easily. Most of the young Indians attend school several months out of the year and are being trained in agricultural pursuits.

"It is, in my opinion, a regrettable thing that the white man does not have a better influence for good among the Indians. In so many cases, just when we think a certain tribe of Indians has been brought to a better understanding of things, some white men will lead them astray. Unfortunately the Indian does not have opportunity to associate with the class of people who will help him do better. The men he sees most, very often, are people whose example

HE SHOULD NOT FOLLOW.

The Indian would love the white man more if he could meet men of higher ideals of Christianity.

"I believe it will not be many years before Americans and Canadians will be very proud of the Ojibways. They constitute the greatest Indian nation we have in that part of the country. Being ambitious, and having among them many very clever red men who are trying to elevate their people, it seems that at some time before long their efforts will be rewarded fully."

Mr. Hartman believes it a good education for any one to live among the Ojibway Indians. Their ways, he says, are instinctively Indian. Historians record that certain great Indian chiefs were fine orators. Some Indian speeches have been published as examples of splendid oratory. To one who understands their language these seem beautiful. There is a flow of words that is fascinating.

Among the Ojibways are found textbooks setting forth the principles of their language. Some of these Indians insist that their children be taught the Ojibway language. Most of them learn sufficient English to enable them to converse with the white men who live near their reservations.

The northern winter is the hardest thing for the Ojibway Indians to endure. Those living in the most northerly portions of their lands usually move in the fall to the north shores of Lake Huron. A few install themselves in log cabins, well banked, and face the winter and the deep snows as best they can. Those moving southward often find employment among Canadian farmers during the winter, while the others spend their time hunting and trapping. Deer, beaver and other animals valuable for food or for their fur are common in the country inhabited by the Ojibways, so privation is not common.

KINGS IN THE NURSERY

SOVEREIGNS AS CHILDREN'S PLAYFELLOWS.

Some Great Men Who Enjoyed a Romp With the Little Folks.

The pretty story that is told by a newspaper correspondent of King Edward being snapshotted by the Queen while "playing at horses" with three of his grandchildren reminds one of many another great monarch who has also loved a romp with the children.

A delightful story is told of the fourth Henry of France, who was passionately fond of the little ones and was never happier than when playing games with them. One day when he was trotting round the room on hands and knees, with the Dauphin on his back and the other children urging him on to gallop in imitation of a horse, an Ambassador suddenly entered and surprised the Royal family in the midst of their play. Henry rising, inquired, "Have you children, M. l'Ambassadeur?" "Yes, sire," was the answer. "In that case," said the monarch, as he dropped on his knees again, while the Dauphin, whip in hand, climbed on his back,

"I PROCEED WITH THE SPORT."

George III. was ever a prime favorite with children, and thought nothing of keeping great Court officials and Ministers of State waiting while he proceeded with his game, "laughing as loudly and romping as merrily as the youngest of his little playmates." Once at least he too was caught by a pompous Ambassador, careering on all fours and trying to dislodge one of his children from the precarious seat on his back; nor did he pause in his "buck-jumping" efforts, in spite of the grave looks of the Ambassador, until purple and convulsed with laughter, he had sent the small rider sprawling on the floor.

Napoleon was never weary of playing with his beloved little boy, the infant King of Rome, and stories are told of how he would keep his Marshals fretting and fuming while he made grimaces in front of a mirror, with the child in his arms, sending the little one into peals of delight laughter. At breakfast, we learn, "he would take the child on his knees, dip his fingers in the sauce, and daub his face with it; the child's governess scolded, the Emperor laughed, and the child, always pleased, seemed to take delight in the rough caresses of his father."

QUEEN VICTORIA,

until her husband's death, which changed the whole current of her life, used to spend at least an hour a day romping with her children and sharing their games. One day, in 1858, when Lord Palmerston called at Buckingham Palace to announce his defeat over the Conspiracy Bill and to hand in his resignation, he was kept waiting quite a quarter of an hour for his interview with the Queen. When at last she appeared, flushing and smiling, it was with a pretty apology that she had been playing charades with the children and she "simply couldn't get away earlier, though she had tried so hard."

Queen Alexandra, too, as is well known, has always been a great lover of a romp, and was never too busy to join her children in their games. Indeed, among the prettiest photographs in her album are two, in one of which she is carrying one of her little daughters on her back while Prince George is driving her with a pair of reins and a formidable whip; in the other she is standing, bat in hand, at the wicket while her grandson, Prince Edward, is in the act of bowling.

Royal records abound with similar stories of great Sovereigns as the playfellows of children—from Agesilaus, who was once found by a friend

RIDING ON A STICK

for the amusement of his little son, to the present Shah, who, a few weeks ago, spent a couple of happy hours playing in the Bois de Boulogne with crowds of little ones who called him "Uncle Shah," to the enjoyment of nursemaids and the evident horror of the onlooking members of his suite.

Nor are Kings the only great people who love to unbend and forget their dignity in the company of children. When Lord Chancellor Eldon was once surprised by a brother judge in the act of dancing round his dining-room to the music of a tin whistle played by a five-year-old grandson, his greeting was, "Ah! my dear fellow, you don't know what a luxury it is to play the fool" and, to give but one instance out of hundreds, when a great lord called to sympathize with Mr. Gladstone shortly after his defeat in 1886, he surprised the veteran statesman trotting round the dining-table with one of his grandchildren, holding the reins and shouting, "Whoa, mare!"—London Tit-Bits.

PROFITABLE BORDERS.

Only the very rich have fences around their farms in Japan. The Japanese do not like to spare the square feet a fence would take up. If a border around a field is necessary it is made of mulberry trees, the leaves of which are good for silkworms. It is said that 190,000 acres that would otherwise be taken up with fences are thus used.

WORLD'S BIGGEST FARM

EIGHT MILLION ACRE TRACT BELONGS TO MEXICAN.

Owner Has at Least 1,000,000 Head of Cattle, Beside Many Sheep and Horses.

A considerable portion of New Mexico is held in large tracts by corporations and individual owners, writes W. E. Curtis in the Washington Star. Nearly all the available water is also taken up, which gives the men who hold it the control of the pasture lands for leagues around them, and thus shuts out immigration and retards development. The Maxwell grant, which included 1,750,000 acres, has been largely cut up and sold; several other large bodies of land, quite as important, are being held for speculative prices by the owners. These grants were made to colonization companies, and individuals of influence by the Government of Spain before the independence of Mexico, and by the latter Government after independence to reward public servants and military heroes for their services, to promote colonization and to enrich the favorites of persons in power. After the annexation of New Mexico to the United States several of the grants were confirmed by Congress and others by the courts. Finally a special tribunal was appointed for the purpose of investigating all claims of this sort and determining the titles to all of the disputed lands in New Mexico and Arizona. That court has completed its work and has gone out of existence, leaving no opportunity for litigation as to the ownership of land in the two territories. Enormous tracts were confirmed to individuals who had paid little or nothing for them; but fifty claims were rejected for every one that was confirmed.

THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

originally stood near the centre of a grant of seven million acres, made by the King of Spain to the Duke of Albuquerque, who was one of the favorites a hundred and fifty years ago or more. The dukes of that name have been important personages at the Spanish court for many centuries in a political, military and social way. They have been very rich and have held enormous estates in Spain. They have a palace in Madrid, which is one of the show places and have ranked among the most loyal and powerful supporters of the throne. But which ever Duke it was to whom the big grant in New Mexico was given he did not show any interest in his new possession. He never did anything to colonize or improve it, and from time to time, both before and after independence, portions of the same tract were granted to other persons without renunciation from the Albuquerque family. Then when the matter came before Congress, after annexation, the claims were so confusing that none of them were confirmed, and the whole grant was proclaimed public domain.

Seven millions of acres sounds like a very large piece of land, but there is a larger one across the border in the State of Chihuahua. It belongs to Don Louis Terrazas, and is undoubtedly the largest farm in the world. It contains about eight million acres in a solid tract, mountains, mesas, and prairies. Its boundaries are 150 miles from north to south, and 200 miles from east to west, and the trains on the Mexican Central Railroad take more than half a day to cross it. Don Luis Terrazas does not know how many cattle he owns, but he is believed to have something over

A MILLION HEAD.

He brands from 200,000 to 300,000 calves every spring. He is supposed to have something like 700,000 sheep and 100,000 horses, and employs more than a thousand cowpunchers, shepherds, herd hosses, and other cattlemen. He has more than 100 ranch houses scattered over his estates, each being the head-quarters of a division covering anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 acres. He has his own slaughter-house and packing plant near the City of Chihuahua, on the edge of his ranch, where he annually kills 250,000 cattle and as many sheep, and a large number of hogs, and ships the carcasses to the capital and the other cities of Mexico upon his own refrigerator cars. He also packs and preserves a great deal of beef, pork and other meats, but handles no animals that are not raised on his own place.

Don Luis lives in a castle which cost two million silver dollars. It is even more magnificent than the castle at Chepultepec, although it is not so large. Everything in it was brought from Spain. He lives like one of the ancient barons, monarch of all he surveys, but is an ardent supporter and intimate friend of President Diaz, and has several times placed his fortune and his entire force of men at the President's disposal. He once offered to assume the public debt of Mexico. His son-in-law, Mr. Enrique Creel, is the financial adviser of the administrator, and was the most active and influential force in bringing Mexico around to a gold standard of money. Between 30,000 and 40,000 people live upon the estate of Don Luis, and he controls their destinies with a power even more absolute than the Czar of Russia even exercises in his domains.

Fortunately there are no such conditions in New Mexico. The largest tract of land remaining undivided is called "the Mora grant." It lies in the northern part of the territory,

EMBRACES 2,100,000 ACRES,

and once belonged to a Frenchman named Beaubien, one of the original owners of the Maxwell grant. It was inherited by Maxwell's wife, and was purchased from her children by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia; Judge Catron, of Santa Fe, and their associates, who still own it. The land has not been offered for sale, either in whole or in part, but is leased in large sections for pasture at six cents per year for each head of sheep, and 25 cents per year for each head of horses or cattle. A large portion is under cultivation, on shares, for half the crop and two men have contracts for cutting ties and telegraph poles in the timber that covers the foothills and the mountains.

The next largest tract is the Pabla Montoya grant, better known as the Bell ranch, comprising about 800,000 acres, and owned by the Waddingham family, a widow and several children, living in Boston. One of the daughters is the wife of Chief Justice Mills, of New Mexico. The property originally belonged to a Spaniard, who received it as a reward for military services. His heirs sold it to Mr. Waddingham, a Yankee pioneer. It is an unusually valuable tract of land, because it has so much water on it. It is intersected by mountain streams which never dry. They are not only good for cattle, but furnish plenty of water for irrigation. The entire grant is fenced, and there are no squatters on it, a fact that adds much to the peace of mind of the manager, Judge Stoddard, of Boston, who is the administrator and trustee of the Waddingham estate. He has about 30,000 head of cattle and 15,000 head of sheep, and 60,000 acres are under cultivation, chiefly in wheat, alfalfa, and Indian corn. It is leased to two or three hundred different tenants, who work it on shares. The family have built a large and comfortable ranch house, which is surrounded by various office buildings, corrals, storehouses, and stables. There are more than 300 men on the pay rolls.

FAINTING WAS EPIDEMIC

STRANGE SCHOOL PHENOMENON IN ENGLAND.

After-damp Rises Through a Crack in the Earth and Plays Havoc in Class

Clowne, a small coal mining town in Derbyshire, England, was unknown to fame (medically speaking) until May of this year, says the Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery. It is true that the teachers in the elementary school report that they had noticed "something objectionable" at times in the air of the girls' classroom since last summer holidays, and that solitary cases of fainting have occurred. But in the week following May 17th, 46 cases of fainting occurred in this class room. An escape of gas was noticed in the lobby, and this matter was at once set right, but the cases of syncope occurred quite as frequently afterwards.

CONTINUED TO FAINT.

Accompanying symptoms were chills and rigidity, and the patients were afterwards, in a weak condition, and were assisted to carried home. The fainting fits lasted from 15 to 30 minutes. The school was twice closed for a short period, classes being resumed as school was again occurred among the children in an adjoining room, but not affected.

The County Council was notified, and Dr. Bigg, county medical officer, came to Clowne and made a careful inspection.

The floor was taken up, the gas pipes examined, the drains examined, and tests for carbon di-oxide and carbon mono-oxide, but all with negative results.

DID NOT AFFECT BOYS.

Dr. Barwise ordered that the school should be swept and washed, on discovering that the fire-places in the school were carefully stopped up, these should at once be opened, and, further, that the boys should be placed in a separate class room. This was done, and boys have, at last reports, regained consciousness. It is certain that the girls suffered either to (1) poisonous carbon mono-oxide, or (2) a nerve poison.

FAULT UNDER SCHOOL.

It should be added that the inhabitants, do not agree with the doctor. They have a theory based on practical experience of accidents. It is known that a "fault" runs through the district, and that the "fault" passes under the school. The recent earthquake felt in Clowne, and the old miners thought the girls were, perhaps, affected by "after-damp", set free by the earthquake, and consequent on the fault. If this is correct, it is a question of time, when the supply of "after-damp" will be probably exhausted.

A THANKSGIVING DAY.

It was because mother had our Thanksgiving dinner instead of going to mother's farm. It was mother's suggestion that we spend the day with the cripple, and Uncle Joe agreed to the change. We were about to play a game of mother on that day, Thanksgiving day, it was bright, and in the morning mother we were going to a Thanksgiving day tea in the afternoon. The table decorated for our own dinner and well, had been sent in from the old home, before, and even day from the old home with delight. A lace netting was tacked from the wall, making a lace work receptacle for cornstalks. These rose well to their full height, being five feet, the husks were made to show the yellow corn, a charming wainscoting. The rafters hay board in sheaves, and the strings which were concealed by bittersweet, gave the same device. The hay loft of a barn. It was bound at the back with sheaves of corn tied with ribbon, and shells to guard the corn. The table was covered with a spotless cloth, over which sweet trailed its way, among the India China, a pumpkin hollowed out, filled with chrysanthemums, and small ones made into cold candle shades, daisy shape to give a touch and let the light.

Late in the afternoon the family party was over, were rested, the guests at 5 o'clock tea. The whole lighted by lamp light, the place of dainty lanterns giving a quaint effect. The window straw was on the floor; a huge pumpkin back held the jardiniere, a beautiful branching of branches of cornstalks, ride of this window, the other doorways, the rights of, the banister, way the same idea was. But in the window, an armchair was placed, our invalid mother, harvest time—to well.

Our menu may suit to-date hostess. Herd turkey sandwiches, kin tarts and apple, fireplace there was corn, and the rustic, the city rooms made Thanksgiving day to success.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY

THE MOST LONELY MONARCH IN EUROPE.

He Is a Very Hard Worker—Rises at Four O'clock in the Morning.

It has generally been an accepted fact that the principal trait in the character of the Sultan of Turkey is cowardice, but the wonderful courage he exhibited when recently an attempt was made upon his life must give the impression that he possesses more courage than he is generally credited with. As a youth, he was courageous to recklessness, and he now suspects all those who come near him if he only because the lonely life he leads, often speaking to no one but those who bring his food for days together, has made him dread his own shadow.

No monarch in Europe works harder than he, for he rises at four in the morning, winter and summer, and goes to his white-tiled bathroom for his bath, after which he sips a cup of coffee brewed by the Kahvedjibachi, or chief coffee maker, and then with a cigarette between his lips he goes straight to his desk. He works till midday, when he adjourns for prayers; then mere coffee and an entree, an hour's siesta, and work again till dinner, which is served at four in the afternoon. During these hours he signs some hundreds of documents, for, in addition to governing affairs at home, he is practically

HIS OWN FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Sultan is chiefly afraid of the darkness, and it costs him $200 per night to have his bedroom guarded. This sum is split up between the eight generals entrusted with the work and their superior officers. Two generals take the long watch every night outside his door, and receive $200 apiece for it; beneath them is a colonel who is paid $150 a night, and a guard receiving smaller amounts. All they have to do to earn their princely salaries is to tramp up and down the corridor with their eyes on the beautiful inlaid wood door inlaid with mother of pearl which took an expert two years to inlay.

Friday is the great day at the Yildiz Palace, for it is on this day that the Sultan goes to public worship at the mosque, and this is the only opportunity his subjects have of seeing him. About a dozen Arabian ride in front of him on white horses, and he follows in a brougham with the Grand Vizier, while behind follow several cream horses, saddled, but without riders, and ready for the monarch to mount should he care to ride home, as he often does, the presence of possible danger a guard of janissaries is the strongest.

The Sultan is not a great eater, for he kills his appetite with the number of cigarettes he smokes. He takes his meals wherever he happens to be, and they are prepared in the Imperial Kitchens, situated in front of the main entrance to the Palace. The kitchens are said to be called a kitchen.

AN ARMORED PLATE.

...and is ... he ... only ... silver dish. A ... course is ... silver dish. A ... was by ... placed over the ... Scepter of ... Law ... Imperial ... broken in ... often ... taste ... The ... not ... mostly ... to feed. ... household and ... pence ... the Sultan's ... year this is not exclusive.

The few hours' leisure he takes every day is spent in ways. He is passionately fond of ... revolver-shooting, and it is ... there is a ... on in Europe. A ... accompanies him, a man of ... strength called ... throws plates ... in the ... Sultan to shoot ... Hamid is very ... has over 200 ... one of them, a ... Arab, ... has an aviary in which he ... much time, and a garden ... which he frequently ... his apartments.

The Sultan ... and like to ... Edison ... musician ... of airs from "Il Trovatore" ... he can play from memory.

DISLIKES CLASSICAL MUSIC.

... and will not have it played at the Yildiz. There is ... at the palace ... fond of the ... allowed in the ... performances are ... players perform ... which they see ... come in when ... begun and ... and drank ...

The Sultan reads a ... his taste ... will never read ... of the most ... love French literature, ... all the Lives of ... times over, and he ... to himself rather than ... In spite of his love for ... found time to learn to ... languages perfectly ... the Turkish ... imagined that he would ... tan, and so did not ... only after he had ... several times that he ... to be invested with the ... Osman when his brothers ... been proved. He has ... sovereignty, ... Bearhearing ... a master of diplomacy.

THE AGE OF BIRDS.

The birds that attain the greatest age are the eagle, the swan, and the raven, which sometimes live for more than 100 years. At the other extreme is the wren, whose average life is only three years. Between these come the heron, the parrot, the goose, and the pelican, with a possible age of sixty years; the peacock and the linnet, twenty-five years; the canary, twenty-four years; the pigeon and the crane, twenty years; the goldfinch and the pheasant, fifteen years; the lark, thirteen years; the blackbird and the robin redbreast, twelve years; the thrush, ...