k Home!

かまで 「できるなる」とは USEFUL RECIPES

ke out the stones, put the d water to cover, and cook minutes; strain off the was do laste, a lablespoonful of ifin, and the prunes which irsely chopped. Arrange in ild, let it become firm, and till the centre with whip?

th Meat. - Cut a small slice ork into dice and fry them? wn in a deep saucepan. small dish and keep hot; y all the fat from the sauce. in a large cupful of diced ch cover with hot water i tender; pour off the cooked meat to the vegecup of hot milk; season er and bits of butter rolled erve hot.

Fish Saluds. - Cook to of water a tablespoon of oon of sugar, a teaspoon ard and melted butter, a e pepper, the beaten yolks nd a third of a cup of alseut half an hour. fork, add the salad dressis half a cup of whipped n small monids and chill portion with a sprig of

Sherbel - Mix one glass brawlasty nd strain hrough a cloth: up of sugar, the juice of d four ordinges, the liquid pincapile, and a wine Strain hill these, add a water, and party freeze: g the freeking add a few s, cut in quarters The cheese for this dish the cream, cheese put up min cottage cheese. Press

eve and into a large cupalen yolks of two eggs, grated and of half e heaten whites of eggs; wenis too soft add a heapflour. Salt to tastel and

Select large ovsters lowel; heat one egg crumbs ready; their in the de until time to fry, one just us they are ome butter in a fryoyslers, and brown orb the grease; I with celery tips. iningd parsley

into a Lasir two inful of sait and a half of laking flour three lable specialists, one-half ed baking tin. 15 minutes sit a rounded

times, with a tarduelr two even Beat three eggs tal despoonful of two large cups of repared meal beat the stiffened musin rings; with the hot oven, then uncover

AT SWITTER. oner on later ind a sweater. aniquidedly, but the lying. A. handling much betshape and gen-

Die crodheted quickly, finished latter is much comparative. is to select a il style, then

ons and fol-

that of a Port de conversa-I be a monobe, pirl two, y will we men Hiem expected to be ushed person k well at the hears to the

er woman's more or less TITLY BEW the sweater Dich neck and ally, affer is

waist line hion run pretty bows.

SHOULD KNOW. useful to tip addicted Lie d. wear double nightgowns loosely tied Will link be protected

a child to sit in wet sings is to court illness. are more easily affected ned air than grown d great-care should be. hem play near drains. the proximity of a ventiin, grating or dust bin ere they sleep or play. under 6 be out of bed evening except in midt has a long sleep during

NOTES AND COMMENTS

It was reported recently that the Checrybic House in Cannon Street, Man chester, was to be torn down, and the building was described as another Dickens landmark. Nothing is better established with reference to character ir fiction than that Dickens founded hi Cherryble Brothers in "Nicholas Nickle by on the brothers William and Daniel Grant, calico printers of Manchester who had this building for their wars house. We have the proof in Dickens own hand, for when he heard of the dad of William Grant, which occurred in 1812. he wrote: "One of the noble hearts who sat for the Cheeryble Bree hearthside; here the father gone there is dead. If I had been in England with the family left to struggle slone, would certainly have gone into mourn the main for long years, and there the

stories are still told of the benevolende of these men, who were able to succeed in business while acting on business principles that felt them free to extend and to others in many ways. James Natingth, an eminent engineer, related In his autobiography how he had been helped by them at the outset of his career. He said that they carned the good will of thousands, the gratitude c many and the respect of all who know

in one of the early numbers of the Dickensian these facts are brought to gether, and there is an interesting ac-Namt of the coming of the Grants to Manchester. They were then not much more than boys and had left Scotland sick their fortunes. Upon reaching certain place in their travels they were underided which way to take, and final agreed to loss a slick in the air and follow in the direction it pointed when It had fallen. Thus chance brought them to Manchester. "A memorial of this summit of a hill between Bury and nasser lower, and it is said that it was upon this spot that weary, hungry and almost penniless, they hit upon the expotent just mentioned, with a view defermining their future course."

It has often been said of the Cheeryb Brothers that they were too good to hand But if the characters were over drawn if is evident that Dickens worked imuch, fact into his delineations. The Grants, who were the kindliest of mon In their dealings with others, gave druly remarkable example of fraterna affection. Nasmyth testifies that Danie had a way of referring to William b "my noble brother William." People who grow contemptuous over the sent mental in Dickens will probably relish this manifestation of affection, bu it is certainly a dose from real life.

The temple ruins at Rhodesia

were built in the middle ages. He sa fortilled residence of the great chief in to mortaph, whose sway extend over an enormous area and an extensi techinal feats like the finer Rhodesia biildings can have been achieved by presusors of the modern South Africe native it is necessary to assume that these days there was organization of far higher character than has oblaine to recent years, organization under gre that whose power and intelligenwere of a relatively high order. Fro the Parlaguese and there records th west i appear to have been the case the days of the Monomortapan empire the matthe ages down to the close of the sixtemb century. The organization of half implied by the elaborate and designated stone architecture is remark as ... Even more remarkable than the for fall endles are the terrace walks The stone built walls form irregular constitue rings round the hills upon the villages were situated, and, nich structurally simple, cover in coloreds area, extending in close for median over a space of upwards of fifty so are miles.

MOND CURED BY SURGERY.

Stuff of Doctor Trephined-Had Beco Morose From a Fall. An interesting instance of surgery are of insunity is quoted in the Lon-

den Langet. The patient was himself a After a fall, from which no externa marks appeared, he suffered severely a compia, headache and neuralme meapacitated for work. His as ler changed completely. He he motional, anxious and depressed had developed suicidal ideas. He gree in the and profune and suffered in the for some years, during which h is all possible medical treatment. som of the disease in a circumscribed

part, of the brain. He performed ar operation and found a morbid condition of the shall, in this region, together with E') c' es of cerebro-spinal fluid, which provided the arteries of the brain from pulsaling.

the bran being found healthy the wound dootrine of the faith. Against these es-Three weeks later the pecially, this portion of Paul's letter is uite well and has conting directed. was released. palient was quite well and has contin

PRINCE'S VISIT TO AFRICA.

when the Bacebante touched there.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, should they carry out the intention with which they are credited, of paying at 15. Yea and we are found false with the state of the state visit to South Africa, will add yn nesses another to their record of things which deceived. done before. The first Prince of the Not only the point of Paul's whole argu-Blood to visit South Africa was the Dule ment, but the faith of the Christian of Connaught. Prince Albert of Con-Church in all subceeding centuries hinges in his regimental capacity, towards the in mind that this Epistle was written finish of the war. As Prince George of within twenty five years of the event to Wales the present heir-apparent and his walch this verse palers, which fact makes brother the late Deliver and his walch the research the million brother, the late Duke of Clarence, say the unhesitating confidence of the author Cape Town in their midshipman days the more convincing.

SORROW AND PAIN COURT LIFE IN GERMANY When the young princesses approach matrimonial age, the wire pulling the gins. They become gawns in the great

ow Much That Is Lovliest in Humanity Do . We Owe to Them.

and we know that all things work to- right world? There can be no freedom other for good to them that love God.omans viii., 28

No man travels far without meeting If it lay not its heavy hand on it wrings his sympathies for andiller. Here is the void at the table or ther breaking her heart over the wayerd child. On every soul sensible to to there is a deep and weary record

sorrow. It is easy, when skies are fair and life perns a pleasant song, to sing of the podness of the Most High; it is hard believe there is any heart in the unierse when sorrow, sickness, or death uches us, when adversities beset the ath where honest feet are treading, then the long struggle with disease at ast bows the Heart in despair. The problem is, wider than an indi-

idual one. Is this a right world where millions must toil as no more than heasts of burden, where it costs us all much of life to make a bare living, here pride and lust continue to blight he lives of many, where the beauty and by of life are unknown to children, where glad laughler and song are

THE CRUSH OF COMMERCE,

where the hearls of many are crushed It would be blind folly to answer that verything is right as it is; or to deis all rests the magnificent responsiworld thus compelled to be absolutely right would not be right at all... It must be morally right, because we will to be, or not at all. If improvement wn lusts and overcome our sins. Are we praying for an automatically

where there is enforced righteousness, where there is no moral no manhood responsibility. No one is to blame for

ourselves and remedy it. What of the flerce struggle against the forces of hature? Our own hearts are answering the question. As the years give new perspective to cur sorrows, even our bereavements, flowers of comfort are seen springing up in their ways and the sweet perfume principality of Lichtenslein, the smallest WE HAVE SHED THARS TOGETHER

How much that is sweet and gentle tenstein has not much of a court. He and lovely in all our humanity do we lives in Vienna. owe to sorrow and pain. Love never reached its perfection until permitted to suffer for another. Families and friend- as themselves, the brilliancy of their ships are bound faster together by the court life depends a good deal on the forbreaches in their circles. All that the tune of the prince regnant. A few of word comfort means to us we owe to them have little more than a civil list,

Richer far man the things we have lost has been the heart wealth acquired through our lasses. Had we been able to keep all we have gained or to gain how barren and

As sweetness has come to life from our pain, so has slrength come from dre that this is the world as divine our struggle with nature. Out of this pro has designed if. First of all, on school has come character. Where life has been hardest men have been hardiest in manhood. This loom of life seems to treat us harshly, but it is not by justifies the process; all will be seen to have been well worth while in view of comes it will be because we fight our the good end, man glorious and great in moral character. HENRY F. COPE.

S. LESSON challenges the members of the Corinthian church to look squarely at the full

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 31.

Easter Lesson. Golder Lesson XIII. Text 1 Cor. 15. 20.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES. Based on the text of the Revised Ver

Corinth. - The Doot ine of the Resur rection.—The city of Corinth was in the time of our Lord and during the decades immediately following, the capital of an important Roman province, and as such was probably in many respects more impossins. The erudite folks used to see portant even than Athens itself. It was they were ancient, but Dr. Randall Mas the centre of government and commerce, Grecian people. Paul visited Corinth on his first European mission tour (Acts 18: 1-18), and at lonce say the strategical value of the city as a centre from which the influence of a strong Christian church might radiate. His ifirst converts included both Jews and Greeks; but in the church which he organized the Gentile element largely predominated. The probable date of Paul's first letter to the

Corinthians is 57 A.D.

tament is the Christian doctrine of the resurrection set forth with such cogency and fullness as in the fifteenth chapter of this Epistle. The early apostles recognized in this doctrine the keystone o the gospel arch, and it consequently formed the chief feature in their preaching. It was clearly the dominating note in the teaching of Paul, who everywhere preached "Jesus" and the resurrection." Years afterwards when he was compelled to answer for his heresies, considered, at a tribunal of his fellow countrymen, his first remark was : "For the hope and resurrection of the dead am I called in question." His argument in the chapter of which our lesson text forms a portion in brief is as follows: Williout the resurrection of the dead there can be no Christianity, no escape from the consequences of sin, no future clare false all the preaching of the aposties. He therefore takes especial care to bear witness lo the fact and places the whole emphasis of his argument upon this great miracle.

Verse 12. It is important that the student read carefully the entire chapter in connection with to-day's lesson, the verses chosen for a lesson text being simply brief portions from the beginning and the end respectively of the apostle's master all argument.

How say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead?-The doctrine of the resurrection of the body was the chief stumbling block in the way of an early reception of Christianity by the heathen world. Epicureans, Stoics and disciples of Plato, alike were its antagonists. Among the Jews also the Sudducces, who "believed not in the were the determine resurrection," enemies of the gospel of a risen Christ. Hence a church like the church at Corby Bernard Hollander, a well-known inth, composed principally of Gentiles mental specialist, then diagnosed the would naturally be exposed to the subtle influences of the almost universal disbelief in this doctrine shared by their fellow citizens outside their own little company. It was natural, also, that very early there should appear in the church ilself, both in Corinth and elsewhere, different sects, claiming to he Christians, This fluid was let off and the rest of yet calling in question this fundamenta

> 13. If there be no resurrection-If Epicureans, Stoics, Sadducees, and Platonic philosophers and skeptics within the Christian fold are right, then necessarily Paul and the other apostles must be

16. Neither hath-Christ been raisedon this question of fact. We must bear 17. Ye are yet in your sins - Paul ble

thian church to look squarely at the full consequences of disbelief in the resur-rection of Carist, without which they the prince, he must never relax from have no advantage over their idolatrous the pose of rulership when the eyes of 18. Fallen asleep in Christ - An ex- He may have no money to enjoy him-

pression apparently used unconsciously by the apostle, yet for that very reason ing of, but he and all his family are effecting the more strongly his own unwavering fuilf in Christ and his resur-19. Of all men most pitiable-Because

deluded and self-deleived, and living for an ideal having no reality in fact. 20. But now hath Christ been raisedwho for a moment drops the thread of argument, forced by an inner compulsion to thus register again his own pro-

Firstfruits - The first hereafter to be gathered."

55. Verses 22-54 which are omitted from our text are to be considered as part of the lesson and carefully studied. O death, where is thy victory? - The and ushers important visitors in o the apostle has in mind, words of Hos 13. 14: "Oh death, where are thy plagues? O Sheol, where is thy destruction ?"

56. The power of sin is the law-That which gives sin its power is the fact that In no other passage in the New Tesit is the transglession of the righteous law of an all-wise and all-holy God. . 57. Victory through our Lord Jesus his life, death, and Christ-Through resurrection.

—In view of the fac that through and in Christ Jesus the Christian disciple may have victory over death it is worth while in this life to be stedfast, unmovable in the faith, always abounding in the work of the Lord Thus the conclusion of Paul's argument is an exhortation to steadfastness and faithfulness in Christian service.

CROSS-EXAMINING. ART OR know Mr. Sharp?" asks "You say y the lawyer.

"Yes, sir. ou know him?" "You swea "Yes, sir." are acquainted "You mear with Mr. Sharp?" "Yes, sir."

"You don't know him; you are merely acquainted with him! Remember that Now, be careful. th, sir. vou are on o You don't mean to tell the Court that you know all about Mr. Sharp, and everything he ever did?" "I suppose

mind what "Never please answer my question. Do you or memorial usage; she regulates matters knew everything that Mr. of prededence. do you not Sharp did?"

"That'll do sir. No. you do not. Very good. all his acts? "Of course

Are you or are you not?" "No. say, you are not so well "That is ith him as you thought you acquainted "Possibly

Now we begin to understand

"Stop there

"Just so.

An Irish

each other. If you don't know anything about Mr. Sharp's acts when you are not with him, you can't swear that you know leading strings is by taking a trip him, can you?" "If you put it that way-"Come, sir, don't seek to evade my

I will put it to you again. nuestion. When you say you know Mr. Sharp you don't mean to say you know everything he does?" "No. sir: of course not."

Just so; of course not. Then you were not quite correct, were you, when you said you knew Mr. Sharp?" "In point of fact, you don't know Mr

Sharp at all? "No, sir." "Ah, I thought so. That'll do. Stand down.

man was recently travelling

in a train accompanied by a minister when two very stout ladies entered the compartment. They placed themselves one on each side of Pat, who was, of course, much crushed. The minister, on seeing him so placed, said, "Are you sure you are comfortable, Pat ?" To this question Pat quickly replied, "Sure, your

THE DULL ROUND OF THE AVERAGE PETTY CAPITAL.

Often Poverty Stricken; Pompous, How ever, and Ruled by High ...

Germany is ruled by one emperor, four kings, six grand dukes, seven princes and one simple count. These sovereigns occupy very different degrees of imthe wrong but burselves and no one can immediate subjects, but in one degree remedy the wrong but ourselves. It is of another they all enjoy the dignities not a speciacle to be deplored; it is a and privileges of kingship and all have condition crying aloud on everything to face some of the responsibilities of that is high and noble in us to arouse state.

Every one of them has a capital and But what of sorrows caused by death court of his own. Some of the capitals and those thirtys beyond our power to are not very big cities, but they are all are condemned to old maidhood. very proud. Among them are places with popula

Arolsen, the capital of the principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, has only 2,620 inhabitants. The entire population of the of them all, is about 9,500 souls. The capital is Vaduz, with 1,139 inhabitants. The reigning prince of Lich-

As the revenues of many of these pelty States are almost as microscopic rand there is

A WORLD OF PATHOS in the paring and scraping that has to be done to bring up the little princelings, who are all serene highnesses or some such high sounding thing, in con-

formity with their rank. The education of the girls is, in particular, a matter of importance. The money spent on it is regarded as a sort of family investment for the poorest of them is of regal rank and may marry any royalty in Germany-or out of itlooking at the loom that we shall unitright or fortunate one among them may at any time make the fortune of her family by a great alliance.
The sons are of far less commercial

value, but easier to provide for. Those who are capable of picking up the elenients of an education can always count on commissions in the German army But whatever the cheesebaring; hewever bitter the privations in the family circle, nothing of it must be seen in his subjects are upon him.

self and no political power worth speakbegirt with an armor of mediæval eliquette, through which they cannot break to reach those below them and through which not even non-regnant nobility can pierce to reach them. With slight variations of detail hese pelly courts are about alike. The who is charged with the direction of the household and the management of the estates enjoys some high sounding title such as Grand Master of the Palace or Grand Marshal of the

KNEE BREECHES OF SILK with broad hold lace bands down seams. Then, armed with a wand of office, he acts as muster of ceremonies doubtless, the presence of his sovereign. Some of the courts have other grand

dignitaries, chamberlains, equerries, master of the horse, grand huntsman There are all sorts of titled persons who are delighted to accept such positions and serve without pay for the sake of the honor, the social distinction, which they carry. Then there are the ladies of the court

One or two ladies in waiting are allached to the person of the ruler's consort, perhaps four or five maids of honor as well. The princesses as they reach maturity and come out into the social world have maids of honor loo. When the nobility

of the little State itself does not furnish enough ladies to hold these posts ladies of considerable rank in Prussia or the other large States can always be found who are charmed to serve for the sake of the prestige derived from any sor of a court appointment. The true ruler of the whole court is

usually neither the prince nor the prince's wife, nor yet the Grande Mary It is the Grand Mistress of the who is usually a majestic person court. of malifre years and imposing mien. who fairly incarnates etiquette and radiates precedent and ceremony. over the doings of the ntches family and its servitors of the prince and ils servitore twen prince family hours a day. She prescribes the details of costumes required by tradition for every occasion of court life.

you suppose; She plans ceremonials according to im-She decides on what may and what may not be done without derogation of

by the royal family. She is the dignity plague of the ladies in waiting, the TERROR OF THE MAIDS OF HONOR e scourge of the actual servants and th household. She is the nightmare of all the young people who have the entree to court circles. Those who regard princes as so high

ly placed that they can act with freecom forget the grand mistress of the court. About the only way in which the average royalty can escape from the Paris in multi. As for the women the reigning house. there is no escape Eliquette forbids them to go out alone. It even forbids them to sit alone in their boudoirs, unless they can manage it by stealth. When a princess escapes from her governess, she finds a maid of honor dogging her footsleps every hour in

When she marries she exchanges the maid of honor for a lady in waiting. The only way to freeze out her feminine failers is to take refuge in the com-Their life is often much to be pitied

The mother loses her sons when they break. He was paid 7s. a week. are hardly more than babies. They are turned over to a military governor to be these are heard of, but I fear there are brought up. When her heart yearns a great many of thom." to see them she must wait until the hour when the grand mistress of the court decides that eliquette requires an expansion of the maternal instincts. Then the mother sees her boys in the presence of their tutor, who does most of the talking for them, and of her own attendants. Great queens cometimes transple on tradition and nurse their Great queens sometime

dare to do so. It would be a scandal.

Petty princesses never

for political advantages.

QUESTIONS OF WAR AND PEACE may be settled through them; their lowries may weigh as much in their appraisal as themselves. About the only thing that is never weighed or

considered is their hearts. "Here is a husband for you," the oung girl is told. "You will have a brilliant station as his wife and the alliance averts all fear of our house being is your duty to say yes, look cheerful and be as happy as you can." According to the Almanach de Gotha

there are at present about eighty-five marriageable princesses of royal standing in Germany to thirty-five princes of equal, birth. As a sovereign princess cannot marry below her station, it looks as if more than half the entire number Something of the straits to which

judged from an advertisement winch appeared some time ago in the German newspapers. It read "Several handsome toilettes of the late Madame the Grand Duchess will be partea with. Address the offices of this

"Carmen Sylva," in her memoirs gives a hint of what life is in a small derman court. Speaking of her girl hood before she begame Queen of Ruma'nia, she says:

"The life in the palace at Wiesbaden totally lacked gayely. The evenings above all were mournful when my futher got back from hunting tired out and slept upon the sofa while his wife and daughters sat in dead silence in order not to awake him. "Every one was waiting on every on

else in that court and no exception was that it is a wonder our legs were not pushed up into our hodies by our weight ke telescopes. Sometimes we were bered and sometimes faligued. That was the only variety.'

CRY OF THE OVERWORKED

Journeymen Bakers in World's Metro

AMAZING FACTS OF LONG HOURS IN

polis Work on an Average 80 Hours a Week.

The under dog in all trades in London s scandalously over-worked and under-

This was the opinion given by a leading trade union official regarding the and heavy as stone. A few question, raised in the recent case of more than two hundred met Nordligim v. the London Daily Express, descend a mine near Horn of the hours of labor which prevail in London. In connection with that case it was

stated that the average working hours of curneymen baker are eighty a week, ally it was proved that the figures obtained recently from reliable sources prove that the case of the bakers is by no means the worst, and more than was no doubt the greaking is a gallery bear out the statement quoted above: LONG HOURS, LOW WAGES.

Firstfruits—The first fruits (Lev. 23. Court.

19) were the first ripe corn, under the law, solemnly offered to Jehovah, a fit type of him who first presented our he dons a coat covered with gold emirete to a large number of workers, although the dons a coat covered with gold emirete to a large number of workers, although the average conditions in the grant conditions conditions in the grant conditions in the grant conditions in the grant conditions con Some of the surprising statistics which trades in question are better :-

. pay week. Trade. Omnibus drivers (up to) ... Omnibus conductors 100 Carmen Electricians (lads) Drapers' assistants (men living in)

Grocers' Assistants Green grocers' assistants . Butchers' assistants Confectioners' assistants .. 100 Tobacconists' assistants .. 10 Lift men Clerks Porters Errand boys Waitresses Kitchen servants in restaurants

Home workers, matchbox making, sewing, elc. ... 10 0 2 0 CHILDREN WORKERS.

"I fear the available figures give but poor idea of the hours women work Women's Trade Unions Lengue. "Although the hours of work in factories are limited, the law is broken to a far greater extent than is ever discovered. very large number of dress-makingestablishments of the small but ultrafushionable kind in the west end, girls a depth of over a thousand feet. A are sometimes kept at work practically

"Yel, although the inspectors are continually on the watch they can seldom obtain enough evidence for a conviction The girls are put to work in an obscur basement, or the windows are thickly covered in order to conceal the light. "Again, girls are given work to take home, although this is against the law. GIRLS' HARD LOT.

"In some cases it is difficult to state whether the employe comes within the acl. A recent instance which came under my notice was that of a girl in a confectioners' shop who worked the folowing hours :-

7 a.m. to 3 p.m. one day a week 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. one day a week. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. two days a week. 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. two days a week. "She had no time for meals, and al

though these were her nominal hours, were often exceeded, and she had give up her half holiday. "A girl in a florists' shop had to start work at 5 a.m., and the case of two cil boom at Beaumont, boys, age. fourteen and a half and fif-, cen, employed in a bakery, was very

hours a day. "The younger boy started work in the bakery at 3 a.m. on Friday, had breakfast at 10 a.m., then went out with cart, and finished up at 12.40 a.m. of Saturday-nearly 21 hours without a "It is only occasionally that cases like

other days, and worked from 12 to 14

CAUSE FOR PRIDE. Magistrate: "You are accused of have

ng beaten your wife."
Prisoner: "I did, your Honor, and I'm roud to say it." "How is that?"

WEIRD THINGS THAT OCCUM MUONG THE BLACK DIAMONDIS.

Underground Workers Sec Things, and are, as a jule Somewhat Superstitions

Most of us doubtless imaginal life in a coal mine explication i caused by the firing of in minable gases. This happens our arctively rarely. The gas explosion its it is usuis the ally quite a small matter! ary coal-dust mixed with air real explosive agent, and it is the prevent this danger that dusty senni carefully watered. But eve lotal death roll in a bad accident is due to other causes than the whitling blast f the explosion. Many found quite unscorched, and hese tiny courts are reduced may lo cily as if in a peaceful sleen adds to the deception is that

and skin generally are pink, and have none of the leaden pallor of

For a long time this phenormenon was been killed by a poisonous gust of which Carbon monoxide must no be confused with carbonic acid gard the suffocating gas which is given out from the human lungs, and which lends "stuffiness" to a crowded goor !the latter gas is only suffocol ng in its with a most curious action. extraor linary affinity for the fred coloring matter of the blood; and spon prevents the blood from carrying sufficient, seem to have risen from below, and ent oxygen. The result is that the vicious are of every fantastic shape contim falls down in a paraly ed condilion and soon dies.

One of the strangest offers of this horrible gas, poison is that when a half dead miner is carried into the open air he falls into most fearly consisions, exactly as if he had swallbyd strychnine. Men often die afgit been taken out alive from ous almosphere.

Underground strange things, and it is small wonder son ewhat superstillous. Strange sound heard in the usually silent the vast galleries which piercy the earth in all directions.

These are caused by the setting of the listurbed strata, and by the fremendous pressures exerted upon pit props by this pressure into a substance hard Glamorganshire. They deek hed that i was haunted. Some of this a spectral woman waving lamp, and heard her sere light was caused by a curious outerest phorescent fungis, while Me seream roof under the enormous essure ny

the enormous and heavy This pressure sometimes causes : Two years ago a miner killed : Working Rate of the Northwood Pit at Hank England by a "goth." Mining of all kinds

in way, comble with Nature. A spanay will be working a rich seam allen sudden v the miners run against lault," and the seam is gone. Some 0 19 0 famous Graigolo coal sean leur Swan sea was lost in this way. his of thou sands of pounds were spe in looking for it, but it was not until after more hat it was than two years' hard work re-discovered near Clydach

> The same sort of thing imprened to differnt bed of coal six feet think. \$350,000 in scarching for th but falled lo find It Then six anthis later some other miners stumbled ubon it st In modern times more worth of copper was due from the Co-uiston IIIIs. Forty years go the the

lede was lost. In 1904 th ventors, using a novel el tus, rediscovered the loce. Sometimes a lost vein of more than a hundred years past large quantities of coal have ashore on a beach near Small Point. Maine. It is soft coal of the best qua-"Factory inspectors are certain that in lity known. Every possible effort has been made to discover the sturer. Drills have been sent down into the Point to the source of the soft con preckage in still a complete mystery.

UNDERGROUND NIM ARAS.

they may meet in the course of their low explorations into the heart of the rocks. Two years ago a man working ill te Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is denly came upon a piece of coal bearing the imprint of a naked human fort. It was chance, of course, but the resemblance was perfect. The man series ened that he left the so frightand sough work elsewhere. At the Twin Shaft Mine

nsylvania, strange hoises were heard for some weeks, and in one day. pick burst cound reserwithout warning, a mine straight into a huge unde voir filled with water. The water spouled out in a fierce stown, and well most instantly broke away he thin cas ing of rock and rushed in a good through the mine. Fifty-eigh Imen w re Growned Most of us remember the remendous were struck which flund of petroleum hundreds of set into the bad. They started work at midnight on air. Within a few months steeral of Sunday and not later than 4 a.m. on these gushers suddenly stopped flowing The owners tried pumping

> but salt water! THE ECCENTRICITY OF SALT. Perhaps the strangest freak that Mother Nature ever played upon a miner was at Lodi, twenty miles south of the

city of Indianapolis. So long ago as 1829 a man named Northurn Thomas Education Committee has decided depth of 250 feet brine from which he manager. could make 30 bushels of salt a day. Later he bored to 500 feet, and was able passed, and he took a brother into partnership and deepened the woll still further. They then got 200 builde s of salt daily, and made a large fortune. in the seventies came he il boom.

MACRS in the hope of finding pelroleum. A suddenly the drill was blown out by a terrific rush of water, and the company was forced to abandon work. Five years ago it was discovered quite by chance that the still flowing well was roducing water charged with mineral salts of the very greatest value, and tc-day Lodi is a rapidly-growing and! lourishing health resort.

ON THE BAGDAD RAILROAD.

Cheerful Turkish Prisone's - Home of

As yet in this part of the world trave writes a correspondent of the London field, telling of his journey on the Bag lo Konich there was but a single com the passenger traffic, the rest of the ong train consisting of closed vans for the transport of grain, and one troop fruck, which contained some prisoners and their guard.

The prisoners, a ragged but by no means villainous looking lot, were chained together by the neck. But they, were well treated, for when they left the rain on their way to the forfress of Kutaki we saw them supplied with tea a mystery. But now it is known that and coffee, and they were also allowed men presenting this appearance have to smoke. They were so cheerful that prison life had evidently few terrors for them, although the sentences of all ex-Between Eski Cheir and Aflon Kara

Hssar, the junction with the Smyrn railway, by far the most interesting feature of the country is the cave dwellings. There are hig townships of them. people. Some of the masses of rock have the appearance of being dropped on the plain, while others, sharp point-

ceivable. At Afton Kara Hissar there is now. nowever, a hotel, and an efficient guard would be obtainable, so that on a future occasion I shall hope to explore the dwellings themselves. There is one thing to lie said about the Turk, be to brigand or soldier. If he once gives his word that he will take care of you, you are absolutely safe with him. But Kara Hissar, the black castle situated on the summit of an immense mass of black; ninnacle shaped rocks, is in itself most extraordinary place, and a day or two might first be well spent there, with of course a guard in attendance,

Beyond the line enters the great plain of Konich; and frequently to be seen were long strings of camels bringing grain from the more distant parts of the stations. Though it means but lit tle in comparison with the vast tracts fion has doubled in the last two years. been almost a record,

As the sun sank in a cloudless sky wo iassed an immense expanse of impene trable jungle and swamp near Elghin, the home of boar and innumerable wildfowl lineluding swans. The wildfowl can be got at, but it would be imposable to drive the boar out of such a We, however, saw one of the brutes trotting along close to the fail He was yellow with the mud he had been rolling in. Then darkness, and at

is ago the Occurrences the Land That Reigi

> The King of Siam is expected to visit month. Grieg, the famous

will conduct several of his works. Footgon'gs instead of motor-horns a means of warning, have been tried the Draycott Colliegy at a lighth of only by the Hondon Road Car Company on \$3,750,000 effective.

> ic appara merchan, was found in Lymm dan recently. As the amount of a legacy, free of

don bus received £10,000. There'ls a strike of clerks' employed at the hendquarters of the Glamorgan Education Authority, nine of them having rebelled against the alleged oppres-

youth named A. Brown, of 52 London road, Kingston, fell Leneath the wheel from two cows, whose milk had been supplied to the public by a large dairy farm near Glasgow, showed marked signs of luberculosis, according to the

report of the city bacteriologist.

Mr. Baxton, the Postmaster-General, promised a Scottish deputation to spend a great deal more on the extenion of und reground cables. year the extension between Glasgow and Edinburgh is to be carried out. Among the exhibits at the South African Preducts Exhibition was a group l ostriches contributed by the Albany Farmers' Association, Grahamstown Cape Colony, and mounted by Rosvland

Mrs. Richard Ayre Colne, who lowed the occupation of a barber for thirty years, died recently near Burn-She retired some six years ago. but one old gentleman, who drove to her establishment daily, she had shaved fountains regularly for twenty-eight years, up to

then by the peculiarity of a double claw horror and amazement they got nothing on its fifth toe. Thomas Connan, who murdered his brother-in-law in a Jersey comfield, was executed, having confessed to the

fold. ·For instruction in swimming to elementary day schollars, Warrington bored there for salt, and curid at a pay forty pounds a year to the baths

> Cases have recently occurred where contrary to the King's Regulations, says an Army order, which are in fu-

the Wild Boar.

and that this year, so far as barley and maize are concurred, the harvest has

NEWS BY MAIC ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

London about the middle of next poser, will be present at the tricamal nusical festival at Leeds in October and

their motor ommbuses and found more With the throat cut, the body of Mr Kerr Bell, a prominent resident of clever in- Llynin, and a well-known Manchester

[London," said Miss Samuels, of the be located by any effort of man. For duty, bequeathed by the late Mr. John King Edward's Hospital Fund for Lon-

> ive conditions in the office. Owing to his bicycle skidding, a f a tradition engine in Burlington rold, ew Malden, and was instantly killed. Glinea pigs, inoculated with milk

Ward, of Picendilly,

In a fowl-stealing easy at Manches ter a witness identified the cornse of a

crime before stepping on to the

The Local Government Board auditor has decided that the boiler stoker at to make 50 bushels a day. Some years Swattham Workhouse is "an official," and is, therefore, entitled to a pension. cavalry officers have called in civil vet-

the enterprising Thomas erinary surgeons to attend their horses, foot taller than I am and much heavier." and the Thomas salt well was rebored ture to be strictly enforced.

till if they kick the bed-