ews by Wire

as to What Is Going er the World

friends predict failure for ex-Governor Lind.

A large army of Chinese rebels is marching on Hankow.

Peace was concluded by the delegates from the Balkan States at Bucharest.

The Balkan peace treaty was signed at Bucharest, Roumania, on Saturday.

A widespread political revolution has developed out of the metal workers' strike in Milan, Italy.

Over 250 factories in Barcelona are affected by the general strike, and some have mounted machine guns.

The famous rebel Chinese regiment, known as the "Dare-to-Dies," were mowed down in a desperate fight among the rebels themselves at the Wu Lung forts.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, formerly provisional president of the Chinese Republic, and a leader of the southern revolution, has fled the country on board a Japanese steamer.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The Fire Believed to Have Been Started By Her.

A despatch from Brockville says: Margaret Sullivan, a patient at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, was burned to death Friday night in a fire, believed to have been started by her, which destroyed the barns on the Stagg farm, north of Brockville, purchased by the Government some time ago as an addition to the asylum lands. The woman was found in flames at a corner of the barns, and died of her injuries a few hours later. The barns were entirely destroyed, with their contents, a large number of horses being saved with difficulty. The loss is $4,000, with no insurance.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

Thousands of People Believed to Have Lost Their Lives.

A despatch from Calcutta says: Thousands of lives are believed to have been lost when the embankments of the Damado River, near Burdwan, collapsed on Sunday, flooding the country for miles. Many villages were swept away and thousands of families are homeless and without food. There is six feet of water in Burdwan, and railroad service to Calcutta is stopped. Burdwan, with the palace of the titular Maharajah and its many temples, is six feet under water. The railroad between Calcutta and the town is submerged and all traffic has been suspended.

RODENTS GNAWED MATCHES.

Store at Owen Sound Damaged by Blaze Caused by Rats and Mice.

A despatch from Owen Sound says: Fire on Friday afternoon in the third flat of the store occupied by Brewster's, Ltd., caused damage to the extent of several thousand dollars, chiefly by water and smoke. The cause of the blaze was probably rats or mice gnawing matches. The blaze originated in the stairs leading to the third flat, and before it was discovered had made considerable headway.

MUSICAL SURPRISE.

Big Number at Canadian National Will Be a Novelty.

The musical surprise, a tuneful medley of marching and music, is one of the big novelties prepared for this year's Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. That it is a big number is evidenced by the fact that eight bands, 100 Cadets and the Boy Scouts will be worked into its intricacies. John Henderson of London will stage it, and that heads it will be artistic in every detail.

GAS ON AMHERST ISLAND.

Natural Deposit Discovered in Bay of Quinte Region.

A despatch from Kingston says: Natural gas was discovered on the farm occupied by Robert Smith, of Amherst Island, on Tuesday. The men, who were digging for a well, were very much surprised when they found gas escaping. It is situated about five miles from Stella, on the Bay of Quinte.

AND UNKNOWN

urprises in Store For the Association Meeting

In a summary received from him of the argument of his forthcoming address, curiosity is stirred by his protest against comprehensive and negative generalization, and his insistence on the belief in the ultimate continuity of existence before and after death as essential to science. This, at least, suggests that he has new evidence to offer and fresh tests to disclose for all the evidence that has been produced in the past by him and his little band of workers.

The Mail says: "The world must wait on tenterhooks for a whole month to discover the meaning of these mysterious intimations."

FOOTRULE AND YARDSTICK

CENTURIES OF CORRECTION TO ESTABLISH LENGTH.

Different Standards in Different Countries and Different Times.

Footrules and yardsticks are so common nowadays that not one person in a thousand ever stops to think of their origin. Yet the origin of these common articles, which to all appearances was settled upon only after centuries of trial and correction and after thousands of years of unsuccessful efforts to find an unchangeable unit of measure.

The foot has been used by so many nations, Greek, ancient and modern, that all scientists believe it was meant to be the length of the human foot. The Greek foot, for instance, was supposed to be the length of the foot of the hero Hercules. However, Hercules was a large man, so their unit measured 12.14 of our inches. The Macedonians probably took their unit from the foot of some giant leader, for it was 13.08 inches in length. In the middle ages the foot in Geneva became 19.21 inches, and one foot has been discovered actually 23.22 of our inches in length. On the other hand, the foot was 9.72 inches in Pythia, and only 9.75 inches in Sicyon.

The Germans a few centuries ago attempted to secure a better unit by taking the average of a number of feet. A surveyor of the fourteenth century prescribed this rule: "Stand at the door of a church on a Sunday and bid sixteen men to depart.

Tall Ones and Small Ones,

as they happen to pass out when the service is finished; then make them put their left feet one behind the other, and the length thus obtained shall be the right and lawful rod to measure and survey the land with, and the sixteenth part of it shall be the right and lawful foot."

The foot thus selected, though undoubtedly capable of considerable variation, was less elastic than the inch of our early ancestors. It was provided by law in 1324, during the reign of Edward II., that the inch should have the length of "three barley corns, round and dry, laid end to end." Barley corns differ much in length, even if round and dry; therefore, it must have been possible to vary the inch at will. Strangely enough, however, this old unit based on the barley corn persists to this day in the numbering of shoes. Number 9 shoes are a third of an inch—that is, one barley corn larger than No. 8, and so with other sizes.

Our yard represents another unsuccessful attempt to find a satisfactory unit of measure. In the twelfth century Henry I. decreed that the yard should be the distance from the end of his nose to the end of his thumb; we are not certain, however, in what position he held his arm and head when the measurements were taken. He went so far as to have a metal bar of the proper length made, and then copies were prepared, stamped and declared to be yard measures.

The Earliest Yardstick

now in existence was prepared near the end of the fifteenth century in the reign of Henry VII. This stick, made of bronze, measures 35.924 of our modern inches in length, and was used as the English standard until 1588.

The new British standard of 1588 was called the Winchester yard. It was made of brass and remained the legal standard until 1826. The bar is in existence to day and offers ample evidence of the truth of the report made by a commissioner who examined it in 1742: "A kitchen poker, with dirt upon both ends, would make as good a standard. It has been broken and repaired so clumsily that it is nearly as crooked as the handle of a pair of tongs."

British officials until 1826, for they could not agree as to what they could use as a standard.

The belief became common in the eighteenth century that such perishable things as the king's arm could not be used as standards; but it was thought a unit in nature might be found in the pendulum. Accordingly a committee of parliament, in 1758, with John Bird present, made a standard which measured some inches, was not adopted for more than 60 years. Finally in 1824 a yard was provided for British use, and became the legal standard on the first day of January, 1826.

Damaged in the Fire,

The British had not yet learned, however, that accurate standards are hard to make, and that once made they are worth careful attention. In the great London fire of 1834 the newly adopted standard was so badly damaged that it seemed worthless. Moreover, it soon disappeared completely, and was not found until 1845. No copies had been made, and the English were again without an accurate standard.

Bird had left directions for replacing the standard, if ever it should be gone, but different scientists, following these directions, produced results varying widely in length. There was a new standard made, however, nearly like the old one, in 1845. In 1855 parliament adopted the standard yard that remains to this day in England. It provided that the straight line drawn between the centers of the transverse lines in the two gold plugs in the bronze bar deposited in the office of the exchequer shall be the genuine standard yard at 62 degrees F." Accurate copies were deposited in widely separated buildings, and two were sent to the United States.

SOLEISM IS THE LATEST.

Predicting the Future From Baby's Pink Foot.

Countess de la Rochefoucald, who traces her ancestry back to the bluest blood of France, is the heroine of a new science. She reads the baby's foot. She predicts from the cradle the future of the tiny creature who reposes there. This latest science is called soleism.

Countess de la Rochefoucald from her girlhood days has had a perfect mastery over palm reading, and so famous did she become in this vocation that whenever there was a dinner party or afternoon tea she was besieged by hostess and guests to lay bare the fearsome mysteries that leave their imprints on the hand.

Palm reading had its limitations, however. Length of life, the tragedies or felicities of love, portending accidents, etc., ceased to interest her. A yearning toward the forewarnings of impending crime obsessed her. She believed the foot would be the medium by which one could tell the future criminal in the baby or point out the undiscovered murderer in the man.

Tedious and long were her researches, and it is only now after thoroughly satisfying herself that her prognostications are absolutely sound that she consents to divulge her secret.

"Murderers are marked from birth," proclaims the countess. "Traits of viciousness and criminality are shown in the feet of the new-born baby; unreadable, naturally, to all but an expert in this study.

"I have not been able to follow the career of a child so marked, inasmuch as my experiments cover, practically, only a period of ten years; but whenever these signs of criminal tendencies have shown themselves, that baby has developed into a cruel, brutalizing boy, and as time passes I am convinced that a life will be forfeited at his hands.

"I was in Tunis a short while ago, and while there visited the jail. To put my theory again to a further test, I asked the warden if he could bring into the antechamber a number of prisoners who had been incarcerated for various crimes. This was done.

"The prisoners there are always bare-footed, so when a group were brought out I was not hampered by shoes.

"'Four are murderers,' I vouchsafed, and indicated by my finger each one. An affirmative nod of the head from the warden proved the correctness of my diagnosis. It was the big toe that fastened the crime. In each case it was thick, short, and blunt—undersized as to length in comparison to the other toes."

"And the knowledge gained by this study, do you think it will prevent crime?" the countess was asked.

"It will check it to a great extent. Naturally, when the signs of the criminal appear in the foot of the new-born baby greater care can be given to its moral teachings and thus in a measure counteract the possible fate of the terrible electric chair."

THE "BLUES."

A Lady Finds Help from Simple Food.

Civilization brings blessings and also responsibilities.

The more highly organized we become the more need there is for regularity and natural simplicity in the food we eat.

The laws of body nutrition should be carefully obeyed, and the finer, more highly developed brain and nervous system not hampered by a complicated, unwholesome dietary.

A lady of high nervous tension says:

"For fifteen years I was a sufferer from dyspepsia. I confess that an improperly regulated diet was the chief cause of my suffering. Finally, nothing that I ate seemed to agree with my stomach, and life, at times, did not seem worth living.

"I began to take a pessimistic view of everything and see life through dark blue glass, so to speak. My head became affected with a heavy creeping sensation and I feared paralysis.

"Palpitation of the heart caused me to fear that I might die suddenly. Two years ago, hearing Grape-Nuts so highly spoken of by some estimable friends of mine, I determined to try it.

"The change in my condition was little less than miraculous. In a short time the palpitation, bad feeling in head and body began to disappear and the improvement has continued until at the present time I find myself in better health than I have ever enjoyed.

"My weight has increased 20 lbs. in the last year and life looks bright and sunny to me as it did when I was a child."

Name given by the Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

"There's a Reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A $50 milliner's creation is a poor sort of cap for a girl to set in an attempt to catch an economical bachelor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

JACKSON, OF JACKSONBORO.

Buffalo Lumberman Who Secured Unique Colonization Rights.

Jackson of Jacksonboro, when he is home in his native State of New York, is just an ordinary, everyday lumberman, rich, it is true, rich enough to be ranked as a lumber baron. When he is in Canada William Jackson is, by the grace of the Ontario Legislature, king of the townships of Haggart and Kendry with his capital city at Jacksonboro.

Technically, William K. Jackson is president of the New Ontario Colonization Company, Limited, an Ontario incorporation with headquarters in Buffalo, but really, he is supreme lord and unquestioned dictator of two Ontario townships, and the decrees that he issues from his office at Jacksonboro are laws throughout the length and breadth of Haggart and Kendry.

Peter the Great from the swamps of the Neva made St. Petersburg. W. K. Jackson, of Buffalo, N. Y., from virgin bush lands on the banks of the Mattagami River in Northern Ontario has brought into existence Jacksonboro, the newest town in the province. The modern prototype of the great Russian has the bulge on the Czar, however. He not only rules his town, he owns

Mr. W. K. Jackson.

every foot of land in it, and every stick of timber that has gone to build the houses.

The citizens of Jacksonboro are all on the pay roll of the New Ontario Colonization Company, even to the preacher who has been imported to minister to the spiritual needs of the settlement. There is also a schoolmaster and a school, built and maintained by the company, where the children of the workmen are educated.

The postmaster of Jacksonboro received his appointment from the Dominion Government, but he also is storekeeper for the New Ontario Colonization Company and receives his salary from them. The store is not run exactly like other stores. It is a company store after the manner of the Hudson Bay Company's stores. Its customers are all the employes of the company with the exception of a few stray Indians, who bring in game and fish, and with the money they receive buy their groceries and clothes, their fishing lines and ammunition at the store.

A SECOND LIVINGSTON.

Spent Twenty Years in the Interior of Dark Africa.

Dan Crawford, who is held in England to be the successor to Livingston, when a young man of twenty was threatened with lung trouble and was ordered to Africa. It was in 1889 that he first saw the coast of Africa slipping past under the port rails of a big steamer as she rolled to the long combers of the Atlantic. He landed, believing that he had come for a brief sojourn. As a matter of fact he was not to return for twenty years.

His first expedition was 200 miles inland. After it, what he terms the boring in to the interior began. Thirty-two months after leaving Great Britain he reached the savage town of Benguella, 1,000 miles from the coast. There he lived with the great King Mushidi, whose rise to power and the misuse of that power he graphically describes. He helped to establish the mission station at Luanza, built on a cliff overhanging the Great White Lake. Here, with unfailing success he preached the Gospel to the uttermost parts of Africa, drawing the natives to him from far distant places.

His interpretation of native modes of thought, of native customs, native secret processes is something entirely new in social discoveries. He has much to say on the subject of the tendency to degradation in the white man who finds himself isolated in the jungle. One white woman he found, a Portuguese, the queen of an African Nero. He became aware of a secret society which flourishes in Central Africa. It is a sacred institution with hidden rites and ceremonies. Its purpose is to keep husbands in subjection. This is hardly the idea which the civilized world has of the place of woman in Africa, but as Mr. Crawford says, very nearly everything there is reversed according to white notions.

Very True.

A teacher had explained the meaning of the world "pair." To impress it further she asked, looking out of the window at the newly fallen snow:

"Frank, when Peter and you are going home to lunch what will you make?"

The reply came promptly and unexpectedly, "Tracks."

RULING A WARD.

In China the Head Man Is Held Responsible for Good Order.

After you have lived in China for some time and studied its institutions, the one thought that strikes you is the feeling of responsibility that pervades every phase of Chinese life. Mr. John Macgowan, a missionary in China for fifty years, tells in "Men and Manners of Modern China" how this sense of personal responsibility makes useless the ordinary excuses that weigh with European or American.

Two men were gambling in an obscure part of the town, in a room hidden away from observation. A dispute arose over the game; it ended in a fight, and one of them got a fatal stab. It was two o'clock in the morning when the incident took place. The whole city was asleep, and the Tipao, the head man of the ward, and his family were in bed, so that he was entirely unaware of what was going on. His protestations that he knew nothing of the matter were received with a sneer, and with the remark, "Well, then, you ought to have known."

"But how could I?" he modestly replied.

"Never mind how," was the official answer; "that is your business. The ward is in your charge, and you are the responsible person to look after it."

With that he was thrown upon his face, and a couple of sturdy lictors who had been looking at him with hungry and expectant eyes proceeded to administer with their bamboos a lesson in the art of ruling a ward that would keep him in a recumbent posture for at least a week to come.

This doctrine of responsibility is a very comfortable one to a foreigner when he is traveling through the country. The innkeepers where he lodges take the greatest care of him while he is under their roof, lest they be called to account for any injury done to him or his property. On one occasion a certain Boniface pursued a guest, who left early in the morning, for miles along the road, with some article that he had left behind him. The innkeeper was panting and perspiring when he got up with the traveler, and the latter was greatly amused when the innkeeper, with a pleased and virtuous look, handed him an empty match-box.

That Soft Answer.

Poor George! It didn't matter what he did, or how hard he tried, he was always late. Unpunctuality was the bane of his existence, an incurable habit which had cost him opportunities, money, friends, and which almost cost him—— But thereby hangs a tale.

George, in fact, was engaged to be married, and, in due course, his wedding-day arrived. But, alas! the marriage was arranged to take place from the bride's home, which happened to be some thirty miles from George's home. Hence, needless to say, George failed at the critical moment to put in an appearance.

Picture the unhappy bride-elect waiting at the church for her tardy lover. Of course, she knew about the latter's little failing. Still, as the minutes passed, and no George arrived, she rapidly sank into a condition bordering on nervous collapse.

Then came a telegram:

"So sorry; unavoidably missed early train. Will be with you at 2.30. Don't get married till I arrive. George."

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

UNIQUE MOVEMENT.

Financier Says Work Is Better When Laborers Sing.

A movement to increase the efficiency of workers by inducing them to sing while working has been set on foot by Jacques Vernes, the well-known French financier.

M. Vernes argues that France's industrial decline, as compared with other nations, is largely attributable to the fact that modern Frenchmen have neglected the arts of song and dance. This theory has aroused lively discussion in the artistic as well as the industrial circles of Paris.

"What is chiefly needed in the industrial pursuits," says M. Vernes, "is a knowledge of rhythmical movement.

"As rhythem is the principal basis of work I have decided to introduce music in all the industrial enterprises with which I am connected. I tried it in the Pyrenees, where we have built roads and bridges. The result is simply amazing. I do not mean ragtime music or tango dancing. I want to revive the times when every workman sang at his bench.

"The spirit of commercialism as exemplified in Paris by American methods has had a depressing influence in France. While it has taught us much it is in direct conflict with our nature. A counteracting influence is necessary, and I believe that I have found it in songs for workers."

URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM

I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism, acute or chronic—no matter what your condition—write to-day for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE. JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 76, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.

SECOND CENTURY MARVELS.

A British Savant's Excavation Work in the Sudan.

Prof. John Garstang of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Liverpool has been for the past four seasons conducting with his assistants some interesting excavation work in the Sudan. In the treasures already disclosed can be traced, as yet more or less haltingly, the civilizing influence of the mysterious Nile.

Four seasons investigation at the Royal City discovered at Meroe, in Ethiopia, have helped to establish the fact that the buildings and objects found represent three distinct periods of evolution in the city's history, and of course in the Sudan's history. This Royal City, the early walls below the Royal Baths and the Sun Temple belong to the seventh or eighth century B.C. In that age Egyptian ideas dominated Meroitic art, but after the battle of Issus, when Alexander entered Egypt, Greek motives and methods supplanted those of Egypt.

The Sudanese seem to be a race of more than ordinary intelligence, if not of great originality. This is proved by their ready adaptation of new ideas and customs. The wave of Hellenism that made so profound an impression on the local arts of Meroe may also have been responsible for the introduction of burial by cremation and its consequent innovations in religious belief. The Middle period lasted from B. C. 200 to B. C. 22, and it is inferred that between this period and the early Meroitic (B. C. 650-300) some catastrophe overwhelmed the city, which, as Prof. Garstang says, may have remained deserted for some time.

An exhibition of antiquities recently discovered at Meroe has just been opened at Burlington House, London. Here there are to be seen plans indicating with perfect clearness the various changes effected in the successive period of this royal city. Of the many objects brought to light by pick and shovel after long centuries of burial is a well carved statute, on the waist belt of which the name of King Neteg-Amen is preserved. This work recalls the characteristics of Ptolemaic art, so that the date of this king may be placed early in the second century B.C.

Another significant discovery is the fragment of a good style red figure vase (circa 400 B. C.), which was found together with pieces of incised ware of coarse style and examples of early painted vases.

To the middle period also belongs a cup painted with curious scenes of torture. One shows a figure garrotting, another somewhat in the fashion of the coup du Pere Francois, the second represents a figure trying to force on its body what appears to be a spiked instrument, or it may be a drum held in front of the body—the artist may have been a primitive cubist. Nor are the earlier and later periods without fresh evidence.

BILLIARDS.

Live Wires, Barbers, Hotel Keepers, write for Booklet "Billiards as a Business." Clearly explains cost, easy terms, and how to start the best-paying business on earth. Every town over One Hundred population should have its Billiard Room, Social or Church Club, and every home its Brunswick Table. Write Dept. A, Brunswick-Balke-Collander Co., 80 York Street, Toronto. Largest makers in the world.

The woman who does her own house work has the servant girl problem solved.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Mrs. Justwed — "Robert, just think what the neighbors will say when they hear that I do my own work." Mr. Justwed—"Whose work do you want to do?"

Try Murine Eye Remedy

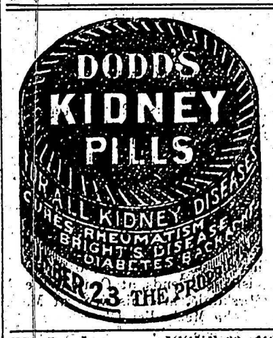
If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Few men reach 60 without wishing they had been more economical.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Wyler—Lend me a dollar, old chap. If I live until Saturday I'll pay you. Smyler—Couldn't do it. You couldn't live until Saturday on a dollar.



St. Lawrence Sugar

FINE GRAIN

Suit Your Sugar Taste.

St. Lawrence extra granulated is now sold in three different sizes of crystals; all choicest and purest cane sugar.

Fine Grain (red label): In this every grain from top to bottom is about the size of a pin point.

Medium Grain (blue label): Like small sized pearls, even and white and marvels of sweetness.

Coarse Grain (green label): Like small diamonds and almost as brilliant, but quickly melted.

MEDIUM GRAIN — COARSE GRAIN

Order The Size You Prefer.

Every grain, no matter its size, is finest extra granulated pure cane sugar, shown by analysis 99.99/100 to 100% pure.

The weight is guaranteed as well as the quality.

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs. Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal. 4

WANTED—More Workers At once to do picture coloring for us in their home with our wonderful Chemical Process. Simple, mechanical work, rapidly done. All patterns furnished. Positively no experience required. We furnish the Process and chemicals and supply you with pictures to color, which you return to us. Good prices paid promptly by the week or month. No canvassing or selling our travellers sell the goods and the field is unlimited for our work. If you want clean, pleasant work the year round for whole or spare time, write us and we will send you contract and the prices we pay. COMMERCIAL ART WORKS, 315 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

ANTISEPTICS AS POISONS.

Bichloride of Mercury Should Not Be Included.

To have a medicine chest in every household is a great improvement. It makes for better health. The application of an antiseptic in time may often prevent a serious case of blood poison. It may some time save not only a limb, but life. But the line must be drawn between household remedies and those to be taken only upon a doctor's prescription.

By no stretch of imagination can bichloride of mercury be included in the class of household drugs. It is a powerful germ destroyer, but it is also a most irrevocable poison. No druggist would sell pure carbolic acid unless the customer presented a doctor's prescription. Bichloride of mercury is far less amenable to antidotes than carbolic acid. An ordinance restricting the sale of this bichloride except upon the order of a physician would not interfere with legitimate home medication. Alcohol, peroxide of hydrogen, boric acid are ample antiseptics for the lay medical test. To guard against the mistaking of dangerous antiseptics, when procured on a physician's order for aspirin or any other common drug the wrapping of each individual tablet in colored paper labeled poison, as is done in European countries, might well be made a legal requirement.

THE OLDEST MAN LIVING

in asked about his corns would say they didn't bother him because he always used Putnam's Corn Extractor. For fifty years "Putnam's" has been the favorite because painless and sure. Try only "Putnam's" 25c. at all dealers.

Archie—In so serious a matter as matrimony, Arabella, you have, of course, a perfect right to the most deliberate consideration; but you need not have made quite such a perfect ass of me! Arabella—How cruel to say so. You know I was only assisting the natural course of nature, Archie!

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—In June, 98, I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using. The effect was magical; in five hours the pain had ceased and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly, A. E. ROY, Carriage Maker.

St. Antoine, P.Q.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

A British Writer Scores Their Rule of That Country.

A note of alarm under the title "The Coming Catastrophe in India" is sounded in London Everyman. The article shows that British rule in India is unsympathetic and unjust, harsh and tyrannical politically, ruinous economically, and that it has done all that was possible to crush Indian initiative, to destroy Indian culture, to stunt Indian agriculture and manufacture, and to drive the wealth of the peninsula to Great Britain.

The article charges that the British as a nation since 1857 have looked down upon these people and treated them as inferior materials, not recognizing that Hindustan is a land of noble races that have led the world in many departments of art, science, finance, morals, religion and industry, and are capable of even greater achievements in the future.

"India," says the article, "has been bled, and is bled to-day, by a drain of commercial produce to pay interest, home charges, remittances, military depots, etc., to Great Britain to an extent to account fully for the frightful impoverishment, for the plague and for the scale of poverty. The object of the British in India is to be bribe as many capable Indians as they can into Government posts and in other ways to support the system which is ruining their fellow countrymen."

Piety.

Wee girl—Mamma, we've got an awful nice ice man.

Mother—Is he, dear? Why do you think so.

Wee girl—Why, he dropped a piece of ice on his foot and he sat right down on the step and talked to God.

One Drawback.

Little Herbert, aged 6, had just had his hair cut in bob fashion.

"That's better than the Buster Brown way, isn't it?" asked his aunt.

"Yes, only I'll have to wash my ears now," was his reply.

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway, trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto

STAMPS AND COINS

STAMP COLLECTORS HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE.

A LARGE 40 H.P. TOURING CAR, COST $4,000. Will sell for $800, or will exchange for a few cows, horses, hay, or feed. This is a beautiful car and is in first-class running order. Apply Box S.P., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAHAM BROS., FUR RANCHERS, will pay highest price for Black, Silver, Cross Foxes, Mink, Marten, Fisher, at all times. Dougal L. Graham, Strathroy, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

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