Use ONLY the SOFT, SILKY, TOUGH
TOILET PAPERS
MANUFACTURED BY
EDDY
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1858.
Insist on being supplied with one of the following brands:—
In Rolls—"Standard," "Hotel," "York," "Mammoth," &c.
In Sheets—"Imperial," "Royal," "Regal," "Orient," &c.

WHEN BABIES CROSS THE OCEAN.

A Few Directions in Arranging for Their Comfort.

Here is a hint from Harper's Bazar for the mother who intends to take her baby on a trip across the ocean:

Buy a strong, light-weight basket about two and a half feet in length, one and a quarter feet in width, and a foot or more in depth. Pad such a basket securely with the softest cotton batting, over which a soft sheet of wadding is tacked in place, or a thick fleecy piece of Canton flannel. This done, cover the padding neatly with a soft, firm pink or blue silk, or cover with a soft chintz having a rosebud pattern running over it. As the basket would be continuously exposed to a damp atmosphere, the chintz would prove most enduring. The basket could be edged with silk or other cords, such as the upholsterer would advise as the proper vogue in color and in weight, or it could be edged with quilted ribbon or a fall of firm lace, or finished very simply with a tight band of the same material as the lining, neatly edging the basket. In such a case fasten a rosette at each corner. In this basket the infant may be laid in much the same manner as he is put to bed, only with a warm hood on his head.

The basket should have handles on either side, of such character that the nurse can easily grasp and carry the child by means of them.

A New Kind of Steel.

Samuel Maxim, a brother of the Maxim of rapid-fire gun fame, has made a discovery in a process for producing steel which has remarkable qualities. Mr. Maxim is a farmer who lives in Maine. For some time he has been expering with various methods for making blades which will vie with the Damascus blade of immortal fame.

After reading some old Hindoo books he constructed a forge on the Indian plan, and from this produced an ingot, which he forged into a rough drill. This drill bored an iron file as easily as if it had been a piece of wood. Tried with a scale of metals gradually increasing in hardness, this drill penetrated them all, not stopping at the best steel obtainable. In case this steel should prove to be like that of the ancients it will opes up a vast field of possibilities.

MANITOULIN CAN DO HER PART

Showing the Good Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing

Mrs. Thomas Rumley, one of the many who Found Health in the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Silver Water, Manitoulin Island, July 25.—(Special)—Every part of Canada seems to be testifying to the good work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing and there is no reason why Manitoulin Island should not do her part. Many a man and woman here blesses them for aches relieved and health restored. Take for instance the case of Mrs. Thomas Rumley. She says:

"I doctored for years and did not seem to get any better. It seemed to be my kidneys that was the trouble so I thought I would try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they helped me very much.

"I cannot say how many I have taken for my house is never without them and whenever I don't feel right I take a few. My husband also takes them once in a while. I find them a splendid medicine to have handy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest family medicine of the age. They can be taken by young or old with perfect safety. They cure all kidney ailments and nine-tenths of the sickness of the present day springs from bad kidneys.

BEST WAY TO TRAVEL.

"How do you travel, Miss Lydia Prim?"
"Never by water. I cannot swim,
And if I could I should die of fright,
For the fishes, I hear, know how to bite,
The railroad, too, is well in a way,
But there are accidents every day.
And if we should chance to have a spill,
I fear I should be very ill.
Nor yet by trolley, for you see
How very dangerous it would be,
If just a little tiny wire
Should set the trolley car afire.
In the rush and scramble to get out,
I should be dreadfully jerked about.
To ride a coach, it seems to me,
A most agreeable trip 'twould be;
But horses, I hear, have skittish ways,
I'd sure to regret it all my days,
For if they started to run, you see,
'Twould be very bad indeed for me.
To ride alone on a horse or wheel,
How very, very queer it would feel.
An automobile I might have tried,
I know 'tis a splendid thing to ride,
But oh, dear me! if the least it swerves,
'Twould be most trying to tender nerves."
"Indeed," said Miss Lydia Prim, "'tis best,
When courage gives out, to stay home and rest;
And if I should really pine for air,
I'll sit on the porch in a rocking chair."
—Pittsburg Despatch.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A Warm Spot.

Hamiltonians are now paying for the privilege of having a mountain at their back. In that sheltered city. Just think of that, and in Canada, too, on Sunday last, it was 98 in the shade.

Another Man Ahead of Him.

An Irishman who had been out of a job many weeks found in the river that flowed through his town the body of the keeper of the railroad drawbridge. He immediately betook himself to the superintendent of the division and applied for the vacated job, saying that he had seen the body of the former keeper in the river. "Sorry," said the superintendent, briefly; "the place has been filled. We gave it to the man that saw him fall in."—Harper's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Largest Tortoise in the World.

The Zoological Gardens in London have lately become the home of a tortoise imported from the Island of Mauritius, which weighs 500 pounds and measures 4 feet 7 inches from head to tail. It was purchased from a family in Mauritius, who vouched for having it in their possession for 50 years. Experts who have examined it think its age nearer 300 than 200 years, and it seems to be not more than in its prime.

A tortoise still larger than this one was given to the Natural History Museum by the same person. It weighed 870 pounds when it died, and as it was known to be not much more than 80 years old it is to be supposed that its weight would have continued to increase with advancing years.

It's worth
Ten cents
to clear your house of flies and
Wilson's
Fly Pads
will do it.

Eggs by Weight.

There is a movement on foot among produce dealers to adopt the plan which is in use in many parts of the world for selling eggs by weight. The unfairness of the present method is more apparent than real. If a housewife were to buy by the pound instead of by the dozen she would doubtless receive one or two less for the same expenditure, unless the eggs were very large. But she would undoubtedly receive the same amount of nutriment, perhaps a little more.

It is reported that the provisionals of Prussia have been petitioned to have eggs sild in the future by weight instead of number, The claim is that the German eggs are much heavier and larger than the eggs imported , so it seems unfair that they should sell at an equal price per dozen.

Filipino Costumes.

The native man, almost invariably dressed in a white cotton undershirt and trousers with a belt around his waist, usually goes barefooted. The Philippines will never be a profitable market for shoes or other wearing apparel. A gauze undershirt seems to be the favorite costume for all times and seasons, but on holidays and high days the native wears an ordinary shirt of European pattern, made of grass linen or some one of the other native fibres, with a bosom stiffly starched and the tails outside of his trousers.

The social rank of a Filipino can be determined by the disposition of his shirt tail. If it is tucked in he is a gentleman of substance and position. If it floats in the breeze he is an ordinary mortal and of lowly position. To wear the shirt tail out in Spanish times was a badge of servitude, and even to-day many families insist upon their servants wearing their upper garment in that way.

Business men usually dress in white drill, with a coat buttoned up to the neck and finished off with a standing collar of the same material. Natives who belong to the professions imitate the Spaniards by wearing black broadcloth frock coats or swallowtail coats on occasions of ceremony.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

Totally Eclipsed
That ancient relic, the Washboard, is totally eclipsed and entirely displaced by this up-to-date product of modern labor-saving ingenuity—The New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine.
The New Century brings light into many a home that was formerly dark and gloomy on wash days.
Booklet giving full description will be mailed on application.
Sold by dealers for $8.50.
THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, CANADA

Just Occasionally.

Cheerful Widow—Why so dismal?

Future Husband—I am afraid our wedding trip will take all the cash I have saved up.

Cheerful Widow—What of it? A wedding trip only happens once in five or six years.

THE OLDEST LIVING THING.

Said to be a Huge Cypress Tree 6,260 Years Old.

"The statement recently made that there are yews in England which are the oldest living things on this earth," Mr. Thomas C. Ireland said, "is not correct."

"These yews are old, very, very old; there is no doubt about that; some of them were stalwart trees even before Caesar landed upon these shores. There is now standing in the churchyard at Fortingal, in Perthshire, which Decancle, nearly a century ago, proved to the satfaction of botanists to be over 25 centuries old, and another at Hedsor, in Buclas, which is 3,240 years old, How Decandole arrived at an apparently correct estimate of the enormous age of these living trees is a simple thing, and the principle is doubtless wel known today to all. The yew, like most other trees, adds one line, about the tenth of an inch, to its circumference, each year. He proved this after an investigation extending over several years, and we know now, a hundred years later, that his deductions were correct. The old yew at Hedsor has a trunk 27 feet in diameter, proving its great age, and it is in a flourishing, healthy condition now, like its brother at Fortingal.

"Their years are few, though, compared with those of the trees I had in mind when I made my first assertion that the statement printed about them in a scientific journal was incorrect. In one chapter of his writings Humboldt refers to a gigantic hoabab tree in Central Africa as the oldest organic monument in the world. This tree has a trunk 29 feet in diameter, and Adanson, by a series of careful measurements, demonstrated conclusively that it had lived for not less than 5,150 years.

"Still, it is not the oldest organic monument in the world, as Humboldt declared, for now Mexican scientists have proved that a huge cypress tree, standing in Chepultepec, with a trunk 118 feet and 10 inches in circumference, is older too, by more than a thousand years—for it has been shown, as conclusively as these things can be shown, that its age is about 6,260 years. To become impressed with wonder over this, one only to dwell on that duration for a little while in thought.

"Yet it is not so remarkable when one stops for a moment to remember that, given favorable conditions for its growth and sustenance the average tree will never die of old oge, its death is merely an accident. Other younger and more vigorous trees may spring up near it, and perhaps rob its roots of their proper nourishment; insects may kill it, floods or winds may sweep it away, or its roots my come in contact with rock and become so gnarled and twisted, because they have not room to expand in their growth, and they literally throttle the avenues of its sustenance; but these are accidents. If such things do not happen a tree may live on for century after century, still robust, still flourishing, sheltering with its wide-spreading branches the men and women of age after age.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

SET THE TIME FOR SCOTLAND.

Ball on One Hilltop Drops When Cannon on Another is Fired.

"Speaking of clocks," said the traveller, "Edinburgh, Scotland, has the most interesting time-marking device I ever saw. The city lies between two hills. On one of these, known as Carlton Hill, there is an observatory tower, in the top of which a large black ball is suspended. Across the valley, probably a mile away is Castde Hill, surmounted by the historic Edinburgh Castle. One of the large guns in this fortress, pointing toward Carlton Hill, is electrically connected with the ball in the tower a mile away. Every evening at 6 o'clock the gun is fired, and at the same moment the ball falls. The device sets the official time for all Scotland.

"It is interesting to stand on Carlton Hill at the appointed hour to see the simultaneous flash of the gun on Castle Hill and the fall of the ball close at hand, while the roar of the gun is of course some moments in crossing the valley. On the other hand, it is equally interesting to stand beside the big gun at dusk to watch the ball on Carlton Hill fall just as the shot is fired. I recall once standing in the courtyard of the castle, watch in hand, waiting for the cannon just overhead to be fired. It occurred to me it would be more exciting to watch the crowds of passing people, especially since not one was apparently thinking of the shot from the cannon. When the roar took place, absolutely without warning, hardly a yard above the heads of the crowd, the scene well repaid my waiting. Everybody dodged. Children screamed, and men and women jumped to the side of the wall. Of course, it was all over in a second, but in that moment it seemed that an electric shock had passed through hte crowd."

A Visit to the St. Louis Fair.

Visitors to the St. Louis Fair will appreciate the following:

The Thinside In, St. Louis, Thursday, —I am comfortably situated in the Thinside Inn, which is a pleasant little tavern about as big as Missouri Valley. It is built of lath, scantling, jute, bagging, wall paper and paint, and is very substantial. A heavy man can climb all over it. I saw three bell boys carrying the bill for a night's lodging up to the fourth floor just now, and the beams didn't sag much. The management is careful, though, and it puts all new guests on the ground floor. After they have paid their bill for the first day they put them on the second floor. By the time a man has paid his bill for two days he is light enough to go on the third floor with safety. When he has stayed a week they have to put weights in his pocket to keep him from shooting up through the roof.

I got into the inn at 9 o'clock, and I was ninety-sixth in the line. When I got to the clerk he turned me upside down and shook me, then he counted what fell out of my pockets, told me to register and handed me a blue ticket for a bell boy.

"You have enough money for four days," he said. "Go to the cashier and settle."

My room is No. 5415, three blocks from the public square and a mile to the south of the buffet. When I got my receipt and my bell boy I sat down and waited an hour for a street car, but they told me there wasn't a line. I had to walk all the way to my room, wore out two bell boys on the way, but there were lots more. There are more bell boys than there are guests at the inn. They use 'em for change. When you give the clerk $5 for your room he hands you back $2 and a bell boy.

My room is a little far away for meals, but I make it nicely. I start for supper at 9 and stop for lunch on the way, with a friend I know in room 2507. But a friend of mine who lived in room No. 7649 is up against it. He got two days behind with his meals, living out in the country at the rear end of the hotel. Finally he found that he was nearer Moberly, Mo., than he was to the dining room, so now he walks over to Moberly every morning.

The inn is a fine place. They treat you right and do their best to make you feel at home. I wanted the clerk to come out and play a game of bottle pool with me this morning, and he said he would just as soon as he had 114 new guests taken care of. But when he got through with them there were 119 more waiting, so he had to give it up. He didn't remember me this morning until I told him my name. I wonder why it was?

Maybe I will write some more about the inn to-morrow. I am going out now to examine the Exposition.—"Wallace" in Council Bluffs Nonpariel.

HALLSANDS.

An English Fishing Village Slowly Falling Into the Sea.

Nestling under the cliffs about a mile from Start Point, on the east side, is a cluster of white cottages, which forms the vilage of Hallsands, says the London Graphic. Far removed from a railway, and separated from the nearest point of tourist traffic by several miles of rough Devonshire lanes, its main connection with modern life is the daily cart which carries crabs to the station.

The village, which is built close to the sea, faces east, and is exposed to the fury of easterly gales. Walls and quays have from time to time been built to prevent the waves reaching the houses, and nature providede a safeguard from the peril in the shaps of 50 yards of pebble beach, which the gale rolled up against the quays and so formed a natural embankment to preserve the walls and foundations.

All would, no doubt, have continued to go well with the primitive spot had not the contractors for Government works at Keyham cast their eyes on that bank of shingle. They persuaded the Government to let them use this beach for their work, and for three years every spell of fine weather brought the dredger to the spot and strings of lighters would go away laden with the shingle.

In time the beach sank twelve feet for a mile and a half, leaving the quays exposed. When bad weather came the mischief done was apparent. Ground swells swept the beach bare, leaving little rocks. Soon the walls of the quays began to suffer, and then the sea began slowly but surely to encroach on the shore, until house after house had to be abandoned because of the damage done to them by the force of the waves that beat against them unrestrainedly.

Every storm does further damage, and one of the last inroads made by the sea cut through the one street of the village, the two sides of which are now connected by a wooden foot bridge. A fund has been started to purchase land on the top of the cliff at the back of the village, as a site for a new village, for the old Hallsands seemed doomed.

The destruction of the fishing village is to be made the subject of a lawsuit. An owner of property there has issued a writ against Sir John Jackson, Limited, the contractors for Keyham dockyard extension works. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, by dredging, removed thousands of tons of shingle, which formed a natural barrier against the sea.

The Admiralty and Sir John Jackson subscribed $7,500 toward a sea wall to protect the village, but that has been partially washed away.

NOTABLE BRITISH QUAKERS.

The number of Quakers whose names are household words is amazing when it is remembered that there are less than 30,000 of the sect in the kingdom. Lord Lister, the inventor of antiseptic surgery, is a Quaker. So is Prof. Slyvanus Thompson, the electrician. Sir Edward Fry, the famous ex-judge of the Appeal Court, and his brother, the M. P., are descended from the celebrated Elizabeth Fry. John Bright and W. E. Forster come inevitably to mind. Mechanics' institutes were founded by Friend Dr. Birkbeck, and Egyptian hieroglyphics deciphered by Sir Henry Rawlinson, another Quaker.

But it is in trade and commerce that Quakers have made their most enduring mark. Hydraulic engineering was fathered by the brothers Tangye, George Stephenson and the first railway were financed by the Peases of Darlington, the misfortunes of whose firm grieved the whole North Country a year ago. Bradshaw, of the immortal railway guide, was a Quaker, and so was Edmundson, who invented railway tickets. Practically all the cocoa and chocolate consumed in Britain is made by Quakers—the Frys of Bristol, Cadbury of Birmingham, and Rowantree of York. The biscuit factories of Huntley & Palmer, and Peek & Frean, are more Quaker enterprises. The original Bryant & May were both Quakers. Reckitt's blue, Christy's hats, and Allen & Hanbury's drugs are likewise the wares of Friends. Quakers established the great breweries of Barclay & Perkins, Hanbury & Buxton, the Allens, and the Walkers. Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the famous shipping line, was a Quaker, and so were the originals of such banking firms as Overend, Gurney & Co., Barclay, Bevan & Co., and Cave, Tugwell & Dimsdale.—London Daily Chronicle.

Hawarden's New Rector.

Canon Drew, Vicar of Buckley, Flintshire, is to succeed his brother-in-law, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, in the important living of Hawarden. The rectory of Hawarden is now of the net value of about $3,000 a year, with residence, but the stipend was formerly over $15,000 a year. This living and that of Buckley are at present in the gift of Mrs. W. H. Gladstone, as guardian of her son, the owner of the Glynne estate, who is a minor.

Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sunlight Soap. 5B

NUTS.

Peanuts, English walnuts, filberts, pine nuts and hickory nuts build up the tissues of the body.

Almonds, pine nuts and peanuts contain the food values of the other nuts in high proportions.

Heat and energy are produced by nuts rich in oil, such as black walnuts, butternuts, Brazil nuts and cocoanuts.

For diabetes, a valuable soup may be made of spinach, celery or turnips, thickened with almonds, pine nuts or Brazil nut butter.

Nuts are indispensable to the vegetarian, making up for such items as meat, milk and butter. Better yet, they are free from disease germs.

Chestnuts and chinquapins are starchy nuts, and, therefore, must be well cooked to be digestible. Most nuts are more wholesome when cooked.

Pine nuts grow on the dry hills of Colorado and California in profusion. They are cheap, as there is no waste. They should be washed and dried.

We call the fruit of trees nuts when we eat the kernel and reject the outside covering. When we reverse this order and eat the outside, rejecting the kernel, we call them fruits.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 3C

Air in a Subway.

An English physician has made an analysis of the air in the underground railway of London with astonishing results. The amount of oxygen in the atmosphere was only 20.60 parts in volume, while in the worst courts in London it was never found lower than 20.86. Pure air contains 20.94 per cent. of oxygen.

And with diminution of oxygen there was a proportionate increase in the carbonic acid gas. The normal quantity is .037 in 100 parts, but the expert found that in one of the Metropolitan Railway tunnels the carbonic acid gas was .338 per cent. This is excessively high when it is taken into consideration that whenever the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere exceeds .100 per cent. the air is much too polluted to be breathed with sawith safety to one's health.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BYARD McMULLIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was Cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. W. JOHNSON,
Walsh, Ont.

I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY.
Parkdale, Ont.

Turning the Tables.

Many years ago, before the production of grain was equal to the demand, wages of farm hands were high, but as production increased the prices lowered faster than the rate of wages.

A farmer employed an industrious Irishman for five years at the rate of $50 a month "and found"—board, lodging, washing and mending. At the end of the term, he said to his man:

"I can't afford to pay you the wages I have been paying. You have saved money, and I have saved nothing. At this rate you will soon own my farm."

"Then I'll hire you to work for me," said the other, "and you can get your farm back again."—Success.

Summer Whooping Cough
The children seem to catch whooping cough easily in the summer time when it is always so much harder to get rid of.
Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic
will cure them quickly. There is no injurious drug in it and it is pleasant to take.
At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.
401

RIGHT TO BUILD DOVECOT.

It is not universally known that the right of erecting a dovecot was a privilege only to be enjoyed in England by the lords of the manor, and the law was vigorously enforced on this point. But in Scotland, according to a statute still held in observance, nobody has a right to build a cot in either town or country unless he is the owner of land yielding about 960 imperial bushels of produce per annum, and this property must be situated within at least two miles of the dovecot, or pigeon house. A further enactment also states that on the above named conditions only one cot shall be built.

A distinguished authority on husbandry estimated that in 1628 there were 26,000 dovecots in England, and that allowing 500 pairs to each house the damage wrought by birds in devouring corn would work out at no less than 13,000,000 bushels, that is, an allowance of four bushels yearly to each pair. Any one who destroyed a cot was guilty of theft, and is so held at the present time in Scotland (the act was passed in 1579), while a third offence of dovecot breaking was capitally punishable.—Hour Glass.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Japanese doctors have recommended, as a means of producing a taller race of soldiers, the marriage of Japanese with Europeans.

ISSUE NO. 32 1904.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for Children Teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa.

HOTEL PROPERTY
IN FONTHILL, ONT.,
For Sale Cheap and on Easy Terms.
Apply to JOHN McCOY, Hamilton, Ont.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO.
Toronto and Montreal Line
Steamers leave Toronto 3 p.m. daily for Rochester, 1,000 Islands, Rapids, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadousac and Saguenay River.
Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal Line
Steamers leave Hamilton 1 p.m., Toronto 7.30 p.m., Bay of Quinte ports, Montreal and intermediate ports.
Low rates on this line.
Further information, apply to R. & O. agents, or write to
H. FOSTER CHAFFLE,
Western Passenger Agent, Toronto.

DESTRUCTIVE IVY.

Fine Old Parish Church Wrecked by Green Parasite.

A striking lesson as to the destructive effects of the unchecked growth of ivy can now be sen a few miles to the north of London, says the Athenaeum. A fine old parish church has ben wrecked by this green parasite, which has been too long encouraged by a false idea of picturesque beauty—the old Essex Church of All Saints, Chingford. Last February, in the midst of bleak, windy weather, the crash came; the whole roof of the nave and south aisle collapsed in a complete wreck, shaking and imperiling the walls, which are bound speedily to follow.

NINE MILLION ACRES
Government Lands for Homesteaders.
In western Nebraska near the Union Pacific Railroad in section lots of 640 acres each, for almost nothing. The salubrity of these lands is something remarkable. Distance from railroad is three to thirty miles. There will be a grand rush of homesteaders. This is the last distribution of free homes the United States Government will ever make in Nebraska. Write for pamphlet telling how the lands can be acquired, when entry should be made, and other information. Free on application to any Union Pacific agent.

THE SAD, OLD STORY.

"Drink did it; God help me!" were the words which a Brooklyn man scrawled on an envelope recently before he fired the pistol that ended his life. The man had a prosperous business and a large family to whom he was devoted in his sober moments, but he became enslaved by the drink habit and saw no way to break the chains that bound him but by ending his existence with his own hand. "Drink did it; God help me!" might well serve as a fitting inscription over thousands of other men who go down to ruin and death every year under a like enslavement. And yet there are those professing to have the well-being of the community at heart who would have the drinking shops turning out their grist of shame and misery not only for six days of every week but on the seventh day also.—Leslie's Weekly.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Reflecting Lighthouses' Origin.

Accident, not necessity, was the parent of the invention of reflecting lighthouses. During a meeting of a mathematical society at Liverpool some years ago one of the members laid a wager that he could read a newspaper paragraph at ten yards distance by the light of a farthing candle. This he succeeded in doing by covering the inside of an earthen dish with putty and sticking bits of looking glass on it, and then placing this reflector behind the candle, Captain Hutchinson, a dockmaster, was present, and from this experiment he gained the idea from which he evolved the reflecting lighthouse as built in Liverpool.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Delegates to the Medical Association at Vancouver can return through San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and the "World's Fair," St. Louis, by purchasing tickets sold to San Francisco, account Knights Templar meeting.

Tickets on sale from Aug. 15 to Sept. 9, good for return until Oct. 23, with stop-over privileges in each direction. This is an open rate to the public, as tickets are not sold on the certificate plan. The rate from Hamilton and Toronto will be $70.25. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets can be purchased going via Vancouver, returning through above cities, or vice versa.

By writing H. F. Carter, Travelling Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railroad, 14 Janes building, Toronto, Ont., he will give you full information.

For Persistent Advertising.

The psychologist continues his study of the mysteries of advertising and explains why it is important to be constant in appeals to the public. "The newspaper reader may not be in a receptive condition to-day because of worries or annoyances or something else; but to-morrow he may be alert for every attractive announcement of the advertiser. Hence it is to the profit of the latter to hold a conspicuous place in the newspaper."

TORONTO