

DIAMONDS OF THE WORLD.

Though the Output is Increasing, the Prices Are Going Up.

As the result of last month's advances of 5 per cent, diamonds are now dearer by 20 per cent. than at any time since the consolidation of the De Beers mines in South Africa. The United States last year imported diamonds to the value of \$8,403,222.

The output of the De Beers companies, which control 93 per cent. of the world's supply, was for the year ending in November, 1903, \$26,205,000, on which was realized a profit of \$11,511,000. It is estimated that the South African mines have added \$400,000,000 worth of diamonds to the world's stock. Surprise will be excited by the statement that not 5 per cent. of the diamonds in the world have been lost in a hundred years.

BUILDING UP INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

Canada Contributes Her Share Towards Increasing English Industries.

Important factors in the development of Canadian industries have been processes brought from England. Now, it seems that Canada is about to reciprocate, for Niagara Falls is sending an industry of considerable magnitude to the Mother Country. This is the result of the eighth trip of Mr. Thomas Myers, of the Myers' Royal Spice Food Company. Mr. Myers was born in Otley, England. As a boy he was interested in animals and early conceived the idea of preparing a tonic that would act on live stock as the various formulas of the physicians act on the human system. He opened a shop in the Pavement, York, soon moved to larger quarters and as the business grew, leased the "Old Linen Mills" on Navigation Road, York. Later another mill was erected in Hull. A business of considerable magnitude developed, and Mr. Myers, for a flattering consideration, disposed of his interests. It was then he came to Canada and located in Niagara Falls. Some years after, Mr. Myers was forced to stop the manufacture of the Royal Spice in England because the company which had purchased the rights did not keep their agreement. Recently Mr. Myers visited London and was approached by capitalists, who induced him to re-establish the business. Thus it is that Canada will lend a helping hand to the up-building of Industrial England.

The Myers Royal Spice Company have recently published a veterinary stock book, treating of the various diseases of all live stock and the cures. This book is sent free to any one writing them at Niagara Falls, Ont., or N. Y.

CHEAP LABOR IN GERMANY.

Some of the Workmen Have to Struggle Hard for Living.

There was an exhibition in Berlin recently that, though of wide and general interest, attracted attention to the other side of a limited number in the German capital. It might fairly have been styled an "exhibition of misery." It was opened on the occasion of a meeting of homeworkers, and the exhibition of photographs was intended to show the deplorable conditions of the workers which hundreds of thousands are exploited to the benefit of the rich employers.

The photographs showed the utterly inadequate dwellings of the workmen, and the article they have to make under most difficult conditions of life. Each of these articles bears the figure of the wages paid. Wreaths of artificial flowers were to be seen intended to adorn many a young girl, for making which the workmen receive half a penny or a penny an hour. Playthings there were which rejoice our children on Christmas eve, and which have been made by children who work ten or twelve hours a day for ninepence halfpenny or a shilling. Elegant articles of dress worth 30, 40, and 50 shillings, for which a few shillings wages had been paid, leave the workman a profit of scarcely a shilling a day.

Earn Beggary Wages.

For the pressing of 1,000 hairpins 6 pennings (1 cent) are paid, and 7,000 to 8,000 pins are the greatest output in a day. The freemakers receive 30 to 40 pennings (2 to 10 cents) a gross. They are able to make 30 gross in a week. The wire twisters in the Eiffel mountains earn a quarter of a dollar in a day of fourteen to fifteen hours. This branch of industry is dying out, but it is a very long, tedious, and struggle.

The watchmakers in the Black Forest are in a most hopeless condition, as are also the iron-workers in Schmalkalden. The wages in the Ruhlra pipe industry are incredibly low. In the toy industry in Furech and Nuremberg 500 women are occupied in painting tin. Fourteen for 16 pennings (3 cents) is paid for 100 finely painted figures. By working twelve hours a day the women earn \$1.25 a week, with a deduction of 16 cents for oil, varnish and brushes. They thus earn 7 pennings (1 cent) an hour.

THE QUESTION OF CHUACHGOING.

The trouble is that those who are most aggrieved about this question do not realize that they are dealing with an evil peculiar to urban life rather than to the rural regions of the south that men attend church as much as they ever did and probably more, and the same is true of the villages and small towns. Here, too, Texas, before the crops have been laid by, the summer revivals and protracted meetings have begun and thousands of

men are attending religious meetings "every day," as well as Sunday, when their material welfare would, no doubt, be enhanced by devoting their workday time to their crops.

There can be no doubt that men in the larger cities are not so faithful to their religious obligations as those in a problem presented by these conditions it is another city problem, for we are sure it does not apply to the great agricultural areas of the country.—Fort Worth Record.

Misard's Liment Cures Diphtheria.

AS TO PAYING SHIP'S DOCTOR.

It Depends Much Upon the Sickness and the Service.

A correspondent of a recent edition of Lloyd's Weekly has expressed the views of a ship doctor in the following words: "Many travellers are in doubt as to the position of the ship's doctor in regard to his remuneration for passengers services rendered. The merchant shipping act enacts that every foreign going vessel having 100 persons on board or upward shall carry on board a doctor, and her complement duly qualified medical practitioner. Furthermore, an emigrant ship—i. e., a foreign going vessel which carries fifty or more steerage passengers—must have a medical man, irrespective of the number of crew or of other passengers—must have a medical man, irrespective of the number of crew or of other passengers carried. The salary of the doctor on board is commensurate with these duties to his ship. To any passengers who are suffering from ordinary forms of seasickness and its concomitant evils, or who receive injuries which are in any way due to the ship, the doctor's services are free. For any sickness contracted before sailing or during a voyage which is not connected with the above named conditions, he is entitled to a remuneration at the same rate as he would receive on shore. Obviously it would be unfair to expect that his services to passengers should be rendered gratis, as it would be for any visitor in a lecture or traveller on a railway to expect to have medical attendance free in any illness for which the hotel or railway authorities could not be held responsible.

The writer of a letter to the Lancet says that the case of the ship's surgeon is stated with accuracy in the above sentences, and adds that ship's surgeons are of two kinds—first, those who, after they have qualified, take such a position either for health or for pleasure, and second, those who elect to make sea life a permanency.

The pay of the ship's doctor varies from \$30 to \$50 a month. This is for the duties to officers and crew. As for the duties to passengers in relation to the surgeon, the following rules are given: First, the passenger who takes the initiative by remunerating the surgeon, perhaps, handsomely, for any services rendered; second, the passenger who asks for his bill and pays it if reasonable; third, the passenger who, on calling for the first time, does not know whether to ask for his bill or wait for it to be delivered, but is pleased to be enlightened on the matter; fourth, the passenger who clings to the old-time notion that the surgeon is there solely for the benefit of the passenger; and fifth, the passenger who never intends to pay the surgeon.—Medical Record.

Misard's Liment Cures Garget in Cows.

Overcrowded Java.

The Dutch and the leading natives in Java, are of the opinion that the population is increasing too rapidly for the good of the island. The census for every five years, has long shown an increase of over 2,000,000 for each census period, and the rate of growth has constantly accelerated. The increase of population from the census of 1855 to that of 1900 was over 5,000,000. Java is only a little larger than New York State, and the central regions are too mountainous for a very dense population. The fact that the last census showed a total population of 28,745,698, indicates a frightful congestion of humanity over all the coastal and interior plains and valleys. The density of population is 568 persons for every square mile of surface, which is greater than in any province of China excepting in Shantung. If France had the same density of population its inhabitants would number 120,000,000; the United States, at the same rate, would have 1,888,000 inhabitants, which is about 100,000,000 more than the estimated population of the world.

Such packing of humanity as this at least illustrates the fact that when every acre of tillable land is stimulated to its highest productivity, it will give sustenance to several times number of persons who are now supplied with food from an acre of land in most countries. The Japanese are still able to raise all their raw food and to export the products of their plantations and forests to the amount of millions of dollars a year. But they are already talking about a time to come when they will no longer be able to produce on their island all the food they require.

A CHARGE AT NANSHAN.

Suddenly we saw, from where we were, on a curve of the Nanshan crest, facing the Kinchou Bay, a sight which made our blood bound in our veins—it was the battle-flag of Nippon flapping away over where the Russian trenches were. That was the signal for a general run forward to storm the heights. There were only a few of us in our company who could answer the general order to rush forward and every one of us was wounded somewhere. A minute ago all about us were supposed grunts of men who were desperately wounded. These accents came from beneath the heaps of the dead bodies of our comrades. Instantly, as we saw our flag planted on the crest of Nanshan, the shout of the "Banzai" rolled over the hills, and that would be still and voiceless within a few moments. As I reached the crest of the hill I came upon a fellow aviator, the flag which was about two feet square. It was all bloody. He was standing over the prostrate body of a Russian who had not yet died. "This flag, sir," he explained humbly to me, "was given me by a Russian prisoner. He promised that I would plant it in the enemy's trenches some time. You see, sir, it is bloody. This Russian prisoner to the stalwart fellow at his feet, 'was the last fellow who remained in I killed him with my sword, or, at least, I have pretty nearly finished him. I have wiped my sword on this flag. It is a fine going game, but if I am allowed to the men of my village, as a memento of the first fight I have been in.'—By a Japanese officer, Leslie's Monthly Magazine for November.

SMALL STORE ADVERTISING.

Even a neighborhood store can advertise in a newspaper with profit. A small space in which a single article is exploited at a time, and with some variety in order to make the letters conspicuous, does not cost much. A small grocer in New York says he has found such advertising profitable.

REPAIR THE HUMAN EYE.

Invention Has Been Perfected for Photographing the Cavity.

The difficulties opticians have experienced in arriving at an accurate diagnosis of the complaints from which their patients are suffering have led to experiments in photographing the eye. For this purpose an instrument has recently been invented, affecting optical science in general, and the further development of the eye specialist's profession in treating eye diseases and faculty vision in particular. According to a German exchange of the Royal charity hospital, Dr. Walter Thorne, has succeeded in solving a problem which had received much attention from many others before him, but with little or no success. He has managed to get into the background of the eye and obtain good pictures of it, too. His invention represents a material movement on the ophthalmoscope invented by Helmholtz in 1850. The latter, however, only admitted of viewing the background of the eye.

The fact that all attempts to photograph the interior or the background of the eye had remained fruitless so far was due to the peculiar construction of the eye. It is difficult to light up the interior to such an extent as to enable one to take a photograph of it, and even in the use of strong sources of light the exposure would require so much time that the eye would have to be fixed, which would mean great inconvenience to the patient. Now Dr. Thorne has constructed an apparatus with which he first succeeded in photographing the eyes of animals, especially cats.

The Newspapers Exclusively.

The "Realty Trust" of New York, which advertises extensively, has authorized this statement: "The advertising mediums used by Realty Trust are the daily newspapers. Other mediums have been tried and abandoned, and now all of the company's advertisements go to the dailies."

Misard's Liment Cures Distemper.

DOGS AS POLICEMEN.

Dogs have been found of great assistance to the police force of Brussels. They are particularly useful in the suburbs.

A Good Dog Story.

One can almost always find a good story about animals, in the London Spectator. The following is reproduced from a book called Wild Sports of the Highlands. The author writes that the most curious example of a dog's understanding of conversation was shown him by a shepherd. Like the dogs of modern Greece, which keep watch along the little banks that enclose their master's barley fields, the sheep dogs watch their master's small crop of oats with great fidelity and keenness, keeping off all intruders in the shape of cattle, sheep and horses. A shepherd once, to prove the value of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house, said in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, 'I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoe.' The dog, which appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and scrambled up the turf-roof of the house, where he could see the potatoe field. He then, not seeing the cow, ran and looked into the stall where she was standing, and finding that all was right came back to the house. The shepherd said the same thing again, when the dog once more made its patrol. But on the doubt being uttered a third time, it got up, looked at its master, and when he laughed, growled and curled up again by the fire.

Business Methods in a Store.

(Town Topics.)

The Artist—What are you at now, old man? The Author—A football story. The Artist—And the hero wins the game with a ninety-yard run, of course? The Author—Not this time; he simply carries the ticket market and lives easy ever afterward.

HE CARRIED SAMPLES.

During a meeting of the Louisville Presbytery last week, Delegate Hawthorne, of Princeton, expressed regret that the church had not done more for its accuracy: One of the circuit riders in my part of the State was extremely fond of pepper sauce, and as he could seldom find any strong enough at places where he stopped, he always carried a bottle with him. He happened to be at a hotel one night, though he usually stopped at the home of a friend. A man sat across the table from him, and seeing the sauce, asked if the minister would share it with him. The request was granted, and the stranger poured out a liberal allowance of the sauce into his soup. At the first swallow he made a very face and blurted out: "Minister, do you preach hell?" "Yes, brother," was the reply. "Why do you say so?" "Because you are the first preacher I ever saw who carried samples," was the answer.—New York Tribune.

THE POLITENESS OF THE MALAYS.

"In all my jaunts in eastern lands I have found no country as interesting as the Malay States, that long strip of peninsula which is encompassed on the east by the China Sea and on the west by the Strait of Malacca," said Mr. Marcus Luning, of San Francisco. "I lived over there for more than a year, and got pretty well acquainted with the people and their institutions. The Malays are in many ways a fine race. With them personal cleanliness is held in high esteem, and the common custom is to take two baths a day. They are likewise the polite folk I ever met. I had a whole retinue of servants, and yet I could never get used to thinking of them or treating them as servants because of their superlative courtesy: So polite were they that it seemed as though they were doing me a favor when they asked for an advance on their wages, and they were continually in my debt because of the impossibility of denying requests made in such an ornately deferential way."—Washington Post.

THE BUSINESS CLERGYMAN.

A young minister was called a few years ago to a church in a thriving eastern city. His predecessor had been an earnest preacher whose sermons had attracted large congregations. The young minister was that the clergyman's single duty was the spiritual welfare of his people. The church had fallen to meet current expenses for several years, and its considerable debt was increasing with mechanical regularity. The new minister was not a wonderful preacher, but he had a firm mouth and jaw. Within two years he had at the head of a rising business organization whose debts were handled by men who understood their work and did it, which disconcerted the bills and reduced its old indebtedness. The church had become a working church. "The church," he said one day, "is a temporal organization doing an entirely practical work. Business integrity, as necessary as it is to the continuity and definite achievement of its purpose, is as necessary to its success as in any other temporal organization. Your predecessor was right, however." He spoke up one of his leading members, with a smile: "The Lord did provide you."—From Leslie's Monthly Magazine for November.

DID THEIR DUTY IN EVERY CASE.

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Banish Pain in the Back.

Cured Mrs. Jas. Murphy and Everyone Else She Recommended Them To.

River Gagnon, Que., Oct. 31.—(Special.)—No complaint is so common among women as Pain-in-the-Back. It is a safe estimate that fully half the women in Canada are afflicted with it. For that reason every evidence that there is a sure and complete cure in existence is thankfully received. And there is abundant evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills is just such a cure. This district could furnish a dozen cures, but one is enough for an example. The one is that of Mrs. James Murphy. She says: "I suffered for thirty-eight months with a pain in my back. I took just one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I have never been troubled with the pain since. I also recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to other people, who complained as I did and in every case the Pills did their duty and brought relief."

The wish is sometimes father to the thought, and sometimes it's even farther.

What shrank your woollens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

Smoke Means Wasted Fuel.

Smoke means waste. The science of smoke prevention and the science of perfect combustion are equivalent terms. Once made a factory owner realize this and he is won over to the cause, for if he has intelligence enough to manage a business he must know that perfect combustion of fuel means no waste. Consider the analogy of a coal oil lamp. Turn up the wick and the lamp smokes. You are using too much oil and getting less light. The same is precisely true of a furnace. A smoking chimney-stack means too much fuel—and less heat. Once get the factory owner to understand this—to know that those belching clouds of black smoke mean wasted money gone down the chimney and less power for his machinery—and you have converted him.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

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Utilizing the Sun's Rays.

At Los Angeles, Cal., the experiment has been tried of using the heat of the sun to create power and to heat water for domestic purposes. At an ostrich farm near the city a solar motor is in operation every sunny day, or about three hundred in a year, and pumps 1,400 gallons in a minute. Solar heaters are placed on the roofs of houses and connected with water pipes. One heater will supply water for domestic purposes for an ordinary family.

Value of the Sunday School.

It is obvious that the Sunday school, with its definite moral purpose and its practical character, is the building of the national character, and so worthy of the attention of all thoughtful persons. While its walls are filled with children, it is a matter which concerns not merely the thousands who are actively engaged in its service, but also the wide public of informed men and women who are interested in all that means for human progress.

ISSUE NO. 46 1904.

Mrs. Winslow's Scouring Soap should always be used for scouring. It is so soft on the child, so clean, so safe, so white and is the best remedy for scouring.

WANTED, A GENERAL ASSISTANT, FOR family of three; new house, every kitchen convenience, a particularly attractive situation, and a looking into. Call on or write Geo. Milligan, 7 Wellington street, Toronto, Ont.

NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO.

Agents wanted for our specialties. Complete outfit. Cost not over \$25. All countries. Write 27 King street east, Toronto.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD.

A Chinese Victory's Proclamation Against Reformers.

The Peking and Tien-Tsin Times contains the following proclamation issued by Yuan Shi-Kai, the powerful Viceroy of Pechili:

1. Anyone creating wild rumors calculated to turn or produce doubt in the people's minds, will be beheaded.
2. Anyone teaching or learning mystic practices, like Bbox measures and red-lantern doctrines, will be beheaded.
3. All persons gathering to gether for purposes of plunder or forcible disorder will be beheaded.
4. Anyone in the Government service military or civil, found connecting himself in any way with people spreading strange doctrines or connected with disorders will be beheaded.
5. For the harboring of those who spread wild doctrines and mischievous beliefs the heads of the family will be imprisoned for five years and all the property confiscated.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALTON, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials see references to be per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AN AMERICAN IN RUSSIA.

A writer in the World's Work relates the following incident:

An American wished to move from the Hotel Europe, the principal hotel around the corner. He came down with his bag packed and ready to go. "Sorry," said the manager, "but you cannot leave this hotel or register at another hotel until we get your passport from the police, and that will take a day and a night. You must go through exactly the same procedure as if you were leaving the country."

"Regular Practitioner—No Result."

Whitby, for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "departs to joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief two hours after the first dose."

MUSIC AN AID TO IDEAS.

In the Fortnightly Review, Mr. John Lane writes:

At evening parties a man's shyness is mitigated by music. In my own case, when some stray man and I have stood together speechless, no sooner did the piano break into our appalling silence than ideas seemed to inundate us. The dumb man spoke as if by magic, and I, who had hitherto nothing to say, couldn't talk fast enough.

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.

It is a dangerous topic to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & CO., 309 E. 5th St. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

War on the Ticket Scalpers.

Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit, has just issued an order restraining nineteen Chicago ticket scalpers from dealing in any railroad tickets or the unused portions thereof which are not transferable. If this order is made permanent it will practically put the ticket dealers out of business. The City Council of Nashville, Tenn., has also recently adopted an ordinance defining the business known as that of ticket broker or dealer. In that city Moses Henlin, who conducted a ticket brokerage office, was indicted a short time ago by the Grand Jury of Davidson County for uttering forged or altered tickets or passes. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fifteen days in the workhouse, and pay a fine of \$500.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LIMENT

Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbones, swellings, stifles, sprains, coughs and sore throats, etc. Cures save \$50 by the use of one bottle. Wanted the most wonderful Bismark Cure ever known.

A WO EXPERIENCES.

In an advertising periodical is reported the experience of two men as personally known to the writer of the report. One went into the fancy poultry business, but did not advertise. Eventually he grew discouraged from lack of buyers and gave up the business. A hundred miles away another man went into the same business, but advertised in a number of leading newspapers. He is still at it on a large scale, still advertises and is a rich man.

A Treat in Prospect.

Broncho Bill—Just before Reardon's Dan was lynched he said he hoped he would meet all the boys in heaven. Grizzly Pete—Dan, eh? Broncho Bill—Yes, an' de boys said dey hoped so too, so dey could have de fun of lynchin' him over again.

THE NEW

THE

Japanese

General Ove

Will Port

London Cable. Petersburg advises that third army will be sent to Ljubovitsky. If a by the Tokio currents it is accurate Japanese men under arms views of these troops the Emperor's birth include men from the quarters in the es

\$50,000 REIN

The Japanese Struc

St. Petersburg indicates that Russian armies are ready for a result if indeed fighting begins. Some of the Japanese have been sent from the Sea of Japan to the Japanese reinforcements place 60,000. It is believed force has been sent back from Port Gaininger since the pan, from whence available man is seems to be assured will be able to meet on an almost, if numerical footing, they are again flanking movement Marshal Oyama's efficiency of the force is believed here on the Sha River much larger and first, as the first the battle of Liau patkin is confronted difficult problem.

A Japanese force its recent loss of its southern patkin now success or in breaking it will open large brief remainder of campaign. On the star, these new situation exceedingly.

Despatches and of fighting on the Russian front. The Japanese are repulsed, though timed throughout the Russian position and a half the east. The situation is now one of the apprehension.

At the present on both sides and at many points Russians are with the isolated hill where the Russian turned fourteen Japanese, the Russian position is a remarkable in millions, each with a view, are approaching siege works, the sides are another observation station.

The Japanese, Manton Hill, returning the Russian position, so bill opposite to the east. The Russian force is a loss of 60 per cent of the afternoon were forced out by night. This position taken. This event portance the Japanese, who have most detest the position they

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Mukden Cable. Inhabitants of the river, which now where the plain retained the great manifestations of the Russian position of the river is now one of the apprehension.

At the present on both sides and at many points Russians are with the isolated hill where the Russian turned fourteen Japanese, the Russian position is a remarkable in millions, each with a view, are approaching siege works, the sides are another observation station.

The Japanese, Manton Hill, returning the Russian position, so bill opposite to the east. The Russian force is a loss of 60 per cent of the afternoon were forced out by night. This position taken. This event portance the Japanese, who have most detest the position they

Last night the bombardment of sin batteries, seemingly appropriate. This position by an infantry detachment, and first few, under their own rain, is able to destroy

THE RIVER FOR