RRIAGE.

Decide to Part
Years.

ing For the Tie
ong.

—A. W. Robins,
the original trial
ile others have
he has practiced
five years' con-
years ago. The
Saturday, and
Mrs. Robins will
e no bitterness,
ake and a word

of the happiness
in his determin-
ation. And Mrs.
more inclined
years' lease.
a scientific life;
ideal husband.
When he went
s. Robins along.
irate wife ever
g eyes and pois-

had a quarrel."
"Whenever I
I took my wife
ere the evil of
itself. Bound
obligations to
nal liberties of
restricted. We
where without
was part of our
ut it amounted
ersonal liberty."
aurant the em-
range tie that

so much of one
waitresses last
went he tagged
going through
Robins worked
near her hus-
d like sensible
out their non-
en all right."
ars of age and
y met in Chica-
tship talked of
esitated, so the
suggested. A
wn up on Jan-
egan their wed-

binding, was
tingency arose
by the original
added. When
tract failed to
ded by another,
e will celebrate
nd their separ-
ome time. But
bins, they will
iends, as they
ding." Robins

success. At
after five years
a trial mar-
of the divorce

rs may scorn
ministers are
to the lawyers,
iness, for with
ould be no di-

rid.

were a constant
ld say the ap-
a whole. We
comparatively
no interesting
is or London;
rious picture
o be seen. But
ng. The build-
ts were like
row of apart-
pervaded with
ther than the
The windows
ating, full of
and race or-
evidently has

if they were
but small re-
London, New
ere few goods
e. It was only
we found the
saddle cloths;
that adorn the
straw slippers
the castanets,
h bright red

y in width.
n the Puerto
to the middle
d fairly well
s of the city
d very steep.
the pack are
s that throng
tion. And al-
streets are full
take to the
etting through
oaching us on
Second-Class
Outing Mag-

Snuff.
is invariably
delving in to-
nsumption of
ut, as is po-
ly increasing.
were only a
nds of snuff
To-day snuff
consumed in
rate of about
and is increas-
00 pounds per

ompany, com-
o trust, has
the develop-
dustry. James
nds the com-
rs ago with
in North Car-
in company
r. To-day his
an absolute
dustry, con-
le, has ninety
tobacco and
cutting a
of cigars.—
emian Maga-

cord.
?" demanded
raph company,
the service."
ded the man-
rs are holding
—Washington

d, but vice

# 65,000 ELEPHANTS KILLED FOR IVORY.

## Terrible Slaughter Goes on Annually and Fortunes Are Made In Tusks.

(By Frank G. Carpenter.)

Zanzibar.—Sixty-five thousand elephants were killed in Africa last year and more than a million and a half pounds of ivory were taken from them and shipped off to Europe. Of this fully one-third came from Zanzibar, another third was from Portuguese East and West Africa, and a large part of the balance was from the valley of the Congo. Cape Colony furnished a hundred thousand pounds, Egypt three hundred thousand pounds, and a large part came from the Niger teritories and Lagos. During the last six months I have been traveling through the lands of ivory and elephants. I saw tusks for sale in the Egyptian Sudan. At Mombasa I was shown $50,000 worth of ivory in one pile, and during my travels through Uganda and German East Africa I passed many long lines of porters carrying elephants' tusks on their heads or tied to long poles or rested on their shoulders.

### Great Ivory Market.

Zanzibar has for years been one of the chief ivory markets of the world. There are companies here which have their buyers and traders scouring German and British East Africa, as well as the Portuguese possessions, farther south. These men take beads, cottons, and other merchandise to trade with the natives, and when they have accumulated a cargo they send it on the heads of porters down to the seacoast. Much is now coming to Lake Victoria and over the Uganda Railroad to Mombasa. A great deal goes to Tabora, in the centre of German East Africa, and thence on east to Bogomoye, on the coast opposite Zanzibar, while other caravans bring ivory to Mogoro and it is sent thence by railroad to Dar es Salaam.

There are herds of elephants about the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, and the hunting goes on in the forests of the Great Rift valley. In British East Africa it costs $250 for the right to shoot elephants, and a hunter dares not kill more than two during a season. It is against the law to kill the baby elephants or the cow elephants there, and the same regulations prevail in Uganda. In the British Sudan a license is required to shoot any kind of big game, and this is also true of British Central Africa. In German East Africa hunters are charged a few rupees for their elephant shooting licenses, but they must pay a royalty to the government on all the ivory they get. As it it ,there is considerable profit in the business and in the German colonies a fairly good hunter often makes big money. A single elephant may give tusks worth a thousand dollars and upward, and an old bull may produce three ar four hundred pounds of the choicest ivory.

### African Ivory the Best.

This African ivory brings the highest prices in the markets. It is superior to any other in the size of the tusks. I have seen some which are nine feet long and there are some which weigh 200 pounds each. The average weight of a tusk is much less than this, and one of a hundred pounds is quite valuable. In India the average tusk does not weigh fifty pounds, but that of the African elephant is much heavier. Many of the tusks are broken when they are brought into the market. The elephants use them for plowing up roots and tearing down trees, and also for fighting their enemies. The average tusk is strong and elastic; but it can be broken, and the ends are sometimes snapped off. Ivory tusks are always sold by weight, and the traders tell me that in buying them of the natives they have to be careful to see that pieces of iron or bits of stone have not been driven into the hollows of the horns to make them weigh more.

### Pulling an Elephant's Teeth.

Many of you have been in the hands of a dentist and have seen how he almost breaks your jaw in pulling a molar with a long root. The tusks are really elephants' teeth, and it is difficult to get them out of a dead elephant. They are fitted into a bony socket and the roots go almost up to the eyes. A tusk eight feet long may have two feet of its root imbedded in the skull, and if it is taken away at once the head has to be chopped to pieces to get it out.

In addition to the tusks the elephant has six great teeth inside its mouth on each side its jaw above and below, and these are almost as firmly imbedded as the tusks themselves. The tusks are hollowed about half way up. The smallest forms a big load for a man, while one weighing 150 pounds requires four porters to carry it. Such men are paid from 3 to 5 cents a day for their labor, so that the cost of transportation is not heavy.

### Digging Up Dead Ivory.

Have you ever heard of dead ivory? There is a vast quantity of it still left in Africa, and thousands of pounds are shipped to the ports every year. Dead ivory comes from animals which have died a natural death, or from tusks which have been gathered by the chiefs of the villages and stored away. Ivory has always been an evidence of wealth in Africa, and some of the petty African kings have piled up ivory as our misers hoard money at home. Some of them have buried it near their villages and others have made stockades of ivory tusks about their dwellings. During recent years some of such ivory has been gathered together, but there is said to be much buried yet to be unearthed. In addition to this is the ivory of elephants which have died natural deaths. This is composed of the enormous tusks of aged elephants which have dropped in their tracks or have been killed by lions and other wild beasts. Their bones lie where the huge animals fell, and the earth and leaves have covered them so that they are frequently hidden from view. I am told that the pygmies have killed many elephants with poisoned arrows, but, not knowing the value of the tusks, have left them lie idle where they fell. Some of this dead ivory has been injured by the forest fires, but that imbedded in the mud or covered with vegetation is still of great value.

### Elephant Meat Good to Eat.

I met the other night an old elephant hunter who has made many thousands of dollars in ivory. He has not only shot elephants, but eaten them, and he tells me the meat is not at all bad. A good sized animal often weighs as much as five tons, and when one is killed the natives come in for miles around and have a great feast. They cut up the huge beast with axes and knives and tear the meat off in strips and smoke it as we smoke beef. They make elephant steaks and roasts and they cook the trunks and feet in holes in the ground. The foot is considered a delicacy. It is prepared by making a fire in a hole and laying the foot on the burning coals, mouth of the hole and a layer of green leaves is spread upon them. A thick deposit of earth is placed on top and the meat is allowed to cook and steam for several hours. After it is taken out the skin is removed, when the jelly-like interior is ready for eating. I am told that it is so tender that it can be scooped up with a spoon. The ordinary elephant steak is black in color, and when cooked it looks and tastes a little like corned beef.

### Great Ivory Trust.

The European nations which have colonies in Africa are trying to keep the elephants from being destroyed. This is especially so of Belgium, which hopes some day to form an ivory monopoly. A great part of the elephants are still living in the valley of the Congo, and so many have died that it is expected that ivory will grow more valuable from year to year As it is now., the amount sold brings in millions of dollars, and most of this comes from the auctions at Antwerp. In that city there are several hundred thousand pounds of ivory on hand, and sales are made about four times a year. These sales are duly advertised and buyers from everywhere come to attend them. The other chief markets are Liverpool and London.

During a recent visit to the Colonial Museum at Brussels I saw one of the heaviest elephant's tusks ever found. It weighs over 200 pounds, and as I stood beside it it reached high above my head. The biggest ivory tusk ever discovered was brought to Tabora, in German East Africa, in 1886, and was shipped from there to Hamburg. It was almost ten feet in length.

### America Gets the Best.

The ivory dealers here tell me that the best of the ivory goes to America, and that the second and third class tusks are consumed in Europe. The fourth grade ivory is sent to East India for filagree work, and the poorest of all goes to China, here it is used for inlaying furniture and boxes. The best quality of ivory is employed in making piano keys and fan sticks and also for the little statuettes cut out by the Japanese. Much of the product goes into billiard balls, knife handles, combs and fancy articles. During a visit I once paid to Sheffield, England, I was shown about $100,000 worth of ivory which had been brought there to be used for knife handles, and I saw them sawing up the tusks into strips for this purpose. In such work every scrap of the material is saved, the shavings and dust being valuable for making ivory black or artists' pigments.

### Mammoth Specimens of Ivory.

Some of the most remarkable ivory used within recent years is that which has come from the mammoths found in the tundras of Siberia. This is from huge animals which lived ages ago, but whose bones, protected by the frozen soil of northern Asia, are as good to-day as when the animals died. It is even said that in some cases the entire carcasses of the mammoths have been found, their frozen flesh, skin and hair having been thus kept for these thousands of years. The first of this frozen ivory was found over 300 years ago, and about seventy years since the annual output was estimated at over 100,000 pounds. It is said that more than 1,600 mammoth tusks were sold in the year 1872. At present the greater part of said ivory is going to China. It does not compare in quality with our elephant ivory, the greater part of it being poor, while some is absolutely worthless.

### Germans Enter Into Competition.

The Germans are now competing with the British for the transcontinental trade of Central Africa. The old slave route began at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, and came across German East Africa to Bogomoyo, and thence by boat to Zanzibar. The slave traders loaded their slaves with ivory tusks and made them carry them across country. When they got them here they sold both slaves and ivory to the Zanzibar berchants. In such cases many of the slaves were female, and were used to supply the harems of Arabia, Syria and Turkey, as well as of Egypt and other Mohammedan countries of North Africa. Such merchandise was known as black ivory, in contradistinction to the elephants' tusks, called white ivory.

Since Germany has gotten possession of the mainland opposite here the ivory trade has been diverted to Dar es Salaam, and a large part of the product now goes there. This trade will increase with the building of the railroad, which is now being pushed on toward Lake Tanganyika. It will go to Tabora, and from there probably on to Ujiji, with a branch to the Victoria Nyanza. The shipping of Dar es Salaam is rapidly increasing. That port has a good harbor, and the largest steamers are now calling there.

### Queer African Natives.

The Germans are rapidly exploring their colonies, and they are finding some strange things away out here in the African wilds. They have altogether 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of the natives in their part of the white man's burden, and they are divided up into many nations and tribes. Some of the most intelligent are about Tabora, and it is from there that the colony expects to get the labor to cultivate the plantations along the sea coast. The natives of that region have a king and subordinate chiefs, and women are so highly regarded that they are sometimes elected as the chiefs of their respective villages. These people believe in spirits, and they think that the dead live again as spirits. Every chief has a hut in which the spirits are supposed to dwell.

They have medicine men and witch doctors, and they think that a good medicine man can change himself into a wild animal at will and thus torment his enemies.

### Education of the Negroes.

The Germans are ruling these people to some extent through their chiefs, and they are establishing schools to teach them. The missionaries are also at work in different parts of German East Africa and the Government has high schools and manual training schools, with European teachers, who use colored assistants. This work is just in the beginning, but it promises to grow. Fifty-two colored teachers are already employed, and the schools have several thousand pupils.

There are but few whites in the interior of that colony, and almost none excepting officials. In Tabora there are eight foreigners, of whom six are military officers. In Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, there are only four white men. Two are civilians, one being a doctor and the other a trader. At Usamburu, at the head of the lake, there are four Europeans, and at Bismarckburg, on the southern end, there are only two, both of whom are officials. At Mwanza, on Lake Victoria, I found about twenty Europeans, equally divided between the military and civil branches of the Government.

### Among the Washashi.

There is a queer town on Lake Victoria belonging to the Germans which I have not mentioned in my previous letters. I called there during my tour around the lake. It is known as Shirati, and it lies near the boundary of British East Africa. The country about it is beautifully rolling. The hills slope gently up from the lake, and upon them stand hundreds of thatched huts, an Indian business section, and a fort belonging to the Germans. The people are like the Kavirondo and a little like the Masai. They are dark brown in color, are well formed, and of a good height. I talked with one chief who was fully seven feet tall, standing like a giant above his fellows, who averaged, I judge, about 5 feet 6.

The Washashi, like the Kavirondo, do not worry over their wardrobes. Those I saw were almost naked. Many of the women had only a string of beads about them, and some wore fringes of beads two or three inches long hanging from their waist belts. The men were often clad in a single goatskin, which was shifted so that it covered now the back and now the front of the person. All wore jewelry. I saw many dandies who had on great coils of wire, and one whose arms and legs were wrapped with brass wire the size of a lead pencil. Another man had coils of this wire on his upper arm, and that so tight that the flesh seemed to be growing over them. I counted the strands on one woman's calf. It had eighteen parallel strands of the thickness of a lead pencil, from where the swelling began to the knees. Otherwise the lady was bare to the fringe apron which ran around her waist.

### Roofs for Cattle and Men.

Many of these natives had shields of enormous size made of skirts fastened to a framework and painted in bright colors, and they had head dresses of ostrich feathers which looked odd in contrast with their nude bodies beneath. They all carried spears, and were celebrating a war dance.

The houses of Shirati are round huts with thatched roofs and walls of upright sticks clinked with mud. The interior of each house is divided into two compartments, one for the men and the other for the cattle. The cooking fire is made in the centre of the hut, the blaze being usually started by means of friction, just as our Indians made fire before Columbus came. The people sleep on the ground, using pillows of wood.

Outside many of the huts I saw granaries. These are tall, round wickerwork baskets made of cane or plaited rushes, clinked tight with cow dung.


# AFTER FIVE YEARS OF SUFFERING

### Dodd's Kidney Pills Effect Another Grand Cure in Nova Scotia.

### Mrs. Margaret Brady Tells How They Relieved Her of Rheumatism and Made Her Stronger in Every Way.

Green's Brook, Pictou County, N. S., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—That diseased Kidneys are the cause of the ills from which so many women suffer, and that they are cured completely and permanently by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is once more proved in the case of Mrs. Margaret Brady, of this place.

"For five years," says Mrs. Brady, when interviewed regarding her sickness and cure, "I was ill with Kidney and Liver complaint, which caused Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Heart Flutterings. My nervous system was affected and my blood seemed to lack vitality.

"I tried medicines and was under the doctor's care, but received no benefit till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Diamond Dinner Pills. They relieved me of Rheumatism and made me stronger and better in every way. These remedies and no other cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased Kidneys and all diseases that are caused by diseased Kidneys or impure blood."

AND THEY NEVER GOT IT.

Rich Uncle Ebenezer—So you are named after me, are you

Small Nephew—Yes. Ma said it was too bad but we needed the money badly.

### Speedy Barber in Squash.

"It was one of those sleepy, one-horse, backwater towns, like Squash," said Representative Burton, describing at a Hot Springs dinner a town that he disliked.

"Squash is the limit. A gentleman arrived there the other day and wanted a hair cut. He found the barber shop, and, after shaking the barber vigorously, managed to awaken him.

"'How long will it take you to cut my hair, barber?' he asked.

"'Not long, boss,' said the barber.

"And he rose, yawned and stretched himself. Then he called upstairs to his wife:

"'Hey, send the kid down to the newspaper office to tell the editor I want my scissors just so soon as he's done editin' the paper. There's a gent here waitin' for a hair cut.'"—Washington Star.

### What Was Handed to Him.

Raynor—What have you done with all your Christmas presents?

Shyne—Made a large cool bowl of lemonade.


# CORNS, CURED IN 24 HOURS

You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scar, contains no acids; is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balms. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR


# WEDDING OUTFITS ARE CHEAPER.

### DIFFERENCE IS IN QUANTITY, NOT IN QUALITY.

### The Bride of To-day is Willing to Buy Frocks Soon After She is Married and Even to Wear a Travelling Gown That Has Been Used—Buying Abroad.

(N. Y. Sun.)

"In all the talk about hard times and the extravagance of women's clothes I have heard nothing at all about the falling off in bridal orders," said a dressmaker long in business. "At one time we all used to get quite excited when a customer came in with a daughter to order a wedding trousseau, even though some of the force knew that before the order was finished they might have to work nights.

"After one or two interviews with mother and daughter I myself, I remember, on one or two occasions used to wake up in the night and begin to figure out possible profits and plan how I should invest them; and it never happened that the profits were less than I expected or the trousseau smaller than we at first planned. On the contrary, as the time for the wedding grew near one extra garment after another would be tacked on until, as we all expected, the last few days found us pushing all other orders one side to put the finishing stitches in fifteen or twenty gowns and wraps, to say nothing of negligees and the wedding dress itself.

"After the last try on of the wedding dress, on which occasion nearly every employee in the house would come to the fitting room door to get a peep at it and the bride, when the shining satin was packed away in billows of tissue paper and carried home by two of my trustiest messengers, we actually felt lonely until the next wedding order came in. Occasionally we had two wedding orders on the carpet at the same time, in which case the excitement was more intense. Every leading dressmaker at the time I speak of had this experience.

"It was not so common for the mothers of girls now in society to run over to Europe as soon as they got engaged and buy part of their trousseau as it is now, and none that I met ever dreamed of waiting until she was married to buy this, that or the other garment. It was about eight or ten years ago that the trousseau had reached its greatest point of luxury from a dressmaker's point of view. Even then, however, there was a great falling off to be sure in the quantity of bed and table linen and underwear included in a rich New York girl's bridal outfit, but that didn't effect the dressmaker's profits at all. Both in quality and quantity evening gowns, street and calling costumes, wraps and negligees and fancy neckwear were at their most extravagant point, and it was almost never that the bridal gown was bought on the other side.

"Here is one order just as it is put down in my November ledger of 1899:

Six dinner dresses.
Four evening dresses cut dancing length.
Four afternoon reception costumes cut demi-train, high in the bodice.
Four calling costumes, three of them matched with fancy coats.
Three street costumes.
Four tea gowns—cut with a long train.
Three negligees—long.
Three negligees—short.
Two long evening wraps.
Two long afternoon wraps.

"The evening wraps were of white and gold brocade, white chiffon and yards and yards of fine Viennese lace, and of pink satin and velvet brocade combined with quantities of creamy lace, I have forgotten exactly what kind. The afternoon wraps were made of dark velvet, combined in one case with fur, embroidered white satin and lace, in the other with fine cloth of a lighter shade elaborately embroidered and braided. The street costumes each had its coat. The dinner gowns were of the richest satins and velvets offset with superb laces; and the ball gowns, although made of tulle, chiffon and other thin goods, included also quantities of handsome laces and embroideries.

"Of the reception gowns there were two to be worn at the two first receptions given by the bride, and these were handsomer than the others. One, I remember, was almost entirely of white Irish point lace, and another was of pale blue crepe de chine almost covered with hand embroidery. This order was not exceptional then or for two or three years later.

"After that there was a decline not in quality but in quantity, the last two years showing a sharp cutting down in the number of gowns and wraps ordered in New York by even the wealthiest brides. In some cases economy has nothing at all to do with it. It is no longer the fashion to have more gowns than are needed to take the bride over one season. In the case I have quoted the bride planned reception, dinner and evening gowns enough to last from December, when she was married, up to the next December, and negligees sufficient to last even longer.

"Brides of to-day have stopped doing that, I am sorry to say. It is no longer considered bad form to buy new clothes three months after the wedding and charge them up to the husband. A few weeks ago the mother of a bride who is rich in her own right told me when ordering the wedding gown: 'Make it so that it can be used afterward for a dinner gown,' which is now quite a common thing to do.

"Instead of laying away her bridal dress the modern bride wears it, slightly changed, at her first reception or at succeeding receptions given in her honor, or else has the corsage cut low so that it can do duty in the evening.

"The bride I refer to, who expects to go South after her marriage next week, is ordering mostly summer dresses, and not many of them at that; for in April she will sail for Europe to spend six months in travel and naturally will buy what she needs in Europe, returning probably with a lot of new things for next winter. So far she has ordered from me her wedding gown, two dinner dresses, one handsome street costume, five dainty costumes, made mostly of lace, lawn and chiffon; two negligees, a light evening wrap and one long carriage wrap.

"There is no attempt to economize in the cost of these things; that is not the point. The modern New York bride gets on the whole far handsomer clothes than her mother or her grandmother dreamed of buying, and pays twice as much for them; but she is careful as to quantity, and that is bad for the dressmakers and for the dealers in fine lingerie. Where former generations of brides bought undergarments by the dozen at least, this generation buys them by the half dozen. The lingerie, however, of the modern bride is a marvel in the way of workmanship and fine lace, and naturally she doesn't care to lay in a supply of such expensive things to store them up to get old-fashioned. When it comes to costumes she feels the same way, probably.

"All the same now there is a good deal less sentiment about the trousseau than there was formerly, brides of to-day being quite willing even to wear a traveling dress which has done duty several weeks before the wedding. Sometimes they prefer to do this, in fact. Catch a bride of twenty years ago doing anything of the sort. If there was one thing more than another about which she was fussy it was her traveling dress. Now it is her dinner dresses that she cares most about, and I must say that the modern trousseau contains far more dinner gowns than it used to, whether bought here or on the other side.

"The popularity of European honeymoons is another reason for the cut in size of some of the trousseaus. So soon as a bride-elect tells me: 'I am going abroad directly we are married,' I know what to expect—that she will wait until she comes back before ordering her most expensive gowns, and that a few of these at least will be bought in Paris, London or Vienna.

"The cost of the 1899 trousseau I mentioned was $6,500. The cost of the trousseau I am providing for the bride who starts South after her wedding is $3,500. Relatively the drop in the number of garments, aside from lingerie, hosiery and such things, contained in the modern trousseau of wealthy New York girls is 50 per cent., and the drop in the relative cost of the New York trousseau of ten years ago and of to-day is 40 per cent."


# NATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herbs of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham's more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

Mrs. J. M. Tweedale, 12 Napanee Street, Toronto, Canada, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

**"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, had those dreadful bearing down pains, and during my monthly periods I suffered so I had to go to bed. I doctored for a long time but the doctor's treatment failed to help me. My husband saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and got a bottle for me. I commenced its use and soon felt better. I kept on taking it until I was well and an entirely different woman. I also found that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made childbirth much easier for me. I would recommend your Vegetable Compound to every woman who is afflicted with female troubles."**

**What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Tweedale, it will do for other suffering women.**

ENTIRELY OUT.

Tourist—I understand you have relics of the Battle of Waterloo for sale.

Boy—We did have, but they are all sold an' the swords father buried last week won't get rusted before next summer.

### Odd Australian Animals.

Australia produces those lowest of the quadrupeds, the duck-billed water mole and the Australian porcupine ant eater. They, along with the kangaroos, may be described as the groundlings of the mammalian family, for in respect of their structure they are of a much lower grade than, say, a dog or a cat. This inferiority is seen not only in the brain, but in many other details of their bodily anatomy.

In zoological circles the prevalent opinion is that this mole is a link between birds on the one hand and mammals on the other. These "lowest" quadrupeds lay eggs like birds, the young being subsequently hatched from the eggs, whereas in the kangaroos and all higher mammals the young are born alive and nourished by means of milk.

### A Vivid Recollection.

A pert anecdote, not included in the late Mrs. Blaine's reminiscences, relates that she was met at a public reception by a former acquaintance who asked if she had forgotten her.

"I do not recall your face, but I remember your dress very well," said Mrs. Blaine.—Boston Herald.

# THE EARTHQUAKE.

### Some Idea of the Dimensions of the Catastrophe.

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

In attempting to grasp the dimensions of the catastrophe caused by the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily, one is aided to some extent by the later details appearing in the English press. We are told, for instance, that a train, crowded with passengers and running at full speed along the seashore, was engulfed by the tidal wave and disappeared in an instant, and that two trains, full of passengers, ready to start from the station at Reggio, were swallowed in the same way and that nobody escaped. There are many stories of the fate of individuals, showing how petty are human passions and pursuits in the presence of so huge a disaster. The Duke of Aosta, in walking over the ruins of Palmi, came upon the body of a dead man, clutching in both of his cold hands silver and bank notes. As the world collapsed he seized his money, but it was of no use to him. In clearing away wreckage in Messina the searchers found the bodies of two policemen, and between them the remains of a prisoner with handcuffs on his wrists—here the outlaw and the agents of justice met like sentence. Two priests, who arrived in Messina, declared that they were the only survivors of the five thousand inhabitants of Scylla, and explained their escape by the fact that they happened to have been in the vault of a church when the shock came.

Stories are told, too, of great sacrifices and acts of heroism. A Russian sailor, on learning that a number of women and children were imprisoned in the third storey of a wrecked house, climbed the wall with great daring, and rescued the people. No sooner were they in the street than the wall collapsed, burying rescued and rescuer in one grave. In another case a company of soldiers were working desperately to release some unfortunates who were pinned down under heavy timbers, when an adjoining brick wall collapsed, killing all the soldiers and ending the agonies of those whom they were trying to rescue. Of two regiments, stationed at Messina, only ten men survive. Of another nature was the experience of the Marquis of Sommola, who was buried alive in the ruins, but in response to shouts replied: "Save others! Don't think of me. I am in a bar and have all I want to eat and drink."

William Maxwell, the English war correspondent, declares that the Chinese city of Port Arthur, after bombardment by sea and land, was not half so ruinous as Messina. "Six months' cannonade by all the artillery in the world," he says, "would not produce the results of ten seconds of Nature's riot." We are told that the spectacle, when witnessed by the commander of the British steamer, Elbo, was so horrifying that his hair turned white in a moment under the great shock that he sustained.

The dimensions of the disaster may be realized from the following table giving the destroyed cities and towns with their populations and the numbers slain:

The chief towns destroyed are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messina | 160,000 | .. | 100,000 |
| Reggio | 60,000 | .. | 55,000 |
| Monteleone | 10,000 | .. | 1,800 |
| Pizzo | 9,000 | .. | Destroyed |
| Palmi | 14,000 | .. | Obliterated |
| Bagnara | 10,000 | .. | 1,000 |
| Gazzi | 3,000 | .. | 1,000 |
| Sant' Eufemia | 5,700 | .. | Handful of Survivors |

The following Calabrian towns were also devastated: Villa San Giovanni, San Roberit, Maropa, Scilla, Santo Stefano, Seminara, Caunetello, Catasono, Bocale, Catona, Pillaro, Giola Tauro, Gallico, Motte, Mileto, Villa San Guiseppe, Saline, Misitano, Gerace, Montebello, Nicotera, Gallina, Archireggio, Sinopoli, Campo Calabro, Ionio,.

The Sicilian towns of Noto, San Gregorio, and Risopto were severely damaged.

# TRIBUTES TO THE WIRELESS.

(Boston Herald.)

One of the most significant and virile of the younger and "coming" American poets is Harry H. Kemp. In his poem, The Song of the Wireless Telegraph, he touches on that phase of the daily present-day miracle which is uppermost in the public mind just now because of the salvation of crew and passengers of the Republic. The Wireless sings:

With silent and lightning feet I pass
swift as a dream.
I leave behind on the wings of the
wind creatures of steel and
steam.
Who will gather my fling reins and
bridle my headlong speed
Who will hold me back on my whirlwind track as I carry the hidden creed?
Do you think you have conquered
time, laud slaves of the narrow
rail?
I will leave you a thousand miles behind in the teeth of an open
gale!
When the storm-wrecked steamer
limps through the mist and the
swirling spume
I push a way to the outer day and
tell of the vessel's doom.

I have come unseen with secret
speech, I have guarded the tale
upheard;
I have put mine eyes on the journey's
end and delivered the faithful
word.

Don Marquis has hinted at the same splendor of achievement in his lines:

But now they may howl, the storms,
and growl at the ork of the
lineman's hands,
But gone is their pride with the boast
of the tide that bit at the deep
sea strands.
For a sentence thrills through the
bastioned hills that has neither
voice nor form,
Nor reeks of the might of the chaos-
sprite that lashes the earth with
his storm.
Bited and bridled, and shackled and
girdled and bound with a link-
less chain,
The brute powers cower at the god-
like power that dwells in human
brain;
Man has stolen the wings of the
deathless Things that range
where the spirit is lord.
He is leagued anew with the Silence
through the strands of a strand-
less cord.

### Jersey's Summer Hotels.

It is estimated that the summer hotels of the White Mountains are worth $5,000,000; of Vermont, the same; Massachusetts, $10,000,000; those of the Catskills, $3,000,000; of the Adirondacks, $7,000,000; of Connecticut, $4,000,000, and those of New Jersey over $50,000,000.—From the Hotel World.


# HAD GIVEN UP HOPE

### But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Vigorous Health.

Medicines of the old fashioned kind will sometimes relieve the symptoms of disease, though they never touch the disease itself—they never cure. Ordinary medicines leave behind them indigestion, constipation and headaches. Purgatives leave those taking them feverish and weakened. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do direct good to the body, the blood and the nerves. They fill the veins with new rich blood; they tone and strengthen the nerves; they cure disease by rooting it out of the blood. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm.

Mrs. George R. Wilson, Moncton, N. B., says: "A few years ago after confinement I contracted a severe cold and although I took considerable medicine, I got no better. In fact, my condition was gradually getting worse. I was all run down, had no appetite and grew so weak that I could not do my housework. At last the doctor who was attending me told my husband that I was going into a decline, and I feared so myself, for a sister had died of consumption. When almost in despair a friend suggested my taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got half a dozen boxes. Before I had taken them all I began to get better. Then I got another half dozen boxes, and before I had used them all I was able to do my housework again and was in better health than I had enjoyed for years. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from going into consumption and I warmly recommend them to every weak person.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the D. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


### JAPAN'S WAR LOSSES.

### Estimated to Have Exceeded the Size of Entire Peace Force.

"According to the information in the hands of our General Staff," writes Gen. Kuropatkin in McClure's, "the entire peace force of the Japanese army consisted of 116,000 men, of which as many as 13,000 were on perpetual leave. The reserve of the territorial army numbered 345,000 men.

"Thus their entire force of soldiers, according to our calculations, consisted of only 418,000 men. But according to calculations made on the basis of data published by the Japanese sanitary authorities, it is evident that during the war over 1,000,000 men were summoned to their colors, which created an extraordinary drain on the forces of the population.

"The losses in killed and wounded were very great. In the cemetery of honor at Tokio alone 60,000 were buried who had been slain in battle, and to these must be added 50,000 who died of their wounds. Thus the Japanese suffered battle losses of 110,000 men—that is to say, a number almost equal to the entire army on a peace footing.

"Our losses, compared with our army of 1,000,000, were several times smaller than those of the Japanese. During the war 554,000 men were treated in the Japanese hospitals, 220,000 of them being wounded. Counting in with the killed and wounded those who died from disease, the Japanese lost 135,000 men."

### A Working Passenger.

A persistent lawyer who had been trying to establish a witness' suspicious connection with an offending railroad was at last elated by the witness' admission that he 'had worked on the railroad."

"Ah!" said the attorney, with a satisfied smile. "You say you have worked on the P. T. & X.?"

"Yes."

"For how long a period?"

"On and off for seven years, or since I have lived at Peacedale, on their line."

"Ah! You say you were in the employ of the P. T. & X. for seven years, off and on?"

"No. I did not say that I was employed by the P. T. & X. I said I had worked on the road, off and on, for that length of time."

"Do you wish to convey the impression that you have worked for the P. T. & X. for seven years without reward?" asked the attorney.

"Absolutely without reward," the witness answered calmly. "For seven years, off and on, I've tried to open the windows in the P. T. & X. cars, and never once have I succeeded."—Youth's Companion.

THE NEW ARITHMETIC.

Boggs—How much is two times one, plus one?

Joggs—Why, three, of course.

Boggs—No; a man, wife and baby; two and one to carry.

### The Queen's Maids.

The queen demands of her maids that they shall be musical, neat in their attire and eschew picture hats. Otherwise, she is very easygoing with them, and in the kindest way ministers to their pleasure whenever it is possible. A maid of honor no longer receives the coveted "dot" of a thousand pounds on her marriage, as of yore, but the rank of "honorable" is still hers.—Gentlewoman.

### Frozen Mustaches.

Moustaches are not worn by men exposed to the severity of an Alaskan winter. They wear full beards to protect the throat and face, but keep the upper lip clean shaven. The moisture from the breath congeals so quickly that a moustache becomes imbedded in a solid cake of ice, and the face is frozen in a short time.

### Would be Nice.

"These sectional bookcases are fine things. You can start in a small way and add to them as you can afford it."

"Good idea. Why doesn't somebody invent a sectional hat for ladies?"

Willie—Pa, message isn't good to eat, is it? Pa—What are you talking about? Willie—Why, Mr. Tangler, our Sunday school superintendent, kept telling us all the time to-day that "Esau sold his birthright for a pot of message.—Angelus.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO