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LIBERTY TALK.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald's Speech at Edinburgh Luncheon.

Lord Rosebery Indulges in the Gaelic Tongue.

The Imperial press delegates ended their itinerary at Edinburgh, Scotland, where they spent an interesting time visiting the many historic sceens there. At the luncheon tendered them by the Lord Provost and Corporation, many fine speeches were made. That of Dr. India, in the West Indies, in Caylon, each J. A. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe, part of the Empire stood shoulders towas a splendid effort. He said:

No words of his, in the few moments! they had at their disposal, would convey Scotland and Ireland and all the King's their sense of appreciation-at least no dominions standing shoulder to shoulder words in the tongue understood by the | (Loud applause.) most of the members there. 11 one might speak in the original language, if one mingt convey a sense of affection, regard and respect that would be under stood by some of the elect left in Edinburgh. (Laughter and applause.) But in the interest of the men for whom he spoke, he would only use the Sassenach tongue. They wished to thank them for receiving them there. It was no acaden or chance, but by the foreordination of things, that those who arranged the programme arranged that this tour skill and strength. should end in this aucient city, the capital of the unconquered people of Scotland. (Applause.) All matters in their programme were foreordained; and by the eternal fitness of things they were there that day, and they would close the tour with memories of Scotland and Edinburgh-the city to which they had been all looking forward, those of them mer, and quite able to take care of himfrom over the seas with something Scottish in them yet-(applause)-and\as for those who had not, it would put some into them. (Laughter and applause.) On country they were welcomed by the orator of the Empire, Lord Rosebery, a Scotsman. (Applause.) Time would fail him to tell what was in the hearts of the men from overseas, and in the hearts of the women too; for of all spots (Applause.) It had spoken to them not ling the canoe with him. This was easy only through the navy and army-they enough, or seemed so, although the had heard much of the navy and army knack of falling out of a canoe so that in these last two or three weeks-but the craft tilts after you, instead of capthat day in the Cathedral and in the sizing in clumsy fashion, is only acquired streets they had been reminded what by practice. Next the young man climb-Scotland and Edinburgh had done for the liberty of the world and the strength of the overseas dominion. (Applause.) It required some skill, a lot of agility From Edinburgh the word had come, not of war always, but of peace and liberty. eccentricities of a boat of the lightness

THE AVERAGE MAN.

Scotland through her peace as well as her wars had stood for the rights of the average man against the privieges and powers of those who ruled them. So they, inheriting tht idea, sons of the erowd, had gone overseas; and they journal they controlled, for the rights canoe, to rest for a hwile before making of the common man against the power of organization, even against the crowd atself. Their ancestors sometimes fought against the King. They, in the crowd, sometimes fought against tue crowd; for they of the democracy over the seas knew full well there never was a King, a Czar, a Sultan more oppressive, more relentless, than a crowd in a democracy | the side of the canoe, holding the hands could be. They thanked them for receiv- on one side of the boat and balancing grew and increased." Newby soon being them back, as being worthy sons, to | with the feet on the other. As the canoethe old home. (Applause.) They had | ist went over backward into the water told them in England and elsewhere of | he still retained his firm hold on the side their great lands, of the Ganges, the St. of the boat with his hands and kept his Lawrence, and all the rest of them. feet firmly planted in the original posi-They had told them of plains and moun- tion. tains, of streets compared with which In this way he went into the water tory like the hill before them, no streets to release the hold on the canoe as the so paved with passion and tragedy and water closed over the canoeist. It was reminiscences and poetry and heroism. sufficient for a time to turn the canoe that city; and he wished to tell there | the water immediately over the head of that beyond the seas they had a land the performer. When this lesson had dren and friends, to come to their great at once that this feat was not an easy forent lland, to Australia, New Zealand, India, one. to themselves. They would must with the position where it could be righted. surrounded by a crowd of people. On to themselves. They would make the position where it could be regularly and keep a record of feed wax production. For example, immediately and the performer had to be skillful and less than the performer had the to the Empire. (Applause.)

A GAELIC BATTLE-CRY.

presented the overseas dominions, that side toward nim and kicking the delivery must stand shoulder to shoulder. side toward the place it would assume for many years after they were first is exercised under the existing law. One grade in the herd gave 1,530 lbs. reason to believe, also, that at the time The Sassenach who heard him did not when the canoe was once more in its made, both in Ireland and in this coununderstand the full meaning of that right position in the water. As the try. New Jersey was forced to resort rendered may be summarily required charge; but there were here enough of canoeist came up he gave the boat a to all kinds of copper pieces to supply to pay before a given date on penthe elect to know what it meant. It twist with his shoulder that emotical the need of small currency up to the alty of imprisonment. This power of meant more than shoulder to shoulder. the water from it, and then he turned it time the State began the mintage of committal resides in the judge of the meant more than shoulder to shoulder. the water from it, and then he taked to beekeepers which might be eliminated to beekeepers which might be eliminated to beekeepers which might be eliminated recommon folk from anywhere could stand | dropped it right side up, ready for occushoulder to shoulder if there were pancy once more. It was very skilfully eenough of them. The Gael understood done.-H. D. Jones in August St. Nichthe charge to mean, 'shoulders together.' olas,

CORNS CURED ST. PATRICK'S 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 IRISH - CORN EXTRACTOR

The Gael understood the buttlery-"Clanna nan Gaidheal an' guillibh cheile," "Sons of the Gael, shoulders together.' (Applause.) Your own shoulders together! Whether you stood in martial gear alone, or backed by armed men, you must face the ice, you must meet the situation sugaraset and full front. (Applause.) So in all the dominions overseas, in Canada, Australasia, in gether for what was great and free and true in the Empire, and so standing they would find themselves with England and

CANOE CAPERS.

What One Skillful and Powerful Swimmer Has Been Able to Do.

Water sports, during the past few years, have come to be among the chief events" on the holiday programmes of many seaside and yacht clubs. Some of

The "tilting" on canoes is familiar to most young folk; but I want to tell you or some novel "stunts" done by a clever member of a lakeside club, a trained canocist and expert swimmer. As every boy knows, or ought to know, no one, young or old, has any business in a canoe who is not a skillful and powerful swim-

Moreover, no canoe tricks should ever be attempted by any one, except in comparatively shallow water, not far from shore; and even then there should be companions close at hand, in a boat, ready and alert to give immediate aid in

The canoeist began his tricks by falling out of the canoe sidewise, overturned back into the canoe, after getting it on an even keel. This was not so easy. and a practical acquaintance with the and delicacy of build of a canoe. It was not difficult to capsize the boat again in elimbing back. If this was done too many times the performer was not unlikely to becom exhausted. For this reason he was careful not to go too far from the banks when attempting his aquatic practice, for it might have been necessary to swim ashore, towing the another attempt. When the difficult knack of righting the canoe, climbing back again, and falling overboard once more had been thoroughly acquired and sey." the wabbly tendencies of the little craft had been overcome, then the real feat

was attempted. The feat was to take a back flip from

that along they had come was narrow. with the cance turning with him. At But they had no mountains with a his- first it was found essential to comfort (Applause.) They needed more men from | completely over until it was resting on where the common man had a chance, been learned, then a step further was at where they desired to build a democracy | tempted. The object to be ultimately

tion desired. When the canoelst came to the surface again he was still cling- ed half pennies, while the smaller were than the population. Lord Rosebery charged them, who re- ing to the side of the boat, pulling that

A NICE COOL BATH FOR ONE.

A Hot weather day in the boarding house.

HALF PENCE.

COINS ONCE CURRENT IN NEW JERSEY.

The Only Known Specimen Struck in Gold About to be Sold in London -They Originated in Ireland and Mark Newby Brought a Supply to America.

the only good specimen known of the coin called in America the Mark Newbry farthing is to be sold in London this month. These farthings have an interesting history. Many were struck in silver, copper, brass and lead. The obverse shows a crowned king kneeling and playing a harp. Above the harp is a crown, while around the border is the inscription "Floreat Rex." On the reverse the principal device shows St. Patrick, with right hand outstretched, banishing the serpents from Ireland. In his left hand he carries a double or metropolitan cross and at the extreme right is a church. The inscription of the reverse reads "Quiescat Plebs."

plain nad reeded edges. The silver pieces these sports call for no small amount of are very irregular in their weight, which ranges from ninety-eight to 176 grains, but all are about the size of an old fashioned copper cent. The coins struck in copper are more uniform, averaging about ninety-enght grains. The coin is supposed to have had its origin in Ireland in the reign of Charles and it has been the subject of much discussion. One theory is that the coin was devised by the Catholics when they rebelled in Ireland, another that it was minted for the Confederate Assembly and a third that the coin was issued in Dublin some time between the Restoration (1660) and 1680 as a private token. Whatever their origin these pieces circu-

lated in this country and constituted

the first coper circulating medium regu-

larly authorized for use in any of the

There are many varieties of these far-

things, of widely different weights but

of nearly umform size and with both

American Colonies. A party of immigrants from Dublin, among whom were Mark Newby (or Newbie) and his family, arrived in the Colony of New Jersey on November 19, 1681. Newby brought with him a quantity of the St. Patrick's half pence, as | ... they were termed in Ireland. At this period fractional currency were exceedingly scarce in the Colony and on May 8, 1682, the New Jersey authorities passed an act "for the more convenient payment of small sums," which provided for a farthing and the great St. Pat-"that Mark Newbie's half pence, called rick's half penny." Patrick's half pence, shal from and after the said 18th instant pass for half pence ministrators, shall and will change the Those of silver are scarcer. said half pence for pay equivalent upon demand; and provided also that no person or persons be hereby obliged to take more than five shillings in one payment." The full text is found in the Grants, Concessions and Original Constitutions of the Province of New Jer-

Newby settled with his party at Elangburg, Salem County, N. J., and it is recorded that "immediately there was a meeting set up and kept at the house of Mark Newbie and in a short time it colony, and in 1682 was one of the representatives in the General Assembly, which met at Burlington. In the following year he became a member of the

Governor's council. It is not known how many of the coins were brought over by him, but the quantity is supposed to have been large. Indeed he is thought to have manufactured additional coins of similar design in this country. No repeal of the act making the St. Patrick's half pence current appears on the New Jersey re-

There were also St. Patrick's half pence of large size, some of them a third

Canada, and they would give them a The impetus of the first backward fall It showed St. Patrick with a trefoil chance, as the aborigines gave a chance went far toward carrying the boat into in his right hand, a crozier in his left,

termed farthings.

Libby's Cooked **Corned Beef**

There's a marked distinction between Libby's Oooked Corned Beef and even the best that's sold in bulk.

Evenly and mildly cured and scientifically cooked in Libby's Great White Kitchen, all the natural flavor of the fresh, prime beef is retained. It is pure wholesome, delicious and ready to serve at meal time, Saves work and worry in

Other Libby "Healthful" Meal-Time-Hints, all ready to serve, are:

Peerless Dried Eeef Vienna Sausago **Veal Loaf Evaporated Milk Baked Beans**

Mixed Pickles "Purity goes hand in hand with Products of the Libby

Chow Ohow

brand". Write for free Booklet,-"How to make Good

Things to Eat". Insist on Libby's at your grocers. Libby, McNeill



St. Patrick's coins which passeth now

The Mary Newby coins in copper are plentiful even at the present time and current pay of this province, provided command premiums of from 50 cents to he, the said Mark, his executors and ad- | \$5, according to condition and variety.

The Ladder of Thrift.

(By Thomas Tusser.) The 'Ladder' consists of thirty-seven steps. To take thy calling thankfully. To shun the path of beggary. To grudge in youth no drudgery. To come to acknowledge perfectly. To count no travel slavery. That brings in penny saverly. To follow profit earnestly. But meddle not with pilfreey. To get by honest practisy. And keep thy gettings covertly. To lash not out lashingly. For fear of pinching penury. To furnish house with householdry. And make provision skilfully. To suffer none live idely For fear of idle knavery. To keep no more but needfully, And count excess unsavory. To meddle not with usury, Nor lend thy money foolishly. To learn to shun ill company, And such as live dishonestly, To pray to God continually For aid against thine enemy. To spend thy Sabbath holily, And help the needy poverty, To live in conscience quietly, And keep thyself from malady. These be the steps unfeignedly,

And count excess unsavory. to them in the old land, that they had emptying it of water during the process, and general dealers the average and possibly careles farmot yet shaken off. They wished to inmot yet shaken off. They wished to inwite them, all of them, and their chil- to its original position. It will be seen | verse design is similar to that of the | sell Wilson's Fly Pads. If your

To climb to thrift by husbandry.

To keep no more than needfully,

Imprisonment for Debt.

the sons of Scatland and their loyalty quick if every advantage was to be the sons of Scatland and their loyalty quick if every advantage was to be the sons of Scatland and their loyalty quick if every advantage was to be the direct the direc needed edges. The larger coins were call- have since annually increased-faster plication to the Dairy Cmmissioner, of wax; they also, of course, build wax

> The coins must have passed current sible than formerly was the case, and of 1,020 lb. milk, 3.9 test 39 lbs. fat. period of their inactivity. There is good land long after 1680, for Swift in the ham county imprisonment for debt is tion, but there is much work which "Drapier's Letters," dated August 25, rare. In other populous court dis-1724, mentionss the coins—"the small tricts with much court business the done before bee-keepers are that procedure is to squeeze the coins—"the small tricts with much court business the able to overcome al these difficulties, in a press while hot. With but few cases of imprisonment do not exceed writes E. F. Phillips, of the U. S. Api- exceptions, this is the only method used. fifty a year, while in some less popu- culture Department. Certain losses | Since this takes too long, and especially lous districts with less court business are expected regularly, and, while some since all the wax cannot possibly be the number reaches five hundred a do their utmost to overcome them, and removed, it would be wise to look for year. But it would seem that on the annual loss to street in their calcula- some other method. A better method ter if you'd dry 'em out when they got whole the indulgence shown to de- tions. linquent debtors is steadily decreas- The average bee-keeper loses many of but would be a gigantic step in advance ing, for the cases of imprisonment in the swarms which issue from the hives, in bee-disease eradication. the country have decennially increased as follows under the existing be valued at a high figure. By carelaw:-In 1876, 4,228; 1886, 5,486; 1896, ful manipulation and the use of large 8.199: 1900, 11,986. Technically the imprisonment is for contempt of court.

Where You Bite.

a youg student one day in one of the Western colleges. Trying hard to keep back a smile, the young man asked: "Professor, you say you are an expert at solving riddles, don't you?" "I claim that I am, my boy."

"Well, then, can you tell me why a man who has seen London on a foggy day and a man who has not seen London on a foggy day are like a ham sandwich?" The professor studied for a long time, venturing several answers, which proved to be wrong. Finally, at his wit's end, he said: "I give it up.

"It's easy," said the other." "Givelt up," repeated the professor.
"Why," was the reply, 'one has seen the ha! Catch on?" "Of course I do, you lunatic. But has the sandwich to do with it?" After the youngster had recovered from his uproar of laughter, he chuckled: "Oh, that's what you bite on."-The Circle.

FALSE ALARM. "Mamma, young Prof. McGoozle proposed last night-"Mercy, child! What on earth has he

got to live on?" "I wish you wouldn't interrupt me, mamma. He proposed that we start in and read President Eliot's five feet of "Think of the glories of ancient Rome."

THOU SHAPE INTANGIBLE. your ghost in Hamlet? Boothby-They said it wasn't true to life.-Boston Transcript.

Pretty Girl--Pretty Hat--Girl Made the Hat--- Cost 24 Cents.



DOROTHY AND HER SWELL 24-CENT HAT.

HERE'S WHAT CHORUS GIRL MADE INTO A HAT

Peach basket \$.03 1% yards bunting09 yard cheese cloth03 Two radishes02
A banana03 Soup greens02

Total ... \$.24 n't know whether to thank Miss Dor- just like any other peach basket creothy Warrington for showing women how to make cheap hats or to laugh was too big, but the stage carpenter presents being given away and told the at her. Anyway, Miss Warrington did at the Lyric cut it down to suit her teacher he wanted to join the class she two things-woke up the Gay White shapely head. Way in midsummer and made a real "One of the many advantages this however, seemed too aquiescent to be peachbasket hat for only 24 cents! 3 cents for a peach basket and with to time.

summer vegetables. Have you guessed it? The basket was the foundation for the hat, of course!

Dorothy bicked out a bai ana and two radishes, a lemon-nothing else. She got a bargain in price because ate and thorough trial, your faith in she was so good looking. Then a them will not be disappointed, 25c. per yard and a half of bunting and half box, or five boxes for \$1.00 at all dealers a yard of cheese cloth she finished or The Catarrhozone Company, Kings-

Miss Warrington is a member of the "Motor Girl" company playing at the Lyric theatre, and when she went Now York despatch: Broadway does to rehearsal wearing the hat it looked ation that might have cost her \$25 or \$50. Of course the peach basket

hat has is that the trimmings can be lasting. When she paid an unexpected Instead of getting a lot of imita- renewed at small expense, keeping weekday visit to him she found him tion things to decorate it with, Miss up-to-date with the arrival of new smoking a cigarette. Warrington was practical. She paid vegetables in the markets from time

this on her arm went along Produce! That's what Dorothy said. Did Row and bought 9 cents worth of early she really mean it?"



The proud owner says "this is high-grade Canadian, and to is a case the bee-keeper is usually ignor- rents. pure bred Holstein." The admiring ant of disease. visitor to the cow stable remarks "What beautiful cows." The thought- nowhere is there more room for im- woman ful student asks "what yield of milk provement. As every bee-keeper knows. and fat do they give?" The practical it is difficult to remove wax from the plainly attired man, considerably past man enquires "what does their milk comb, particularly in the case of old middle age, stepping up to her and liftcost?" And the hard business sense combs which have been used for brood- ing his hat, "but I want to offer you of the dairyman leads him to deter- rearing for years. The amount of wax mine cost of production of milk and wasted every year by inadequate methfat through the medium of cow test- ods of extraction amounts to thousands "Thanks for what?" ing associations. The high grade of dollars annually. In most cases over may give but poor weight of milk, 19 per cent. of the wax remains in the the pure bred may test low, while the "slumgum." and even by careful work 5 common grade may possibly be pro- per cent. is left. By repeated rendering ducing milk at the lowest cost. No the amount may be reduced, but the one knows definitely just what the time necessary for this usually makes it cost is until some record is kept; unprofitable milk may cost 92 cents per 100 lbs., With the advent of the movable-frame fat 25 cents per lb.; these cost prices hive and honey extractor it became ormay be up to \$2.00 per 100 lbs. milk | thodox to continue the use of combs and 50 cents per pound of ... with year after year. The invention of some poor cows, or they be reduced methods making this possible was of by good economical feeders to 35 such great benefits to the apicultural cents per 100, and 10 cents per 1b. industry that it may almost be said that

This all goes to prove that the without it there would be no industry. Practically all Canadian drug- careful dairyman, and particularly At the same time it may be that beein. Enormous improvement and overlooked that it is part of the life ac- see once more before I die. My longing largely increased profits have been tivity of bees to build wax, and in work- has been satisfied at last, and I thank made by the men who are sufficient- ing bees to get the maximum financial you from the bottom of a grateful ly alive to their own interests to return from them it may be desirable to heart!" Imprisonment for debt was nomin- weigh and sample each cow's milk allow them to spend some energy on Again lifting his hat, he stepped forth Ottawa. A good record for this month at other times, but there is much more Much more judicial option is pos- from a herd of 18 cows is an average of a tendency then than at any other

LOSSES IN BEE-KEEPING.

and these escaping swarms may well hives swarming may be largely controlled, but among the majority of bee-keep- ed by wax moths for lack of fumigaers too little attention is given to this | tion. phase of the work, and nothing is done until the swarm actually issues. In hives are generally used, and the control of swarming becomes more difficult. It is doubtless true that swarms aggre-

tivities bringing on swarming are so honey is brought to its attention. little understood. This phenomenon represents the bee's natural method of general market does not go into retail increasing the number of colonies, and trade, but is used in manufacturing. it may be attributed to instinct. This, This phase of the market us of relativehowever, does not explain what factors ly recent growth, and, in spite of the induce the bees to swarm or what their | fact that most bakers and confectioners activities are previous to swarming. When the behaviour of the bees before this case olso room for more. Several and after swarming is better under- confectioners have stated to the author stood, we may have greater hope of a that they find it difficult to get enough method of control.

The losses in winter are considerable, due largely to starvation, dampness, too long a time without a cleansing flight, or extreme cold weather. By wintering bees in cellars in the north this loss may be considerably reduced, but while much has been written on this subject, the general loss to northern bee-keepers is probably at least 10 per bystanders; "running amuck?"

"I think not," said one of the frightcent. every winter. An even temperature of about 45 deg. F. and a dry atmosphere are considered best, and Barnes-How did the critics receive the best method of obtaining these conditions is an individual problem. Where beckeepers do not pay any attention to summer may have an icy stare next the selection of their best stock for winter.

breeding purposes, the loss of 10 per cent, or more of their colonies in winter must not be looked upon as a total loss, for generally the poorest colonies suc-

"Winter loss" is in many cases caused by disease, which so weakens the colony during the summer that it is not a able to survive the winter. In such and unexpectedly, was falling in tor-

No other manipulation of the apiary is so primitive as wax extraction, and awning was a fashionably dressed

specified the amount of honey consum- him how he stood on the great question than at any other time. With wax worth so much more per pound than There are several sources of great loss | honey, it would seem to be desirable in some cases to take advantage of the

wax-building ability of bees. In rendering wax from combs the uswould not only mean greater profits,

The loss due to inadequate extraction does not, of course, include the enormous loss from wax which is thrown away or which is allowed to be destroy-

That there is room for growth in the bee-keeping industry admits of no A stately old professor was approached by the production of comb honey smaller doubt. The fact that honey for table use is a luxury rather than a necessity you know they are faded, discolored and makes possible a great increase in marketing by the creation of a desire for it. gating in value \$1,000,000 are lost every | This is recognized by those who are enyear. This loss may be considerably gaged in the building of a local market but if they get wet, why, then when for their product, for it is found that theair is right you want to lower them The greatest obstacle in the control the amount of honey consumed in a and let them dry out, and be sure they of swarming is the fact that the ac- community increases rapidly when re dry when you furl 'em before you go

A large part of the honey put on the pay a small price for honey, there is in honey in the general market for their

THE OCTOPUS TURNS. The enraged financial magnate was charging madly through the office of the 10 cent monthly magazine. "What is he doing?" asked the amazed ened stenographers, preparing to flee. "He's running a muckraker."

DOCTOR GAVE HIM UP.

A Terrible Experience with Kidney Disease and Dragging Backache.

Expected Death any Day.

To get well and keep well after being pronounced incurable by his physician was the wonderful experience of Mr. A. P. Chapman, who was snatched from the very jaws of death by the timely use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"For two years I had suffered from advanced kidney disease, was stooped, back-weary, hollow-eyed and completely played out. One Saturday night I was seized by an acute attack and became so sick I had to call in my physician. For a week he attended me constantly, but I grew weaker and sicker every day. The pains in my back, the blinding headaches, the awful weakness from which I suffered almost killed me-the doctor saw it was hopeless.

"As a last hope I was persuaded to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They brought back my strength, aided my stomach, created new appetite, cleansed my blood and gave me relief from pain. After I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills for a month I was like a new man. I continued the treatment for three months and was

Surely there is an obvious moral and lesson here for all men and women. If you are suffering from any derangement of the system, if you are tortured and distressed by indigestion, if you are weakened by the ravages of constipation, kidney, liver or bladder complaint-if your blood is weak and your system run down-then use Dr. Hamil ton's Pills, take them continually till you are fully restored to health again. Give Dr. Hamilton's Pills an immedi

NO USE FOR IT THEN.

(New York Times.)

When the kid went to Sunday school at a time of year when there were no felt highly elated. The kid's reform,

"Oh, I am so sorry," she said. "How do you ever expect to go to heaven if you insist on smoking?" "What's that got to do with it?" he

"Why, nothing unclean-and your breath is unclean-can enter the gates of heaven."

"Oh," he replied, "I ain't goin' to let that trouble me. You see, when I die I'm goin' to leave my breath behind!" The rain, which had come suddenly

Among the persons who had taken shelter under a friendly Madison street

my sincere thanks."

"I beg your pardon, madam," said a

"What do you mean, sir?" she said "I never expected to see it again," he went on, with tears in his eyes. "It has

been nearly thirty years since-"

"Since what, sir? What are you talking about?" "Pardon my emotion, madam; but I used to live in Salt Lake City and-"I have nothing to do with Salt Lake

City, sir. I never was there in my "But I was. That was my home for many years. And when I saw-

"When you saw what?" "That hat of yours, madam. It brought back the old thrill. It's an

KEPT HER WORD. "Harold," said the young woman, resolutely, "I promised my mother I never would marry any man without asking ed in building a pound of wax is less of woman suffrage. You will have to tell me how you stand."

"I'm opposed to it, Bella," bluntly answered the young man. "Well-er-that's all I promised mamma; I didn't bind myself to refuse any

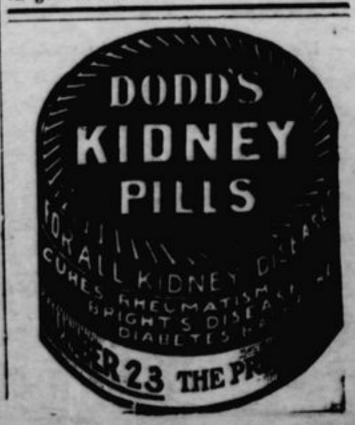
The Care of Awnings

"Your awnings," said the awning man, "would last longer and look bet-

"Some folks will leave their awnings down to soak and drip all through a heavy rain. I never could understand why people do that; of course it doesn't do an awning any more good than it would any other fabric to soak it in that way, and then drip may fall on the awning from the roof and flying soot may lodge on it, and so if you keep your awnings down in the rain the first thing

"If you want to preserve your awnings you want to haul them up when it rains, away in the summer."-New York Sun.

The experienced poet does not have to consult a chiropodist to keep his feet in good trim,



ONTARIO ARCHIVES **TORONTO**