BUSINESS LIFE IN INDIA.

CURIOUSLY DIFFERENT FROM OUR ROUND OF WORK.

The Bungalow and the Staff of Servants—The Strict Etiquette of the East—Indian Givers—The Life Rather Enervating.

"Business life in the East," said the returned East Indian, "is curiously different from anything in this country. To begin with the work is very hard, and although salaries are comparatively high, for Europeans, living is expensive. There are few good hotels in India, and the usual thing is for two, three, four, or perhaps half a dozen men to form a chummery and keep house together in a bungalow on the outskirts of the city where the day's work is done. The bungalow is simply a one-storey house of lath and plaster, with verandas, unglazed lattice windows, and screens instead of partition walls. It is furnished with the carved black wood of the country, paved with tiles by way of flooring, and carpeted with native mats, cheap or costly as the owners will. Perhaps in the hot season the mess takes up quarters in a tent on the parade ground.

"Every bungalow has a swarm of servants. I shared a bungalow with a cousin, and here was our household: A boy for each, corresponding in a measure to the body servants of Southern slavery times, with some superadded functions. My boy was 60 years old, and a general factotum. He bought supplies, and always got his commission out of every transaction, no matter how small; hired extra servants to do all sorts of things, and looked after my personal belongings. Then there was a groom or coachman, a man to look after the dogs, a lamp wallah to care for the lamps, because you could never be sure that some rule of caste would not forbid other servants to handle oil; a cook, a sweeper hired by the boy, a woman to come in daily and attend to things that the other servants neglected, a bath man, who came in every morning with water for the tub, a barber, also in attendance every morning, a gardener, a watchman when we lived in a tent, and several plunka boys to move the fans at dinner. Besides, I had a tutor come in every morning to teach me Hindustani. Of course some of these men gave only a small part of their day to us. Nobody was well paid. The boy had about $8 a month, besides his commissions. The aggregate bill for service, however, was considerable. Two clever Irish maids and a man could have done all the work and had plenty of idle time.

"The average European living in India rises early. We rose at daybreak. The boy then brought us bananas, oranges, buttered toast, and coffee. Then, while the day was comparatively cool, we took a ride, or perhaps lounged about in pajamas. Toward 8 o'clock came breakfast, and soon after we drove to business. The boy always placed in the vehicle a bundle containing an ordinary afternoon suit of European style. We drove to business in white duck, but no European appears in public in white after 4 o'clock, for a white suit becomes shamefully soiled in a few hours, so that one may not show it to a censorious world, and the Anglo-Indian world is above all censorious, and enslaved of social conventions. Nothing proves this better than the hour and dress proper to formal calls. When one does his duty in that matter he starts out at noon beneath a broiling sun and goes his rounds in black coat, stiff collar, and high silk hat. The thing is a torture, so much so, indeed, that three-fourths of the men refused to have anything to do with the society of women.

"Large business houses in India have a room set apart for luncheon, or tiffin, as the word is all over the East, from India to Japan. About 1 o'clock your boy comes in with the luncheon basket, and all the boys arrange the tiffin and serve their masters. Sometimes one has tiffin at the club. There are excellent clubs in India.

"After business hours every one takes off his white suit, puts on his European suit, and drives out to hear the native military band play the newest light opera air. The scene is a brilliant one, for not only are the Europeans there with their wives, daughters, and sisters, but the Parsees come with their gorgeously caparisoned families and affect to enjoy the music. It is the belief of Anglo-Indians that the Parsee cares nothing for European music and that the native musicians play European airs without getting any enjoyment of their own art. Unless one dines with a friend one drives home in time for dinner at half past 7 or 8. One always dines in evening dress and it is a sweltering costume in summer. The food is painfully monotonous. Chicken is about the only good meat, and that is served in many forms; with curry is a favorite form. The vegetables are mostly those familiar to Americans. Eggplant and okra are frequently served. The latter is called bendi, and bendi toast, which is toasted bread strewn thick with okra seed, is a delicacy.

"Such is the usual business day. You must understand that Europeans have only the higher posts in business houses. No man with fair prospects goes to India with a guarantee of less than £350 a year. That is the pay of the junior assistant. The clerical work is done by the natives, deightfully clean-looking fellows in white cotton, which too often hides undergarments that, by reason of religious superstition, are worn without change for months together. The Europeans constitute a racial aristocracy, looking down on the proudest of the natives, and meeting for the most part only in a business way. The business of lending money to natives is farmed out by the anglo-Indian banker to a native capitalist, and when you enter a bank you see only natives behind the counters. Somewhere above stairs and invisible is the real bank, to which a European would go for a considerable loan.

"The Anglo-Indian tries to import into India the outdoor sports of Great Britain, so that you find in every city with considerable European population a sporting club, with tennis lawns, croquet grounds, and all the conveniences for outdoor exercise. The real European seldom or never plays cricket, but I have seen the Eurasians, the people of mixed blood, sweating over the game, with the hope, perhaps, of proving themselves as good Englishmen as their parents. There is nowhere on earth a more hopeless class than these poor Eurasians. I remember well a characteristic affair in which some Eurasian children figured. The Britons in a large Indian city got together a third-class theatrical troupe, set up a theatre, which they called the Gaiety, and gave a Christmas pantomime with the thermometer at 110 in the shade. The performance was complete at all points, and the fairies of the pantomime were a score of wretched Eurasian children, thin legged, pale little creatures, as unfairylike as anything imaginable.

"Banks and business houses close on the native holidays, and the Anglo-Indian has if he chooses a day of rest at his bungalow.

He also has the pleasure of tipping his own numerous household, for the holidays become the excuse for the petty extortion characteristic of Indian life. On one holiday all the domestic animals are wreathed with flowers. Your groom brings up your horse with a wreath about his neck, and you must give a tip, and the man in charge of the dogs goes through a like performance to the same end. On another holiday the servants bring baskets of sweets, with gilt and tinsel, and present them with a show of open-handed generosity. Etiquette requires, however, that you taste a single article and then return the gift with a tip. The phrase, 'Indian giver' that I find here, doubtless originated not from a habit of the redman, but from the East Indian custom, for this method of giving extends through all ranks of Indian Society, and rich presents are given on state occasions by native potentates and subsequently returned.

"No European stirs out of his business house during that day if he can avoid it, and there are always plenty of native hangers-on ready to run upon errands. If, however, the European must go out on business or pleasure, he goes in a palki, which is the palanquin of the Indies, and is borne by four peons. The latter are native servants that hang about the door of every business house, bearing upon the breast the badge of the house. These men are hired for a trifle. The palkis of the house stand within the entrance ready for any one that must go out. Some men, however, keep their boys and carts in town during the day, so as to drive from place to place on business.

"Business life in India spoils one for work elsewhere, and the luxury of many servants is even more enervating to the Anglo-Indian. The native servant is a thing that can not be duplicated in Europe or America. You have the sense of being forever surrounded by strangers within your own house. Your boy does everything for you, and doubtless has an interest in keeping his master a stranger to his surroundings. As to the gardner, he is a man of astonishing resources.

"When I lived in a tent I had a gardener, though I had no garden, and he was a most important part of the household. He would produce all sorts of fresh vegetables for which I paid no bill, and I strongly suspect that they grew in the gardens of my neighbors and disappeared without their consent or knowledge. The cook was equally mysterious, for out of a dirty little tent he would produce an elaborate dinner, including an iced pudding that actually savored of magic."

GOING ON THE LAND.

Surplus Labor and Surplus Money Will Have to Go Back to the Soil for Employment.

Winnipeg has some of the many men that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company found it necessary to strike off its pay-roll a few weeks ago. Instead of sitting down and waiting for better times in the department of service to which they were brought up, these men have concluded to turn their backs on that service and look to the land for a living. They had no assurance of early or steady employment at their own calling. Winnipeg is not a great industrial centre; if it were there would probably be as large a superfluity of artisans as there is of railway men. They had little to encourage them to remain in the city. The land seemed to be their only hope. They have therefore taken joint action for the purpose of obtaining a reservation on which to take up homesteads. But even if they get the land on the most favorable terms, they will need means to go on it—to buy implements, live stock, seed, and to maintain themselves until their crop comes in. A fund for this purpose is being raised, it appears, by some citizens of Winnipeg. Many a farmer in good circumstances to-day had to

BORROW EVERY CENT

of the money necessary to make a start; but he made his own industry and frugality go as far as they would, and kept the loan down to the smallest amount. Just now there is a tremendous accumulation of money going begging for good securities, and some ought to be obtainable for the launching of a good class of men on farms of their own. In fact, it seems as if both surplus labour and surplus money would have to go back to the soil for employment. On the Continent, in the United Kingdom, in the United States, and in Canada, men have for several years been leaving the farm to come to the cities. Also, as the values of farm produce, and hence of farm land, fell, money sought more paying applications. But now there is an excess of labor and an excess of money waiting on city industries, and they will have to make their way back to the soil. They will probably go together. Where land can be had at a nominal sum, worthy settlers will probably be able to obtain money to stock and equip it on a small scale. Lenders will have little reason to fear that such settlers will abandon their farms and take to the city again. The homesteader will be more than ever convinced that he must perfect his agriculture, to increase the value and the revenue of his farm, as that is the safest thing to depend on. It may be said that farming pays the laborer no better than manufacturing. But on his own farm the laborer can always

WORK FOR LIVING,

and, even if his surplus product commands a low price, he has not to buy the most necessary articles of consumption. His own bread, meat, fruit, vegetables—all articles of food, in short—are yielded by his fields. The material for his clothing, he can produce on the backs of his own sheep. That is better than starving in a city. And after all it is said that can be said about the small returns from farming, the case made out is not a very bad one. Farming is improving, and it yields more produce to-day than it ever did before. Moreover, some of the additional produce is the most valuable. The United States cannot continue for many years to be a heavy exporter of wheat. It will soon need its whole crop for itself. The idle people in our cities may trustfully turn to the soil, if they can find the means to make a start on it. There are better days before the farmer.

DETECTING A WEAK EYE.

A Simple Experiment by Which Anyone May Discover the Defect.

"Yes," said the doctor, to a correspondent, "the makers of optical instruments are turning out some wonderful appliances nowadays for discovering imperfections of vision, but I'll tell you of a plan for testing the respective strength of your eyes that is as simple as it is trustworthy. All you need is a stereoscope and a photograph. That arrangement in which the picture holder slides up and down a flat frame, trombone fashion, is the best sort of stereoscope for the purpose, although any will do, and the photograph that will give the best results is a cabinet size view of some locality with people in it.

"The modus operandi is simplicity itself. Put the photograph in the holder and focus it just enough so that you can see the faces clearly. Then close the left eye and look at the picture intently with your right eye, while you count thirty slowly. Now close the right eye and look at the picture with the left eye for the same time. Then open both eyes and look at the picture without changing the focus.

"Something queer will happen. The figures on the one side of the picture will seem to move across the view and group themselves with those on the other side, and—this is the point of the experiment—the figures will always move away from the weak eye. Moreover, they move with a very precise relation of speed to the weakness of vision.

"If the left eye, for example, is quite weak, the figures will move very quickly across the plane of sight to the right side, while if there is but a slight defect the movement will be gradual, and so on.

"A queer thing about this experiment is that, simple as it seems, it will bring out defects of vision that have never been suspected, and another queer thing is that it will demonstrate the cases in which both eyes are of equal power to be surprisingly exceptional."

BEATEN AND ROBBED

A Man Who Sold a House and Lot Met With a Rough Handling.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—Ned Flanders, a man about 40 years of age, was terribly beaten, and claims to have been robbed of $240 while walking along Pierce avenue, on the American side of the river early Saturday morning. Flanders, it is said, had got hold of the money from the sale of a house and lot and had been drinking heavily through the day. He had visited some disreputable houses the evening before and been followed, and had just left Zieger's saloon, on Pierce avenue, when he was pounced upon by three men and hit on the head several times, the result of which left several ugly scalp wounds. Flanders managed to make his way to Dr. Talbot's who dressed his wounds, and the man sent to the Emergency hospital and notified the police, who arrested three well-known characters, named "Reddy" Winslow, Jim McGrath and George Wiehl, on suspicion. The former two have confessed to the crime, one turning state evidence on the other, but exonerating Wiehl from having a connection with the affair. Part of the money has been recovered, and Flanders is lying in a precarious condition at the hospital.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for, unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

LONDON'S POLICE FORCE

ITS ORGANIZATION, SYSTEM, METHODS, AND DUTIES.

The Metropolitan Police Protects Nearly Seven Hundred Miles of Territory and Attends to Numerous Details of the Municipal Life and Government—15,760 Men—Origin of the Force.

The Metropolitan Police of London preserves the peace in an area of 688.31 square miles, or more than 440,000 acres, with a force of nearly 15,000 men.

The last census recorded the population of this territory as 5,595,638. For the protection of the lives and property of these persons the constables are responsible each along the line of his own post while he is on duty. In addition to this the Metropolitan Police has various other duties, some of which are not strictly in the line of work of constabulary, but are performed by it for the general convenience, as, for instance, regulating traffic and rendering assistance in time of accident. For their labors in 1893 the members of the force received £2,264,022, and the expense of the department for that year was £1,395,873, or nearly $7,000,000. The police force at times performs various duties for different departments of the Government, and the Commissioner, who is the executive head of the police, may detail men to perform police duties at public institutions or individuals; but all these services are paid for by the department, institution, or person benefiting by them.

THE LONDON "BOBBY."

This force, the Metropolitan Police, was founded in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel, whose memory is perpetuated in the vernacular of the streets in the words "bobby" and "peeler." The Metropolitan district of that day was the scene of so much crime of all sorts, on land and water, that reform in the administration of justice and the governance of the criminal classes became imperative. There was no uniformity in the systems of the several parishes. Each magistrate had jurisdiction only in his own parish or county and the result was a trading of judicial favors under which the whole system of justice became rotten and corrupt, to the maleficent advantage of the criminally inclined. First the bench was reformed, and the Metropolitan police magistrates are now all trained lawyers, paid by the State. Then came Peel's bill establishing a new police force.

Like all English police forces the Metropolitan Police is a civil and non-military body, but it is commanded by a military head, who is always a man of rank and experience.

He is the Commissioner, and is appointed by the Queen by warrant and acts under the immediate authority of the Home Secretary. He directs and controls the whole system of police within the Metropolitan Police district. He is a Justice of the Peace for London and the adjacent counties; but his functions as a Justice of the Peace are specially restricted to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, the detection and committal of offenders, and the carrying into execution of the purposes of the Metropolitan Police acts. He confines himself in practice to the administrative control of the police force, and the prevention and detection of crime, by having persons arrested or summoned to be dealt with by the magistrates.

The Commissioner makes orders, with the approbation of the Home Secretary, for the regulation and good government of the police force. These are comprised in the Commissioner's regulations, general orders, and police orders, the latter usually appearing daily. The Commissioner makes an annual report to the Home Secretary which is laid before Parliament.

TRAINING OF THE POLICE.

All members of the force are instructed that the primary object of the police is the prevention of crime, and the next is the detection and punishment of offenders when crime has been committed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and the absence of crime are regarded as the proper evidence of the measure of success attained.

The constables are recruited from all trades and employments, with the exception of the members of the Thames Division, who are recruited from sailors alone, and patrol the river in boats and steam launches. It is among the conditions of their service that constables should give their whole time, and not carry on any trade; that they should serve and reside wherever appointed, and wear the police uniform when on duty. When they first join the force constables are employed on station duty and in attending the police court during the hearing of charges and summonses. They are instructed daily by a Superintendent in the regulations of the force and examined from time to time. At the end of the first fortnight the Superintendent reports to the Commissioner, with regard to each constable, whether he is likely to become an efficient member of the force. During the first six months after joining the men are assembled and questioned by the Inspectors as to their knowledge of the police instruction book.

There are about 250 mounted police who are detailed for ordinary duty to the outlying divisions, but are brought in on occasions of processions, public meetings, and similar gatherings. There are also a few mounted police attached to the A or Whitehall Division for service in connection with the Commissioner's force. The reserves consist of about ten per cent of the authorized strength of each division.

CONSTABLES' WEAPONS.

The constables and sergeants are armed with truncheons, but are allowed to use them only in extreme cases, when they are violently attacked. Revolvers are also issued to men employed on night duty, but only at their special request, and when in the opinion of the officer in charge of their station they can be trusted to use them with discretion. No policeman has any right to use a revolver except in circumstances which would justify a private person in doing so, that is to say, in self-defence only, when attacked by a person with firearms or some other deadly weapon. All constables and sergeants are provided with whistles with which they summon assistance or give alarm.

WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.

The Criminal Investigation Department, under an Assistant Commissioner, consists of the Chief Constable, a Superintendent, and all other ranks of the force. As a rule the members of this department go about in plain clothes. Volunteers for this department are from time to time called for by police orders. Appointments are probationary only, for a period of three or six months, and men who do not show fitness for the work return to the ordinary duties of the force. Members of the detective force are attached to each division for the local investigation of crime, and promotion among them in the lower ranks is, except for special reasons, confined to each division; but a large and important part of the work of criminal investigation is preformed by a special staff attached to the chief office, and it is obviously necessary that many of the men employed in this should be chosen because of their personal qualifications.

It is the duty of the detectives to obtain knowledge of the criminal population and their habits. Another part of their duty consists in watching the ports, both in England and abroad, to obtain information of the movements of dangerous characters coming to England, and criminals attempting to fly the country.

PRIVILEGES OF RETIREMENT.

Every member of the force is entitled after twenty-five years of approved service to retire and receive an ordinary pension for life. After fifteen years' service he is entitled to an ordinary pension if he is incapacitated, but the pension may be reduced by an amount not exceeding one-half if the incapacity is brought about or contributed to by his own fault or vicious habits. If incapacitated before completing fifteen years' service, he may receive a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for every year of service. At any time if a member of the force is incapacitated by injuries received in the discharge of his duty without any fault of his own, he is entitled to a special pension, the amount of which is regulated by law.

Pensions and gratuities are calculated on the annual pay at the date of retirement but if in the three years before retirement a man has been in more than one rank, the average pay for the three years is taken. The scale of ordinary pensions begins at fifteen-fiftieths of the annual pay, which is the pension payable after fifteen years' service; and rises gradually to a maximum of two-thirds, which is attained after twenty-six years' service. Pensions may be forfeited or reduced for misconduct, and may be temporarily suspended in certain cases for other causes. Pensions, allowances, and gratuities are payable to the widows and children of members of the force, under a variety of circumstances.

Napoleon's Trouble with His Brothers and Sisters.

Louis in Holland was never a king to Napoleon's mind. He especially disliked his quarrels with his wife. The two young people had been married for state reasons and were very unhappy. In 1807 Napoleon wrote Louis, apropos of his domestic relations, a letter which is a good example of scores of others he sent to one and another of his kings and princes about their private affairs.

"You govern that country too much like a Capuchin. The goodness of a king should be full of majesty. . . . A king orders, and asks nothing from any one. . . . When people say of a king that he is good, his reign is a failure. . . . . Your quarrels with the queen are known to the public. You should exhibit at home that paternal and effeminate character you show in your manner of governing. . . . You treat a young wife as you would command a regiment. Distrust the people by whom you are surrounded; they are nobles. . . . You have the best and most virtuous of wives, and you render her miserable. Allow her to dance as much as she likes; it is in keeping with her age. I have a wife who is forty years of age; from the field of battle I write to her to go to balls, and you wish a young woman of twenty to live in a cloister, or, like a nurse, always washing her children. . . . Render the mother of your children happy. You have only one way of doing so, by showing her esteem and confidence. Unfortunately you have a wife who is too virtuous: if you had a coquette, she would lead you by the nose. But you have a proud wife who is offended and grieved at the mere idea that you can have a bad opinion of her. You should have had a wife like some of those whom I know in Paris. She would have played you false, and you would have been at her feet. . .

"NAPOLEON."

With his sisters he was quite as positive. While Josephine adapted herself with grace and tact to her great position, the Bonaparte sisters, especially Pauline, were constantly irritating somebody by their vanity and jealousy. The following letter to Pauline shows how little Napoleon spared them when their performances came to his ears:

"Madame and Dear Sister: I have learned with pain that you have not the good sense to conform to the manners and customs of the city of Rome; that you show contempt for the inhabitants, and that your eyes are unceasingly turned towards Paris. Although occupied with vast affairs, I nevertheless desire to make known my wishes, and I hope that you will conform to them.

"Love your husband and his family, be amiable, accustom yourself to the usages of Rome, and put this in your head: that if you follow bad advice you will no longer be able to count upon me. You may be sure that you will find no support in Paris, and that I shall never receive you without your husband. If you quarrel with him, it will be your fault, and France will be closed to you. You will sacrifice your happiness and my esteem.

"BONAPARTE."—McClure's Magazine.

Lessons of the Brooklyn Strik

Another serious labour disturbance has now reached its expected conclusion in Uncle Sam's dominions, and the strikers by adopting the suicidal method of resorting to violence, have brought nothing but trouble upon themselves and those who aided them. The history of the Brooklyn strike is similar to that of many other great strikes in the United States and elsewhere. The men suddenly threw up their places, leaving the companies without any means of running the cars, as they had been given no opportunity of hiring new men. When the companies began to recruit a new force, the old employes and their sympathizers resorted to violence of every sort. As the days passed, and it became clear that a full force could speedily be secured if the men who were glad of a chance to take the places were allowed to work, the strikers grew more desperate and the disorder became so serious that the militia had to be called out to restore order. Meanwhile public sentiment, which had at first been decidedly favorable to the strikers, slowly but surely shifted until it was overwhelmingly against the anarchy that the strike had come to represent. In the end, as was inveitable from the start, the forces of order have triumphed. The conclusion once more is that strikes of that sort never pay.

No Harm Done.

Mistress—"Why, Lina, how can you keep on reading that novel while baby is crying so?"

Maid—"Oh, madam, its crying doesn't disturb me at all."

DESPERATE BURGLARS

Drug a Watchman, Blow Open a Safe and Shoot a Policeman.

A despatch from Newburg, N. Y., says:—At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning the safe in the postoffice at Matteawoen, Dutchess County, was blown open by three burglars. Then they shot Policeman Marshall Snyder. The wound is serious, but there is hope of his recovery. Nightwatchman Jeremiah Stevenson had been drugged. The burglars got away with $200 in money, two registered letters, and a quantity of stamps.

A Cruel Alternative.

Downton—"Here comes Binkerr. He's got a new baby, and he'll talk us to death."

Upton—"Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who has a new setter dog. Let's introduce them to each other, and leave 'em to their fate."

HEALTH.

Some Simple Remedies.

An exchange prints the following as being effective, if a physician can not be readily obtained, or if the illness be not considered serious enough to demand a physician's attention:—

The terrible pangs of felon are cut short by the application of intensely hot water. Have the water as hot as can be borne, place the finger in and keep renewing the hot water for several hours.

A large proportion of all cramps and pains can be relieved by water of proper temperature and intelligently applied.

In case of burns from acids or alkalies, use cold water freely, as every application will tend to dilute them and render them less liable to injure the skin.

In case of a wound where there is considerable bleeding use cold water applications freely. For bruises, the immediate application of cold water, or some evaporating lotion—such as camphor or weak tincture of arnica—is the best treatment for alleviating suffering and hastening the absorption of blood.

When a sprain occurs, lose no time in attending to it, however trivial it may appear. Ascertain whether there has been a fracture or dislocation. If so, send for a physician as soon as possible and keep perfectly quiet until he arrives. If there is no fracture or displacement of bones, but only excessive swelling about the joint, bathe the injured member in as hot water as possible. Bathe for fifteen to thirty minutes, renewing the water occasionally and applying with a sponge. Then wrap the injured member in strips of flannel saturated with hot water and cover with dry cloths. Do not use the sprained member until recovered. Complete rest is the only cure for a sprain.

For bleeding from the nose, hold a sponge saturated with cold water to nostrils and nape of the neck. In case this does not succeed the bleeding can be stopped by vigorous action of the jaws. If a child, a wad of paper may be placed in the mouth, and the child instructed to chew hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood.

To ease rheumatic pains, boil a few potatoes and use the hot water in which they were boiled. Dip some cloths in, wring out, and apply as hot as possible. A small vegetable press, such as are retailed for twenty-five cents, is excellent to wring out hot cloths. It saves time and scalded hands.

In case of a cut or jagged wound, smoke the wound with burned flannel on which has been placed a small quantity of sugar. Sprinkle a little sulphur over the wound and tie up with bandages and it will heal immediately. A very dangerous wound, made by a sewing machine needle, where the needle fragments were found to have been bent almost double against the bone, was cured in this manner. The danger of lockjaw and the extreme pain were entirely removed by holding the injured finger and arm over the smoke of woolen cloth burned over the coals.

The following is recommended as a cure for pneumonia:—Take six to eight onions, according to size, and chop fine; put into a large spider over a hot fire and add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to form a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, then let it simmer five to ten minutes. Then put it in a cotton bag made large enough to cover the lungs. Apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. When this gets cool apply another and thus continue, reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue until the perspiration starts from the chest.

A standard medical authority says that the first thing to do for a child in cases of croup is to put his feet into as hot mustard water as he can bear, and be sure that the room is very warm. If possible, put him into a hot bath, and then quickly drying him, put him in bed between blankets. Even before putting him in bed give him syrup of ipecac in teaspoonful doses until he vomits. For external applications take two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, and four tablespoonfuls of goose oil, or sweet oil, or lard oil, mix well, and rub thoroughly on the outside of the throat. Saturate a flannel and lay it over the chest and throat. Hot bricks, or bottles filled with hot water, should be placed at the child's feet and at the sides of his body to induce perspiration. Keep him carefully covered. After the vomiting the bowels must be kept open with syrup of squills. The best drink for the child is slippery-elm water. Give plenty of nourishment to keep up the strength.

Plenty of Attention.

Little Boy—"That watch you gave me doesn't keep good time."

Father—"Perhaps you forget to wind it."

Little boy—"Forget to wind it? Why I wind it forty times a day."

Silas Rustic—"Why, that young feller over there seems to be fairly eatin' that smoke." Dick Urban—"That what they call 'inhaling.'" Silas—"Well, I'd often heard tell of these smoke consumers; but I never 'lowed they was as insignificant lookin'."

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

STARKS K'S POWDERS
Cure SICK HEADACHE and Neuralgia in 20 MINUTES, also Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Biliousness, Pain in the Side, Constipation, Torpid Liver, and Bowels, and may cured also regulate the bowels. VERY NICE TO TAKE. PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES.

Come! Come!

And get your Buggies and Waggons Repaired at Lowest Rates.

Painting Done in the Latest Styles.

We are also getting up New Rigs of all kinds.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

McKNIGHT & LENAHAN,
Dornoch.

April 24th, 1894.

Sash and Door Factory.

Having Completed our New Factory we are now prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

We keep in Stock a large quantity of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring and the different Kinds of Dressed Lumber for outside sheeting.

Our Stock of DRY LUMRE is very Large so that all orders can be filled.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath always In Stock.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

HARNESS SHOP!

CHAS. LEAVENS, Jr.,

Is still in his old stand on Lambton Street, near the Post Office, where he is ready to fill all orders for

HEAVY AND LIGHT HARNESS,
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS, Etc.

New Stock Horse Blankets.

A complete stock of Whips, Combs, Brushes, Bits, etc, kept on hand.

Repairing promptly attended to.
First-Class Workmanship guaranteed.

Highest Price paid for Raw Furs

CHARLES LEAVENS.

Durham, Jan. 26th, 1892.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Items About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Lord Harris will vacate the governorship of Bombay about the end of February, and the post probably will be offered to Sir Edward Grey.

Foreign papers say that Professor Leyden, the famous German physician who was called to attend the dying Emperor of Russia, received $50,000 for his fee.

M. Ernst Carnot, son of the late President of France, who is an engineer, has been appointed private secretary of M. Picard, who is Commissioner-General of the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Queen Marie Amelie of Portugal enjoys the distinction of being the first crowned head, or, indeed, royal personage, to submit to inoculation by the newly discovered serum of diphtheria. Long live the Queen!

Another South African celebrity has just reached London. This is Mr. Joseph Mylchreest, the Manx diamond king. Mr. Mylchreest was the last, as he was also the largest, individual diamond mine-owner in South Africa, until the scheme of amalgamation was perfected.

Sir Edward Blount, of Imberhorne, the popular English banker at Paris, was to have celebrated his diamond wedding a few days ago, but the celebration has been postponed for a while. He was married in 1834 to Miss Jerningham, a younger daughter of the late William Charles Jerningham.

A well-known woman once asked Rubinstein, the famous pianist, for a ticket to one of his concerts. "Madame," he replied. "I have only one seat at my disposition. But if you do not object to occupying it, I shall gladly give it to you." The happy woman asked where it was. "At the piano," replied the great musician, with a bow.

Sir Oswald Walters Brierly, marine painter in ordinary to the Queen, has just died in London at the age of 77. During the Crimean war he was present with the fleet at the operations in the Baltic, the Black sea, and the Sea of Azoff, and when the naval review was held at the end of the war, he made sketches for her Majesty from the deck of the Royal yacht.

Twenty years ago the persons of the Emperor and Empress of Japan were sacred; and they were seen by no one save high court officials, and even to these the Emperor's face must be veiled. The Empress now visits the free hospital of Tokio, and talks or gives presents to the patients as freely as in any Western land. This rapid change is characteristic of the new Japan.

Many men have claimed to have invented the phrase "Grand Old Man," as applied to Mr. Gladstone. Now it is suggested that G. O. M. may have originated with Mr. Bradlaugh. In the life of the late member for Northampton just issued, Mr. J. M. Robertson, referring to a speech which Mr. Bradlaugh made in Edinburgh in 1881, says:—"In this particular speech he used the phrase 'that grand old man,' of Mr. Gladstone. It was probably he who set the fashion.

Queen Victoria's newest maid-of-honor, Miss Majendie, owes her entrance to Royal favor to a curious bit of chance. She happened to be singing in a church choir one day when the Queen was present at Divine service, and her Majesty was so greatly pleased with the fresh sweetness of the girl's face and voice that she invited her to fill the place coveted by the young girls of the English aristocracy. The offer was the last thing Miss Majendie herself expected.

The Maharajah of Mysore, who has just died of diphtheria at 30, was the most progressive of the Indian native Princes. Under his rule Mysore was fully abreast of British India in the administration of justice, the protection of property, and in public works, while in some things, like the education of women and the development of the natural resources of the country, it was far ahead of it. The Maharajah was the first Hindoo Prince to establish a school for girls in India.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery is a practical dress reformer. For her three little girls she invented garments called, "trouserloons," and during their early youth kept them attired in them. "I dress them in trouserloons," she said, "because it is so much safer. They play about the floor a great deal at home, and among the draughts that prevail in country houses they would catch cold all the time were it not for the trouserloons. It's the most splendid way to dress children ever invented. I suppose I shall have to give it up though when they enter school and mix with other children who are dressed differently."

How He Won Her Regard.

Mrs. De Neat—"It seems to me that for a man who claims to deserve charity, you have a very red nose."

Molly Mike—"Yes, mum; the cheap soaps that us poor people has to use is very hard on the complexion, mum."

The third page of the Toronto Daily Mail is noted for "Want" advertisements. If you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, a machinery, lodging, if you want to find out where any one is, advertise in the Toronto Daily Mail and read the advertisements on the third page of that paper. The charge is two cents a word each insertion, or ten cents a word for six insertions. Address the Mail, Toronto, Canada.

A farmer in Dundas County received from a cheese factory for milk of his Holstein cows $1,800 last summer.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by McFarlane & Co.

S. McClure, of Elders Mills, had a sow die last week after her third litter in 1894. She gave birth to 33 pigs in all.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relief in six hours the "Great South American Kidney Cure" This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by McFarlane & Co., Druggists.

Some dozens of families are now comfortably established in the ship lying idle about the port of New York.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains. GEORGE ROSS, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by McFarlane & Co.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Melbourne, is the unanimous choice of the congregation to fill the vacancy in Knox church Listowel.

STARK'S Powders, each package of which contains two preparations, one in a round wooden-box, the cover of which forms a measure for one dose, an immediate relief for Sick Headache and Stomach, also Neuralgia, and all kinds of nervous pains, and another in capsules (from ¼ to ½ of one in an ordinary dose) which acts on the Bowels, Liver and Stomach, forming a never failing perfect treatment for all Head and Stomach complaints. They do not, as most pill and so many other medicines do, lose their effect or produce after constipation, and are nice to take. 25 cents a box, at all medicine dealers.

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH.
W. J. CONNOR, PASTOR.
Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible class at 2:30 a.m. Church Wardens, W. B. Vollet and T. M. Whitmore.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
REV. A. G. JANSEN, PASTOR.
Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
REV. W. MCGREGOR, PASTOR.
Sunday Services, morning at 11 a. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Service—Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Young Peoples Union on Monday evening at 8 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.
J. C. POMEROY,