W. H. Ward.

Almost a Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. Ward, 8 Quincy Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Pills the best Family Physic.

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

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS

CANADA'S TERRITORY USURPED BY THE STATES.

The Boundary of Alaska—Mr. Gladstone and the Armenian Question—The British Empire League—The New Photography, &c., &c.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Salisbury and the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the result of the enquiries into records here made on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 to three million acres of land opposite Prince of Wales' Island on the Pacific coast, which is of high strategic and commercial value, and which the States has usurped since buying Alaska. The records of the despatches of Bagot to Lord Canning show that the Clarence strait and not Portland inlet is the correct boundary. It is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States assumption.

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter on the Armenian question, in which, after referring to the "murderous wickedness of the Sultan, his absolute victory over the powers, and their unparalleled disgrace and defeat," he says:—"I cannot wholly abandon the hope that out of this darkness light will arise, but the matter rests with the Almighty, to whom surely all should address fervent prayers in behalf of His suffering creatures."

It is reported that Germany has ordered twelve torpedo-destroyers from Thornycroft and Company, the shipbuilders. The new vessels are to have a speed of thirty knots an hour.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, presided on wednesday at the inaugural meeting of the British Empire League, formed to continue the work of the Imperial Federation League. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F. R. S., M. P. for London University, explained the objects of the league. The Duke of Devonshire was elected president. Among the speakers was Mr. Richard Dobell, of Quebec, who referred to the royalty of Canada, and said that the formation of the British Empire League would be hailed with great satisfaction in the Dominion.

A despatch from Vienna says:—A further distinct advance in the new photography of Prof. Rontgen was scored on Wednesday, when Dr. Neusser, professor of medicine in the Vienna University, showed, by means of the Crooks tube, the presence and position of calcareous substances in the bladder, liver, and kidneys of a subject. The success of Dr. Neusser's experiment indicates the probable great value of the discovery to medicine, as well as to surgery and metallurgy. The nature of the strange medium, which is neither light nor electricity, is still a mystery.

A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Cairo says that a serious revolution has broken out at Khartoum. The disturbance, it is added, grew out of differences between the Mahdi and the tribes belonging to the interior of the Soudan. The result of the uprising, it is further stated, was that the Mahdi is practically overthrown.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 32, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Osselt Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.

Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. CANTON, Mo., Apr. 3, '93.

Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. *Have removed one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed 3 Spavins.* Have recommended it to my friends who are much pleased with it.

Respectfully,
S. H. HAY, P. O. Box 748.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

CURRENT NOTES

At the Mosque of Azhar in Cairo there is a missionary university where between six and eight thousand Mohammedan students are assembled for the purpose of receiving the necessary training preliminary to teaching the Moslem faith in Asia and Africa. As a part of their training these students offer the following prayer each evening:

O Lord of all creatures! O Allah! destroy the infidels and the polytheists thine enemies, the enemies of thy religion. O Allah! make their children orphans and defile their bodies. Cause their feet to slip, give them and their families, their household and their women, their children and their relations by marriage, their brothers and their friends, their possessions and their race, their wealth and their lands as booty to the Moslems, O Lord of all creatures.

This savage invocation, which is in such marked contrast to the spirit of universal brotherhood which characterizes the Christian prayer, suggests two considerations: First, that the basis of the Moslem faith is the same now as when Mohammed spread abroad his doctrines with fire and sword, and that hatred of all unbelievers is its principal and inflexible attribute; and, second, that the horrible massacres in Armenia are inspired by the savage spirit which dominates this prayer. Considering the bloody doctrines imbued by these thousands of students and emphasized by daily invocations to Allah, it is not remarkable that the brutish and half-savage followers of these Moslem priests carry out their instructions to the very letter, destroy the so-called "infidels and polytheists," make their children orphans, and strip them of their possessions as booty for their Moslem masters.

Two dukes, two marquises, five earls, and two barons, to enumerate them in their order of precedence, are now serving as mayors in England. Four of the municipalities which have chosen these aristocratic mayors have come into existence since the great reforming measures of 1832 and 1833. The other seven are ancient municipalities in which in the old days of the corrupt House of Commons the territorial aristocracy were active in municipal politics, and ever on the alert to maintain their absolute sway over the local Parliamentary elections. The predecessors in title of two or three of the aristocratic mayors figure among the shrewdest political managers in Parliamentary history. The predecessor of the earl of Lonsdale, mayor of Whitehaven, was the most powerful and corrupt aristocratic Parliamentary boss of the eighteenth century. He controlled nine members, who did his bidding in Parliament, and when King George proposed to make him a baron in return for his peculiar political services, he indignantly spurned the idea of entering the peerage on so low a scale. He would have an earldom or nothing, and before long he got his earldom. As an electioneering boss this earl of Lonsdale could have learned little from adepts in political management such as we have in this country. He had, of course, smaller electorates to handle than present day political managers, but he was familiar with many of the tricks and sharp practices of the ward politicians, and when he entered on a contest he stood at no expense to gain his end. In those days the landed aristocracy pushed themselves into municipal politics for their own selfish ends.

THROUGH SPANISH EYES.

What Prof. Adolfo Posada, of Madrid Says About Canada and Canadians.

Quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less effectively, the great Dominion on our Northern frontier is taking its place among the foremost nations of the world, says the Literary Digest, of New York. English writers have described it as the home of the rejuvenated Anglo-Saxon. Germans point to its stability, which makes it specially valuable to investors who care more for certain than for large returns on capital. But the most flattering recognition of Canadian work comes from Spain. Among the Spaniards, who are just emerging from the lethargy of centuries, Canada is regarded as an instance of what a colony can become under proper management, and many writers of note advise the reconstruction of the government of Cuba on Canadian lines. Adolfo Posada, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Oviedo, has a paper on this subject in the Espana Moderna, Madrid. We summarize his article as follows:

"Hasty persons persist in believing that social ills can be cured by the application of some political panacea, some form of government which they judge only by the excellent results obtained in the country of its origin. We have a typical case in the Cuban question. The difficulties of the situation in Cuba, in a great measure caused by our traditional errors and our backwardness, naturally call for a solution. "What is to be done," is the universal cry, "to furnish Cuba with a prosperous policy? What kind of rule will insure progress and peace effectively?" People are gradually convinced that Cuba must have some prudent measure of autonomy, with more or less liberty. But the idea of autonomy, easy enough to express in a theoretical way, is far less easy to carry out practically. In principle, political autonomy is expressed by the English self-government, and means the right of a certain social entity to administer its own affairs, while yet it remains within a larger and, in some respects, superior organization. Our eyes are naturally turned toward Canada. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has gone abroad that the Pearl of the Antilles must be governed like Canada. The idea is seductive enough The Dominion is certainly a strong argument in favor of autonomy, a beautiful case in point.

"Canada has passed through terrible crises, has had its internal dissensions, has not been free from bloody uprisings, and looks back upon periods when its political existence was in great danger. But Canada has now established herself as a state within a state, has become a semi-national power, is strong, prosperous, and a veritable school of parliamentarian usages—all under autonomical government. Canada's progress dates chiefly since 1867, when its federal autonomy was established. Clearly, all this prosperity is not due solely to reforms in political organization. It could not have been accomplished without the brave spirit within the race, fit to raise great empires. Much is due also to Canada's geographical situation and no less to the general progress of the world. But it can not be denied that a government accepted by the people as satisfactory to their ideals, a government that sets no limits to the expansion of human activity, and whose establishment closed a period of dangerous crisis, substituting a time of harmony and peace, seems very favorable to human progress."

While thus the writer showers praise upon us, he warns his countrymen and the Cubans that they must not expect to see all the outward benefits of Canada's autonomy in the case of the Havana as soon as that island is given self-government. Canadian prosperity, as well as Canadian autonomy and federation, are solid and stable because they are of slow growth and the result of much patient labor. He also explains that Canada, the semi-independent, is a source of strength rather than weakness to the mother-country.

French "paste," from which artificial diamonds are made, is composed of a mixture of glass and oxide of lead. Rubies, pearls and sapphires are also successfully imitated by the Parisians.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MISSION.

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER'S OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

She Only Desires Commercial Expansion—Prefers to Remain Isolated in European Affairs—She Will Keep the Trade Highways Clear.

Referring to the German Emperor's interference in the Transvaal affair and the so-called isolation of Britain, the Chicago news says:—

The mystery of the whole business is that no sensible man can discover what the object of the German Emperor was, what he proposed to accomplish, and on whom in the nature of allies he imagined he could lean. He may have been impressed with the idea that he could isolate Great Britain. But Great Britain has for years, so far as Continental European Governments are concerned, been isolated. She has steadily refused to join the so-called Triple Alliance. Her statesmen know full well that she is not so much a European as a world-embracing power.

Her mission, as well as her duty, is to colonize, to extend the markets for her manufacturers, and create as many agricultural communities, more or less dependent on her as she can, so that she can have a choice of markets, as respects both what she produces and what she consumes. This duty and mission are to her

THE VERY ESSENCE,

the necessity of her national existence. She may or may not enter into an European Continental alliance. But she must keep the road on which she is now travelling to the end of the chapter. And she also must see that that road is kept clear for her. So far as Continental Europe and European affairs are concerned, Great Britain can "go in" or "draw out," as is best for her interests. So far as her world-wide road in the direction of colonization of which the rest of the world is so abnormally jealous, and at the same time ever in process of imitating her dazzling example, she cannot "draw out" and "go in" again; so far as that road and its tendencies are concerned, she must always be ready "to play or pay."

Why could not the young German Emperor see this? His rejected and despised old counsellor, Bismarck, who was the mentor of his father and his grandfather, saw this clearly. His advice was and is that Germany must rely on the sustentation of her national autonomy and the preservation of her internal peace as against the machinations of which Bismarck looked on as a "reptile press," some sixty or seventy of the leaders of which are now incarcerated for offences against his imperial Majesty's person and the political infidelities of Socialism.

If, meanwhile, Great Britain is isolated as a European power, as the admirers of the too previous young Emperor contend, what shall be said of Germany itself? That nation has for years been compelled to enter into an alliance with Austria and Italy as against Russia and France. Supposing it desires to enter into an alliance

AGAINST ENGLAND,

what has it to offer either of those powers as a quid pro quo? In such alliances as these the theory of "nothing for nothing"—"do ut des," as Bismarck puts it—does not count; and thus, while England has something to offer Russia which Russia very badly wants, Germany has literally nothing in the shape of an exchangeable piece of diplomatic property with which to bait the northern bear.

Similar conditions apply to England and France. The latter wants her lost provinces restored. England can say: "We will help you to recover them. We will also see to it that Italy will be on your side in the event of war with either Germany or Austria." Thus, if England is isolated in Europe, she is in a far better position to make bargains in the shape of either "staple goods" or "job lots" to any power whom she desires to propitiate.

Just at present Lord Salisbury is prepared to strike one of those tremendous strokes like that England struck in Egypt, and at which Europe cried, "Who would have thought it?" Those who have read his speech at the London Mansion house some months since must have seen that between the lines of it he doomed Turkey. In our opinion all that prevents him at present from making an arrangement with Russia on the subject of Turkey is that the Russian Government and people detest the Armenians. Possibly the late British Cabinet meeting discussed this very question of a stable Government for Turkeys. Possibly, also, if this fiasco of the young Emperor of Germany had not interposed, Salisbury could by this time have settled the Armenian question to the satisfaction of both Europe and America.

A BRAVE SPEECH.

What United States Senator Wolcott Says About the Boundary Dispute.

The bravest, worthiest utterance made by any American public man upon the Venezuelan boundary dispute was the speech delivered recently in the Senate by Senator Wolcott. That oration deserves to stand to the everlasting honor of the statesman who made it. Its fairness and courage must startle the American people, who have been listening so long to sounding, flamboyant, and insulting declamation against England. Out of this volcanic eruption of spreadeagleism they hear one of the strongest, most respected characters in the Senate condemning the stand taken by the United States, denying the application of the Monroe doctrine to the question, eulogizing England for the splendid front she is now showing to her enemies, and rejoicing that he is of English stock. It takes a high degree of courage thus to stem the flood of jingoism which the majority of his colleagues in both Houses seem to think leads on to success at the polls. The two parties have been vying with each other to score the highest point in aggressive Americanism. The most peaceful members of Congress, those most ready to carry out practically in principle, political autonomy is expressed by the English self-government, and means the right of a certain social entity to administer its own affairs, while yet it remains within a larger and, in some respects, superior organization. Our eyes are naturally turned toward Canada. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has gone abroad that the Pearl of the Antilles must be governed like Canada. The idea is seductive enough The Dominion is certainly a strong argument in favor of autonomy, a beautiful case in point.

"Canada has passed through terrible crises, has had its internal dissensions, has not been free from bloody uprisings, and looks back upon periods when its political existence was in great danger. But Canada has now established herself as a state within a state, has become a semi-national power, is strong, prosperous, and a veritable school of parliamentarian usages—all under autonomical government. Canada's progress dates chiefly since 1867, when its federal autonomy was established. Clearly, all this prosperity is not due solely to reforms in political organization. It could not have been accomplished without the brave spirit within the race, fit to raise great empires. Much is due also to Canada's geographical situation and no less to the general progress of the world. But it can not be denied that a government accepted by the people as satisfactory to their ideals, a government that sets no limits to the expansion of human activity, and whose establishment closed a period of dangerous crisis, substituting a time of harmony and peace, seems very favorable to human progress."

While thus the writer showers praise upon us, he warns his countrymen and the Cubans that they must not expect to see all the outward benefits of Canada's autonomy in the case of the Havana as soon as that island is given self-government. Canadian prosperity, as well as Canadian autonomy and federation, are solid and stable because they are of slow growth and the result of much patient labor. He also explains that Canada, the semi-independent, is a source of strength rather than weakness to the mother-country.

Bad Error.

That was rather a serious mistake the types made in speaking of young Golightly.

In what way?

Changed a 'n' into an 'a' and said he was a ragged specimen of athletic manhood.

Unhappy Financier.

It is said that Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the third son of the founder of the banking house, who established the London branch at the beginning of the present century, lived in fear of assassination for years before his death, and slept with loaded pistols close at hand.

In reply to a man who said, after seeing the luxuries with which the banker was surrounded, that he ought to be a happy man, he exclaimed, "What, happy? when just as you are going to dinner a letter is placed in your hand, saying, 'If you do not send me five-hundred pounds, I will blow your brains out!'"

One day two tall, dark men presented themselves at his office. They bowed in response to his low, but said nothing. Their hands, however, began to fumble in their pockets, and the great banker instantly took alarm.

"There are the long-expected assassins," he thought, and seizing a ledger he hurled it at the two strangers and shouted for assistance.

When it appeared that the men were two bankers from another city, bearing letters of introduction to him, for which they were nervously hunting at the time of his unexpected onslaughts, his mortification knew no bounds.

"Poor unhappy me!" he exclaimed. "A victim to nervousness, and fancied terrors, and all because of my money!"

DIZZINESS IN THE HEAD.

This is a Sure Precursor of Apoplexy, and Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart at once to be Taken.

No one can read the daily papers without being seriously impressed with the fact that a large number of people in the present age have within their system the evidence of apoplexy. This is seen and felt often in a trembling and uncertainty of the limbs, and frequently in an unpleasant dizziness and lightness of the head. He is a very unwise man who, knowing these symptoms to exist, does not promptly take measures to have them removed. We know of no remedy that has been so remarkably successful in this particular as Dr Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Primarily it is a heart Cure, but it is equally effective in what is to some extent a parallel disease, apoplectic symptoms. In a season when unusual heat prevails and excitement often runs high, we are doing a kindness to men and women by letting them know of this remarkable medicine.

A Singular Trolley Accident.

A despatch from Elmira, N.Y. says:—This city has been the scene of a singular trolley accident, which opens up a new line of perils to street car passengers. While a Maple avenue car was bowling along East Miller street, a sheet of flame suddenly burst out through the floor. It quickly caught in the cushions, and in almost an instant the car was ablaze. Passengers rushed toward the exits, both rear and front, and tumbled over each other in their fierce rush to avoid destruction. The motorman, after having seen the last of the living freight desert him, turned the power on to its fullest extent. The car fairly flew towards the barns. The faster it went the fiercer burned the flames, which were fanned by the air. Before the car-house could be reached it was seen that all hope of extinguishing the flames was past, and the motorman shut off the power and left the car to its fate. It was entirely destroyed, despite the attention paid it by a chemical company, which arrived on the spot too late to do effective work. It is said the fire was caused by water entering the resistance box.

DO NOT SUFFER.

With Kidney Complaint—You Can be Relieved Within Six Hours.

I take much pleasure in stating that I have been using South American Kidney Cure, and found relief within six hours after first dose taken. I became sick in January, 1893, when I employed several of the local physicians, and was treated by them until the Fall of 1893 without receiving much benefit. I then began using South American Kidney Cure, and have found great benefit, and am almost, if not quite, cured. Have not been taking any of the medicine for seven weeks, and feel as well as ever. MRS. A. E. YOUNG, BARNSTON, P.Q.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A NURSE.

Should Have Five Senses, Sight, Hearing, Feeling, Smell and Taste.

A physician, in speaking of the qualifications of nurse, said, among other things, that she ought to have her five senses, sight, hearing, feeling, smell, taste, in a healthy, active conditioq. Sight, that she may be able to read directions or read aloud to the patient, and watch the change of countenance. A quick-sighted nurse will not need to wait until the sufferer has asked for anything in words. She will, from the motion of an eye, or the lips, or a finger, all in a moment know what is wanted. Hearing, that she may catch the faintest whisper, and not oblige the weak patient to exert the voice, and to repeat every request. Feeling, that she may detect any change in the heat or dryness of the skin of the patient, and not use any application which will either scald or heat or cause a chill with cold. Smell, that she may detect the least impurity in the atmosphere of the room, or in giving medicine, notice if there be any mistake. Taste, that she may not offer food unfit to be used, or good in itself, but cooked in such a way as to be disgusting to the patient. She should be an experienced cook, so as to prepare such food as the patient requires.

A Family Suffers for Want of a Mother's Attentions.

Mr. Neil Morrison, St. John, N. B.: "My daughter, Mrs. Gregory, has had rheumatism so bad during the last year that she was unable to help her children, or attend to her household duties. Everything imaginable was tried, but to no purpose. I was at last recommended to get South American Rheumatic Cure. One bottle cured my daughter within four days, and I take much pleasure in giving this recommendation."

Why the Oat Crop is a Failure.

Farmer Hardacre—Fate is always agin' the farmer.

Mr. Cittiman—What is the matter Mr. Hardacre.

Farmer Hardacre—Why, I've got a bustin' big crop of oats for the first time in four years, and there's nuthin' to feed 'em to any more but bicycles and trolley cars.

Her New Teeth.

Mrs. Brown was an elderly lady, quite deaf, and somewhat inclined to look upon this world as a vale of tears.

A neighbor, passing the house one day, and seeing the old lady sitting by an open window, greeted her with unusual warmth, hoping to bring a smile to her doleful countenance.

Good morning, she screamed. This is very fine weather we're having!

Yes, replied Mrs. Brown, but I can't eat with 'em yit.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.

Are of One Mind Touching the Remedial Character of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

While Protestants and Roman Catholics are wide apart as to certain remedial measures proposed just now, they find common meeting ground in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Take Hamilton alone. This medicine has been used by Presbyterians like the Rev. Mungo Fraser, D.D., and Rev. John Scott, D.D., by Episcopalians as with the Rev. W. H. Wade, and Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe; by the well known Baptist Rev. G. Anderson; by prominent members of the Methodist church, and by the Rev. Father Hinchey, and many of his parishioners. They all tell the one story of the great good this medicine has done them. The same story has come from the most prominent clergymen in Toronto and elsewhere. It is unlike any other catarrhal remedy, simple, easy and pleasant to take, and quick in a cure. It will give relief within ten minutes in Hay Fever. Sold by all Druggists. Sample bottle and Blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

YOUNG FOLKS.

WYNKEN, BLYNKEN AND NOD.

Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of crystal light
Into a sea of dew;
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The old man asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring fish
That lived in that beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken,
Blynken
And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sang a song
As they rocked in the wooden shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew.
The little stars were the herring-fish
That lived in the beautiful sea;
"Now cast your net wherever you wish—
But mind you come back to me,"
So cried the stars to the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
To the stars in twinkling foam—
Then down from the skies came the wooden shoes,
'Twas all so pretty a sail it seemed
As if it could not be,
And some folks thought 'twas a dream they'd dreamed
Of sailing that beautiful sea;
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Wynken,
Blynken
And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoes that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle-bed;
So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock in the misty sea
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken
And Nod.

—Eugene Field.

OUR WILDCAT ADVENTURE.

A True Story.

The adventure which I am about to relate happened about twenty years ago. I was at that time a romping lad of eight, who thought more of play than of books.

It was a bright and frosty February morning when my sister and I and our ever present playmate "Jack," a black and tan dog, started for the hillside with our sled, to coast, a pastime which I think all youngsters prize above all others.

We had not been out more than half an hour when we heard the sharp, savage bark of Jack, down by the creek which ran through a deep ravine about two hundred yards away. At first we thought Jack to be barking at a squirrel, but as he continued to bark so sharp and fast, we concluded to go and see.

When we got down to where he was, to our surprise we saw a big striped animal under the brush fence which crossed the creek.

"A wildcat!" exclaimed my sister. Neither of us had ever seen a wildcat, but there had been one seen in the neighborhood only a short time before.

How the animal did spit and growl! Jack seemed to be afraid of the growling ball of fur. But when he saw us it gave him new courage, and he grasped the animal and then ensued a fierce battle mingled with spitting, growls and yelps. Jack was only a small dog but he had good grit, although his antagonist was twice his size. He fought like a major.

But what if the animal should kill Jack! At the thought of this I seized an old fence stake and went to the rescue. I gave the animal a few brisk blows over the head which put an end to his life.

After holding a council over the dead and a few congratulating pats for Jack, we loaded our wildcat on the sled and started for home. I drawing the sled, my sister following behind, and Jack trotting alongside with a satisfied look. Father was away, and mother was much frightened to think of the danger we had been in.

"Why!" she said, "you all might have been torn to pieces by the wildcat."

After her fright somewhat subsided she made us feel big enough to wear a silk hat and long dress, by telling us that it would be in all the newspapers, how a little boy and girl aged six and eight, and a black and tan dog, had killed a wildcat. We could hardly wait for father to come home, for we wanted to show our wildcat to him. But when he came home he put us out of the notion of a silk hat and long dress by telling us it was only a coon.

LARGEST DIAMOND KNOWN.

Its Price Placed at Nearly $40,000—Weighs 3100 Carats.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" has an illustration of the largest diamond yet discovered. It weighs 3,100 carats. The great Jagersfontein, which was found in South Africa about two years ago and which was said to be the largest known to be in existence up to that time, weighed about 970 carats.

The stone was found in the carbon district, the old diamond fields of Brazil. It is of the class known as "black diamonds," or commercially as carbon, which are usual in diamond drills and for similar purposes, their color not adapting them to ornament.

The original finder is not known. At the present time the stone is in the hands of the jewelry firm of Kahn & Co., of Paris, and the Brazilian Government is negotiating for its purchase for the National Museum. The stone was offered to Messrs. Tiffor, Bishop & Co., of New York, but they declined to purchase it, as it is difficult to say how such an exceptionally large stone will turn out when cut into commercial sizes, and the price demanded was too great. The value is placed by experts at between $29,000 and $40,000. The price paid for it by the present owners is somewhat uncertain, one account putting it at $26,000, while another says that they paid 52s 3d (English) per carat, which would make the price nearly $40,000, or not far from its probable maximum value. There is little doubt that it will eventually be placed in the Brazilian Museum, as no private firm could afford to pay the amount asked for it by the present holders, or which would be likely to be asked by any commercial house into whose hands it might pass.

FLORICULTURE.

Retarding Process Now Used Instead of Forcing.

"Changes are constantly going on in floriculture," says Mr. Julius Baer, an eminent florist. "The old method of providing out-of-season flowers at this time of the year has been completely revolutionized.

"Instead of forcing next year's plants into a premature bloom, a method has now been discovered for retarding those of last season.

"The plants are allowed to grow as far as the leafy stage, then the 'brake' is applied, and not removed until just before Christmas, when a period of three weeks is quite sufficient to produce a bloom of well-developed flowers.

"The particular method employed for producing this wonderful result is at present a well-kept trade secret; but, according to the inventor, his modus operandi only fails to succeed in about 5 per cent. of the cases where he has tried it. If this estimate is correct, we shall shortly have an unbroken series of roses and lilies-of-the-valley from the summer of one year till the spring of the next.

"Another very curious experiment was made some years ago by a Frenchman, who discovered a method of forcing plants by electricity, and every Christmas he used to send a magnificent bouquet of flowers thus produced to the Empress Eugenie; but his method was too expensive to become universally popular."

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKS

FACTS ABOUT THE UNCANNY BIRD THE STORMY PETREL.

Some Sea Superstitions About Them—The Young Are Full of Oil and Are Killed and Used as Lamps Up North—Their Nesting Habits.

It is no wonder seafaring men all regard the stormy petrel as a forerunner of disaster. Not only to the queer, low-flitting, dusky birds seem to love the tempestuous weather but they come out in the greatest numbers just before and during the particularly violent hurricanes. When no other bird, large or small, is in sight these weird fowl, like so many imps, skim low across the whitecaps and hover close to a ship until its superstitious crew are well-nigh frantic with dread.

Many of the older jack tars, indeed, believe that the petrels, instead of coming with the storms, actually call them up or still them at pleasure. They weave many wild yarns about "Mother Carey's chickens," and tell you how they never rest and never fly to the shore. The English Channel Islanders even contend that the eggs are held under one wing until hatched, and that the young learn to fly the instant they emerge from the eggs.

THE REAL FACTS

concerning the petrel's life and ways are full of interest even if in accepting them we must rudely shatter the fondest traditions of the fo'castle. One reason why nothing of its nestling habits was known until about forty years ago was because it chooses only the remotest and most lonely strands for its home. On the deeply indented shores of Nova Scotia thousands of them nest every year. Cape Sable and the Mud, Tusket, Shag, Gannet, Johns and Negro Islands swarm with their clumsy young in June.

A cleft in the wave-washed rocks, a waterworn niche, the deserted burrow of a rabbit or a woodchuck or a muskrat, any sort of a scooped place, is good enough for the petrel. It is abundantly able to dig a suitable cavity, for itself, however, if no lazier way out of the difficulty presents itself. Only 12 or 14 inches deep are these hollows, just deep enough to hold Mother Petrel and her babies, and protect them from the gales that sweep the coast.

The mother lays but a single egg of a dull, lustreless white, very large for the size of the bird. She sits on it almost constantly for three weeks, while the mate brings her food from the sea. Only at night does he feed her, and after the young one is hatched it, too, only receives her nourishment after dark.

All day long the birds are winging over the sea searching for something to eat,

OFTEN FLYING MILES

off shore. Carefully do the old birds watch over and feed the cottony, tumbling, weak little baby petrel for four or five weeks. Nearly six months elapse ere the youngster can shift for itself. The parents feed them with a rich oil which they secrete in their own stomachs, and so thick and fine is this fluid that the savages of the far north use the poor birds as lamps. Killing them, they thrust a hempen wick into their throat, and, pushing it as far down as possible, light the loose end, which will burn for hours with a clear, bright flame.

In reality, when the seamen fancy the poor waifs are following the ship to bring her bad luck, they are really looking for the things which the cook may throw away. Any sort of refuse is eagerly gathered up and taken home to the lonely babe. Silently they pursue the vessels for a whole day, waiting in patience for a morsel.

Only at night do they cry, and a most weird and plaintive note is theirs. Pitifully it rises above the low roar of the wind and the booming of the breakers on the shore. The solitary lookout in the bow at night often draws his oilskin closer and whistles loud when he hears that fateful wail. He shades his eyes with a big rough hand and peers more anxiously into the blackness ahead, for it bodes his ship no good to be followed by Mother Carey's chickens.

BARTER OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

Armenian Wives and Daughters Exchanged for Donkeys.

The latest advices from Eastern Turkey not only seem to show that the responsibility for the slaughter, burning and plundering of Armenians there rests upon the Turkish authorities, but correspondents writing from Asia Minor tell that the Mustafa Pasha himself, commanding General at Kharput, shared in the plunder.

"It can be estimated on reliable testimony," says one writing from there, "that the leaders in the raids of plunder and murder in this part of the country and the chief part of the plunder is now stored in Turkish houses in this city, and in the houses of Turkish Aghas on the plain. Moreover, Mustafa, Pasha himself had a cordon of Circassians around the city, and when they saw any one carrying off a particularly valuable thing, they seized it and appropriated it for their chief.

"Everywhere it has not only been a riot of plunder and murder, but has been a religious crusade or 'crescentade.' The miscreants have in many instances, demanded that Christians should instantly declare themselves Mussulmans, and upon refusal to do so, the latter have been shot dead, or butchered in cold blood. The pressure brought to bear on the people of the villages has been and is still fearful.

"There is a matter which should be brought before a European tribunal. It is the capture of the wives and daughters of Christians and forcibly giving them to the Turks and Kurds as their wives. Hundreds were thus carried off during the Sassoun massacre, and the same thing has been done here also. A commission should come and examine the villages of Hoh, Tadem, Yertmenik and other villages. In the village of Tadem, Turkish Aghas gathered in a large number of Christian women and girls of the village, and sold them to Turks and Kurds, taking in exchange horses, donkeys, etc."

The writer then refers to several instances in which the Sultan has shown that he will do anything possible for those of his own faith, especially for those who have been newly converted, but the Christian population have nothing to hope for from him. In view of this the writer says:

"It is a most serious question how relief can be given in time to save thousands of lives. Winter is upon us. Apparently it is part of a well-laid plan to prevent aid being given until such time as relief work would be difficult on account of snow and cold weather."

The writer also states that, as far as they have been able to learn, the number killed in the region for which he writes is 12,708.

Bold as a Lion.

Apropos of the death of Major Sandbach from wounds inflicted by a lioness while hunting in Somaliland, reference may be made to an interesting article in the current Scribner by Captain C. J. Melliss. Among other things Captain Melliss gives a striking instance of a lion's great audacity. An English officer was shooting recently in Somaliland. One night, when he was in bed inside his tent, a lion sprang over the rough thorn fence which it is usual to throw up around one's encampment at night. Instead of picking up one of the men or animals that must have been lying about asleep inside the fence, he would have none but the sportsman himself, and made a dash into his tent and seized him—fortunately only by the hand. Then, by some wonderful piece of luck, as the lion changed his grip for the shoulder, he grabbed the pillow instead and so vanished with his prize. The pillow was found next morning several hundred yards distant in the jungle.

K&K-DRS-K&K-DRS-K&K

SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH

LATER EXCESSES IN MANHOOD

MAKE NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN

THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body, indulged by lust and excesses are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Almost ruined and wither at an early age the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matrimony but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—The farm, the shop, the workshop, the pulpit the trades and the professions.

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRS. K. & K.

NO NAMES OR TESTIMONIALS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

SYPHILIS EMISSIONS STRICTURE CURED

Wm. A. Walker of 16th Street says—"I have suffered untold miseries for my 'gay life.' I was indiscreet when young and ignorant. As "Proof the Pudding" I contracted Syphilis and other Private diseases. I had ulcers in the mouth and throat, bone pains, hair fell, pimples on face, finally became a wreck, a helpless, hopeless thing and despondent. Doctors treated me with Mercury, Potash, etc. They helped me to die, but not cure me. Finally, as a last resort, I tried Dr. Kergan & Kergan. Their New Method Treatment cured me in a few weeks. Their treatment is wonderful. You feel yourself gaining every day. I have never heard of their failing to cure in a single case."

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Capt. Chas. Ferry says—"I owe my life to Drs. K. & K. At 14 I learned a bad habit. At 21 I had all the symptoms of Seminal Weakness and Spermator hoea. Emissions were draining and weakening my vitality. I married at 24 under advice of my family doctor, but it was a sad experience. In eighteen months we were divorced. I then consulted Drs. K. & K., who restored me to manhood by their *New Method Treatment*. I felt a new life thrill through my nerves. We were united again and now happy. This was six years ago. Drs. K. & K. are scientific specialists and I heartily recommend them."

IMPOTENCY VARICOCELE EMISSIONS CURED

We treat and cure Varicocele, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Unnatural Discharges, Self Abuse, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

17 YEARS IN DETROIT, 200,000 CURED. NO RISK

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your Blood been cleansed? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What is done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on the Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents.