Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

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Ladies Favorite

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Manufactured by The Cook Co., Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., is the only known safe, reliable monthly medicine on which ladies can depend in *"the hour and time of need."* Every lady who reads this is requested to inclose two postage stamps, with her address, for

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☞ Cook's Cotton Root Compound is sold by all responsible wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion of Canada and United States for One Dollar per box.

A Warning to Stout People.

It seems to be clearly proved that we cannot make ourselves thin with impunity. Nature creates the fat and the lean, and it is the part of wisdom for one and the other to resign themselves to their condition. But just here humanity seems to fail, and it is to be feared that the most serious discoveries, as well as the most dangerous advertisements, will fail to prevent people who are too fat from making themselves thin, no matter how. Why did not Prof. Eulenbourg, instead of discovering the dangerous chemical properties of the remedies for obesity, try to discover that obesity was graceful, and more beautiful than the opposite state? Upon this condition alone would his advice be heeded. And after all, who can prove the aesthetic superiority of the thin over the fat? That's but a matter of fashion, the result of a new taste, that may change from one year to another. Is it not time to honor the ancient ideal of fat beauty? Would it not prevent the disastrous effects of all the remedies for obesity?

THE WORLD'S TELEGRAPH WIRES.

A German expert, after a careful estimate, has announced that the total length of telegraph lines in the world is 1,062,700 miles, of which America has 545,600 miles; Europe, 380,700; Asia, 67,400; Africa, 21,500, and Australia, 47,500 miles. The United States has a greater length than any other country, 403,900 miles, and Russia comes next although European Russia has only 81,000 miles. The other countries follow in this order: Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, British India, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Turkey, the Argentine Republic, Spain and Chili. In point of proportion, however, Belgium leads with, 409 miles of wire for every 1,000 square miles of territory; Germany comes next, with 356 miles; Holland is only slightly behind Germany, and the United Kingdom has 280 miles of telegraph for every 1,000 miles of country.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 32, Carmen, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 26, '94.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

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

Yours truly, Chas. Powers.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Carbondale, Kan., Apr. 4, '93.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best remedy I have ever found for sweeny, one Curb, one Blood Spavin and kept one horse together, three seasons; it is by recommend my friends using it. Much pleased with it and long it.

Respectfully, S. S. Key, P. O. Box 59.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of the Staff—Number of Persons in the Service—Rewards Granted by the Dominion for Saving Life.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1895 has just come out. The report commences with that of Mr. W. Smith, the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in which he says that the total amount expended on the various branches of the public service comprised in this department during the fiscal year ended June 31 last, was $824,488.46. The salaries of the established staff, including Marine and Fisheries, amounted to $54,992.50. The expenditure was $76,796.54 less than the amount voted by Parliament. The whole number of persons in the outside service of the Marine Branch at the date of the report is 1,679. During the past fiscal year the expenditure for maintenance of lighthouse and coast service amounted to $463,683.93, and for construction of lights $12,219.29; total for maintenance and construction, $475,903.22, while for the previous year the expenditure for lighthouse and coast service, including construction, was $476,225.85, showing a decrease of expenditure for the year ending June 30 of last $322.63. The appropriation for this service was $525,720, the expenditure being $49,816.78 less than the appropriation of parliament for the fiscal year.

An exhaustive review of the various lighthouse divisions in the Dominion is given.

Referring to the ice boat mail service the report says that this service began on Feb. 8, 1895, when the steamer 'Stanley' ceased to make daily trips and was continued up to April 12, 1895, during which time the following work was done: Number of mail bags carried, 3,497; excise baggage carried, 458 pounds; expess goods carried, 76 pounds; number of passengers hauled in the boats, 9; number of strap passengers carried, 77. The expenditure for this service was $6,138.18 and the total earnings amounted to $206.08.

The total number of casualties to British and Canadian sea-going vessels reported to the department, as having occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in waters other than those of Canada during the twelve months ended June 30, 1895, was 247, representing a tonnage of 93,914 tons register, and the amount of loss both partial and total, to vessels and cargoes as far as ascertained was $767,536. The number of lives reported lost in connection with these casualties was 54. Arrangements were made for determining the exact longitude of Montreal, which question is important, bearing as it does on the construction of hydrographic and other charts. Information was received, however, from McGill Observatory to the effect that it is impossible for the Astronomer Royal to give the final results of the longitudinal determination at present.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

The report also includes a list of persons to whom rewards have been granted by the Government of Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, for gallant and humane services rendered in life saving from shipwrecked vessels, or by British and foreign governments for similar services rendered by Canadian vessels in saving life from shipwrecked British and foreign vessels for the same period. The list is as follows:—

John Gravel, coxswain of life boat at Baker's Cove, Yarmouth, N.S., part of crew with three volunteers and Capt. Cann with his tug. Went to rescue the crew of the American schooner 'Alfred Keene' of Rockland, Maine, which struck on Trinity Ledge, March 31, 1895.

H. McCullough, coxswain of Wellington, Ontario, and lifeboat crew. Went to rescue of crew of steam barge 'Aberdeen' which stranded at Weller's Bay, Nov. 27, 1894.

Captain Wm. Babb and crew of lifeboat at Goderich, Ont., Went to rescue of Canadian schooner 'M. L. Breck' and American schooner 'Home,' disabled in a gale, Oct. 11, 1894.

Captain Knickle, master of schooner 'Alaska' of Lunenburg, N.S. Services rendered French vessel 'Emilie' on the banks of Newfoundland, September, 1894.

Alex. McDonald (John's son), J. McDonald, Alex. McDonald (Turner) and John McQuerrie, all of Little Mabou, Nova Scotia. Rescued John A. McDonald, Alex. Campbell and Miss Kera McDonald, all of Port Hood, N.S., from drowning. The above persons were in a boat which was upset in a heavy sea, August, 1894.

Captain John M. Allen, master, and Thomas Mooney, and H. D. Patterson, of the brigantine 'Sullivan,' of Boston, Mass. Went to the rescue of the crew of the schooner 'Granville' of Annapolis, N.S., disabled in a gale, Feb. 12, 1895.

Captain A. Jennings, master; F. B. Crosby, mate; C. J. Carson, carpenter; M. Nussab, boatswain; R. D. Impett and A. T. G. Evans, quarter-masters of the steamer 'Iran' of Liverpool. Went to the rescue of the crew of the brigantine 'Prussia' of Lunenburg, N.S., disabled in a gale, Feb. 12, 1895.

Francis Byers, master, and crew of the British steamship 'Creole Prince.' Went to the rescue of the crew of the schooner 'Coronet' of Lunenburg, N.S., foundered at sea. Oct. 22, 1894.

Captain J. J. Mehegan, master; J. E. Tripp, first mate, and four seamen of the British steamer 'Glenwood,' of West Hartlepool, Eng. Went to the rescue of the master and four of the crew of the schooner "St. John" of St. John, N.B. Oct. 29, 1894.

Frank Nickerson, John Nickerson and Moses Nickerson, of Cape Sable Island, Shelburne County, N.S. For services in rescuing Lovitt Nickerson from an upturned fishing boat off the Tusket Islands, Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia April 12, 1894.

David Mills and William Duggan, fishermen, of Merigomish Ponds, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia. Humane services in rescuing the crew and passengers of the steamer 'Eldon,' of Pictou, N.S., which vessel went ashore in a heavy gale near Merigomish, N. S., on the south shore of the Strait of Northumberland, April 26, 1893.

Henry Chrimes, first officer, A. Hewitt, first engineer, E. Stannard, second officer, C. Golborne, third officer, Thomas Stevens, boatswain, James Campbell, master, and the cook of the steamship 'Bentado,' of Liverpool, G.B. Humane and gallant services in rescuing the crew of the barque 'Howard A. Turner,' of St. John, N.B., disabled in a gale, Jan 19, 1890.

Ottagio Francesco, mate; C. Giovanni, cook; G. Michele, A.B.; L. Giovanni, A. B.; and Dona Pietro, A.B., of the Italian barque 'Savina,' of Genoa. Humane services in rescuing the crew of the barque "Harriet Upham," of Londonderry, N.S., disabled at sea, Feb. 7, 1888.

Wm. Sampson, master; O.B. Thomson, second officer; Hans Hansen, A.B.; C. Dobbelaere, A.B.; K. Karboee, A. B.; and W. T. Nylund, A.B., of the steamer 'Sanfield,' of London. Humane services in rescuing the crew of the schooner 'Unexpected,' of Windsor, N.S., disabled in a gale, Jan. 26, 1893.

Jacob Wyman, master; C. D. Grant, first officer; C. Prifert, A.B.; R. Wessel, A.B.; John Williams, A. B.; and P. H. Swensen, A.B., of the barque "Butesbire," of St. John, N.B. Gallant and humane services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner 'Florence J. Allen,' disabled at sea. Feb 11, 1895.

PECULIAR MANIA.

A lawyer of Biddeford, Maine, is afflicted with a peculiar mania for collecting lamps of all sorts. His house is filled with every kind of lantern he has been able to buy, including a full line of bicycle lamps. He visits Boston frequently, and always brings back with him a new lot of lamps. His craze costs him a good deal of money, and he declares that he is aware of the folly of it, but is entirely unable to resist it.

A BETTER TARGET.

Maud—I just hate to have Godfrey kiss me; it's such a hit or miss performance.

Evelyn—I never noticed that he missed.

Traveler—"May I take this seat?" Maiden (coily)—"Where do you wish to take it, sir?"

THE HOME.

LIFE.

A little work, a little play,
To keep us going—and so, good-day!

A little warmth, a little light,
Of love bestowing—and so, good-night!

A little fun to match the sorrow
Of each day's growing—and so, good-morrow!

A little trust that when we die
We reap our sowing! And so, good-by.

—Du Maurier.

FLOWERS FOR THE WINDOW.

The room in which I am writing has a large bow window, facing south, in which are over 90 plants; it is the middle of February and I have nearly 30 buds and blossoms, writes Frances Harris. This does not include stonecrop, creeping Charley and a quantity of sweet alyssum and mignonette which has just come up. I give about 15 minutes a day to my plants, and an hour extra once or twice a week. Each year I learn how to care for them more easily, so that I spend no more time now than I did three years ago, with half the number of plants, and have far better success. Plants are like children, you must give them their fair share of your heart and your home. A mother does not only give the baby cradle room, or even a nursery; the baby has its rights and privileges in every room. In a way, though in a less degree, this must be true of your plants. It will not do to stick a pot here and there because they fit the surroundings, without regard to sun or water.

Begin with three or four plants, and do not take any printed words as gospel truth about your pets—try for yourself. For instance; I had a beautiful nasturtium, about eight feet high, one summer, in full bloom in September. The floral authorities said it was no use to take up such a plant; sow fresh seed. I thought I'd try an experiment, and lifted it very carefully and put it in my bow window. After the first week I picked from 20 to 30 blooms from that vine every week till the next May! Again, we are told it is no use wintering old geraniums, as they must rest. This year I was not able to raise slips, and in October I pulled up a couple of dozen large geraniums from a neighbor's border, cut them down almost to the roots, and I catch sight of a dozen buds by just glancing at the window! One writer says carnations need sun, another advises plenty of moisture, but not much sun; try both ways.

But to return to our first plants. Give a few moments every morning and evening to them. Never let a leaf or bloom die on the plant; if it begins to turn, cut it off and wash the rest of the leaves towards nightfall. No matter if some old lady who has wonderful success with flowers does say she has not bored her boxes, nor any drainage, be sure you have an inch or so of broken crockery and charcoal in the pot or box, with holes to let the surplus water run off. You may take it as a rule that soft-stemmed plants need more water than woody stemmed ones, and almost all enjoy being set in a pan of water once in a while, to drink till the water has moistened the top earth.

If your plants are kept healthy, insects will not attack them in such numbers that you cannot pick them off. If a plant is infested with green aphides, isolate it, and shower the leaves frequently. If you possibly can, have oilcloth under your boxes, so that you can use a watering can frequently. Dusty plants are like dirty children—attractive only to the owner. I have found I have the most blooms by potting my plants and then sinking them in boxes. Not only do many refuse to bloom till root-bound, but I can change them as I seem to need it. A scarlet and pink geranium have bloomed side by side, fairly "swearing at" each other, as the French say, but as they are in pots, the pink one changes places while a white carnation, and harmony is restored.

Do not think it is too late to start a few plants. A Bermuda or Easter lily can be planted, set in the cellar for three weeks and then brought to the light; though it will not bloom in time for Easter, you will enjoy it in May. Nasturtiums will bloom in eight or ten weeks, and there is no prettier window vine than the half variety. Sweet alyssum and mignonette will flower in six or eight weeks, while you can buy a Chinese primrose for a quarter, that will bloom till next summer and be a daily joy and interest.

If someone who is sad and lonely chances to read these lines, someone who feels as if life could never have any interest for her, let me beg you to try the experiment of a few plants; they remind us of Him who made them and us; we learn to trust Him by studying them. My roses would shed their leaves and look wretched; I put them down cellar for six weeks, then brought them up, cut them back, and they are now among my most promising plants. May not God have seen the need of the cellar treatment in our lives—of ruthless pruning? Yet be sure at just the right moment we shall be placed in the sunshine; if not here, then before his own face, and we shall blossom at last, all the better for the hard, dark days!

USES FOR ORANGES.

Syrup from Orange Peel.—Peel four sweet oranges, being careful not to get any of the white skin in, put the yellow peel in three pints of cold water, add half a pound of loaf sugar, and cook together into a syrup. This is nice for flavoring.

Orange Marmalade.—Take two dozen Seville or bitter oranges and weigh them, cut the skin and take it off in quarters, put in a cheese cloth bag and cook in water nearly two hours, until you can pierce easily with a straw, then cut in thin pieces about an inch long cut the oranges into halves and scrape out the pulp and the juice, throwing away the pith. Take as many pounds of sugar as you have oranges, put it into the water you cooked the rinds in, and boil ten minutes, skim and add the rinds and pulp, cook half an hour, then dip in tumblers and set away to cool before sealing.

Orange Filling for Cake.—Put half a pint of milk in a double boiler, moisten two tablespoons of cornstarch with a little cold milk, add it to the scalded milk, stir constantly until smooth and thick, beat the yolks of two eggs with four tablespoons of sugar, until light, add it to the cornstarch, take from the fire, and when cool add the grated yellow rind of one orange and two tablespoons of orange juice, flavor with vanilla if you choose.

Orange Icing.—For the top of one good-sized cake use half a pound of confectioner's XXX sugar and one spoonful boiling water, grated rind of one orange put sugar in (about a bowl), add the orange peel, and stir until the sugar is yellow; add the spoon of boiling water, and slowly add enough orange juice to moisten the sugar so it will spread easily.

HUMIDITY IN DWELLINGS.

It being granted that humidity in dwellings is the cause of many diseases, the following simple method of testing, which has been suggested by the Lyon Medical, is interesting. It directs that doors and windows of the room must be closed to prevent the entrance of exterior air and that a piece of fresh quicklime should be left in the room for twenty-four hours. It claims that in an ordinary room, if three-quarters of an ounce of water is absorbed by the lime, the room may be considered unhealthy. The amount absorbed is determined, of course, by weighing the lime. Our authority, unfortunately, fails to state the size of the room.

WINTER WRINKLES.

Teacher—"What was Joan of Arc maid of?" Bright pupil—"Made of dust."

Willie—"I knew you were coming tonight. Castleton—"Why, Willie." Willie—"Sister has been asleep all the afternoon."

"Do you believe in luck?" "I should say so; snow last night blew off my neighbor's walk and drifted in the full length of mine!"

There was once a professor who, being asked what he knew upon a certain subject, replied, "Nothing; I have not even lectured on it."

"Paw why do you call the custom house taxes a duty?" "Er—I guess it is because every body takes such great delight in dodging it."

Dr. Pills—"Who was the most successful of all the girls who were studying medicine with you?" Dr. Squills—"Miss Ketchem; she got married."

"You are the only doctor who advises me to stay at home. All the others say I ought to go to a winter resort." "I suppose they have all the patients they want."

Lawyer (a few years hence)—"Make your mind easy. The jury will disagree. "Prisoner—"Sure?" Lawyer—"I know it. Two of the members are man and wife."

Ardent Lover—"If you could see my heart, Belinda, you would know how fondly—" "Up-to-date Girl (producing a camera)—"I intend to see it Hiram. Sit still, please."

She—"He whistled as he went for want of thought." Of course it was a boy. You wouldn't find a girl whistling for want of thought. He—"No; she wouldn't whistle; she'd talk."

Maud—"What is the trouble between Alice and Kate?" Ethel—"Why, you see. Alice asked Kate to tell her just what she thought of her." Maud—"Yes?" Ethel—"Kate told her."

"Man wants but little here below"—
So runs the good old song;
If he but advertises, though,
He doesn't want that long.

He—"Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some good biscuits like mother used to make for me!" She—"And I wish I could get some good clothes like father used to buy for me."

Charles—"Really, I think that Miss Gray takes a good deal of interest in me." Henry—"But you should remember that where the interest is large security is apt to be pretty poor."

"Ah! that's a great strain!" exclaimed the tenor who was exercising his voice in his bedroom. "A great strain it is," replied his room-mate, "on those who have to listen to it."

Mrs. Hicks—"I'd like to know what you could have to say to that disreputable-looking dog-catcher." Hicks—"I told him if your poodle got lost to come around and I would give him a dollar."

"She—"Do you think that Mr. Warring'on still loves his wife?" He—"Loves her? I should say he did. Why, if she should use his best razor for a can-opener, Warrington would not complain."

Visitor (hearing the piano in the next room)—"Is that your daughter? She appears to be playing with only one hand." Gentleman of the house—"Yes; her fellow is probably playing with the other."

Hoax—"My wife and some of her friends are going to organize a secret society." Joax—"Nonsense! The idea of women in a secret society." Hoax—"You misunderstand. They are to meet to tell secrets."

"I would be mighty willin' to work," Mr. Dismal Dawson explained, "if I was only able." "You look able-bodied enough," said the sharp-nosed lady. "What is there to prevent you working?" "Me pride."

"Doctor, my father wanted me to study medicine but I wouldn't have made a successful physician." "Indeed! Why not, pray?" "Because I could not have felt a lady's pulse without causing heart trouble."

"I am going to propose to Miss Jinkles," said Whykins thoughtfully. "Has she given you any encouragement?" "I should say so. Why, she is afraid I am spending too much money for bouquets and matinee tickets."

Susy—"Say, auntie, dear, you're an old maid, aren't you?" Aunt Emma—(hesitatingly)—"Certainly, Susy; but it is not nice of you to ask such a question." Susy—"Now, don't be vexed, auntie; I know it isn't your fault."

"I can overlook his past," sighed the grieved and mortified young woman, after a careful inspection of the ring she had just received from her lover, "but I own I am bitterly disappointed with his present." The diamond was paste.

NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Chilled Beef, Mutton and Poultry for the British Market.

From Professor Robertson's showing before the Committee on Agriculture, it is manifest that by leading the way into the British market for dressed beef, mutton, and poultry the Government would unlock a new and large source of wealth to our farmers. From the moment the idea was first put forward by members of the Government its value must have been recognized. On all hands it is agreed that cold storage, properly applied, is almost a perfect preservative. That there is great scope for its beneficial operation is apparent to anyone who compares the net returns realized on cattle sold for export and the prices that rule in England for prime beef. There is a wide gulf between these. Thus there is a big margin from which profit may be reclaimed for the farmer, and cold storage is an efficient means for the reclaiming of it. These two very hopeful conditions warrant the expectation of great results. But Professor Robertson does not leave us to vague, indefinable expectations. He gives us a careful estimate, in which he seems to make liberal allowance for unfavorable chances. According to this, the conversion of the live cattle export trade into a dea dbeef export trade would increase the farmers' proceeds by an amount varying from $16 to $30 per head. The data on which he makes this calculation are all actual facts, being taken from the case of a shipment of 289 live cattle slaughtered in England, and from the current quotations of the British market for prime beef. After making ample allowance for the probability that Canadian fresh beef would not bring so high prices as British beef he brings out a clear balance of

$16 TO $30 A HEAD

in favour of marketing in the form of dead meat, all of which balance would go into the farmer's pocket. Last year we shipped to the United Kingdom nearly 100,000 head of cattle. If there had been an established market for Canadian chilled beef there, the aggregate amount received by our farmers for these cattle—had they been slaughtered here and their product shipped in cold storage—would probably have been two million dollars more than the sum actually realized. By coming down to figures Prof. Robertson brings the advantage of the dead meat trade into a more or less exact expression. He shows just what it means to the farmers. To effect this great and beneficial change in our beef trade is more than can be expected of private enterprise, at this stage of progress. Here the Government can befriend the farming industry and the whole country by a service of substantial and lasting benefit. In two or three years it can do more towards the creating of a British demand for Canadian beef than private agencies can do in a quarter of a century. Five hundred cattle a week, bought, slaughtered, dressed, shipped, stored, and sold on the British market under Government auspices and through Government agencies, will soon make a clearing on that market for Canadian chilled beef, and put the export trade in such a condition that it can safely be left to private enterprise to extend and develop. The establishment of a dead beef trade is the true remedy for the ill effects of the British embargo on our live cattle, and is the way to increase the profits on cattle raising and expand the productiveness of it.

A CORDIAL INVITATION.

How are you keeping Lent this year, Miss Caustique?

By staying at home and entertaining disagreeable people. Come often, do.

ORIGIN OF THE BOERS.

A Peculiar Mixture of the Hollanders and French Huguenots.

It is extremely interesting at the present moment, to inquire as to who and what the Boers really are, and whence comes this heroic and stubborn defense of their rights which has exalted those South African agriculturists in the eyes of the world. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., numbers of Huguenots in 1688 left France and settled in Cape Colony under the Dutch, who then had possession of it, which Government at that time denied the very privileges to the Huguenots that their descendants and those of the Dutch have until recently denied the Johannesburgers, which has led to this unfortunate revolt against the Government of the Transvaal, as in the eighteenth century it led to the French exodus from Cape Colony.

Two centuries ago, when the Huguenots in Cape Colony presented a petition to the Governor for electoral rights, Van der Stell was enraged, and dismissed them with a severe reprimand, "to restrain their French impertinences," which had a parallel in Pretoria lately, when some reasonable appeal for representation by the Uitlander was "received with jeers" by the members of the Raadzaal. In 1709 the use of French in addressing the Government on official matters was publicly forbidden. In 1724 the Church service in French was permitted for the last time, and seventy years after the arrival of the Huguenots in South Africa their children ceased to speak French entirely. When the settlers could no longer endure the tyranny of the Dutch, they "trekked," or tracked, into the interior, and it is, therefore, quite as likely that the Dutch-speaking Frenchmen are more entitled to be called the owners of the Transvaal than the Dutch themselves—that is, if we consider, as civilized nations do, that the original native has no territorial rights whatsoever.

If the original Huguenots have been deprived of their language, they have not been deprived of their names, and those we find all through South Africa—Du Plessis, Malherbe, Rossouw, Fourche, De Villiers, Du Toit, Manlan, Marais, Jourdan, Mesnard, Du Pre, Notier, Le Febre, Cordier, Retief, Le Roux, Therion, Hugo, Le Grange, and dozens of others. What are the names they gave to homes they established if not French Normandy, Le Parais, Lamotte, Rhone, Champagne, Languedoc, etc.? The name of the Commandant General, Joubert, is French, and he is probably also a descendant of one of those who, in 1688, exiled themselves from France for the sake of their religious liberty. The names of the Boers, De Beer (not Van Beer), Du Toitspan, whose farms were despoiled when diamonds were found in Kimberley, are obviously of French origin, so that it would appear that the President of the French Republic has more reason for offering sympathy than the German Emperor.

SUFFERED INCESSANTLY OF RHEUMATISM.

South American Rheumatic Cure will Effect a Radical Cure in one to Three Days.

That is surely good news to the numbers groaning under the pains that come from rheumatism and sciatica. All over the Dominion are to be found men and women who are light of step to-day and light of heart, because the terrible suffering they had endured from rheumatism has been removed by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. The remedy contains no anodynes whatever, but gives relief, and cures by removing the cause of the pain. It is perfectly simple and harmless in all its effects, and it cures so quickly, and after the use often of only a little of the medicine.

CLAY SHINGLES.

An inventor named Welch has produced a clay shingle for house roofing, which he claims can be manufactured at slight expense and is very durable. It is said that the machinery for making these shingles is on hand, and that contracts will soon be entered to supply them by the million.

THAT DREAD DEMON.

Cart Disease Again Vanquished—Testimony from a Most Reliable Source—Relief in Fifty Minutes.

Mr. John Crow, son of George Crow, Esq., the wealthy and well-known farmer, residing near Tara, Ont., sends the following statement, which he desires published:—"For the last ten years I have suffered from palpitation and enlargement of the heart, and during all that time I have doctored constantly, hoping in vain for a cure. Some time ago I saw a testimonial from a Tara citizen regarding Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and decided to try it. At the time of writing I have used four bottles of the remedy, and never felt better in my life. If I am not already rid of the disease, I am positive this remedy will complete the cure."

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY.

Mrs. De Sweet—I cannot understand why so many cultured men are willing to leave all the happiness of home, all the blessings of civilization, and spend a life-time in explorations in such countries as Africa.

Colonel Warmheart (gallantly)—All men, madame, are not blessed with such wives as Mr. De Sweet.

A NOTED EPISCOPAL DIVINE SPEAKS.

Rev. John Langtry, M. A., D. C. L., of Toronto, has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells his Experience.

Among the many distinguished citizens who have secured relief by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the well-known Episcopal clergyman and controversialist, the Rev. John Langtry, whose familiar signature has been appended to many able newspaper articles. Having used the remedy here named for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles, he has likewise over his own signature spoken in favorable terms of this medicine. In the case of cold in the head, the relief is so speedy that it is appreciated by all who suffer in this manner. In hay fever it acts like magic, relieving in ten minutes. All druggists, price 60 cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

THE BLUSTERS MAKE UP.

General Bluster—I have changed my mind about getting a divorce from you.

Mrs. Bluster—And why?

I hear that a person named Napoleon got divorced from his wife, and people are comparing him with me. I do not wish to follow the example of so unimportant an individual.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Because he had not Learned of South American Kidney Cure.

Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen is disappointing, and yet in the particular matter of kidney trouble it is done in many cases. Every day the newspapers are telling of the death of people from Bright's disease, and Bright's disease is only a development of kidney disease, which can positively be cured by South American Kidney Cure. It is not necessary to wait until one has Bright's disease to take this medicine. Why not take it when some of the earlier symptoms of kidney trouble have become manifest? There is only one way to talk of this medicine, and that is to call a spade a spade, and say that it positively and absolutely cures all features of kidney disease. It's most dangerous and it's most distressing.

England's oldest judge is Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, who is 80 years old; the youngest is Sir J. Gorell Barnes, 47. The oldest Privy Councilor and oldest member of the Commons is Mr. C. P. Villiers, 94. The Duke of Northumberland, 85; the Marquis of Northampton; 77; the Earl of Mansfield 89; Viscount Bridport, and Baron Congleton, 86, are the eldest peers in their respective ranks. The Bishop of Liverpool at 89 is the oldest prelate of the Church of England.

By chance it has been discovered that even the most delicate tracery of petals of flowers can be reproduced in metal. During the trial of a new lens the other day, a small leaf fell between a dynamite cartridge and an iron block on which the cartridge was fired. As a result a perfect imprint of the leaf was left on the iron.

YOUNG FOLKS.

MAY'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

May stood by the window, pouting, and drumming on the pane.

"I think it's too bad," she said to mamma, who sat sewing.

"I had rather you would mind Dot for a time, while I finish this," answered mamma, who looked tired.

"But you said you always wanted me to study my Sunday School lesson before Sunday, and now I want to, and you won't let me, and Ida will wonder why I do not come over. Dot's all right, playing with her blocks. I should think you would want me to go and study, and Ida will be so disappointed, when I said I would come."

"Well, then, May, go," said mother quietly, and turned to her work without another word. May looked at her to see if she really meant it; for she could hardly believe she had made mamma see the thing as she saw it. And she was not quite sure she had, when running by the window, she noticed mamma had dropped her work and had taken Dot, who was fretting, in her arms. But she ran down the street and gayly trilled by Ida's house, as she went up the path. The door opened, and a bright-eyed little girl stood there smiling, clad in a long-sleeved apron.

"It's you, May," she said glancing at the quarterly May held. "I am so sorry to disappoint you, but mamma asked me to clean the silver this afternoon, as Maria is away. Just look at my hands! I knew you would be disappointed, too, but I thought you would understand why I wanted to help mamma; you have such a dear one of your own. So we will have to wait till next week. And mamma said she would help me herself to-night, and that will be pay enough. I must not stay any longer now. Come in, won't you?"

May declined, and as the door closed on Ida's bright face, she walked slowly toward home, rolling her lesson quarterly, and thinking very hard. As she turned into the yard she heard Dot crying, and going past the window, she saw mamma's work still on the floor, and the baby in her arms.

"Back again so soon?" said mamma, as May entered. Dot stopped crying to look at her.

"Yes," she faltered, putting off her hat. "Ida couldn't study just now."

"Why?" asked mamma.

"Cause she was—helping—her—mamma," burst out May, and running to her mother, she buried her head on her shoulder, while the sobs came fast. "O, is that it?" said mother comfortingly, stroking the yellow hair. "Well, May, you can do that as well as Ida. Here is Dot, who still wants sister; and by-and-by when the sewing is done, and Dot is asleep, you and I will have the lesson together."

May raised her head.

"That's just what Ida and her mamma are going to do," she said surprised.

"Is it not a good way when Ida is too busy to study with you?"

"O, mamma," said May, coloring. "I did not mean to be so selfish. You know I'd rather you would help me than any one else. And perhaps it was because I wanted to see Ida more than it was the lesson."

"I do not wonder you wanted to see a little girl like Ida," said mamma with a kiss; "I am glad you did."

AT THE DINNER TABLE

Patiently await the coming of your turn; do not follow with the eyes the food served to others. Never unnecessarily handle the dishes, or in any other manner exhibit nervousness or impatience. Do not feel obliged to "clean up the plate;" especially do not make a laborious display of doing so.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

What a Western Merchant Has to Say of its Industries.

Mr. Simon Leiser, of Victoria, B.C., and one of the best known merchants on the Pacific Coast, who is now in Montreal, was interviewd by a newspaper reporter. The British Columbia merchant is not one of those who believe Victoria to be a finished city and that all of the trade is to be done at Vancouver. "The capital of the Province," he began, "is not only holding its own, but is making substantial progress. Business, in fact, is improving considerably on the Coast. The coal trade is looking up, and there is a marked change for the better in the lumber business. Mills that have been idle for over a year are now running full time, and large quantities of lumber are being shipped to China, Japan, and South America from Vancouver. New Westminster and other points along the coast of British Columbia."

Mr. Leiser was asked if gold had been found in paying quantities on the Island of Vancouver, and he gave the reporter to understand that there was just now quite a boom at Albernia, located a little over one hundred miles from Victoria. Here splendid gold bearing quartz is found, and many claims are being taken up by leading men of the Provincial Capital. He also said that Victoria derived a great deal of business from the seal trade, the supplies for seventy or eighty vessels being purchased at that port. The sealers go to the Japan Coast, in December and January, after which they return to the Behring Sea. The weather was bad last year, and the catch was only fair, but they hope to have better luck this year.

The Western merchant also referred to the important fisheries of the Pacific Province, and to the great number of men employed. Besides the profitable salmon fisheries of the North, and the Fraser River, the halibut fisheries of the Province are increasing in importance from year to year. Steamers leave from both Victoria and Vancouver for the Banks on Queen Charlotte Sound, and frequently return with from 50,000 to 100,000 lbs. of halibut at a time, all of which is sent in cold storage cars to Chicago, New York and Boston by the Canadian and Northern Pacific Railways. With the extensive and ever increasing development of the mining, fishing and other industries of the Province, Mr. Leiser is confident that British Columbia will soon become the richest of the Canadian Provinces, and that its capital, Victoria, will fully share in that prosperity.

Why Ordinary Light Is Injurious in Smallpox Cases.

It has been demonstrated by many investigators that luminous vibrations of short wave-length are capable of producing an inflammation of the skin. It is therefore easy to understand that such actinic rays increase an inflammation already existing, as in the case of smallpox. With a view to remedying this source of trouble, Dr. N. R. Finsen, of Copenhagen, has been making experiments in the keeping of smallpox patients in non-actinic light. He finds that the skin during smallpox is as susceptible to daylight as a photographic plate, and must be kept from the chemical rays in the same way and almost as carefully. Even a brief exposure to daylight may produce suppuration with its attendant evils. If, therefore, red window-glass is employed, it must be of a deep red color, and if curtains are used, they must be very thick or in several layers. When the patient takes his meals, or during the physician's rounds, artificial light—for instance, faint candlelight—may be used without any danger. Dr. Finsen says that this method allows the employment which may be considered necessary. The treatment should be commenced as early as possible; the nearer the beginning of the suppuration the smaller are the chances of success. The patient must remain in the red light until the vesicles have dried up.

IT NEVER FAILS.

What is a good way to attract attention?

One of the best ways I know is to leave the front door of a street car open on a chilly day.

200,000 WEAK MEN CURED!

STARTLING FACTS FOR DISEASED VICTIMS.

☞ CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!

ARE YOU? Nervous and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams and night losses; restless; haggard looking; weak back; bone pains; hair loose; ulcers; sore throat; varicocele; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength.—*WE CAN CURE YOU!*

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRS. K. & K.

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BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TRE