AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says:

"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

Growth of Hair.

"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. Weber, Polymnia St., New Orleans, La.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

CRIME IN THE STATES.

It Increases Faster in Proportion Than the Population.

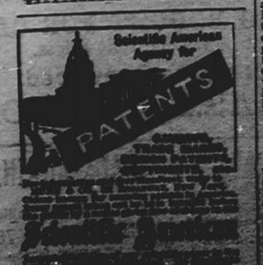
The Hon. Andrew D. White quotes statistics to show that in no land is the right to live so trampled upon by a privileged class of criminals as in America, and that crime increases in proportion more than the population. The homicides in 1889 in the United States, numbered 3,567. In 1895 they numbered 10,500. The executions in these years averaged, respectively, one in forty-five convictions and one in seventy-four convictions. He said if the murderers for the last six years were in prison, there would be 40,000 of them. The eleventh census shows that there are but 7,251 in prison. Mr. White bitterly denounces the sympathy expressed for criminals, instancing a recent case where 3,000 people followed the body of the murderer to the grave and $600 was spent in floral offerings. Mr. White attributes this increase in crime largely to the "careless, culpable and criminal exercise of pardons" by the Governors of the various States. The Governor of the State (Tennessee), in the four years of office ending 1892, pardoned 801 convicts, many of them murderers. Mr. White assigns the widespread criminal education of children, by means of dime novels, sensational newspapers, posters and melodramas, as a particular cause for increase in crime, as well as the fact that young and old are confined together in the prisons. He suggests as remedies attention to simple elementary moral instruction in schools, cleaner journalism, remodeling of prisons, laws against vicious books and phamphlets, and laws providing for habitual criminals. He also advocates the passing of laws for speedier punishments and that State courts should sit frequently to receive statements regarding change or mitigation of punishments.

USES OF MICA.

For industrial uses the various kinds of commercial mica have of late come into surprisingly extensive demand, far beyond what is supposed by those familiar only with its long-time insertion in stove fronts. The three principal varieties employed are the muscovite or white mica, the phlogopite or amber mica, and the biotite or black mica. The first occurs in greatest quantities in granites and gneiss, and is much used for stove panels, for which purpose it must be clear and free from spots, the best being of a ruby wine color when it blocks, the white color coming next in value; phlogopite is used for electrical purposes, and should be smooth, free from wrinkles and crevices, must split easily, also be very flexible and able to stand a high temperature without disintegrating, while dark spots lessen its value. Waste mica is ground and used as a lubricant for heavy bearings, in certain insulating compounds, for decorating wall papers, etc., and as a fertilizer. Scrap mica, another feature of the trade, is made up into large sheets by a process well known to the trade.

TO CLEAN GOLD CHAINS.

Put the chain into a small glass bottle with warm water and a little camphorated chalk. Scrape in some good soap, cork the bottle and shake it for a minute or two violently. The friction against the glass polishes the gold, and the soap and chalk extract every particle of grease and dirt from the interstices of a chain of the most intricate pattern. On taking it out of the bottle rinse it in clear cold water, wipe it dry, and when the dampness has all evaporated, its brightness will surprise you.



CURRENT NOTES.

The rumor that King Menelek is negotiating with the dervishes for an alliance against the whites may be dismissed as groundless. There is cause for an alliance in their common hostility to the Italians, and the avowed purpose of England to assist Italy by means of the Nile expedition, which is thus directed against both Abyssinians and Madhists. But the former are nominally Christian and the latter fanatical Moslems; they are separated by race hatred more bitter than that which divides the Russian from the Turk, and by the tradition of generations of warfare which make one a hill fighter and the other warriors of the desert and the plain. Beside, the victory before Adowa, and the request of Italy through an envoy to state his terms of peace, must go far to convince Menelek that the conquest of his dominions is beyond the Italian power, and so to diminish the probability that he is seeking an alliance. Nevertheless, the fact that it has been deemed probable is insignificant of the change which is going on in the conditions of warfare between the white and the dark races, the latter rapidly learning upon what success depends, and as rapidly increasing their capacity for defence. The black, brown and yellow races have always been ready enough to fight, and their natural capacity for warfare is but little less than that of the whites; but the assumption has always been the other way, that colored men, when facing whites, have no power of successful resistance. There is no valid basis for the assumption, for it is only within the last 150 years that the white race has made any permanent headway against the dark race, despite almost constant effort, and its present advantage is due not so much to superior fighting qualities, as to better organization and weapons.

The power of imperial Rome was broken by black and brown men, who later on, so utterly crushed out the picked soldiers of Europe in the long war of the Crusades that few persons now even remember that the whites at one time held and had reduced to civilization a very large part of the southern and southeastern Mediterranean coast. Within comparatively recent years, England has been driven out of Afghanistan and has narrowly escaped defeat in India, while France has won and holds Algeria only by an enormous expenditure of men, and even yet regards her tenure as insecure. The fact is that, given a little better organization and armament, or an efficient leader, the dark man becomes the equal of the white in warfare, and it requires the same skill, the same use of science and the same attention to numbers to defeat him. If proof of this were wanting, the success of Japan in the last war, and the defeat of the Italians at Adowa would supply it, for against neither Japan nor Abyssinia would a wise general now undertake a campaign without all the precaution he would use to meet a European foe. The days when dark men can be conquered as Pizarro conquered Peru and Clive conquered India are over, a very little increase of military knowledge giving them the full advantage of their numbers, which in every campaign against them most largely exceed that of the whites. With the possession by the Soudanese of modern rifles, military experts are warning the Nile expedition that the old tactics of forming squares and awaiting attack are no longer safe, while Russia is massing a great army in Eastern Siberia lest Japan should attack and defeat her.

THE GIRLS OF DENMARK.

An English publication gives an interesting account of a recent exhibition of women's work in Denmark, which demonstrates the fact that Scandinavian women are not behind their English sisters in education and philanthropy, and progression in all the industries, arts, and sciences which are open to women. Danish women are welcomed without question to the university, every branch of learning is within their reach, and they successfully master mathematics, medicine, or whatever they undertake and promptly turn their education to some practical use. Teaching seems to be the most universal employment for women who must earn their own living. Yet there are so many teachers and so many daughters of rich families who teach simply as a pastime, with no remuneration, that the pay is very small and not at all in proportion to the services they give. They are well up in the English literature of the day, distinguish themselves as artists, authors, and musicians, found schools and asylums for various charities, and manage them as successfully as the women in other countries. Designing and painting, poetry, wood carving, and burnt-wood work are among other accomplishments, and many women have taken up photography and started out as professionals.

But in spite of all their professional work, Danish women do not degenerate in the art of housekeeping and good cooking. Within the past few years they have become interested in the outdoor games so popular in England, and tennis, golf, cricket, and football are fast gaining ground. The craze for bicycling seized them some time ago, and they are already expert riders, for the level country favors this sport. Some of the Danish girls are accomplished horsewomen, and they are never quite so pretty and graceful as when they are skating, which is a general amusement for fully three months in the year.

Fashion has made some headway toward a change in the dress of Danish women, and the national costume of the peasant, with its high pointed cap, bright-colored skirt, embroidered apron, and corselet, is rarely seen. Abundant hair of a lovely color is one of the beauties of the Danish girl, but she has not yet learned, like the English girl, how to make it add to the charm of her pink and white complexion. Soft waves and curly locks on the forehead are unknown fascinations of her toilet, and she still persists in combing her hair straight back from her forehead and twisting it in a tight knot at the back. Very charming girls are found as saleswomen in the shops, and their dress is usually a little decollete, and strings of coral beads cover the neck. They are employed also to tie up parcels, and the spare moments they have between operations are spent in embroidery or knitting. Constant and continued industry seems to be one of their cardinal virtues.

The Danish girl enters society very young. Between her fourteenth and sixteenth year she is confirmed, and this confirmation is compulsory and really her debut into society. All her relatives and friends give her presents at this time, and she is endowed with a small library and a garden of flowers. If she is unmarried at the age of twenty-two she is dropped from the list of young people and left out of all their parties and amusements, so there is no thing left for her to do but to become engaged and follow any pursuit for which she feels inclined. She smokes like the men, and with them, too, and is thoroughly independent.

A BIG CABBAGE.

Lynn, Ontario, Ethan, just sold a cabbage to Mr. Lyons, of Lyons, for which he received $1 for consumption at one time. Having consumed a cabbage at a meal, he died in two days. Mr. Lyons, who is a big man, ate the cabbage and is still alive.

THE HOME.

DAN'S WIFE.

Up in early morning light,
Sweeping, dusting, "setting right,"
Oiling all the household springs,
Sewing buttons, tying strings,
Telling Bridget what to do,
Mending rips in Johnny's shoe,
Running up and down the stair,
Tying baby in his chair,
Cutting meat and spreading bread,
Dishing out so much per head,
Eating as she can, by chance,
Giving husband kindly glance,
Toiling, working, busy life,
"Smart woman,
Dan's wife."

Dan comes home at fall of night,
Home so cheerful, neat, and bright,
Children meet him at the door,
Pull him in and look him o'er,
Wife asks "how the work has gone?"
"Busy times with us at home!"
Supper done—Dan reads at ease,
Nothing must the husband tease,
Children must be put to bed—
All the little prayers are said;
Little shoes are placed in rows,
Bed clothes tucked o'er little toes,
Busy noisy, wearing life,
Tired woman,
Dan's wife.

Dan reads on and falls asleep,
See the woman softly creep;
Baby rests at last, poor dear,
Not a word her head can cheer;
Mending basket full to top—
Tired eyes and weary brain,
Side with darting, ugly pain—
"Never mind, 'twill pass away;"
She must work, but never play:
Closed piano, unused books,
Done, the walks to cosy nooks,
Brightness faded out of life,
Saddened woman,
Dan's wife.

Upstairs, tossing to and fro,
Fever holds the woman low;
Children wander, free to play
When and where they will to-day;
Bridget loiters—dinner's cold,
Dan looks anxious, cross, and old;
Household screws are out of place,
Lacking one dear, patient face;
Steady hands—so weak, but true—
Hands that knew just what to do,
Never knowing rest or play,
Folded now—and laid away;
Work of six in one short life,
Shattered woman,
Dan's wife.

HINTS FOR HOME WORK IN DRESS.

It is indubitably decided that this will certainly be another shirt, or separate, waist season, so, my readers, young or advanced in years, go to work and make as many as you wish, says a correspondent. You will find good opportunity for wearing all kinds, from the plain linen, lawn, percale, muslin and flannelette to the handsomest silk or satin one you can afford and have use for. You will be "in the swim" of fashion, at least, if you do. But what is of more value than being in fashion, you will, with only two or three skirts at most, find yourself supplied with sufficient gowns for all your needs through the summer, unless I except a couple of all white gowns for very warm weather. I would like to emphasize the fact that the new belts are now wide. For ordinary everyday wear they should be of leather, the buckle small and that also of leather. The fancy silver and gold wire belts, and others that are very showy, should be worn only on dressy costumes. It is decided bad taste to wear such things in broad daylight on the street.

As I have hinted, white collars and cuffs will be worn a great deal with colored shirt waists. The waist will outwear (without any laundrying, I mean) two or three collars and cuffs, so this fashion will be found convenient and economical as regards washing.

The materials used for waists this season are much more brilliant than they were. Red seems to be the foundation of many of them, and plaids, stripes and mixtures are seen largely in two or three colors. However, the wearing of black, dark blue or dark green skirts tone them down and keeps them from looking too garling and flashy. In making up a waist of striped goods it is well to make the stripes meet in points down the seams (especially in the back) if you can. It gives the figure a slender appearance.

A stiff cap of chamois fibre should be put in at the top of the sleeves to hold them out in place after they have become limp from the loss of starch. White cuffs and collars are even seen on silk and satin waists. In this case they too are of silk or suitable material to go with silk. Large sleeves are not disappearing in spite of all that has been said. The sleeves to this season's shirt waist, whether made at home or imported, are little if any smaller than they have been.

Black and white, that is, black on white or white on black, in the matter of dress trimming, is much worn. For instance, black and white striped mohair might form the skirt untrimmed. The waist is a tight-fitting back (plain black) with open front, showing a hang over white vest. There is a full basque skirt (plain black) which is finished with white mohair (to match front) collar and cuffs.

Though capes will be worn largely, there is a semi-loose sack-coat, pretty, well fitting in the back, that will be much worn as it pulls on over big sleeves without much trouble. These are shown in black, chocolate and very dark blue. They fasten in front with one large button.

Easter millinery gives the idea that there will be much exaggeration both in height, color and size. The large hats are made to look high by the use of tall bows and clusters of plumes. Crimped silk, tulle, lace, etc., are much used in trimming, and the "latest" in veils is that of tulle (or more expensive lace or net, if desired) put on thus: It must be two yards long and wide enough to cover face, chin, and hat brim well. It is placed over the face and hat brim as any other veil would be, and gathered up to the back of brim and there crosses and secured. Then each end is brought down loosely under the chin and tied in a big fluffy, short-end bow, to the left of chin.

The coat basques referred to are mostly made of covert cloth or tweed. Everything in size short of a cart wheel is seen in hats, but the tiny little chaps of lace, tulle, flowers and aigrettes called "bonnets" and "toques," are very chic and pretty and a great relief to to the eyes that have been looking at the big hats.

RECIPES.

Tea Biscuits.—One quart of flour, two heaping tablespoonfuls lard, two cupfuls milk (new is best), one teaspoonful soda, two of cream of tartar and one saltspoonful of salt. Sift the cream of tartar into the flour, add the salt; the lard, rubbing it lightly through the flour with the hands; the soda, dissolved in a little of the milk, and then, as quickly as possible the rest of the milk. Knead all together as rapidly as you can; roll out lightly and make into cakes. Bake in a quick oven.

Genuine Boston Brown Bread.—Four large cupfuls of sifted Indian meal, two cupfuls of coarse flour, either wheat or rye, one tablespoonful of salt, one-teacupful of molasses and enough boiling water to make as thick as griddle cake batter. Add half a teacupful of yeast when nearly cool and put in an iron baking dish, covering tightly. Set in a warm place until it cracks over the top, which should be wetted before it is set to rise. Bake five or six hours in moderate oven which will not burn the crust to a cinder.

Flannel Rolls.—One cupful of sweet milk, whites of two eggs, two-thirds of a cupful of butter, flour to make a thick batter, one-half cupful of yeast, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Rise over night, add the butter and eggs, etc., in the morning, and smooth flour to make a linen dough. Form into rolls and after the second rising bake.

ELECTRICAL DENTISTRY.

Electricity is now employed by dentists in extracting teeth. The operator may sit down to his work.

BEER DUELS.

Fought By the Students at German Universities.

As is well known, the German students are fond of their beer, and they have invested the consumption of that beverage with strict laws to etiquette. Among the members of the various "corps," the name by which the highest grade of student society is known, a distinct code prevails as to the compliments that should be paid, responses that should be accorded to these compliments, and also, when and how much beer should be consumed.

The infraction of these rules in the strictest particular lays the offender open to the command to drink off a certain quantity of beer, generally a krug, or potful, shaped like a top boot, holding about a quart.

The ordinary beer duel, however, is more often the result of an insult or quarrel. The point at issue may be a grave academic theory, a disputed point in theology; anything, in fact, but still beer must decide it! Two large krugs are placed upon the table—one before each disputant; an umpire is chosen, and the cups are carefully examined, since it is absolutely essential that the quantity in each krug should be the same.

A scene of the liveliest excitement ensues, and the other students crowd round the duelists awaiting the event with singular eagerness. At the word "take hold" the rivals clutch their glasses, "to the lips," rings out, and the bibulous warriors uplift them. "One, two, three—drink!" And in a second or two the beer has been gulped down.

The one who, having emptied his glass to the very dregs, first exclaims: "Bierjunge" is acclaimed the winner. So great is the proficiency of the average German student in the art of beer drinking that the combatants generally gasp out "Bierjunge" simultaneously. When this is the case the umpire examines the rivals with great care, and should there be the slightest drop on the floor by the side of one of the chairs, or on his clothes, he is at once disqualified.

Tie after tie is often proclaimed, much to the discomfort of the rivals, and pint after pint is swallowed, until either the judge casts his vote or nature gives way on one side or the other.

Not long ago a doughty champion, having challenged a brother artist to a ten hour duel, drank no fewer than 78 krugs of beer, or about 64 pints.

DECORATIVE NOTES.

The old-fashioned hand-woven bed quilts, such as our grandmothers made, are now the fashion for portieres. Those which were woven in blue and white are just the thing for a delft room. Though they may look a bit coarse they will not detract from their artistic value. Besides being useful for portieres, these old-time bed spreads make admirable couch covers.

Here is a description of a bureau cover which is not merely a fluff of lace, but something practical and good to look upon as well. It consists of a piece of rather heavy linen a trifle larger than the bureau slab, with the edge stamped and cut out in the shape of wild roses. The petals on the outer edge are buttonhole stitched, and the roses carefully embroidered in varying shades of pink in wash silk floss.

The woman who is devoted to things nautical should have at least one room in her house curtained with fishnet drapery. This effective material is an excellent imitation of genuine fishnet, is somewhat softer and drapes better. It is made of threads woven with a loose, coarse mesh, and when used for curtains is generally finished with a flounce of itself. An old idea is to have the pole from which the curtain hangs shaped like an oar. If the curtains are tied back at all let it be with ribbon the tint of the sea.

The ordinary pine kitchen table is a thing of possibilities. Once a kitchen table was recently made fit for a reception-room after this fashion. It was first covered with a coat of white paint. After that was dry white enamel was put on. Over the top of the table was carefully pasted a cover of old-rose plush, caught here and there with silver thimb nails. Beneath the table and about a foot from the floor a shelf was built. This was also painted white. Magazines, books and papers were piled upon this shelf. On the table itself there was a big rose-colored blotter with its edges sapped with pink and white Dresden china. To make the writing-table a practical affair as well as a thing of beauty, there were inkstands, pen-tray, mucilage bottle, hand blotter, stamp-box, letter-rack and penholder, all in white Dresden china scattered with tiny pink rosebuds.

DIVORCE IN TURKEY.

Divorce in Turkey is obtained with a facility which would surprise even our American cousins. As easily as Abraham cast forth Hagar, the bond-woman and her child, so also can the Turk open the door of his harem and send out into the world the woman who no longer pleases him. He has but to give her back her dower and personal effects. In the upper classes, however, certain legal formalities are gone through, and, indeed, as the lady is usually protected by her parents, divorce is, comparatively speaking, rare. It is known, however, in Constantinople of ladies in the highest official circles who are not very far advanced in years, who have been divorced twice, thrice, and even ten times, among the lower orders divorce may be described as a farce. Many girls who are not yet twenty years of age have been divorced and remarried a dozen times.

The surprises of divorce are among the most amusing features of Turkish social life. A very great personage, second only to the Sultan in rank, unless, indeed, it be the Sheik Ul Islam, married some few years ago, when his position was very inferior to what it is at present, a highly educated lady of good connection and fortune, but, according to His Excellency's version of the story, of ungovernable temper. Within the year they were divorced and remarried. The lady soon found her new husband disagreeable, and was once more divorced. It must be remembered that if a Turk can divorce his wife, she can only divorce him at his pleasure, by making herself as unpleasant to him as possible. In former times he tied her up in a sack and had her dropped into the Bosphorus—to-day he divorces her. To return to the lady in question.

The next time she was heard of by her friends was as a teacher in the Mahometan High School for girls, at Scutari. A few years back she was selected as governess for the children of the Khediva, and is now Her Highness's private secretary, in which quality she accompanied her Imperial mistress to Constantinople last year and actually found herself seated at a state banquet at Yildiz Kiosk next to the latest wife of her first husband, who quietly asked her who she was. The lady was the case with which a divorce can be obtained in Turkey leads to many abuses and creates a state of affairs not unlike our prostitution.

THE BIRD'S BILL WAS LOCKED.

A curious bird tragedy is told about in the London Field. A man found a yellowhammer dead in his yard at the foot of a wall. The bird had flown against it with such force as to be stunned. Not only that, but the upper mandible had been bent back, and in the straightening out the sharp point was driven down through the lower bill and locked, thus causing the bird's death by starvation. A good many similar accidents have been reported, but it was always a heavier bird with a weight under the chin, and the blow came from the side. In this case the bird was a small one, and it flew against the bill with such force as to be stunned.

FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN,

ABOUT WRITERS, KINGS, SOLDIERS AND NOTED PEOPLE.

Heavily Insured Rulers—Prince Bismarck's Health—Two Potentates Who Never Travel—Mr. Labouchere and Tom Brown—Royal People Who Earn Their Living Like the Rest of Us, &c., &c.

It is estimated that the coronation of the Czar and Czarina will cost the Russian Government $10,000,000. The trade among gold and silver smiths has never been so active in Russia as at the present time. Not even in the days of Catherine II.

Princess Beatrice is entitled to $300 prize-money by the death of the late Prince Henry while serving in Ashantee. She is also entitled to a full-pay colonel's widow's pension, her husband dying in active service. This the princess intends to draw.

King Humbert of Italy is the most heavily insured man in the world. The amount of insurance he carries is over $7,000,000. The late Czar Alexander III. was insured for $5,000,000. The Prince of Wales carries different policies on his life to the amount of $3,250,000.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain sent a letter to Mr. F. C. Gould, the eminent caricaturist of the Westminster Gazette, requesting a complete set of his "Chamberlain caricatures." Mr. Gould named his price, but added in a postscript that "the set was not yet complete."

The system of privately educating the princes of the royal family has been abandoned by Queen Victoria, who is the supreme authority on all such matters. Prince Arthur of Connaught is at a school near Farnborough, the Duke of Albany is at a school near Lyndhurst, where Princess Beatrice's son, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, is to be sent.

Prince Bismarck is in excellent health, but his proverbial good spirits seem to be deserting him. At a gathering held just before his eighty-first birthday, when the toast of "Health and long life to the Prince" was proposed, Bismarck shook his head and sadly answered: "Ah, no; I've had enough of it." The Prince has never been the same since he lost his devoted wife, nearly two years ago.

There are but two European potentates who manage to get along without change of residence or cutings of any description. These are the Pope of Rome and the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan has never left Constantinople since he ascended the throne under such tragic circumstances twenty years ago. His Holiness has remained within the precincts of the Vatican since the triple crown was placed upon his head in 1878.

When Mr. Labouchere last saw the late "Tom" Hughes he was brisk, genial and vigorous as ever. Few men have made more friends by a book than the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." The reader was inspired with an affection for the author which deepened upon a personal acquaintance. "Mr. Hughes," says Mr. Labouchere, "was a man of great independence of character, fearless and outspoken, and was fighting all his life; but he made few, if any, enemies, and his death will be universally deplored."

British taxpayers are audibly grumbling over the amount of the repairs demanded on the different royal residences. Last year $178,750 was asked for repairs, new works and maintenance, but this year the demand has gone up to $200,725. Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales's town residence, is to have a new hydraulic lift costing $5,000. The Queen insists that Buckingham Palace must have entirely new drainage, which will cost her subjects the exact amount of $43,327.02. The Duke of York's residence, White Lodge, is to have an additional bathroom at a cost of $2,960. Holyrood and Hampton Court are also down for extensive repairs.

It was the ambition of George Du Maurier to be a singer, but he ruined his voice by an incessant consumption of cigarettes. His father was anxious to have him adopt science as a profession, and it was not till after the death of the elder Du Maurier that George was at liberty to study art. One day when drawing from a model in Paris, the girl's head shrunk to the size of a walnut. He put his hand to his left eye and found that it had failed him. This was the most tragic event of his life, and for years he has lived in constant dread of total blindess. His first drawings for Punch were accepted in spite of their bad qualities. He takes the most infinite pains with his sketches, drawing and redrawing some of them five or six times. The "Trilby" craze annoyed him intensely, and none of his intimate friends ever refer to the popular book in his presence.

It is astonishing the number of royal folk who earn their living in the most democratic fashion—not even drawing the line at the circus ring and music hall. The Princess Galitzin is a bareback rider in a French circus troupe. Prince Krapotine is a cabman in Moscow; Prince Solbikoff is a porter in a St. Petersburg meat market. Among the English nobility the Earl of Rosslyn has achieved considerable success on the stage. The Hon. Roger Molyneux, brother of the Earl of Sefton, adopted the stage as a profession under the name of "Reginald Martin." He was a captain in the First Dragoons, but retired to take up theatrical life. Other English aristocrats on the stage are the nephew of the Duke of Rienzi, and a grandson of the fourth Marquis of Londonderry. The Viscount Hinton, accompanied by his countess, grinds a hand-organ through the streets of London with a touching announcement tacked to the instrument to the effect that his father has cut him off without a penny.

WHY ENGLAND IS GREAT.

How was it that half an island over which Queen Elizabeth ruled developed into the world-wide empire over which Queen Victoria reigns? First and foremost it must be referred to the qualicies of the race, their energy and adventurous spirit, their capacity to colonize, to rule subject races and to administer their affairs. That race was sprung of successive seafaring invaders of these islands who were trained for generations in the arduous defense of these shores, and taught to achieve naval superiority as a necessity of their position. As early as Edward III. the sovereignty of the narrow seas was asserted, and conceded as a matter of course, by the people of the Low Countries. As centuries rolled on, the insularity of our position became more marked as our possessions in Europe dwindled away. The drill sergeant who is the artificer of German fortunes, has had no ascendency in these islands, whose pre-occupation has not arisen from military empires and their boundaries. Naval superiority is the guarantee of our shores, and at the same time the foundation of an empire which has grown up beyond the seas. The same qualities which ordered liberty at home spread commerce, settlements and empire abroad.

ELEPHANT RESCUES A CHILD.

Bessie Rooney, the ten-year-old sister of Michael Rooney, the bareback rider, was about to be hugged to death by a bear the other morning at Tattersall's, Chicago, when Babylon, one of Sieling Brothers' big elephants, knocked the brute down and saved the child's life. The bear belongs to "Growler," who is a trainer. He was chained to a post when the elephants and bear were being led out of the tent. The little girl was playing with the bear and Growler was engaged with some of the men who were putting up the tent. The bear got playful and had Bessie in his arms when Babylon came out of the tent. The elephant knocked the bear down with his head and then picked up the child with his trunk and carried her to her mother. The bear was not injured.

SOMETHING ORIGINAL.

Queer Dancers Who in Grewsome Guise Sought for Pleasure.

Although at the present day the majority of balls and dances are conducted upon general lines, and show but little that is novel, there have been at all times a few enterprising hostesses who have broken through the thick hide of convention, and given their guests something original in this line.

Such, for instance, must have been the host or hostess who, during the time of the great plague in London, first brought into fashion the Dance of Death. At these dances, which became very popular among a certain class during that terrible period, the dancers, both male and female, who were invited to these grewsome evenings were disguised as skeletons, and people that in many cases they left the ballroom, and, in the dead of night, finished their dances in the open streets.

Somewhat curious, too, were the Victim Balls, which became the rage in France at the close of the Reign of Terror. The dancers, dressed in the costliest costumes, had one and all a band of crepe round the left arm, for no one could be invited to one of these balls unless he or she had lost, during the Reign of Terror, at least one relative by the guillotine.

Fancy dress balls, in which the guests are dressed in costumes representing the pieces in a set of chessmen, are by no means uncommon; but a short time ago a certain hostess went one better than this, and gave a card dance, at which the invited guests were requested to appear in the character of the particular playing card allotted to them.

The dresses of the majority of the guests were most elaborate, particularly those of the court cards, but the dress of a gentleman to whose lot had fallen the character of ace of diamonds was simplicity itself. He appeared in ordinary evening dress, but a magnificent diamond in the centre of his dress shirt front. This idea was likewise followed by the gentleman representing the five of the same suit, who, in addition to a diamond in his shirt front wore a pair of diamond links.

A dance which occurred after a banquet given to 21 armless persons at the Royal Tree Inn, Dartmouth, must have been a curiosity in its way. Unfortunately we are not told how it was managed, but doubtless the dances were confined to jigs and hornpipes, as a waltz performed by a couple without arms would be a somewhat difficult feat to accomplish.

Blind people, as many of our readers are aware, provided they had been blind for a sufficiently long time, and the apartment in which they are is one well known to them, can move about as quickly as people with their eyesight. At a certain asylum for the blind dances often take place among the inmates, and it is not a little curious to see couples who are totally blind waltzing round the room, never colliding with other couples, and dancing as gracefully as their more fortunate brethren. In fact, unless one knew that the dancers were blind, he would never guess it from their manner of dancing.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

The English people are asking why cremation makes so much more rapid progress in America and on the Continent than it does in their own country. The explanation, it is said, lies in the manner in which the Cremation Society in England is managed. An Englishman states that he has been a member of the society for five years and that during that time not a single general meeting of the organization has been called, although the rules provide for one annually. The President is Sir Henry Thompson. A movement is on foot among the members looking towards an enforcement of the rules.

IN FAVOUR WITH THE DOCTORS.

Dr. Godbout, M.P., Beauce, Que., Speaks in Highest Terms of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

When a member of the medical profession, hedged in as he is by a large measure of conservatism, expresses an opinion of a proprietary medicine it means a good deal. Dr. Godbout, the popular member in the House of Commons, of Beauce, Quebec, speaks in highest terms of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, not alone as a professional man, knowing the nature of this remedy, but from personal experience. He used the medicine for catarrh, and freely lets the public know of the remarkable, speedy and effective nature of the medicine in all cases of the kind. One puff of the Powder gives relief in 10 minutes.

Sample Bottle and Blower sent by S. G. DETCHON, 44 Church st., Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps, or silver.

OF COURSE.

Buffles is always talking about his library. How large is it?

Oh, his library is in his head.

Bound in calf, then, evidently.

PROSTRATED FOR WANT OF BREATH.

Extreme Case of Heart Disease Cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

There is comfort in the thought that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is seldom unsuccessful. One of many illustrations is found in the case of James Allen, of St. Stephen, N.B., who says: "In 1891 I was troubled very much with severe palpitation of the heart, and with pain in my side. My breath was very short, and with the least exertion I became fully prostrated for want of breath. I was attended by a physician for a long time. When in considerable distress I visited the local drug store and my attention was drawn to Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I obtained a bottle and before I took half of it I felt ever so much better, and today I am a sound man, owing to the use only of this remedy."

SURE THING ANYHOW.

A man sent this answer to a bookseller who sent in his account for a book some time before delivered:

I never ordered the book. If I did, you did not send it. If you sent it, I never got it. If I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't, I won't.

MAKING UNNECESSARY ANY PAINFUL OPERATION.

How South American Kidney Cure Removes Pain and Stems Periods of Distress.

It was chronicled in the local press a few days ago that one of Toronto's best-known physicians was leaving for a leading United States Hospital, there to undergo an operation for a hard formation of the kidneys. Everyone will hope that the experiment will be successful. But is not prevention better than cure, and where the first symptoms of kidney disease assert themselves let that wonderful specific, South American Kidney Cure be taken, and the trouble is speedily banished. What is just as encouraging is that where the disease has taken hold of the system, even in extreme cases, relief and cure are quickly secured by the use of this medicine.

LEARN TO BOX.

Lord Wolseley, addressing the brigade of guards, strongly recommended every soldier to learn how to box. There was nothing, he said, that required more pluck, and nothing so likely to bring out the fine qualities of an athlete.

A Vancouver Fruiter.

In British Columbia rheumatism is very prevalent, and very hard to cure owing to dampness of the atmosphere. Mr. F. Barrie, the well-known fruiter of Vancouver, B.C., says:—"I suffered intense pain for over four years in the muscles of the ankles and feet. I was at times quite crippled and had almost given up all hope of being able to treat me but a friend persuaded me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am now free from pain and able to do my work as a fruiter. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand medicine."

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.

JOHN A. MANLIN. JOHN A. MANLIN. CHAS. POWERS. CHAS. POWERS.

BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT. BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

NO NAMES OR TESTIMONIALS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS AND IMPOTENCY CURED.

John A. Manlin says:—"I was one of the countless victims of early ignorance commenced at 15 years of age. I tried seven medical firms and spent $900 without avail. I gave up in despair. The drains on my system were weakening my intellect as well as my sexual and physical life. My brother advised me as a last resort to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. I commenced their New Method Treatment and in a few weeks was a new man, with new life and ambition. This was four years ago, and now I am married and happy. I recommend these reliable specialists to all my afflicted fellowmen."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.—CONFIDENTIAL.

"The vices of early boyhood laid the foundation of my ruin. Later on a "gay life" and exposure to blood disease completed the wreck. I had all the symptoms of Nervous Debility—sunken eyes, emissions, drain in urine, nervousness, weak back, etc. Syphilis caused my hair to fall out, bone pains, ulcers in mouth and on tongue, blotches on body, etc. I thank God I tried Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. They restored me to health, vigor and happiness." CHAS. POWERS.

Syphilis, Emissions Varicocele, 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 diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has 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 Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST. DETROIT, MICH.

THEY COUNT BY THE SCORE

Yea, By the Hundreds, Those Who Have Been Cured of Dire Disease By South American Nervine.

A Remedy Widespread and Universal in Its Application.

Where Other Medicines Have Failed and Doctors Have Pronounced the Cases Beyond Cure, This Great Discovery Has Proven a Genuine Elixir of Life.

The Cures Year Let Come, From Old and Young, Male and Female, Rich and Poor, and From All Corners of the Dominion.

If