Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Pos masters and subscribers to the following sy nepsis of the newspaperlaws :

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

the post office, whether directed to his the various provincial authorities, and name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

8. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the published Shortly after Confederation, however, continues to send, the subscriber is bound the Post-office Act came into effect, to pay for it if he takes it out of the post establishing uniform rates and regulaoffice. This proceeds upon he ground hat a man must pay for what he uses.

KRESS

TS still to be found in his Old Stand opposite the Durham Bakery.

Of the Best Quality Cheaper



First-Class Hearse- made, specially providing for the estab-UNDERTAKING Promptly attended to. JAKE KRESS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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in connection. A first-class lot of

Hand-made Waggons for sale cheap. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

ALLAN MOFARLANE, Proprietor.

S. Lauder, Registrar. John A. Munro, prevailing rates among Postal Union affairs and turn it in other channels. Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 | countries are 5 cents per 1-2 ounce and

Contrary to the custom of Chinese is 5 cents. residents in the States, relatives of two | On account of the enormous stretches | the way you do. Chinese who died at St. Paul, Minn., of country over which the mail has to Mr. McSwillem-Self r'spect, m' dear? gave their kinsmen American funerals, be delivered at the ordinary rates, the I'm, sho full self r'spect, m' dear, that

SYSTEM OF THIS COUNTRY.

Sketch of Its Development and Statistics as to Work Done-Facts as to Registered

Letters and Money Orders. In the year 1851 an act of the Imperial Parliament transferred the management of the postal systems in the 2. Any person who takes a paper from colonies of British North America to from that date until Confederation, each province controlled its own system under its own laws and regulations. 14.836,735 miles. tions for the Dominion.

> These regulations, which since that date have changed from time to time, are now as follows: General letter rate, 3 cents per ounce or under; letters for local delivery, where there is a free delivery, 2 cents per ounce or not delivered free, 1 cent per ounce newspapers, books, etc., generally 1

two countries was adopted, each coun- head gard to international correspondence. Later in 1888 another agreement was lishment of an exchange of general protection of customs with respect to articles liable to duty. All the principal provisions, however, of the agreement of 1875 were retained. The internal postage rates of each country generally govern, and official correspondence entitled to pass free in one country is delivered free in the other.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

The Universal Postal Union was formed at a conference held at Berne in 1874, and a treaty was signed in that year, the countries represented being the several countries Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the postal territory, and to establish uni- the extent of \$3,278. form reduced rates of postage, and to further the interchange of correspondence by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails cents, and the transmission of 36,984,- monkey skin she wore. It was dreadof other countries by its land or sea 800 letters, newspapers, etc., cost 1 4-10 fully fatiguing work for the withered services at the lowest possible rates. to uniform postal rates and regula- ried now at the old rate of 1 cent per pound her except in moments of menttions for all places in Europe and for all other countries that were members each year. of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advan-TSSUER of Marriage Licenses. Auc. tageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty. At this meeting the regulations of the treaty of 1874 were revised and embodied in a convention which came into force 1st April,

The third congress was held in Lisbon in 1885, but no material change dressed to Lamlash P. O. will be promptly sion of the Australasian colonies was attended to. Residence Lot 19, Con. 8, agreed upon, and a number of measures, all tending to facilitate the trans- which failed to reach their destination

> cludes almost every civilized country, every 19,410 registered letters only one in the world, being composed of the fol- miscarried, so that sending by regislowing:—The whole of Europe, the tered letter in Canada may be consid-whole of America; in Asia—Russia-in- ered a very safe method. Asia, Turkey-in-Asia. Persia, British India, Burmah, Ceylon, and the postal establishments at Aden, Muscat, and Guadar, Japan, Siam, the European col- way to the dead letter office. Of this the Azores, Madeira, the European colo- office; 471,850 being of no value were she wore. nies, the Orange Free State, the Traus- destroyed: 23,093 were returned to vaal and all the territories, under the printed address, and 8.455 were return-protectorate of Germany and the ed to Government Department. readily got her away from her father on condition that he be not prosecuted, French postal establishment in Mada- The growth of the money order sys-Zealand, Fiji, British and German New orders issued; amount of orders \$3.

EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION. A central office has been established the time that the treaty of Berne came into effect (1875) the jurisdiction of the union extended over an area of 14,293,-700 square miles, with more than 350 millions of inhabitants whereas it now extends over an area of 39,372,000 under for letters. 2 cents for postal cards and 1 cent per 2 ounces for newspapers, books, etc. The registration fee

at which there were music and flowers. Government of Canada found itself be- I enter every shloon by back door. says "Sold!"

the extent of \$800,000, the total net revenue being \$2,792,790 and the total expenditure \$3,593,647. The same trouble SOMETHING ABOUT THE POSTAL has confronted the post-office authori-

ten of the States are the postal revenues in excess of the expenditure. COST OF CARRYING THE MAILS. The following sums were expended for carrying the mails:-By rail, \$1,-241,115; by land, \$844,118; by steamers, \$79,356. The department has postal contracts with 48 railways, whose combined length is 14,463 miles. It uses 157 postal cars, of which 53 are on the Grand Trunk, 50 on the Canadian Pacific and 18 on the Intercolonial. The daily distance travelled is 30,436 miles. total distance travelled in 1895 the other day.

The correspondence between Canada and China and Japan consisted last year of 179,993 letters, 77,488 newspapers, 652 pounds of parcels and miscellaneous articles to the number of 61,049. With the Australian colonies the mail communication resulted in the transmission of 148,729 letters, 313,525 newspapers, 206.916 books and samples.

GROWTH OF POSTAL SERVICE At Confederation there were only 3,-638 post offices in Canada. There are under; letters for local delivery, where ation 704,700 registered letters were FOUND IN KENTISH HOP FIELDS. sent, last year 3,183,200 registered letor under; registration fee, 5 cents; let- tes were sent. The total letters posted ter cards, 3 cents; post-cards, 1 cent; in 1868 were 18,100,000; in 1895, they numbered 107,565,000. Post cards were cent per 4 ounces; parcels, 6 cents per 4,646,000. Last year no less than 24,-4 ounces; fifth-class matter (parcels | 025,000 of them were sent by mail. Acopen to inspection), 1 cent per ounce. cording to the population there were In the year 1875 an agreement was in 1880 there were 10.86 letters per disguise with which her parent had enmade with the United States, whereby head; in 1890, there were 19,63 letters a common rate of postage between the per head, and in 1895 21.16 letters per

Newspapers, periodicals, books, circutotal number of 96,176,206.

LETTER WRITING IN ONTARIO. Of the total 107,565,000 letters sent articles of merchandise, open to in- or more than one half. This is at the spection, between the two countries, rate of 26 letters per head of populasubject to certain regulations for the tion. Quebec sent letters at the rate of 15 per head; Nova Scotia, 17; New Brunswick, 17; Prince Edward Island, 11; British Columbia, 27; and Manitoba and North-west Territories, 25. Out of a total of 3,183,200 registered letters

Ontario sent 1.750,000. During the whole period since Confederation the postal revenue has been always considerably under the expenditure, Each of the past twenty years has shown a deficit of from \$400,000 to

Rents of letter boxes and drawers pro- readily diverted attention from these duced \$27,698. Commissions on money defects. orders amounted to \$107,085, and profit | To the gaping crowds of stolid hopon exchange on money order business pickers and stupid farm laborers before with other countries to \$1,815. Among whom she was exhibited she was the postmasters received \$905,369; stamp been used to seeing, only a trifle more vendors made \$17,325, and that there knowing and impash in her grotesque countries of the world into a single were losses by fire and burglaries to caricature of humanity than the ordi-

DECREASED COST OF CARRYING. 10,622,216 miles cost per mile 5 1-10 move the tail that was attached to the cents apiece. In 1895 the conveyance of little midget to move this tail, and out mails over 30,351,115 miles cost 7 2-10 of all the horrors of her life the mem-The next Postal Congress was held in cents per mile, and the transmission ory of the half-fainting efforts to do Paris in 1878, when the Dominion of of 227,766,206 letters, newspapers, etc., this still come back to her as among Canada was admitted a member from 9-10 of a cent apiece, so that there is the most vivid of her child miseries. a decrease in the cost of carrying each | The estimable parent who maintained the following 1st July. Letters, news- article of about one-half cent. And in his valuable existence by thus exhibitpapers and other printed matter, connection with this it must be con- ing his offspring took a sound commersamples and patterns became subject sidered that if newspapers, were car- cial view of his property and did not pound a sum of probably not less than al depression incident to alcoholic re-\$100,000 would be added to the revenue laxation

The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was repress her unfilial tendency to outcommenced in 1875, and last year the grow her monkey skin, and he knew total number delivered thus was :- that this could not go on forever with-Letters and postcards, 38,088,749; news- out killing her. So he was trying to get papers 13,734,474. The number of car- as much but of her as he could while riers employed was 398.

AS TO REGISTERED LETTERS. mission of correspondence were agreed the contents of 125 were made good by the officials or others held responsible WIDE AS THE CIVILIZED WORLD. 28 cases no evidence could be obtained for the loss; five were stolen, and in The Universal Postal Union now in- to account for the discrepancies. In

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

gascar; in Australasia and Oceanica— tem is shown by the following figures: the British colonies, Tasmania, New In 1868 there were 515 offices, 90,163 of her, Commander Booth-Tucker, said: Guinea, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands, 252,881. Last year there were 1.261 ofand the French, Dutch and Spanish, fices, 1.092,052 orders issued; amount of her history. Her secret, out of respect orders \$13.187.322. Of the 1.261 money for her feelings, has so far been kept order offices. Ontario has 624 and Que- from all but a very few of her friends. bec 199. Of the total money orders is- She is at present attending one of the sued in Canada \$10,736.647 were payable public schools of New York City. She at Berne at the cost of the various in Canada and \$2,450,064 in other coun- is an unusually bright child, of refined

DON'T WORRY.

There is but one way out of the dif- turned out so well. square miles and 1,035,000,000 inhabit- ficulty. It is impossible to avoid the ants. The population of the whole causes for worry, for there is no day ing such a type, but we have been amworld is less than a billion and a half. that does not bring its share, but the ply rewarded. WENT THROUGH POST OFFICES. trouble lies in the fact that so many a trained nurse. She will soon complete der, but critical and experienced men blood, liver complaint all owe their The number of pieces of postal matyield weakly to the depressions to which her course in a grammar school in New
ter distributed over the whole area of
nearly everyone is liable, and do not York, after which she will get a scholyears, with the one result—they have centres. Thousands bear testimony the union during 1893 was computed as make any effort to rise superior to arship in Moody's school in Northfield, found that its claim of perfect curathat they have been cured of these tive qualities cannot be gainseid. troubles, even when they have become millions of postal cards, 5,899 millions accompaniment of great troubles; it The suffering of the early years of The great discoverer of this medicine so desperate as to battle the skill of of papers, printed matter and official more frequently arises from petty cares, her life seems to have left no touch documents. 143 millions of samples, 44 the constant jar and fret of which in of bitterness, but instead a very ready seat of all disease is the nerve centres. South American Nervine has gone to millions of registered letters with a de-clared value of \$8,028,400,000, 307 mil-surely be put aside if one has the will ed everywhere. lions of money orders and postal cred- to do so, and this is most easily done its with a value of \$3,061,752,000 mak- by sbustituting in their places thoughts ing the enormous total of 17,778 mil- of other and better things, which will G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas lions of pieces of mail matter. The take the mind out of self and selfish

PLENTY OF SELF RESPECT.

have more self respect than to drink accepting him,

OF HIS DAUGHTER.

By a Salvation Army Officer.

What dreadful things would be he reports the words of another, brought to light if all the secrets of the Salvation Army work were made known can be judged from this story

Commander Booth-Tucker and Brigadier Swift, of the New York Salvationists, can show you a little girl attending one of the grammar schools of New York city, whose father deliberately so stunted her growth and mistreated her in other respects that he was able to use her to beg pennies as a grind-organ monkey without people who saw her suspecting that she was other than the beast she represented

It was down in the Kentish hop fields of England that Brigadier Swift found the pitiable little creature. Mrs. Swift's used in the year 1876 to the number of keen eyes had seen humanity in so many almost unrecognizable forms that they detected it even in this forlorn deavored to conceal the fact that she was of human kind.

The child was then, as nearly as could try retaining all money collected, and lars, parcels, etc., to the number of 5.6 be guessed, about three years old. She no accounts being kept between the per head of population went through two Post-office Departments with rehead of population were handled, or a med with lace and shining buttons, like the typical hand-organ monkey. Her diminutive body, moreover, had been squeezed into the skin of a real mon-

> rounded by hair, through which a pair Originally the monkey skin had been made to cover the hands and feet, but

> had worn away, leaving the tiny members bare, save for the thickly en-crusted filth and dirt that covered them almost beyond recognition.

HER COVERING MOTH-EATEN. The monkey skin upon her body had become worn bare in spots, and besides was moth-eaten, and had been dingily The sum of \$16,154 was paid during patched, but the ape-like tricks the last year in money on letters delivered: child had been beaten into acquiring

the items of expenditure it appears that | typical grind-organ monkey they had

She could climb a table leg as nimbly as any monkey ever exhibited, and there In 1868 the conveyance of mails over was a contrivance by which she could

He had to starve her and had fed she lasted.

But in one way and another she was a great trial to her benevolent par-Last year 3,183,200 registered letters ent. She wantonly wore away the fur were posted in Canada. Of this number of her monkey skin for one thing, and 164 failed to reach their destination. as she grew older became perverse in No less than 28,158 of those registered | the matter of exhibiting human tendenletters were sent to the dead letter cies at critical moments in the exhibioffice. Of these 15,189 were returned to tion. Walloping, of course, was the ICENSED AUCTIONEER for Co. bon in 1885, but no material change was made. The fourth congress was held in Vienna, 1891, when the admissible 12 330 failed of delivery and were this too was a source of aggravation.

During the summer the father and his girl-monkey tramped it alone, and once in awhile, by way of variety, the father let her out of her monkey skin and sent her begging from house to house with instructions to steal whatever she could lay her hands on. In the winter the two joined a company of men who played a sort of pan-

tomime, the father assuming the role and costume of a horned devil. The Last year 960,031 lefters found their girl monkey appeared with him and relieved his heavy-villain part by her onies and the European and Japanese number 134.343 were returned to other apish tricks and agility. She climbed postal establishments in China and countries: 24,973 were forwarded to table legs, nibbled the nuts that were Corea; in Africa-Egypt, Algeria, Trip- correct address; 288,770 were returned handed her and begged pennies by passoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo, Free State, to their writers; 8.547 remained in the ing around the little red monkey cap

Brigadier Swift found her as related, adoped her as her own child and brought her to this country. Speaking

HER SECRET WELL KEPT. tastes and with very lofty ideas and

"I consider it very remarkable that, in spite of her early training, and her doubtful heredity, she should have

"We took a considerable risk in adopt-

THE PROPER WORD.

He-I wonder what the meaning of that picture is? The youth and the maid are in a tender attitude. She-Oh, don't you see? He has just Mrs. McSwillem-I should think you'd asked her to marry him, and she is He-Ah! How appropriate the title! She-I don't see it. He-Why, that card at the bottom,

MISREPRESENTING OTHERS. The truth that a good man has spok-

en with the noblest purpose may be AN INHUMAN FATHER'S TREATMENT changed into a falsehood by simply taking it out of its connection, giving it a different inflection, or attributing an Ape's Skin, and to it some motive that was not in the Made Her Cut Capers on the Street- mind of the original speaker. The fair-Dosed Her With Gin and Starved Her minded man will always try to repreto Stunt the Child's Growth-Rescued sent another as doing and saying what he has reason to believe the other honestly purposed doing and saying. When conscientiously aims to give them the exact connection and circumstances in which they were originally spoken, and then puts upon them the best possible which Commander Booth-Tucker told construction. In short, he treats the word and acts of others as he would have others treat his word and acts.

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF MIND.

She-Does my refusal really pain He-Yes, it does. I was so sure you would tell me. Yes, I actually wagered \$100,000 that you would marry me. A hundred thousand dollars? Well was only joking. When shall it be,

THE TOURIST'S TRADE MARK. Biffers-Hello, Whiffers, what's the matter? You have a strangely unsteady gait. Been sick?

Whiffers (with disgust and indignation)-See here, you landlubber, you; don't you know sea legs when you see 'em? I've been to Europe, of course.

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EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health tempor- | ble with medical treatment usuizing measures, while possibly success- aily, and with nearly all medicines, is ful for the moment, can never be last- that they aim simply to treat the organ permanently restoring.

situated at the base of the brain. In headquarters and cured there. the human system and death is almost alone as the one great certain curing certain. Injure the spinal cord, which remedy of the nineteenth century. Why is the medium of these nerve cen- should anyone suffer distress and sicktres, and paralysis is sure to follow. ness while this remedy is practically Here is the first principle. The trou- at their hands ?

ing. Those in poor health soon know that may be diseased. South American whether the remedy they are using Nervine passes by the organs, and imis simply a passing incident in their ex- mediately applies its curative powers perience, bracing them up for the day, to the nerve centres, from which the or something that is getting at the organs of the body receive their supply seat of the disease and is surely and of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organ The eyes of the world are literally which has shown the outward evidence fixed on South American Nervine. They only of derangement is healed. Andi-The little girl's ambition is to become are not viewing it as a nine-days' won- gestion, nervousness, impoverished years, with the one result-they have centres. Thousands bear testimony tive qualities cannot be gainsaid. troubles, even when they have become was possessed of the knowledge that the the most eminent physicians, because this belief he had the best scientists The eyes of the world have not been and medical men of the world disappointed in the inquiry into the sucoccupying exactly the same pre- cess of South American Nervine. Peomises. Indeed, the ordinary lay- ple marvel, it is true, at its wonderful man recognized this principle medical qualities, but they know belong ago. Everyone knows that youd hil question that it does everylet disease or injury affect this part of thing that is claimed for it. It stands

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Exciting ! House Womer Sixtyin the col by a fire of 239 ar says a N three Their fla them bar There we hand. human of tenant post till men lat against e lives. T general open their

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