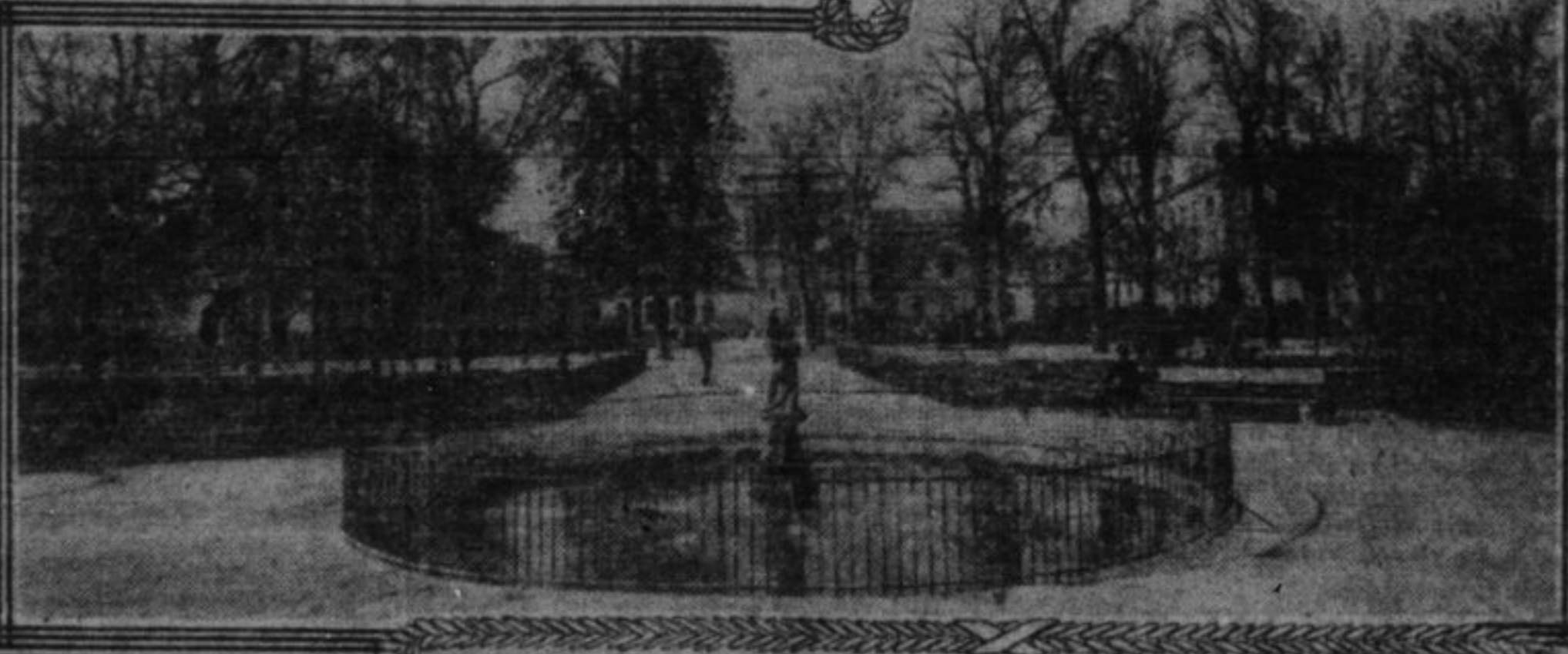


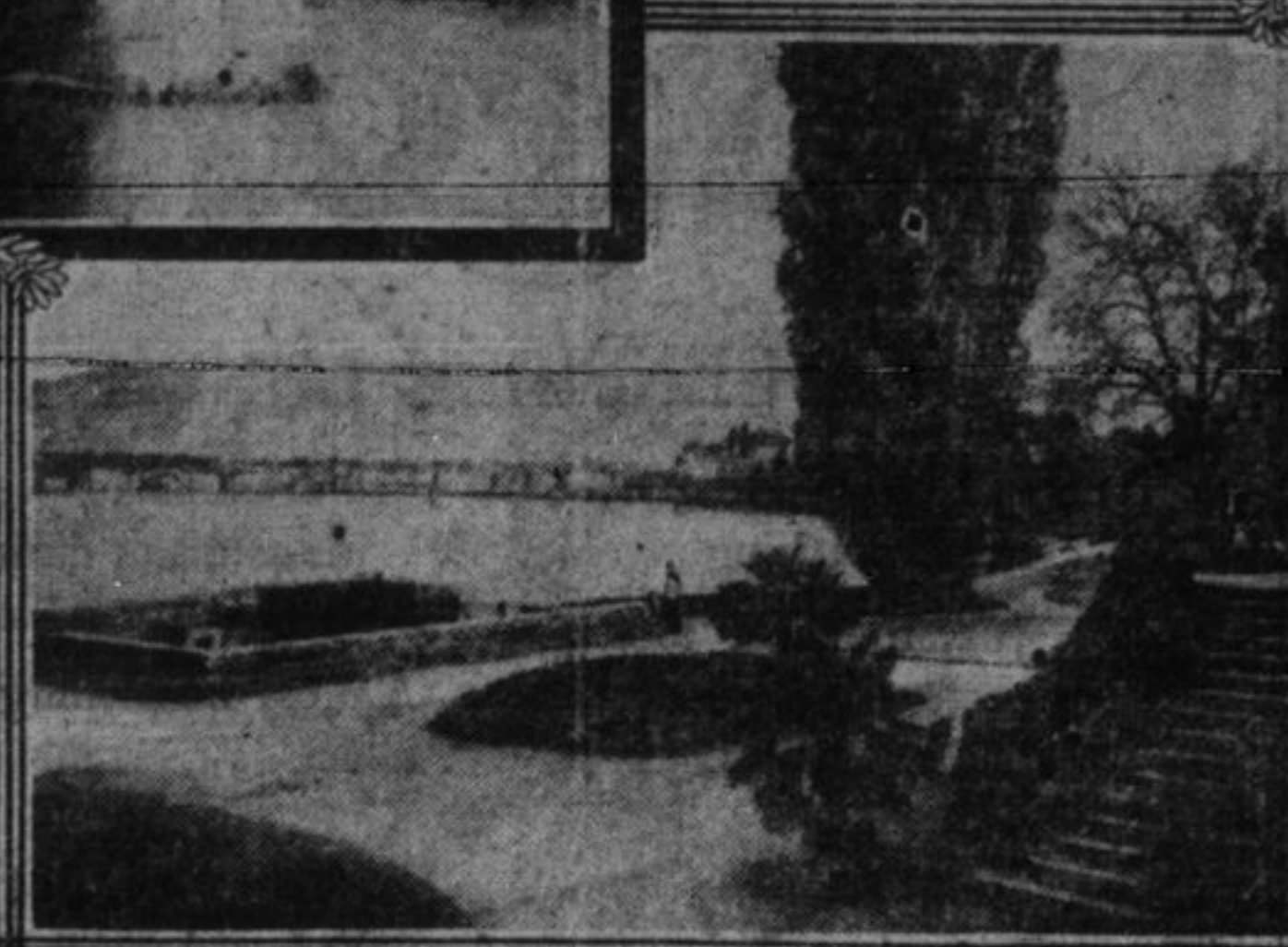
GENEVA, PEARL OF SWITZERLAND



Castle of Chillon



University and Grounds



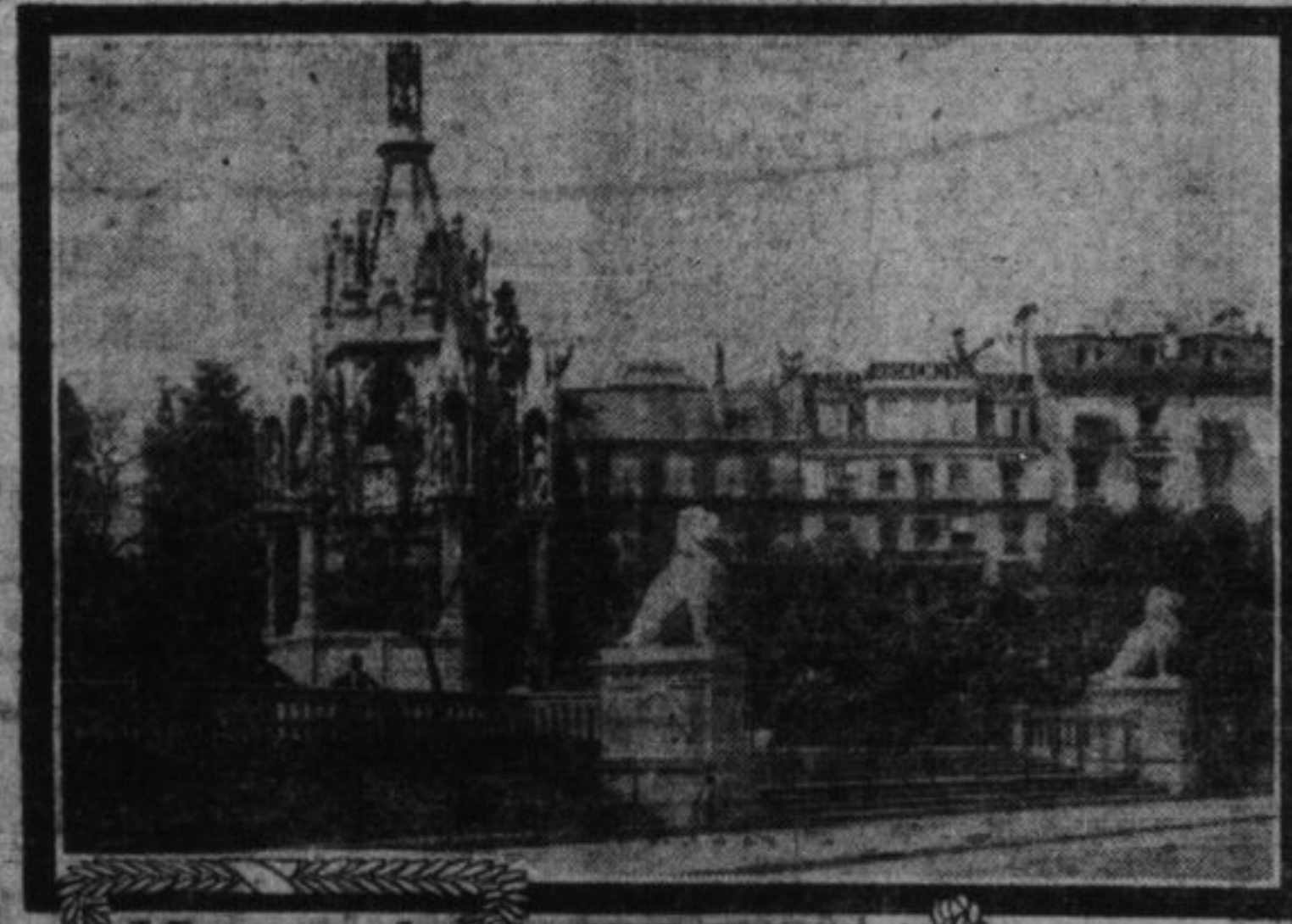
One of the Beautiful Parks



National Monument

Though there are many beautiful European cities few have more intrinsic charms and repose than the city of Geneva. Because of its many fine, broad streets, handsome houses, shops, parks and gaiety, this Swiss city is often called "Little Paris." It has an unusual situation: for it lies on a large, handsome lake backed by mountains that make the scenery grand and majestic and give it real commercial importance. It is placed at one end of the lake, on a somewhat inclined plateau. It is divided by the River Rhone into two unequal parts. On clear days the Alps and Mt. Blanc stand forth proud and defiant like a courageous battalion. On the opposite side are the equally lovely Jura mountains. The two parts of the city are spanned by seven handsome bridges. There are several islands in the lake, on one is a high jet of water that plays every Friday afternoon. On the other side a small island well protected by shade trees and ornamented with a handsome statue of Rousseau. Along the lake is a stone balustrade and artistic looking bronze lamps. In the center of the Place Neuve, where the Rhone empties, is a large statue of the great French General, Dufour. The pose is gentle and at the same time energetic. The horse is shown in motion and the monument is really remarkable. This monument was erected by a public subscription and is the handsomest of its kind in Europe. The finest square is the Place Neuve, surrounded by many splendid buildings. In one corner is a museum ornamented with fine Corinthian columns. At the other end of the square is a large common known as University Grounds. They are large though not especially beautiful. These are open to the public but are used mostly by the University students. When college is in full swing the campus is crowded with students hard at work. Students going to classes gather into little groups. The college is limited to four or five large buildings built of brick, certainly very simple but serving their purpose. The most interesting of these is the library, which has a wonderful collection of books, original documents and archives. In the same square is another beautiful building known as the Conservatory of Music. It is devoted to all kinds of instrumental and vocal music, and students come here from all parts of Switzerland to take advantage of the splendid instruction.

The Rue de Mont Blanc is a superb artery of approach. The street is flanked on both sides by a double row of shade trees, with many of the background, and these buildings stand forth from all the others; these are the new postoffice and the English Church. At this point the handsomest of the bridges affords a splendid view of Mt. Blanc shimmering in the distance. Here the eye can gaze on a long line of snow covered mountains. On looking down in the clear water you find it covered with tame swans. Geneva has a number of attractive gardens. The most interesting are the English gardens. Here is a handsome "statue showing two beautiful girls embracing each other. These symbolize the time when Geneva joined the Swiss confederation. Another fascinating statue is that of Queen Elizabeth of Austria, who was assassinated by Lucheni in Geneva in 1898.



Monument to Duke Charles II of Brunswick

Across the lake is Park Monceau. It is a large pleasure park with public grounds, tea rooms and tennis court. It is situated in the newer part of Geneva and is a favorite resort of the people, who come in great crowds on Sunday and make a holiday. By four o'clock the place is thronged with people sunbathing over the grounds and drinking afternoon tea. Up the quay on the other side is another charming park called Mont Repose. It is situated on the lake and though once a private place has been converted into a public garden. The most unusual of these parks is Ariadne given by a Swiss gentleman in honor of his mother whose name was Ariadne. The grounds have been set out as botanical gardens with rare plants and flowers. Beyond is the deer park, extremely popular with the children, who come in great numbers to feed the deer. Then there is a beautifully built museum, striking because of its large dome and rotunda. Within are four rooms full of all kinds of rare laces. Meissen and Japanese porcelain, Greek and Etruscan ware and valuable Terra Cotta. Above stairs are rooms filled with rare examples from the great Italian, German and Dutch masters. In front is a large balcony which commands a magnificent view of the neighboring town Lausanne and of shimmering Mont Blanc. Within a stone's throw is the stately Chateau of the Baron de Rothschild. In front is a large park with fine woods sloping down to the lake. At one end are the English gardens with fountains and a large grotto. Here is also an unusual aquarium that contains rare collections of birds and fish brought from many parts of the world. Another interesting estate nearby is Ferney. It is in this neighborhood that many splendid estates are found. The most unusual is the home in which Voltaire spent so many years in exile; now the property of a descendant. In an open square is a handsome bronze statue of Voltaire. The house though simple is large and comfortable looking. In the hall is a small mausoleum which contains Voltaire's heart. The adjoining room was his bedroom. In one corner is the chair and bed in which the great French philosopher died. The old fashioned marble mantelpiece has some interesting alabaster urns. The walls are hung with pictures of himself and friends. Even more interesting is the charming Chateau of Coppet. Here it was Madame de Staël and her circle of friends in exile. It was also a worthy retreat for many of her friends, including the beautiful Madame Recamier. The rooms are large and very comfortable

looking. In the hall is a figure of her father, M. Neckar, as represented as a Roman senator. The chairs and divans are made of dark wood and are upholstered with old-fashioned horsehair. The library is a large room crowded with bookcases. Only a few of these books are originals. The chairs and the large writing table are made of handsome walnut. The plain writing table in the center is the desk used by her father, and has a leather box containing the justification of Louis IX. One of the loveliest drives in Geneva is through a forest and up one of the hills. From the summit you get a splendid view of the town below and the large divide of the Rhone river. But Geneva is more than a city of beauty, it is a large, energetic place. The two principal trades in this city are enamel work and watch making. The finest school of watch making in Europe is established here. Then there is a large technical school where are taught designing, working in bronze and iron, carving in wood and enameling. Some of the very finest artists in Switzerland have their studios here and work in this school. Then there is a large school of chemistry and one of business, where all the common branches of business are taught.

The cities and towns scattered on this splendid lake are almost as beautiful as Geneva itself. One of the nearest is Genthod. It was here that Bonnet, the great Naturalist, lived and entertained many of his friends. Then there is Nyon, an extremely picturesque spot on a hill that overlooks the lake. Voltaire found this town so attractive that he would have bought an estate here but that the authorities objected. Within a stone's throw is the famous capital of Prangin, where King Joseph Bonaparte once lived. Another attractive town nearby is Rolle. It has a beautiful position on the lake and is shaded with many trees. Near the looking obelisk dedicated to the memory of the French scholar, LaHarpe. Close to this island is an unusual feudal castle, now used for a school, court of justice and a prison.

Beyond is Lausanne, which is the most interesting city after Geneva, and is often called the twin city. It is built on almost as many hills as Rome itself; it has five instead of seven. The beautiful location near the lake, the cathedral, castles, fine public buildings and handsome villas add much to its beauty. It is one of the oldest towns in Switzerland, and was wholly destroyed by the Germans only to be later rebuilt. Later

it became the Athens of Switzerland, scholars, philosophers and writers coming here from all parts of Europe. It continues to-day as a great center of learning. Its schools are so fine that girls and boys come here from all parts of Europe and America to study in the private schools and higher schools. It has a large university, which has just been housed in a new building. A notable feature of the university is a handsome picture gallery. The city has also a large industrial school, a scientific gymnasium, an industrial school and a fine school of engineering. A most picturesque spot is St. Saphirin, which is near the lake and backed up close to steep rocks. Here snowy peaks are seen in full splendor. It is near Vevey, another beautiful village on the lake. Vevey is known for its splendid vineyards; behind the lake the land grows narrower and steeper until seven peaks loom up to view. The highest of these is the Dent du Midi. Here is an odd looking building known as the Inn of the Key. It was a favorite resort of Rousseau. Clarens, another small place, is situated on a small bay. It is made up of many old interesting streets. Clarens has grown so popular in the last few years that much of its old interesting look is being taken away to give room to large and spacious buildings. It also boasts of having had many famous visitors in bygone days. The most famous of these was Lord Byron, who wrote his Child Harold here. The gem of the lake is Montreux. This place was started as three small villages, now considered one. Once there were narrow streets, but they have been widened to make room for beautiful hotels, shops and public gardens. During the summer this place is crowded with tourists, who come to enjoy the scenery and cool breezes from the lake and mountains. It is one of the most popular and most cosmopolitan places in Europe. Somewhat farther up the lake is the historic castle Chillon. It is built on a solid rock and is washed by the waves of the lake. It was here that Count Bonivard was kept a prisoner so many years, and finally escaped by jumping out of the window. The place has been restored. Here are now seen great dining halls with large tables for roasting meats, and long tables for serving many guests. Looking at the opposite you see many snow covered mountains that defy even heat and sunshine. The last stopping place on the Swiss coast is Bouveret. It is a small village, surrounded by high mountains, on whose steeply are seen great groves of walnut and chestnut trees.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

Seem to be gaining serious recognition in England.

O. A. Mann in Buffalo Express (London) Oct. 25.—Simplified spelling is fast gaining serious recognition in England. I don't mean by this that any important publications have adopted what the English newspaper humorists delight in describing as the new alphabet, but the subject really has arrived at the stage of serious discussion. It has a distinguished supporter in William Archer, secretary of the Society, whose work as a critic and essayist is as well known on your side of the Atlantic as in England.

"If we only had the grown-up generation to consider," he says, "it would not be worth while to make any change. What we have to take into account is the time of the children. It is estimated that every child wastes a full year of his school time learning our absurd and unscientific spelling. The foreigner, too, who is learning English, finds in our spelling an enormous stumbling block in the way of his understanding and speaking our language.

"I believe the reform of our spelling eventually will come from below, in the sense that those who are actively concerned in the education of the children of the more or less unlettered classes will be the first to act for it on a large scale, certainly it will not be imposed by authority from above until there is a clamor and

irrespressible demand for it from below. The literary classes, as a whole, will hang back as long as they can; but when it is realized that reform will practically add a year to the life of all coming generations of English-speaking children, besides immensely enhancing the efficiency of English as a world-speech, I believe their opposition will be swept away in a rush of national feeling, and the existing spelling (while it will be

readily readable at all) will be practiced only by a few of the dilettantes who would like, if they dared, to return to knee-breeches, hair powder and frilled shirts.

Our editors or publishers will adopt a few amendments, however obviously reasonable, and whatever the weight of scholarly authority behind them. They (the editors and publishers), very pertinently ask, "Why upset current usage for what is, on the face of it, such a very small gain?" When we reply, "Ah, but this is only the thin edge of the wedge, their answer is: 'Before admitting the thin edge of the wedge, we should like to see the thick end, and as yet we have no thick end to show.'"

The argument that the reformed dence of the origin of words contained in the orthography of today receives unexpected aid from a piece of philological information which I have just run across. It is no less than the origin of the word "blazes" as an epithet and connotation, and the information became available in a discussion about the proposed extinction of the license of a London saloon, which rejoices in the name of Bishop Blaise.

Bishop Blaise, or Salt Blaisins, is the patron saint of the wool-combers, perhaps because he was martyred by being flayed with a wool comb. He was a popular saint in Cappadocia, and his day was one of rustic rejoicing and much drinking, so that in

times a Cappadocian who had exceeded his allowance, was described as "drunk as blazes." Of course, in time the term came to England, and the "B" was dropped and the good bishop's name incidentally appropriated for what is known here as a "pub."

Another philological discovery in the same vein is the origin of the term testotal. Joseph Livesey was a famous temperance reformer in the town of Boston, in Lancashire, and he has the credit of inventing the term. He didn't invent it. He was giving the pledge to a Preston man named Turner, who stuttered badly, and who declared that he would be "read down out and out" test-to-total for ever and ever. Livesey told the story often that the word testotal passed into the language.

ONE ON HIM.

Irishman's Ready Wit Confounded the Priest.

National Monthly.

Mike and Pat by trade were hard-working bricklayers, but good attendants at church. The clergyman's Sunday sermon topic at which both attended happened to be temperance.

The next day while out visiting other members of his parish the clergyman spied Mike coming out of a saloon with a pair of beer. The clergyman in surprise asked him if he had forgotten his Sunday sermon appeal on temperance. Mike said he remembered, but it was customary to get a pair of beer at lunch time. The clergyman talked to him a while and soon had the best of his good-nature. He then said:

"Mike, if you are a man you still enter the contents of that pair in the gutter."

He was just about ready to comply with the good man's wishes when a streak hit that had that beer belonged to Pat. Turning to the minister he said:

"Pat is waiting for me, and paid for half of this beer, and my half is at the bottom."

Hay's Hair Health

Restores color to Gray or Faded hair—Removes Dandruff and invigorates the Scalp—Promotes a luxuriant, healthy hair growth—Stops its falling out. Is not a dye.

21 and 25c. at Drug Stores or direct from Hay's Hair Health Co., New York, N. Y. U. S. A.

Hay's Hair Health Soap is unequalled for cleansing the hair and keeping the scalp clean and healthy, also for removing dandruff and itching. It is a perfect hair restorer and invigorator.

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A good stomach and a merry soul are inseparable—Lacking which, try Abbey's Salt.

25c and 60c bottle.

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PE-RU-NA CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDED FOR COLDS AND CATARRH.

A Prominent Canadian Gives His Experience With the World-Famous Remedy For Catarrh.

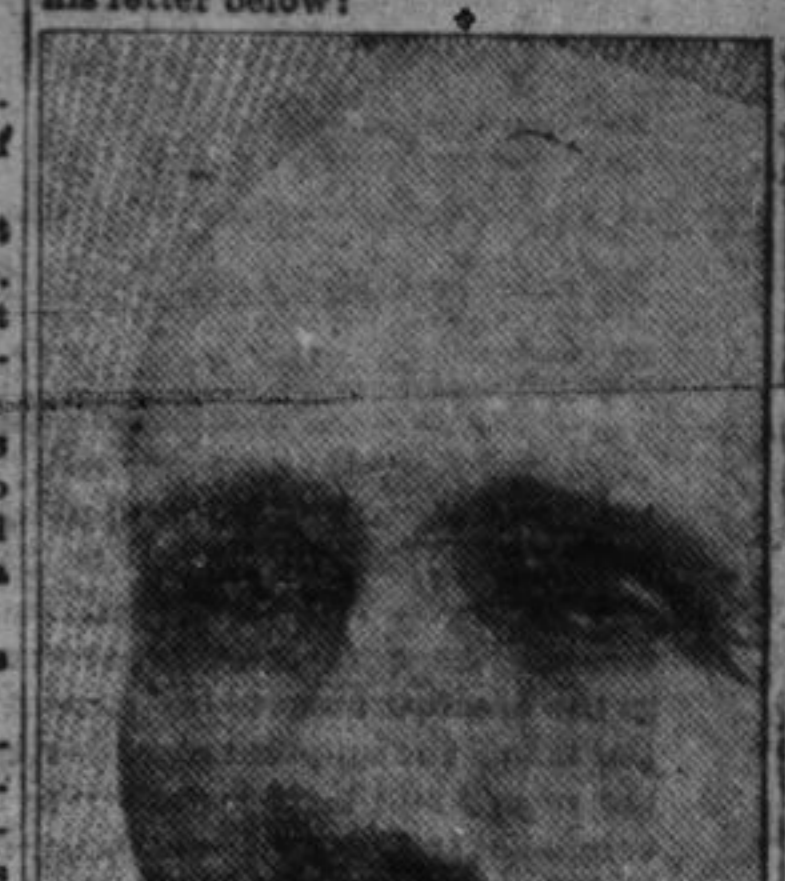
Chronic Catarrh Always Begins With An Ordinary Cold.

So Says Dr. Hartman, the Greatest Living Authority On Catarrhal Diseases.

C. H. Parker, Ex-Warden of Compton Co., Quebec, has been mayor of Scotstown for a number of years. He is an influential resident in Scotstown and widely known.

He writes concerning Peruna. Read his letter below:

THE first effect of a cold is a thickening of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. This gives rise to a discharge, or at least a stuffiness of the nasal passages. Sometimes fever accompanies the first attack, also a feeling of languor, dullness and aching of the bones. If no attention is paid to the mucous congestion is liable to spread down into the larynx, producing hoarseness and into the bronchial tubes, producing a cough. Even when this occurs, many people pay no attention to it. Under such circumstances, the congestion is liable to become chronic, producing a condition of the mucous membranes known as catarrh. Catarrh lasts an indefinite time. Catarrh is essentially a chronic condition and does not leave except something is done to relieve it. What should be done when a person catches cold is to take a few doses of Peruna.



C. H. PARKER.

CURE COLDS—PREVENT CATARRH.

Taken at the onset, Peruna would break up the cold and prevent all the train of symptoms which usually follow. But, even in cases where the cold has been neglected and hoarseness or a cough has developed, Peruna can be relied upon to give prompt and permanent relief. The frequency of coughs and colds in the winter makes Peruna a popular remedy for these ailments. A number of the best people of various countries have given testimonials as to the value of Peruna in such cases.

Followed Dr. Hartman's Advice—Restored to Health.

Mrs. Samuelle Vigneau, Avro au Bard, Isle de La Magdaine, Canada, writes: "I was advised to use your celebrated catarrh remedy, and after taking three bottles I find myself completely cured, and I no longer suffer from catarrh or colds. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna for colds and catarrh."

If Peruna had no other medicinal value than the promptness with which it relieves common colds, it would be well worth while for any family to keep it in the house constantly.

"I had several attacks of colds from time to time and finally a severe attack developed into catarrh. I was advised to use your celebrated catarrh remedy, and after taking three bottles I find myself completely cured, and I no longer suffer from catarrh or colds. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna for colds and catarrh."

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The heater that gives complete satisfaction.

This year's Perfection is finished in either blue enamel or plain steel; nickel trimmings; light and ornamental, yet strong and durable as can be made. All parts easily cleaned. Automatic locking flame spreader prevents smoking.

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