## No Unions In Japan.

Guilds Are Numerous-System Introduced by the Dutch in the Seventeenth Century-Workingmen's Organizations Not for the Purpose of Raising Wages.

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be ber unions in Japan there are very many guilds, composed of merchants and manufacturers and others engaged in the same line of business who have organized for their mutual advantage, and to control so far as they can the trade to which they belong. They have existed ever since the seventeenth century, and were copied from th Dutch, who came to the empire during that period and exercised a very powerful influence upon industry and commerce. In fact, the Dutch were never entirely expelled from Japan. When the shogun issued his edict of exclusion because of the rapid growth of the Catholic religion here, the Dutch Protestants were still allowed to occupy the Island of Deshima in the Harbor of Nagasaki, and for more than 200 vears that was the only place in Ja-pan where a foreigner could live.

The first Dutch settlement was es-

tablished there in 1624, and the island has remained practically without any change ever since. The Japanese were prohibited from going abroad, and even those sailors who were shipwrecked on foreign shores were forbidden to come home lest they might bring back with them the seeds of sedition, against the power of the shogun and the emperor. There was still some commerce with China and Korea, but all the intercourse between Japan and other nations was conducted through the little colony of Protestant Dutchmen on the Island of Deshima, until a peaceful armada under the command of Matthew Gilbraith Perry entered the Bay of Tokyo in 1853.

The Dutchmen at Deshima exercised a wholesome influence upon the Japaaese and educated a large number of their young men. They furnished the only social and intellectual stimulant Japan had, and a few modern ideas filtered through them into the empire. Among other things they taught the Japanese the uselessness of dragons' teeth and snake skins as a pharmacopoeia, and gave them a knowledge of anatomy and the rudiments of medi-European improvements upon the spindle and loom came in that way. One finds a great many traces of the Dutch civilization throughout Japan. The guild is one of them, and it now extends from the bankers and the manufacturers as far as the massage cherators, the story tellers and the

In Japanese cities and villages about sunset you begin to hear doleful whistles in the streets. One will come from somewhere near you, and pretty soon another from far away, and if you choose you can trace them to blind men, who walk in the middle of the road, each with a bamboo staff in his hand, blowing his monotonous and melncholy signal to notify the l.is whereabouts. These are the amma san, blind shampooers and massage operators, who occupy a conspicuous place in Japanese social ife. They rub the skin, knead the muscles and shampoo the hair, which are favorite treatments among the natives, and are credited with great virtues in the Japanese

Custom immemorial has limited this occupation to the blind, and with the exception of music it is almost the only one in which a person so afflicted can engage, although, curiously enough, when a blind man is fortunate enough to be rich he is a money lender. The amma san are organized into one great guild, with their headquarters at Tokvo and Kyoto, and are divided into different grades like wrestlers, being promoted from one to another after the passage of an examination and the payment of a fee, which goes into a common treasury, and is used for charity among the guild.

I do not suppose there is any law limiting this business to blind men, but no others are engaged in it. The extreme care which the women of Japan take of their hair makes shampooing popular, much more so than in any other country, and massage treatment has for centuries been a popular remedy for rheumatism, lumbago and other pains and aches. This system differs, however, from the Swedish in that they work down instead of up the body, their theory being similar to that of the Indian medicine men, who press the pain out of the body by working it toward the fingers and toes.

Another curious guild is that of the story-teller, called yose, who appear to be a relic of the days when books were scarce. They are similar in their methods and occupation to the trou-badors of the middle ages and the Zingari, who are even now found in the mountains of Italy and Spain. They have houses of entertainment where people may go and listen to recitations of stories, tragedies and poems while they sit around cross-legged drinking tea and smoking their long-stemmed

metal pipes. Sometimes the yose has a book before him, reading a chapter of history or an act from one of the great plays. Sometimes he reads a poem or tells a story of mythological times or of modern events. When he comes to a particularly good point he claps together a couple of little slabs of wood which are kept by him for that purpose. The latter are also seen at the theater. There is always a man sitting at the extreme right of the stage with two small flat pieces of wood, and whenever the situation becomes critical or exciting he stimulates the interest of the audience by clapping them together. When the murderer is creeping upon his victim, when the suicide is about to fall upon his sword or when the villain runs away with the heiress he makes a terrible racket that often drowns the dialogue.

The entertainments of the yose are usually mixed. There may be a poem from a Japanese Tennyson, an extract from the plays of a Japanese Shake speare, a chapter from a Japanese Bancroft or Froude, ogether with a few comic selections and a story of love and war. The recent war with vose business, for they kept the pub-China has caused a great boom in the lic informed of the progress of events and the policy of the Government, and are now reciting the incidents of the campaign in China. The lesser yose are itinerant and give their recitations upon the streets or in the tea houses, where no fee is charged but a collection is taken up at intervals. The street yose are usually accompanied by a samisen player and a singer, perhaps two or three, and you find their surrounded by crowds of coolies

wherever you may go. Students of the Japanese language often utilize these entertainments for the purpose of improving their pronun-There is a young Englishman ramed Black who is a member of the guild in Tokyo. I believe he is the only foreigner who was ever admitted. He at the little village of Nakabe there

Tokio, July 8.-While there are no speaks Japanese perfectly, and his knowledge of Europen literature gives him more than ordinary popularity.

The guild system includes all trades and occupations. The silk growers and silk buyers, the men who raise tea and those who sell it, the manufacturers of lacquer, and cloisonne and porcelain, the weavers and spinners, the artists who decorate kakemonas or scrolls, the carpenters, screenmakers, confectioners, paper dealers, doctors, lawyers, merchants of all kinds, teachers, and even preachers, have their guilds and meet at regular periods for the discussion of subjects of general interest and mutual importance. Among the mechanics and tradesmen these guilds are often extended to include life insurance or aid to those who are ill and infirm, like our mutual-benefit societies of the United States. Assessments are made upon the living to pay the doctors who have attended the dead and the undertakers who have buried them.

Thus far the guild has not been used to any extent for the advancement of wages or the regulation of working hours, for the reason that 95 per cent of the skilled labor in Japan is occupied in the homes of the people and in a measure is independent of the conditions that govern working people in other lands. Up till five years ago factories were almost unknown. The weaver had his loom in his own house, and his wife and sons and his daughters took their turns at it during the day. It has always been the custom for the children to follow the trade of their parents. The best porcelain and cloisonne and lacquer work is done under the roofs of humble cottages, and the compensation has been governed usually by the quality of the piece produced.

There are middlemen who buy for the export trade, and merchants for the local trade, and the workingman usually sells his wares to the same person. This has gone on for centuries. Asana, the weaver, sells his brocades to the grandson of the merchant who bought his grandfather's products. When there is a large order, say for 1,000 lacquer trays or 10,000 embroidered shawls, the middleman is resorted to. When Mr. Moore, the silk buyer for Marshall Field, comes over here to purchase his annual stock of Japanese goods he goes to a middleman, who places the order in small lots among the people, who have by long experience learned to depend upon him, and as fast as they finish an order they send it in. Sometimes the middleman advances them money. They usually run an account with him, as the planters in the Southern States do with their factors in the commercial cities. He furnishes them with materials and sometimes little luxuries in the way of clothing or food, which are charged to their account.

It will be seen that under this sysorganizations for the purp affecting wages and the hours of work are not practicable in Japan, but the guilds have had a strong influence advancing the prices of articles which enter into the export trade. This is the natural result of the demand. Until Japan was modernized there was no such thing as a steady demand for anything but food, and that was exchanged between producers from day to day almost entirely without the use of any money. Every artisan worked for his prince, or the feudal lord to whose bailiwick he belonged, and when he produced a sword or a vase or a piece of lacquer he took it to headquarters, where the purchasing agent of the daimyo gave him money for it. Then he went home and made another one. As everything belonged to the prince, and artists and artisans were entirely dependent upon him for their lives as well as their property, there was no incentive to accumulate wealth, and nothing to stimulate industry except a desire to accomplish something.

Therefore the ancient art of Japan was so much superior to the modern It was not so much a question art. of skill as a matter of revenue, and artists would spend months upon a piece of work which they will now complete in as many days. The demand from foreign markets has made the change. and has depreciated the quality while it has increased the quantity of the product.

Fifty years ago a Japanese workman got no more compensation if he made ten vases than if he produced Now he gets ten times as much, enjoys the benefit of his labor like the workingmen in other land. Hence his ambition is to produce as much as possible, regardless of the quality. The fools in Europe and America who buy his porcelains and cloisonne cannot distinguish the difference so long as the effect produced is as attractive. They are willing to pay as much for a vase that he made in two weeks as for one that cost six months of labor, and only the most conscientious of artists can resist the temptation to multiply the results of their genius.

Mr. Okakura, the director of the Imperial School of Art, asserts that there are in Japan today artists as great as any that have ever lived here, and that their skill has been increased by education and the development of their general intelligence. He says the only eason that the work of the ancient schools surpasses that of modern artists is that more time was devoted to details then than now. If the men who are living today would devote as much time in finishing their work as their ancestors did centuries ago, they would surpass them in every respect He insists that Japanese art is not in a state of decay, but that the temptations offered by the modern market have caused it to deteriorate WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

FAST TRAVEL IN JAPAN.

Fun, Fast and Furious, in the Rapids of the Orient.

The boats used are about 30 feet long. flat-bottomed and flat-sided, with a square stern and high, pointed bow; they are very loosely built and flexible and the bottom boards are so thin that they wabble like a sheet of paper when passing over rough water or shallows, says Harper's Magazine.

A heavy foot would break through

them, and it is necessary to tread only on the bamboo which are laid lengthwise, resting on the cross ribs. My baggage was piled in the middle of the boat and a seat arranged on it for Matsuba and myself; one man took the long stern oar, while the other four worked in the bows, and within a few minutes of the start we were plunging down between high cliffs, charging at rocks, which we only avoided by a few inches, swirling round in eddies to the foot of one rapid while the men got beneath for the next, and until we stopped for our midday meal

was no time to sketch, or think, or do where the mountains end and a broad anything but enjoy the wild, exciting plain begins, below here the river still

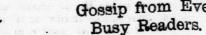
The river twists between high mountains down a gorge with such sharp curves that it is often impossible to see any exit, and our boat would rush down, heading straight for a cliff, against which the water dashed furlously; while one man in the bows whacked the side with his paddle for luck and then stood ready with a pole, the other three pulled like mad, and just when I thought "we must come to grief this time," she would suddenly turn and swish round the corner into smoother water.

The rapids continued to be amusing, though the fun was not quite so fast and furious, all the way to Kajima,

plain begins, below here the river still ran swiftly but smoothly, divided into several channels by long gravel banks on which long willows and bamboos grew and snipe and herons congregated.

\* \* The pace is tremendous; we did the 90 miles from Tokimata to Naka-namachi in ten hours of actual

# Missing Links



GERMAN EAST AFRICA'S future is assured. Alluvial gold and diamonds

PADEREWSKI is having a new Scotch fantasy for the piano written for him by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. CHRISTINE NILSSON has just re-

successful on animals.

LONDON'S Philharmonic Society, the last stronghold of the old high pitch in music, has finally adopted the

the Trans-Siberian Railroad has now been completed, at a cost of 73,437,111 roubles. This is less than the estimate. MAXIMILIAN, Count O'Donnell of Tyrconnel, the head of the O'Donnells who followed King James Hinto exile, died recently at Salzburg at the age of

PRINCESS FEODORA of Saxe-Meiningen, the oldest of Queen Victoria's great-grandchildren, is 16, and has just been confirmed. The Queen may be a

AT BREMEN the largest sailing ship afloat has just been completed. She is called the Potosi, is a five-master, 394 feet long, 50 broad, with a draught of 25 feet and a carrying capacity of

CHILI is succeeding in converting her paper currency to a gold basis much more quickly than was expected. The rush for the gold predicted by the opponents of the measure has not ta-SHEIKH SENUSSI, who, with the

Sultan of Wadai, is carrying on war against the Khalifa, has made his way Kordofan.

heavily again this year.

racing by ocean greyhounds by enforcing the regulations of 1883, limiting the speed at sea. A new bill, drawn up by the Marine Ministry, imposes heavy penalties for excessive speed

AFTER the death of a "pauper" in Silesia it was found that he had been the owner of 8,000 marks (\$2,000) in cash, 95 pairs of pants, 109 shirts (nearly all new). 35 undershirts, 89 coats, 23 pairs of socks, and 52 hats and caps, No soap.

A LONDON newspaper recently contained the following advertisement: 'Nine young ladies want to rent elegant apartments, with convenient rooms for their bicycles. Conditionsneither cats nor men in the neighbor-

387 persons were treated during 1894, seven of whom died. This is 261 less than in 1893. Two hundred and twentyfrom Russia.

men will be presecuted.

submitted to the Russian Holy Synod.

MAN asks for protection against mercenary woman in Bengal. Babu Rasik Lal Roy wants the Government to help him suppress the excessive experse of Hindu marriages, and especially the dowry of the bride, as "the temptation of selling the son to the highest bidder has become too great to be resisted.'

COUNT DE GOYON, a great-grandson of Marshal Clarke, Dake of Feltre, has just passed, at the age of 50, his examination as doctor of medicine. He was formerly a deputy, but on her deathbed, five years ago, his wife begged him to devote himself to the care of the poor, and he at once began to

traveling, though the latter portion of the journey was on comparatively slug-

at Pilsen, Austria, drowned her two-

a narrow strip of land on which rails

are laid, running into the water on

either side. The steamer, which is 44 feet long, and carried 70 passengers,

is guided to the rails by piles like a

ferry slip, it has wheels on either side

which fit the rails, and is driven full

speed up one side of the incline and

down the other into the water on the

DR. VALPY, who wrote the Greek

grammer, was the teacher of Arch-

deacon Groom, whose reminiscences

were printed lately. He had flogged

one of his boys, and the father came to complain. "Sir," said Valpy to him,

'I flogged your son because he richly

deserved it. If he again deserves it I

shall flog him again; and, if you come

here, sir, interfering with my duty, I

A FRENCH traveler, who speaks

authoritatively, asserts that the Saha-

sterile; that, with the exception of a

fertile subsoil. In the Algerian Sahara

no less than 20,000,000 sheep are now

pastured, and every oasis artificially

created by the boring of artesian wells

'blooms as a rose"-shows a luxuriant

growth of vegetation, and produces

plentiful crops of wonderful apricots,

IT MAY be interesting to know the

origin of the phrase "Blue Presbyter-

ian" In 1639 the army of the Coven-

anters, under Montrose, entered Aber-

deen, just evacuated by the troops of

Charles I., who was trying to force

tells us that "few of the whole Presby-

terian army wanted a blue ribbon hung

about his neck, under the left arm, called the Covenanter's badge." Those

wearing this ribbon were dubbed Blue

THIS is the salutatory of an Arkansas

editor: "Our aim-Tell the truth, though

the heavens take a tumble. Our paper

-Of the people, for the people, to be

paid for by the people. Our religion-

Orthodox, with a firm belief in hell for delinquent subscribers. Our motto

-Take all in sight and rustle for more.

Our policy-To love our friends, and

brimstone our enemies. If thine enemy

smite thee on the cheek, swipe him

with haste and dexterity at the butt

of his most convenient pear. What we

advocate-Our country one flag and

An amusing story is told of the meet-

ing of the Epworth League at Chat-

tanooga. One of the visiting members

was entertained by a hospitable fam-

ily and at dinner was asked to carve

the chicken. For his own convenience

he transferred the bird from the plat-

ter to his own plate, whereupon the

young hopeful of the family, who had

heard of the Methodist fondness for

chicken, and had been anxiously

watching the proceedings, cried out,

with tears in his voice: "He's going to take it all." Explanations were

A LAND enemy of the postoffice tele-

graphs in England is the woodpecker.

A pole stood on Shipston-on-Stour,

Worcestershire, and was perfectly

sound and hard. It was 7 1-4 inches

diameter at the point attacked by the bird, which made a hole in it 6 1-4

inches deep, with an oval opening four

inches high by three inches broad. Many other poles in the vicinity were

similarly attacked, and, of course, they

had to be removed lest they should

topple over in the first high wind. One

of the woodpeckers was shot, and then

stuffed and mounted near the hole. It

is thought that the bird attacked the

therein, being misled by the humming

THE Dutch papers publish the re-

sults of original experiments made by

a physician at Batavia, in the Dutch

East Indies. This disciple of Esculapius

has been trying to find out whether a

white or a black skin is the proper

thing in hot climates. He took pieces

of the skin of a white person and pieces

of the skin of a Malay and wrapped

them around jars and filled the jars

with hot wter, and, on next taking

the temperature of the skin, found that the black skin absorbs more heat

than the white. That isn't as strange as it may appear. It has long ago been

discovered that black cloth absorbs

more heat than white—hence white garments are preferred in hot countries.

And-hence or not hence-white skins

of the wires.

the hope of finding insects

made and tranquility reigned again.

one wife-at a time.

live in pomp and splendor."

Presbyterians, hence this term.

Spalding

Our object-To

lemons, peppers, onions, etc.

Episcopacy on the Scotch.

shall flog you." The father left.

other side.

years' imprisonment.

# Gossip from Every Land Summarized for

to marry. Quite lately a lottery ticket owned by the drowned man drew a prize of 20,000 gulden (\$10,000). The have been found in Usambara. money has been paid to his mother.

visited Sweden, after an absence of eight years, to attend her nephew's

DR. KANSON, one of Prof. Behring's assistants, has discovered a serum remedy against cholera that has proved

French pitch, the diapason normal. ONE-QUARTER of the main line of

great-great-grandmother yet.

into Darfur, and is trying to reach Omdurman from the west by way of HILDESHEIM'S famous thousandyear-old rose tree was threatened with

decay, but the botanists and gardeners called in have succeeded not only in preserving it, but in making it bloom FRANCE proposes to put an end to

At the Pasteur Institute in Paris 1,six of the patients were foreigners, 128 coming from England and only one

LATELY 40 horses were started in a long-distance race at Warsaw, in Austrian Poland. Thirty-six of the poor beasts came to a finish by death, and the other four are in an exceedingly sorry condition. The cruel sports-

ARCHBISHOP POLLADIUS, of St. Petersburg, has informed the Abyssinians that their church can be united with the Russian if the two Abyssinian Metropolitans and Negus Lenelek will sign a request for union, to be

RUSSIA is so anxious to colonize quickly the Amur district with Cossacks, in order to watch the Chinese frontier, that she offers each male settler 80 acres of land free, a loan of \$325 without interest for 33 years, and exemption from taxes for three years and

from military service for five. FROM Berlin comes the news that an anti-cholera serum has been discovered. Of course, after the anti-consumption serum, and the anti-diphtheria serum, the anti-cholera serum was looked for. Now, an anti-choler serum is in order. And a full assort ment of anti-toochache serums.

IT is reported from Paris that the aeronaut Capazza, dropping from an elevation of 4,000 feet, has succeeded in guiding his parachute exactly to the previously designated by him. Hence flighty Paris journalists mow hope soon to take a fly. The messieur will be sure to take many a drop before

ON Pentecost Day, at Brunn, Austria, a journeyman baker and his sweetheart found death together in the waters of the Schwarzawa, having sought it because they were too poor by whites.

We met strings of boats being labor-iously towed along; the wind generally blows up stream, and they are able on these lower reaches to help themselves by hoisting a sail. But I shall never understand how they get their boats back through those upper rapids.

> portunity that astronomers will have during the nineteenth century to scrutinize the features of that strangely earth-like planet. In speaking of Mars as resembling the earth, I of course refer only to that apparent resemblance which is caused by the division of its surface into areas that suggest lands and seas, by the appearance of snowy expanses around its poles, varying in extent with the seasons, and by the evidence which we have believed that we possessed of the existence of an atmosphere on Mars containing a watery vapor. All of these may be regarded as strong arguments for the habitabil-

ity of a planet, mainly because they seem to reproduce conditions which our terrestrial experience has taught THREE months ago a servant woman us are favorable to the presence of life. But they may nevertheless be deceptive. The observations of Mars which year-old baby. During her incarcerwere made at the principal observaation she confessed to having previoustories of the world are expected to ly killed a four-year-old child-both throw considerable light on this quesbecause "they wept for hunger and cried for bread." The murderess was tion. Such observations have already accumulated an abundance of material; condemned to death, but the Emperor the difficulty arises in the attempt to has commuted the sentence to fifteen

All the talk about the appearance of DURING the last three months Ada signal lights on Mars by means of county, Idaho, has paid bounties on 84,which its suppositious inhabitants are trying to communicate with their in-612 rabbits killed in the county, amounttellectual brethren on the earth, is of ing to \$2,520 36. No part of the great course mere nonsense. Nothing has west is so poor as not to have a pest of some kind to afford the farmers an alternative means of livelihood. Someever been seen on Mars that could suggest the idea of a signal light to any sane and well informed mind. But times it's coyotes, or groundhogs, or there is a plenty of things to be disgrasshoppers, or grizzly bears; some-times almost all of these, but always cerned on that planet, with the aid even of small telescopes, which must make a thoughtful man pause and wonder. Here is food for enlightened cur-IT IS said that Lady Frere once iosity. It is certainly a thrilling sight went to meet her husband at a railway simply to watch that other world turn station accompanied by a new servant, on is axis, lagging a trifle behind the whom she sent to look for Sir Bartie step of the earth itself; and the inter-Frere when the train had arrived. The est grows intense when you locate one servant protested that he had never of the poles of that axis with your eye, seen him, to which she replied: "That and observe how blanched-with what dees not matter. Look for a tall man helping somebody." The servant went and found Sir Bartie helping an old but snow can it be?-is the whole region around it. If your observations were begun in July last, you have seen woman to alight from a carriage. those sparkling polar fields gradually shrink while the sun rose higher over A STEAMER running on rails is a them, and you have had to rein in your curious sight to be seen near Copenimagination, which would fain behold hagen. Two lakes are separated by the setting out of fishing fleets and ex-

interpret it.

treasures of that distant frigid zone. You have also watched the expanses called continents, and wondered at their ruddy color as they slowly revolved under your eyes, and you have been keenly interested by the strange outlines of the coasts, and the crooked forms of the dark shadowy seas, if seas they are. You have seen the places where Schiaparelli's "canals" are, even if you have not been able to discern the "canals" themselves. You may have caught sight of some of the bright points around the southern pole that have been likened to the icy heads of great mountain peaks glittering in the sunshine. You have perhaps put what you have seen together with what you have read of Prof. Pickering's akes and floods and clouds, and what he thought was a sudden snowfall, burying under its white blanket an area nearly equal to the entire surface of the United States; and Prof. Campra Desert is far from being absolutely bell's ranges of shining mountains, and very small portion, it has a solid and Mr. Lowell's vast channel of black water opening across the south polar snow-cap as the season advanced there;

ploring parties to penetrate the half-

unlocked secrets and seize the disclosed

## A Wonderful Planet.



Is Mars Inhabited ?-A Country Very Like the Earth, Yet We Might Die Like Fish Thrown Out of Water if Placed Upon It-The Alleged Signaling From the Planet.

\*\*\*\*\* The opposition of Mars last fall of- and you have been tempted to say, "Is it possible that a planet can have all these things and not be an inhabited fered the last specially favorable opworld?

It is not to be denied that such a conclusion seems very reasonable, and that it is plainly in accord with the ter-

restrial analogies But there is one discovery that was made during the last year which seems opposed to the otherwise strong-ly supported hypothesis of a close resemblance between Mars and the earth. It relates to Mars' atmosphere. The great English spectroscopist Huggins, the famous Italian astronomer Secchi and more recently the indefatigable German observer Vogel, have all put on record their belief, based upon studies of the spectrum of Mars, that that planet possesses an atmosphere resembling the earth's, and containing the important element aqueous vapor. Vogel, indeed, went so far as to say, about ten years ago, that "it is definitely settled that Mars has an atmosphere which does not differ greatly from ours, and especially the Martian atmosphere must be rich in aqueous va-

More recent observations have appeared to confirm those of Vogel. But now comes Prof. Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, employing some of the most powerful and perfect spectroscopic apparatus in existence, and shows that, so far as the spectroscope is able to inform us, there is no evidence whatever of the existence of a Martian atmosphere containing watery vapor, or even that Mars has any atmosphere at all! His observations, made in June, July and August of 1894, show that the sunlight reflected to us from the surface of Mars, undergoes no perceptible absorpton such as would arise from the existence of an atmosphere surrounding the planet, and that the lines in Mars' spectrum which other ob-servers had ascribed to the absorptive

effects of its atmosphere are really due

to absorption by the atmosphere of the earth. Let me hasten to remark that these observations of Prof. Campbell's do not entirely dispose of the supposed atmosphere of Mars. They simply indicate, as he himself has pointed out, a superior limit to the extent of such an atmosphere. He thinks that if Mars had an atmosphere one-fourth as extensive as the earth's, he would have detected its existence. Against the conslusion that Mars has no atmosphere and no aqueous vapor stands the unquestioned existence of the white polar caps of the planets, waxing and waning with the seasons. As to this, Prof. Campbell says: While I believe that the polar caps on Mars are conclusive evidence of an atmosphere and aqueous vapor, I do not consider that they exist in sufficient quantity to be

detected by the spectroscope. In other words, Mars does not possess an extensive atmosphere, but it may have one about one-quarter as extensive as ours. Does such a fact preclude the supposition that Mars is a habitable world? Hardly; for although we should die like fish thrown out of water if three-fourths of the atmo suddenly withdrawn from the earth, yet it is plain that beings resembling ourselves and our contemporaries in the animal kingdom would require comparatively slight adaptations of structure to enable them to live in an atmosphere no more extensive than that which the spectroscope yet allows to the planet Mars.

Could there be a more fascinating question than this, the affirmative solution of which means the gain of s world?

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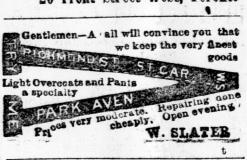
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