# WHERE IVORY **COMES FROM**

Ruthless Slaughter of Elephants to Make Billiard Balls.

Good Ivory Grows With Age-Interesting Statistics.

[Chicago Times.]

The veteran ivory turner of the United States is George C. Britner, whose knowledge of ivory both practically and from books is so extensive that he might be termed a human encyclopedia. "What he doesn't know about ivory is not worth knowing," remarked his friends. They were right, for he reeled off information enough to stretch from here to Africa and sufficently weighty to require the strength and services of a herd of mammoth elephants.

"How long have you been in this

business?" he was asked. Since 1840. I always loved ivory and the results of the workmanship as seen in various productions, and I determined to devote myself to that for a livelihood." You have a fine collection," I ob-

served. "Yes, it is interesting. Here is bit of the natural ivory and here is a bit polished to a high degrees. This mammoth tusk laid in Alaska millions of years, I suppose, and, contrary to many opinions, I assert that it would make a good billiard balls. Mammoth ivory is, as a rule, not as tough as fresh ivory-we call it 'green'-but it possesses an elasticity that is sufficient for many purposes."

"Elasticity," is very essential for billiard balls, is it not?"
"Decidedly," he answered. "In my profession the men who make the balls must be experts in judging of ivory. There are only certain portions of the tusk-not teeth as some reporters style the tusks, although they are in reality a species of upper incisor teeth, and it is necessary to avoid the rest, otherwise an imperfect ball will be turned out. Step over here and watch me turn one.'

Quick and alert as a man of 25, the ball was fashioned and as it revolved the expert chatted familiarly, pausing now and then to request the visitor to test its smoothness and beauty.

'Absolute accuracy is gemanded. The ball must be of certain diameter to the hundredth part of an inch, and must weigh so much, neither more nor About 2,400 billiard balls are sold each month, and this represents the ivory from 240 elephants—a terrible demand on the living elephant, you observe. But I do not agree that the tribes will become extinct; there are thousands of unexplored acres in the heart of Africa whence we receive the best ivory, and there are millions of tons still hidden in the earth, styled 'dead' ivory, but it is just as good. The durability of well preserved ivory, thousands of years oid, has been iested, as balls were used by expert players who were not aware that it was 'dead' ivory they were chasing over the

YEARLY CONSUMPTION OF IVORY "What is the yearly consumption, and where does it come from and where is it used?

'About 110,000 to 115,000 balls, I should estimate. America and Africa absorbing half, while the other countries absorb the remainder. The best ball tusks are those of full-grown elephants from near the higher regions of equatorial Africa. Weighing from twelve eighteen pounds each, sometimes reaching thirty, these tusks are valued more highly than those of the male, which are often flat and diseased in the center. In the natural state you observe that the dark spot in the center, which was the last remains of pulp calcified, the outer edge was cementum and the rest was ivory. There are two kinds, hard and soft, the former used by experts. The largest exportation from Africa was in 1870-79, when 1,830,000 pounds each year was the output. The hard ivory, green or transparent, it is called, is from the west coast, while the opaque or white comes from the east coast. The former is brittle and transparent and contains much moisture, while the latter is tough and dry, evidencing the elephant has a different mode of living, doubtless, and under different climatic con-No substance has ever been produced artificially to take the place of this delicate and symmetrical struc-

ture.
"In the past the Chinese and other oriental nations excelled in the treat-ment of it, as you know quite well. The Egyptians used it for ornamentation, but it is posible they used the n.ore accessible hippopotamus. Sword handles, tenyoles, chess, junks, benches, for galley rowers, the throne of Solom-on overlaid with gold, ivory palaces, couches, statues, as in the Phideas, when they were called chrys-elephantine, and thousands of articles, useful and ornamental, were made from this beautiful product of nature. The Abrian alchemists submitted it to the crucible and the pigment ivory black was produced. In Rome ivory was a symbol of power. Flutes have been made of it, but lack the resonance of wood; being thin as paper, tablets and sheets are formed from it, its translucent quality indicating its per-

GOOD IVORY GROWS WITH AGE. "Let me tell you as a fact that good lvory grows white instead of yellow with age. Yet it requires as great care as the finest pearl. Ivory balls, fresh-ly turned, have to be treated very carefully, as a sudden change of temperature may cause them to crack. They should be placed in a warm room for three months, although they may have been properly 'seasoned' for six months or six years maybe, before 'turned.'
We sent a set to a man who failed to take them from the express office on notification. When he did so, lo! they were cracked. The express agent vowed that he had taken the best of



Work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, curing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and make you feel better in the morning.

mmenme

care of them; in fact, he had placed them on the radiator to keep warm.
As a matter of fact, the heat was too intense, so they cracked.

"Sometimes I run across a bullet im-bedded in the tusk. Presumably the hunter had shot to kill in the brain, but Mr. Elephant received his delicate attention in the support of the tusk or nerve of the tooth, and the result is a surprise to the ball ivory expert, who realizes that the growth has been affected seriously or not as the case may be.

Commercial traffic is very great and full of interest in anecdotes and real adventures. The natives believe the elephant never dies in some sections of Africa, and others think he retires to some secret place to shuffle off his coil. To their supersition the original vast quantities of collected ivory was due, and after it became exhausted commerce demanded the slaughter of the elephant." By this time an exquisitely modeled sphere had been turned, polished and presented to the visitor, who scarcely realized its rapid transformation under such delightful circumstances.

USE FOR IVORY DUST.

The ivory dust had piled up in foamy masses like gelatine and naturally a querry as to its subsequent use was propounded.
"Well, we do but little in that line—

it sells from \$80 to \$100 a ton in London. It is used as a fertilizer, sizing lace curtains, gelatine and for ivory black. It weighs lightly, as you see. I believe straw hat makers use it as well," returned Mr. Britner. "Do you work every day?" "Yes, and for over twenty years with

this firm." "That's a long time. You have turned millions of balls and seen many vicissitudes."

"Sometime I will tell you of them. It has been a world of experience, as I have met many men of note, especially in this great game of billiards. Are not these balls beauties?" he added, fondling several of the pretty spheres, delicate as a woman's hand. "The color-ing has been well done. Some are not as attractive to me, as the color appears to lack brilliancy or luster. Coloring is an art in itself." He turned to his 'trucks' of various sizes and patted them familiarly.
"They are good friends. The whirr

of the wheels sings pleasant memories of the past, and the present is equally as enjoyable."

#### **BRITISH PATENTS** IN THE YEAR 1898

How Common Incidents Suggest Inventions.

The report of the comptroller-general of patents for the year 1898 has been issued. For the first time since the 1884 act came into force there has been a falling off in the number of applica-tions for patents. In 1898 they numbered 27,659, while in the preceding year there were 30,952 applications, showing a decrease of 3,293 or more than 10 per cent. The comptroller is of the opinion that the rapid growth in the number of applications which took place in 1896-7 was to be attributed to the activity in the cycle industry. Still, out of 6,000 applications made in 1897 in connection with cycles, only 2,-300 were completed, much less than the average. In the total number of applications, naturally the major part came from England and Wales, 17,389 coming from the two countries. There were only 1,395 applications from Scotland and 502 from Ireland. The three foreign countries from which the largest number of applications came were from the United States with 2,629, Germany with 2,599, and France with 1,133. This show that American inventors fully appreciate the great advantages of a British patent. were only eight other countries from which as many as a hundred applica-tions came. There has been an increase among certain chemical classes. notably those which are connected

with the acetylene industry.
Since the passing of the "Workingmen's Compensation Act," the number of applications relating to guards for the prevention of accidents with machinery has been very largely increased. A single death or injury will often make considerable difference in the number of applications. For instance, after a railway accident caused by a luggage truck falling onto the line in front of an express train, there was a great increase in inventions for railway pletform luggage trucks. As showing the relations between passing events and the course of invention, might be mentioned that the publication in a London morning paper of a letter relating to the waste of horsefeed in London, was followed within five weeks by no less than 34 applications for patents for nose-bags for horses, while the average number up to this time had only been twelve annually. This is a most excel-lent example of the advantages which accrue to the inventor by the publicity which is given to legiti-mate wants. There is little doubt that of our important inventions have been suggested by chance statements which have appeared in various papers as to the actual need for machines or processes.

### Pleasures of Poverty

In a bright epigrammatic contribution to the August number of the North American Review, which is in the form of a dialogue between an artist and his wife, Max O'Rell celebrates "The Pleasure of Poverty." Monsieur is possessed with a desire for riches that his wife may live in luxury; Madame insists that they could never be so happy in luxury as they were when their income was most contracted, and she has the best of the argument, as is indicated in the following extract:

She-And do you also remember when, two years after we were married, our general suddenly gave notice, and left us alone to manage housekeeping as best we could? And how I cooked all the meals, and how you never enjoyed them better. Now, say it is true.

"He-Perfectly true. "She-And do you also remember happy, ringing with your laughter all day long; so that, in a month, baby put on six pounds of flesh?

"He-And how I cleaned the knives? "She-Which helped your appetite for breakfast. "He-And the boots? Now I did not

like cleaning the boots. "She-Yes, you did, and they never shone so beautifuly. "He-Well, I flatter myself I was able to make myself useful.

"She-Those were and will always be the dear old days of my life.
"He—And how pretty you looked with a white apron o..., and your sleeves tucked up, showing your lovely arms? "She—Ah! and how you were once turned out of the kitchen for kissing the cook? You were sorry when I got a new servant. "He-Upon my word, I believe I

Lion Flesh, Elephant's Foot, Rhinoceros Meat and Other Delicacies.

Queer Dishes and Queer Appetites in the World.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Lion flesh is said to be very good eating, but tiger is tough and sinewy.
Nevertheless, the latter is eaten in
India, as there is a superstition that it
imparts strength and cunning to the eater. Bear's flesh is a great favorite in Germany, and smoked tongues and hams are considered great delicacies. On account of the rarity of Bruin, they are expensive. Sausage-so dear to the Teutonic heart and stomach-is also made from bear liver; 25 pounds of sausage can be made from a single

There appears to be considerable di versity of opinion as to the merits of elephant's flesh. In India and Africa it is a favorite dish with the natives, but a European who has traveled much in a European who has traveled much in Africa says: "I have tasted elephant over and over again. It is more like soft leather and glue than anything I can compare it to." Another traveler, however, declares that he cannot imagine how an animal so coarse and heavy can produce such delicate and tender flesh. All authorities however. tender flesh. All authorities, however, agree in commending elephant's foot. Even the traveler quoted above, who compared elephant's flesh to leather and glue, admits that "baked elephant's foot is a dish fit for a king." When an elephant is shot in Africa the flesh is cut into strips and died; it is then called "biltong." The elephant's foot is other positive cure, through using Dr. cut off from the knee joint, and a hole Williams' Pink Pills. It is the case of about three feet deep is dug in the earth Miss Cassie Way, who has been an and the sides of it baked hard with burning wood. Most of these faggots

teemed a great delicacy. Kept in a barrel for a week and fed on sweet potatoes, and when killed, stuffed and roasted, it forms a most delicate dish, resembling chicken in taste. A negro will spend all the night catching a 'possum for his Sunday dinner. Monkey meat is also good eating. Dr. Wallace, the well-known scientist, once breakfasted on monkey. "It was by no means bad," he wrote, "being son thing like rabbit." He also stated that: 'Although the habits of the jaguar are filthy in the extreme, jaguar steaks are beautifully white, and remarkably like veal in taste." In the same way, ducks, though feeding on grubs, worms, frogs and mud, form, as everyone will admit, a delicious dish. Kangaroo steaks are splendid, and our Australian cousins assert that kangaroo soup is the finest in the world, and infinitely superior to ox-tail. Travelers are also unanimous in declaring that the flesh of the alligator and crocodile extremely tender, white and delightful to the palate. Seal flesh, though perblack, is matchless for flavor, tenderness, digestibility and heat-giv-ing power. Squirrels are extensively pelas, etc., all disappear before a fair eaten in some parts of rural England. Skewered nightingales is the great dish of Florence, and those who have conquered their sentiments and eaten the little songsters are loud in their praises. In Florida a stew of robins, jays and bluebirds forms a most savory and delicate dish, and if you did not know the names of the dishes you could eat and enjoy rat pie, stewed cat, boiled horse beef, fried snails or any of the above dainties. As it is, the imagination is the autocrat of the stomach, and people will only eat what custom has made familiar. There is no reason beyond that of custom—why man should not add some of the above dainties to his bill of fare.

## SORROWFUL TREE

It Blooms Only at Night and Is Blight ed When the Sun Rises.

There is a tree in Persia to which the name "The Sorrowful Tree" is given. Perhaps because it blooms only in the evening.

When the first star appears in the heavens, the first bud of the Sorrowful Tree opens, and as the shades of night advance and the stars thickly stud the sky, the buds continue gradually opening until the whole tree looks like one immense white flower. On the approach of dawn when the brilliancy stars gradually fades in the light of day, the Sorrowful Tree closes its flowers, and ere the sun is fully risen not a single blossom is visible. A sheet of flower dust as white as snow covers the ground around the foot of the tree, which seems blighted and withered during the day, while, however, it is actively preparing for the next noctur-The fragrance of the nal festival. blossoms is like that of the evening

primrose. If the tree is cut down close to the roots, a new plant shoots up and attains maturity in an incredibly short

In the vicinity of this singular tree there usually grows another, which is almost an exact countetrpart of Sorrowful Tree, but less beautiful, and, strange to say, it blooms only in the day time.

THE WOMEN OF HOMER.

Although the women of Athens in the days of its glory had a position which is today believed to have been not merely inferior, but servile and de-based, yet the earlier women, both of what may be called the period of the Homeric singer and of the Homeric listener, were evidently a very superior order, receiving respect and duty, and giving a high tone to their social life. There are but two ignoble women in all the pages of Homer, Helen and Clytemnestra; and even to them a certain sort of honor was awarded by those about them. All the other women of Homer's song were dignified, gentle, noble, with lofty standards of morals and behavior, and exerting a wide and valuable influence. They are generally characterized by a sweet courtesy; they have a natural refinement; and in all the stories that are told of them we recognize a warmth of family feeling, a lofty elegance of manners, a grace which is hardly excelled by the man-ners and habits of the ladies of today. It was evidently this feeling about marriage in ancient days which made the position of women honorable, gave them safety, allowed them to cultivate the graces, lent them an authority and influence that were forceful, and made

it sung, because there was nothing in it contrary to their own experience. We read of it all with a great sense of naturalness and kinship, feeling that what is right is so the world over, and realizing that it is with women today as it was three thousand years ago; their power and their protection hie in the obedience and the reverence that are given to the sanctity of the insti-

tution of marriage.

It is interesting to find that so many years ago, when all the people who heard the Homeric songs first sung are dust blowing on the four winds of heaven, this institution of marriage, which had its happy exemplification in the lives, the singing of which touched all hearts with a kind and familiar finger, should remain as fixed and solid as the rock, and that, indeed, among those of our generation who think the highest and live the best it is regarded as sacramental in its nature, and not to be lightly considered, rudely spoken of, nor carelessly broken.

# NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

A Young Lady in Trenton Released From Suffering.

She Suffered Untold Agony From Stomach Troubles and Sick Headache-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her.

[From the Courier, Trenton, Ont.] Some years ago we reported the case of William Pickering, Trenton, being cured of locomotor ataxia. He was not able to move, and was confined to his bed for weeks. Upon advice he tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and immediately obtained relief. He is still free from the terrible, excruciating affection, and enjoys active, robust health. We have just learned of anacute sufferer from that common foe of humanity and the foundation for burning wood. Most of these faggots are then removed, and the elephant's foot placed in the hole. It is filled up with earth, tightly packed down, and a blazing fire built on top, which is kept burning for three hours. Thus cooked the flesh is like a jelly, and can be eaten with a spoon. It is the greatest delicacy which can be given to a Kaffir. Raffir.

Rhinoceros meat is something between pork and beef, and is not to be despised when no other flesh is to be obtained. In America a 'possum is esteemed a great delicacy. Kent in a good. It was urged that she could not hope for relief from one box, and she commenced them again. She continued using the Pills throughout the year, with the result that she has completely recovered her health. Her appetite is good, she has gained flesh rapidly, and is able to attend to all her household duties. She voluntarily offers this testimony as a tribute of gratitude for the benefit she has derived, with the hope that others suffering as she has may be induced to try this health-restoring remedy. Mrs. Derbyshire adds her testimony to the correctness of the statements of Miss Way.

Allow me to add that for four or five

years the editor of this paper has suffered from an itching rash that attacked all his joints, and all the ointments within reach failed to banish it. took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last year

and is nearly well. rheumatism. Dyspensia. neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, kidney trouble and diseases depending upon humors in the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes, \$2 50, by addressing the Do. Williams' Medicine Company Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

## A Boston Maiden.

She stood upon the Pullman platform In wonder as the train did upward creep 'Neath peaks by grand eternal snow crowns capped, Through canons deep.

"Great scenery," to break the ice I "Incomprehensible, majestic, grand!"

And she replied with nod of queenly

"It beats the band!" "Those towering pines, how in their pride. Swayed by the passing breeze from tops to roots; Are not they kingly?" and she soft re-

"Say, ain't they beauts!" "What mighty power nerved the hand that split Those mighty rocks apart and hurled them back!" With upturned eyes she answered:

"These rugged canon walls on either Present they not a most imposing front?" She turned her eyes upon them and "Well, I should grunt."

A crackerjack!"

"Didst note the golden haze which dreamily Spread o'er the hills when day began to dawn?" She thought a moment and then answered me:
"Yes, I caught on!"

"How insignificant we mortals seem Surrounded by the work of Nature, As this." She soft replied: "Well, I should dream! We ain't so much!"

Suppose these great walls towering overhead Should close upon us in this awful chasm!" She shrugged her shoulders once or twice and said: "I'd have a spasm!"

"Are you from Denver may I ask, and Gave me a glance that caused my hair to curl said: "Well, I should murmur And said: "We 'Nit!' I be

A Boston gyurl!" -Denver Evening Post.

A RATTLED REFORMER. "I," he shouted, rising to a pitch of excitement that the occasion did not

seem to call for, "am in favor of reform! I—"

"Then," somebody under the gallery interrupted, "why don't you let one election go by without being a candidate for anything?"

The applause which followed so dis-concerted the reformer that he picked influence that were forceful, and made up the vase which held the bouquet on the tale seem real to those who heard the speaker's table and drank it dry.

Have you trus Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tex yet?

## THEY SAW THE QUEEN

The Women's Conference Delegates Lady Aberdeen's Description.

"Women's International Parliament," which attracted universal attention last month, comprised delegates from almost every civilized land in the globe, and even such countries as India and China were represented at its deliberations. The president of this unique convention, the Countess of Aberdeen, contributes to the August number of the "North American Review" a description of its organization and of its work, in the course of which she suggests beneficial results which are expected to follow from this worldwide co-operation and concentration of effort among women who seek to work for the good of their kind. Lady Aberdeen portrays in a few graphic words the scene at the reception given by Queen Victoria to the members of the

Women's Parliament: "It was a moving sight to see the aged soverign, whose 60 years' reign has done more for women than the centuries which preceded it, and whose name is loved and venerated in all the countries of the world, both as the ideal queen and the ideal woman, slowly moving in her carriage across the quadrangle of the old castle, past the long rows of women, who, in all parts of the earth, are trying to leave the world better than they found it. There was our new president, Mrs. May Wright Sewall; there was the Queen's contemporary, Miss Susan B. Anthony, who has borne herself throughout the congress as if she were the youngest and keenest of us all; there were the dusky Indian women in their bright Oriental array, one of them carrying a sweet faced baby whom the Queen specially noticed; there were the dele-gates from far off Australia; there also was our vice-president from France, Madame Bogelot, Chevaller of the Legion of Honor, who, with bright, vivacious Madame Feresse Deraismes, again shows an example of activity and versality not easily rivalled by the younger woman. Representatives from Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Norway. Sweden, Holland, Denmark, they were all there, together with Americans and Canadians; and to all the Queen gave that gracious bow and smile which bound their hearts to her forever as they lifted their voices one sincere invocation of 'God Save the Queen.' That person would be strangely constituted who could look on that scene untouched, and certain it is that the memory of it will be cherished in many far away homes."

# THE BRITISH HEN

A Conference in England to Improve the Poultry-Raising Industry,

Great Britain is the largest egg-importing country. No breakfast table is well furnished without eggs, and British hens would give up in despair if it were intimated to them that they ought to supply all the eggs the population can consume. In fact, the number of hens is so very inadequate that over 1,330,000,000 of eggs, worth \$20,000,-000, are imported every year to make up the deficiency in the home supply. Nobody wonders more than the British do themselves why they don't raise more poultry and eggs, and so a poultry conference met at Reading to talk the

matter over. Mr. Walter Long, president of the British board of agriculture, told the delegates that 43 eggs were imported each year for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom, and every one of these eggs might just as well be raised at home. He would do all he could to facilitate this desirable result. Some of the delegates said that the poultry farmer might reasonably expect a profit of 5 shillings a year from the eggs of each hen, and there was no reason why the home production should not be largely increased. Various ways of encouraging the industry were ap-

proved. Among the diversions of the conference was a trip to Baynards in Surrey, where the delegates were conducted over the great poultry fattening establishment of Mr. C. E. Brooke, who annually sends 36,000 fowls to the London market. The market has some peculiarities which the poultry farmer must take into account. The chicken must be sent to market with its head on, for the buyer will not invest in a fowl whose head has been cut off. The idea is that chickens that are mutilated may possibly have been killed by some animal. It is also important that the chicken should have white, or at least yellow legs, as the poultry buyers object to black legs. There is no good ground for this objection, but consumers will have their way and their whims must be gratified. If chickens with black legs are forced upon the market they bring only about half the price of those with light legs.

The great hen countries of Europe are France. Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Denmark ,and thus England has plenty of neighbors that are willing to supply her wants. Canada is now trying to get a part of the trade. If China might only be economically tapped for poultry and eggs that country could beat all creation in the quantity supplied, for that empire has more fowls than any other country in the world.

BY ASSOCIATION. When Dolly wears her mother's pin, Though she is young and slim and

fair, That quaint memento 'neath her chin Brings visions which produce despair.

I see her older, stout and gray, With thick, square waist and double chin, With waddling gait-oh! lackaday-

When Dolly wears her mother's pin

#### FOOT ELM Positively cures tender, clammy feet 25c. At C. McCallumi& Co.'s.

## STATESMEN AS ATHLETES

British Lords and M.P.P.'s Who Excel in Some Kind of Sport.

[Sir Charles Dilke in the North Am-

erican Review.] The ordinary American politician has little idea of sport, of athletics, or even of the open air. He belongs rath-er to the type of the American business man than to that of the American leisured-rich. The American man of business cannot find opportunity for much relaxation. The American universities, which are filled with keen sportsmen, have not much connection, through this class of their graduates with politics.

On our side of the water the state of

things is very different. Mr. Glad-stone, who had been a sculler in his early youth at Eton, took to riding when he took to politics, and, after having been a regular horseman through a great portion of his life, became in old age a competent wood man and one of the most remarkable walkers that ever lived. The present leader of the House of Commons, although probably by nature far from a strong man, is a good golfer and a fair cyclist, greatly given to both pursuits, and spending upon them an amount of time which is returned him in obviously excellent effect upon his health and strength and parliamentary power. The chancellor of the exchequer rides The lord chancellor was a skilled fencer, and is now one of the most regular of walkers. The under secretary of state for foreign affairs is a regular rider, the attorney-general is a cyclist. though not the athlete that he was when the Chambridge two-mile run-ning champion. The solicitor general, the lord advocate and many others golf. Upon the other side of the house. Mr. Asquith is a regular golf player. Sir Edward Gray is even, greater at true tennis, where he is the equal of the professionals, than in the salmon and trout fishing which he has illustrated by a remarkable book. The chief Liberal whip, Herbert Gladstone, is a cricketer, cyclist and golfer, and, like John Burns, an all-round athlete; and while the late attorney-general, Sir Robert Reid, who was one of our greatest cricketers, is retiring that business under the pressure of the law, many of his brother lawyers upon the Liberal side, like Lawson Walton, are regular riders. John Morley is now regarded as the least athletic of the Liberal leaders, but even he was in his school football team. Nearly all of these, having been athletes as boys. have found it wise, as well as pleasant, to keep to some sport in later life, and probably a majority of our House of Commons shoot, or hunt in our sense -that is fox-hunt; while, as I feer, that overwhelming majority of American politicians attend to nothing except politics.

KEPT HIS VOW.

The Lady-I don't believe you would work if you could. Dismal Dawson-I'd do any kind of work that didn't interfere with me principles. I had a chanst to be a principles. waiter onst, only I'd swore a solemn oath to never wear a spiketail coat.-

# **KIDNEY** DISEASE

Indianapolis Journal.

And Bladder Bisorders

Were Cured by . . . .

# Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. W. D. Wilson, Center street, London, Ont., states: 'I was troubled with kidney disease and bladder disorders, which caused too frequent urination and scalding

sensations. "I was advised to use Dr.Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and found them to work like a charm. I can now sleep all night through without inconvenience, and consider myself entirely cured. For kidney and liver disorders, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a specific of superior merit. They are purely, vegetable, and act naturally and pleasantly. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

# PIOL STEEL Afor Ladies. PILLS

At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates &

Co., Toronto.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES Supersoding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia,
Pennyroyal, etc.
Order of all Chemists, or post face for \$1.50 from
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED,
Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Victoria
B.C., or
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, South ampton, Eng.

#### WHEELING PARTIES

Can be accommodated with Ice Cream and Cold Drinks at . . FRIEND'S Parlors Upstairs.

CLARKE & SMITH, Undertakers and Embalmers Scientific work, first-class apintmenta.
113 Dundas St. Phone 586.

#### Mammoth Livery

Hacks, Coupes, Landaus, Busses and Light Livery. Saddle Horses. Sale and Boarding Stable. Open day and night. Phone

A. G. STROYAN -189-