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AN - HCHAI

OF CONFINED AIR perience, is about 25 degrees C. (87 Systems of Men are Poisoned degrees F.) degrees F.) "Practical conclusions . . . (are as follows): We may estimate the viti-ation of the air in houses or public places not by measuring the carbonic —Due to Retained Moisture gas, but by the much easier method of observing a registering thermometer and hygrometer. The latter ought al-ways to stand as far as possible f rom The Pollution of the Atmosphere # ways to stand as far as possible f rom 100 (the point of saturation), and the thermometer should indicate a low temperature, (about 60 degrees F.) . . . In some cases the thermometer may be similatent . . . it should al-ways stand below 68 degrees. Venti-lation is indispensable and should be not intermitteen, but constructed Largely Dependent Also Upon Temperature.

TOXIC QUALITIES

Every one knows that discomfort, illness, or even death, may result from not intermitient, but centinuouos . . . These precautions will not insure air these precautions will not insure air free from pollution unless the outside atmosphere is sufficiently pure. We have seen that this is rarely the case in cities."-The Literary Digest. confinement in a closed room, and there is general agreement that these results are due to the accumulation of the waste products of respiration; but until recently physiologists have not been certain of the exact nature TEN-YEAR-OLD MEETS of these harmful products. The old writers used to ascribe all the trou-ble to carbonic dioxide or anhydrida comparatively harmless gas when

pure, in which one may drown as he would in water, but which may scarce-y be called poisonous. Later, the root of the trouble was discovered in. certain toxic products present in very small quantities in exhaled air, but Disarmed and Beaten, But Undaunted. doubt was afterward thrown on this discovery by investigations indicating that temperature and moisture have much to do with the noxious effects of confined air. Very recently a French physiologist, Mr. Henriet, of Montsouris Observatory, has connected these two series of facts, and has

shown us that high temperature and moisture augment the action of these from toxic products by preventing their condensation. The facts are clearly brought out in an article contributed to Cosmos (Paris), by H. Rousset. Says the writer: ifle yesterday. The physiological importance of the air we breathe is not sufficiently

The heroism displayed by the lad availed little, as the thieves disarmed appreciated; we absorb daily through him and after procuring a watch, a he lungs a weight of oxygen greater locket, several smaller pieces of jewelthan that of the food we eat. We lery and \$100 in money, they threw him breathe continually air that is taken into some shrubbery near the nouse and fied. Undaunted, the boy nan-aged to get back into the house, and up directly by the blood, without any cesses of preparation and of purification such as take place in digestprocuring his father's revolver harged it several times after the flee-

ing robbers

DANGER OF CITIES.

Both Mr. Lanning and his wife were "Doubtless this state of things coraway from home. Both children ge to tienal Transcontinental Railway, kwen school, but little Isabella, aged six, fell the cost of building the hew navy responds to the rigorous constancy of mposition of the atmosphere and to ill and did not go to school, and her would be met out of income, brother remained home with her for Dealing with general result its natural purity. But in cities, especially within doors and in places. company. While the children were addhe in an upstairs from, Louis heard some one walking downstairs. Ac-cording to him, he precured his fife and went to the lower floor to investiwhere large numbers of people live together, the same atmosphere which at sea (fifty miles from land) does not contain a single micro-organism, contains per cubic yard, according to the tests of Miquel, 400 to 500 migate. In the dining room he found two men rummaging through a sideboard. As crobes in the park of Montsouris,

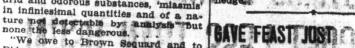
3,000 to 4,000 in the Rue de Bicoli, 36,000 in a house on the Rue Monge, oon as they saw him one of the men quickly pounced upon him and took the and 74,000 in the hospital of La Pitle rific away. It was then that they car-ried him outside, in the rear, over-looking the lake, and after striking him several times threw him into a hedge. Besides these germs, whose number is proportional to the degree of perlution, the air is contaminated with respiratory products-vanbonic anhy drid and odorous substances, 'miasmi

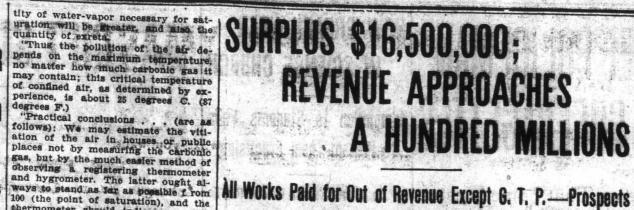
as Expected, Pays Her

VED C Social Debis, THET

the ancient Greeks, who made feasts

(Chicago Evening Post.)





for Coming Year are for Even Better Showing-Mr. Fielding Has Little Fear of Tariff War.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14- Hon. W. S. nine millions in revenue should be Fleiding's fourteenth budget speech credited to the amount paid out in an increase in taxation. 'For millions delivered in the Commons today was bounties, totalling \$13,877,000 during the of increase in debt he saw no correin its optimistic tone, in its satisfac- ten years.

tory statement of financial results of During thirteen years of the governthe current year's administration, and ment's regime two hundred and tweive in its story of a record revenue, a and a half millions had been spent on splendid surplus and an encouraging capital account and of this one hunutlook one of the most gratifying of dred and forty-seven millions; or 69 ogressive series of good times per cent., had been met out of rebudgets that has attended the administration of the present government. venue. The Conservative administra-The Finance Minister was able to years spent one hundred and fortypoint to an assured surplus at the end seven millions on capital account, and of the current fiscal year of at least only forty-nine millions of this, or 29 per cent, was met out of revenue. The population of Canada at the end of the fiscal year would be about 7,450,000 and debt per capita would be \$45.85, as compared with \$50.82 in 1896. The trade of the year would probably exceed the record mark of six hundred and fifty millions set in 1907.

NO TARIFF CHANGES. In respect to the trade relations with other countries Mr. Fielding noted that

Belgium and Italy were anxious to enter into some reciprocal tariff an rangement with Canada, and in due course negotiations would be opened. up. He believed there was little fear of a tariff war between United States and Canada, and the Canadian gov-

ernment at any rate would not assume there was any reason to worry. Mr. Fielding intimated that arrangements, would shortly be made for a Canadian gold coinage. Profits from

all outlays apart from the expenditure the operation of the mint had so far of twenty-seven millions on the Nabeen \$271,838. There were, he said, no tariff changes to propose this year, the cost of building the new navy there being no imperative need shown for any interference with the present

Dealing with general results of the satisfactory fiscal conditions. government's financial administration since 1896, Hon. Mr. Fielding noted that during the thirteen years there had been spent on capital and special account \$212,500,000, of which \$147,000,000 or 69 per cent, had been met out of pointing to any undue enchantment of revenue. During the preceding thirteen prices by a trade combine, the governyears the Conservative administration spent \$167,000,000 on capital ac- ducting an inquiry before the courts count, of which only \$49,000,000, or 29 to determine the actual facts of the per cent had been met out of revenue. case. The per capita debt on an estimated legal expenses have to be borne by population of 7,450,006 is now only \$45.85 private parties who undertake as compared with \$50.82 in 1896.

No tariff changes were announce prove that a combine exists. and Mr. Fielding's message with re-

CANADA'S GROWING TIME. spect to the improbability of any In concluding a speech of a little tariat war with the United States was over an hour, Mr. Trelding said, "It

shaping Canada's fiscal policy. It was but six years ago that Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had begun the propaganda for imperial preferential trade. So rapid had been the progress of that movement that now the South African Colonies, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada were all giving preferential reatment to the Mother Country, and he election in Britain was now being fought out with one of great parties advancing, as the first plank in its latform the policy of giving a return eference to the over-seas dominions. Whichever side wins in the present ontest," said Mr. Foster, s measurably near when Britain will lected to give us a measure of prefer-"The time ential tariff treatment in return for our preference. Therefore it is wise for us not to unnecessarily the our hands by entangling fiscal alliances with other countries." Resuming after recess, Mr. Foster re-

verted to the familiar arguments of his previous speeches on the Budget ebate, claiming that the increase in revenue was practically the same as

sponding large increase in live assets. The increase in expenditures, more London Bridge spanned its than threefold since 1896, was altowaters; and the life story of this piogether inordinate with the increase in population and the needs of adminisin picturesque, and often brilliant panorama much of the history of our ration. In the past thirteen years the present Government had spent a country for a thousand years linking the far away day of Danish rapine and bloodshed with the reign of Edtotal of \$922,000,000, or within eight millions of as much as was taken out of the pockets of the people during the ward the Peacemaker. whole of the twenty-nine previous years of confederation. Extravabridges of this name have been many, gance, mismanagement, and graft were hey are historically one) has been the reasons advanced by the ex-Finhe stage on which, more perhaps than ance Minister for this "horrible" on any other, the drama of human life penditure. He went in detail into dein England has been most fully and partmental expenditures, making comdramatically exhibited. It has been parisons with corresponding expenditures of the years before 1896. every foot of vantage has been won As with a deluge of blood; and it has amples of wasteful undertakings, he been the tournament ground for cited the Quebec Bridge, the Newmarket Canal, the St. Andrews Locks it and floods have swept it away. Its provements, and Port Colborne Harber improvements. battlements have been fringed with the blackening heads of traitors; thou-

I. C. R. MISMANAGEMENT.

turies

THE FIRST BRIDGE.

After reviewing the story of deficits Intercolonial which he charged up to the abuse of the patronage system and after debating on the huge cost of the National Transcontinental railway, Mr. Foster declared that in view of all these evidences of mismanagement and waste and folly it was "time for a a rough wooden structure said to have

Mr. H. H. Miller, who followed ex- red the Unready, by the priests of the Finance Minister, in reply to the neighboring House of St. Mary Over-latters' charge that the country was paying record rates of interest on was is proved by the fact that, when Icans, noted that the best credit was it was held by the invading Danes. not a comparison of the rate of inter- Olaf, the Norwegian, attached his vesest paid now with that paid ten years sels to its piles and carried several ago, but rather a comparison of the of its arches bodily away, It sur-rate of interest paid now by Canada vived, however, long enough to be Explaining the proposed legislation with the rate paid b yall other counamending the Customs Act in respect to combines, Mr. Fielding said the measwept away by a terrible storm in tries. And on this basis of comparison 1090, which laid low hundreds of Lon-It was shown that Canada's credit was don's houses and lifted the roof from sure would provide that whenever any as high now as it ever was. As to Bow Church. Less than half a cennrima facie case had been made out charges of graft and wasteful expenditury later its successor, also of wood, ture made by Mr. Foster, he recalled was destroyed by fire; and the close the fact that every one of these of the twelfth century saw a bridge charges had been thoroughly ventilatof stone, with its nineteen archos, ed in the public accounts committee proudly rise in its place to defy time and fire and flood for six centuries and and had been unsubstantiated in fact. Under the present law these In respect to iron and steel bounties, a half, aithough from constant rebuilding and repairs, probably little of Mr. Miller said that when they expired the original structure survived at the at the end of next year he for one end would strongly oppose their renewal.

feature of this bridge was a chapel HOT A LAGA IN



caded in red and white, and hung about with sliver bells, whilst to the Queen they presnted a palfrey, also white, and caparisoned in like man-ner in white and red." 1872 RETURN FROM AGINCOURT.

In 1515, when Henry V. returned with his prisoners from the field of Agincourt, the bridge was the scene of a still more brilliant spectacle. The Lord Mayor, aldermen and coun-cillors, in scarlet gowns and hoods of red and white, rode forth in gay procession to greet the conqueror, to the blare of trumpets and elarions. Turrets, gateways, and the entire bridge were ablaze with banners and heraldie devices; a tower, with an effigy of St. George in armor, rose in painted splendor at the foot of the bridge, while on the gate-tower stood two giants, male and female, the former holding the keys of the city. And through all this splendor, to the cheers of the packed thousands of onlookers and the singing of choirs of children, rode the victor of Agincourt on his courser covered with blue velvet em-

Much water has flowed between the banks of the Thames since the first broidered with the De Bohun arms. Seven short years later the young hero classic made his last journey over the bridge neer bridge and its successors displays on a bier, with its canopy of red ill and gold, drawn by six richly-caparisoned horses, and followed to his last resting place in Westminster Abbey by a two-mile-long procession of Bishops and priests, nobles and knights, and five thousand men-at-arms, in London Bridge (for though the black armor, carrying their spears re-

versed. In 1531 the boy King Henry VI. made his regal entry to his capital over London Bridge, through a tower hung with silk and arras, and greeted by fifteen maidens, crowned with the scene of fierce battles in which gold and clothed in white, who chanted his welcome and loaded him with gifts.

And so, through all the centuries, knightly jousts. Fire has ravagel the pageant of London Bridge moves on; and as we watch it we see in turn Margaret of Anjou making her stately entry to London at the head of a sands have been born, have lived and brilliant procession of city fathers in trafficked and died on it; and over its scarlet and blue, and of five hundred roadway have glittered in fine array of the Duke of Gloucester's retainers the processional pageants of the cenin their gorgeous ducal livery, to lecome the bride of the sixth Henry. We see Jack Cade and his rebel hordes storming the gateway, and the tide The first bridge of which we have of battle surging through the long any sure knowledge (though almost night hours until the bridge was deluged with blood and the exhausted fighters could barely keep their foothold. We see the fourth Edward coming to his coronation with a brave city escort, "well-horsed and clad in scarlet and green;" Prince Arthur riding proudly by the side of his brideto-be, Katherine of Arragon, greend by a pageant of St, Katherine and Ursula with many virgins;" and Cardinal Wolsey riding southward in regal state to arrange a marriage between Henry VIII, and the Duchess D'Alencon; we hear Wyatt's guns thundering at the southern gate of the Bridge and the answering thunders from the Tower; and in 1660 we see King Charles entering London in triumph amid the delirious rejoicings of the men who had slain his father

eleven years earlier. And over all this pomp and pageantry and strife, blanch and blacken the hundreds of heads which for centuries formed a gruesome chevaux de of this period. An interesting frise over the gateways of the Bridge, looking down in silent mockery at the dedicated to the martyred Thomas a fret and glamor of human life below. Becket, with its two storeys, the lower The head of William Wallace, the lion-hearted Scot, who was hanged



(are as

BURGLARS WITH GUN

as They Flee.

ture during the year of twenty mil-lions on the National Transcontinental As Mr. Fielding phrased it, Canada has come back once more to the old familiar story of general employment, prosperous trade, increasing revenues

and Liberal surpluses. For the coming fiscal year Mr. Fielding pointed to a repetition of the record of the present year. The revenue would probably be considerably over disone hundred millions and would meet

Music and the Skating Club

IAN UJUAL

11. She wore a somewhat costume, consisting of a some of her own composit week another woman will leader of an orchestra. ory Slaughter conducts a performance of "Alice in

s. who is busy responding of his latest book. "Ann is also working on the on of his book "When the ikes." Both the English. rights of this play are said in London. New York is it early in the spring. Irving and his wife have r an American production nnetons." They sailed to-lete their plans.

He dominated the councils ins and gathered around were discontented. At the warriors, he perpetrated er atrocity. He made the e River the frontier and ror to the whites through

Indians abandoned the country and went to the Agency, on the White whence they continued ud to make frequent killed Lieutenant' Robinofficer, and General Smith ainst them with sufficient minister a severe chased Cloud continued to be a actor however, until 1881. led a treaty of peace, terward faithfully observ-Crook, after his campaign ing Bull in 1876, deposed from the chieftainship of and commisioned Spotted ceed him. r years at the Pine Ridge Cloud became almost blind able to hear. The governloss what to do with him me, but ercted a comfortise for him at the ageniked it, and spent most of h his aged wife Mary in a in a corner of the yard

years to the allotment polovernment and denounced sured terms. He also an-t he had concluded that ent was the friend rather e of the Indian, and he eople to respect it and to wrlike ideas forever and arts of peace. visited Washington sev-

see various of the Great s. as the Indians call the

D'Arsonval the first scientific tests to ascertain the toxicity of confined air they condensed the vapor of newly exhaled air and injected the liquid thus ootained into rabbits; these died quickly. The vapor must, then have contained polsonous products, which are probably the cause of the discomfort felt by persons breathing confined air. As we can not measure these toxins-it is well known that the poisons exercised by the organism are very alterable products existing only in infinitesimal quantities - we assume that their weight is proportional to the quantity of the carbonic gas in the air, to estimate it toxicity

and festivals when they knew death was near was illustrated in the calm and to fix at one-tenth of one per cent. the maximum quantity that should be contained in confined air. preparations of Mrs. Ailma Dodson, the only woman lawyer in Green coun-But we find that this limit, which whose funeral was held today. is quite empirical, is easily exceeded, in the case of a room heated and lighted by gas, for instance. Here, besides the expired carbonic anhydrid, ty. A few days ago Mrs. Dodson, who gave much time to social duties, was informed that she must submit to an operation, with slight chaances for recovery,

we have that produced by combustion. And carbonic acid gas itself is toxic only in very large amounts. Calmly considering her duty, she remembered that she had a large num-

EVILS OF CONFINED AIR. "The toxicity of confined air, theerefore, does not come from carbonic gas; moreover, the investigations of

gas; moreover, the investigations of cvarious physiologists . . have now shown that the theories of Brown-Sequard on the products of excretion were erroneous. The learned bacteri-ologicst of Breslau, Dr. Flugge, asserts that the injurious action of confined air is due simply to its temperature and moisture; he concludes that it is not necessary to ventilate inhabited to disturb the pleasure of her guests. When the last caller had said good-bye Mrs. Dodson arranged her perrooms; it is sufficient to heat them less and to keep them dry. We see how theories that are apparently son effects, even to the clothing in which she wished to be buried. Then she went to a hospital for the opera-tion, and death was the result. purely speculative are interesting from one point of view of their appli-cation in the details of daily life. The

ideas of Dr. Flugge would overrun all A TRANSPORT the customs of hygienists. "Mr. Henriet has put all these ideas the test, and his investigations en-THE MELANOHOLY DAYS.

able him to reconcile apparently contradictory facts. He has proved that The melancholy days have come The saddest of the year, The melanci in the gaseous excretion-products of the lungs there are substances of When no mosquito's merry hum stale odor, including several organic Impinges on the ear: Nor does it sing to you and sting And make you fret like anything-But though no more you feel to bite You cannot sit out late at night. acids of great reducing power, com-bined with ammoniacal gases. But the physiological action of these excretion, as observed by Brown-Se-guard, is nevertheless a function of the hygrometric state, to which Flugge attaches all the importance. Where are the files, the happy files

to the

That lately sprang and stood Upon our salads and our ples And all our other food? Alas! they all have heard the call Suppose, says Henriet, that in an enclosed space there is so much moist-ure that the air becomes saturated. At moment condensation will begin That comes to them in early fall; No more they seek your bald, bu and the walls of the enclosure will become covered with droplets carrying with them all the soluble products of respiration. There will remain in And caper nimbly when you swat. or respiration. There will remain in the saturated vapor a quantity of excreta proportional to that of the water-vapor. After condensation has begun it is impossible to increase the The iceman with his chilling load

Goes mournfully about, And as he rumbles down the road No more he lifts his shout. But black with grime and right o evanthy of excretion-products; the proportion of water droplets and that of carbonic anhydrid.

time The coalman makes his prices olimb: Your pures grows wan and wests and THE SCIENTIFIC CAUSE. While you look at your empty bin.

"Now the maximum tension that water vapor can attain is the greater as the temperature is higher; if that And now we think of one who went From out our kitchen door, Who vowed with her vacation spent, She would come back once more. But, though we wait by dawn and late. as the temperature is ingnet, the ya-of the enclosure is low enough the ya-por will reach only a feeble tension condensation begins. The before condensation begins. The maximum vitiation, therefore, will not before condensation begins. The late, maximum vitiation, therefore, will not be enough to produce illness. But if the temperature is higher, the quantal and so once more we have to look.

a reassuring nature.

must be a matter of gratification to ENGLAND'S DRINK Hon. Mr. Fielding began by noting every good citizen to see so many fav-**BEFORE HER DEATH** that last session he had not been able orable signs in the outlook of our to make as optimistic a statement as country. We have known all along in previous years. Now he spoke un- that we but needed two thingser conditions of general trade recov- lation and capital, Both of ery and could tell of growing revenues, things are now coming to Canada. good financial outlook and a splendid There never was a time when there But the Habit is Sill Said to be Great Woman Lawyer Facing Operation, Falal, surplus. The commercial depression of was more interest in Canadian affairs last year had passed. Briefly review- throughout the world than there is toing the financial statement for the last day, or a greater willingness on fiscal year he noted a total revenue of part of capitalists to invest in Canada. eighty-five and a half millions, or a This is Canada's growing time. We SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 14.-Some thing of the stolcism and philosophy of decrease of eleven millions, compared have had growth in population, growth with the preceding year, chiefly owing in wealth, growth in national unity,

to decline in customs receipts. Still there had been a surplus of revenue over all erdinary expenditure amounting to \$1,029,171. On capital account the Empire. In all this growth we have total outlay had been nearly forty-nine reason to rejoice. But what is better million. The net increase of debt had been \$45,969,419, of which the National Transcontinental and Quebec bridge To us as trustees of the Canadian peo-accounted for \$31,317,132. To us as trustees of the Canadian peo-

MAGNIFICENT INCREASE.

Coming to the current fiscal year he could present a much more favorable ber of social obligations unpaid, which statement. The lost ground in revenue would so remain if the operation proved had been recovered and new records fatal. There were also many friends she could not call upon before she went on the operating table. She were being established. In the first eight months of the year ending with December 1st, the revenue had been \$44,656,509, an increase of \$9,541,282, compared with the corresponding eight therefore decided to give a card party and reception to which all her friends were invited. The invitations were ismonths of last year. He estimated sued for the day precedinig the oper-ation, and the attendance was large. the revenue for the whole year would total ninety-seven and a half millions Smiling and calm, Mrs. Dodson played the hostess admirably and al-lowed no note of sadness to creep in and probably the figure would be nearer the hundred million mark, and indeed that total might be reached.

SURPLUS \$16,500,000.

The expenditure chargeable to income would not be more than eightyone millions at most. Consequently the one millions at most. Consequently the surplus would be at least sixteen and a half millions, with prospects of even a larger surplus. On capital account twenty millions would be spent on the National Transcontinental, and on other items of capital account the ex-penditure would probably total fifteen and a half millions. The total reduc-tion in expenditure compared with last year was estimated at \$16,856,000, and the net result of the year would probably and the statement than had been the case last March. And the Conservathe net result of the year would probably be an increase of seventeen and three-quarters millions in the net debt. In other words every expenditure apart from the National Transconti-nental railway had been met out of the subject of free In other words every expenditure apart from the National Transconil-nental railway had been met out of revenue with two and three-quarter millions to apply towards the latter

work. NEXT YEAR EVEN BETTER.

The outlook for the next fiscal year

was that the record of this year would be repeated and only the expenditure on National Transcontinental would have to be met by borrowing. Rethave to be met by borrowing. Re-veaue for the next fiscal year, he said, would be over one nundred millions. Expenditure for naval construction would be charged to income and not to capital account. Bounties on iron and steel would expire at the end of incrt year, and after that the total expenditure on this account would ne that the maximum schedules of the Payne to income account. Th defending the policy of granting bounties he noted that customs re-venues of ports where iron and steel industries had been established had totalied during the past ten years

totalled during the past ten years. sis 710,000, as compared with \$7,708,000 during the preceding ter years. Mr. nificant and vitally important move-Fielding arg 1 that t') increase of ment which must be borne in mind in

BILL DECREASING Gause of the Pover'y,

LONDON, Dec. 14 -- In. connection with the reyal commission on the Poor Law and Relief of Distress, a blue growth in national status in the eyes book just issued contained special re-ports from the diocese in England and Wales as to the extent and intensity of the world, growth in our sense of responsibility as citizens of a great of poverty and the administration of charitable and poor law relief. From than all, we feel that this is but the a general summary it appears that the beginning of better things to come. term poverty was differently interpreted in same cases, the clergy taking it ple has been given the duty of mould-ing the destinies of the Dominion at a be synonymous with destitution. The answers show that poverty is more Richard, London Bridge was the second of many a romantic episode and gor-geous pageant. In June, 1381, Wat Tyrate when it has a formative character. revalent in urban than in rural parishes. In colliery districts there seems to be little poverty. The great ma-jority of answers state that poverty Let us see to it in the midst of our party strife that at all times there ler, at the head of his Kentish and Surrey rabble of 100,000 men, marched rises above all the dominant note of a

is not increasing. With regard to mor-al causes, the report says drink is by on London, to find the gates of the firm desire to do whatever is possible bridge barred against him by the order to promote the progress, prosperity and far the most general cause of poverty. Waste of money on drink, even when uiacoompanied by drunkenness is said happiness of the Canadian people." of Lord Mayor Walworth, But the city bands, who were massed behind the gates, had hearts as crayen as their FOSTER'S FAMILIAR STUNT. to be a cause of poverty. Intemper arms were stout; for when ance among women is frequently men-tioned; early and improvident marriif they refused him admittan

Mr. Foster began with his congenis task of demolishing surpluses and magnifying expenditures. The surplus of last year, he argued, was properly speaking a deficit, for expenditures of two and a half millions on subsidies age is the next cause most often menage is the next cause most often men-tioned. Gambling is referred to almost as often. Economic causes comprise depression in local trades, unemploy-ment among unskilled laborers, and low wages; whilst the breakdown of the old apprenticeship system is de-placed. plored.

two and a half millions on subsidies should be charged to income rather than to capital account. The expen-diture for the year was the highest on record, despite the fact that prudence should have called for the cutting down of expenditures when all, signs of good. Fermanent friendly case last March. And the Conservadence of a reluctance to resort to the poor law (both with regard to indoor poor law (both with regard to indoor and outdoor relief). The workhouse is said to be an object of universal and deep seated aversion. In almost every report there is stated to be a great reluctance on the part of the poor to enter the union. In many parts of the country great havdships are and used minister on the old subject of free trade and the opening of new markets for Canadian products. The adverse balance of trade with the United States which the faberal leaders had country great hardships are endured promised to rectify was still un-changed. Last year it had amounted to \$85,000,000. And with other countries owing to this reluctance. Upon the adequacy of poor law relief there are divergent, opinions expressed.

too, the adverse balance of trade wus steadily growing up instead of dimin-OVER-BEACHED HIMSEILF. ishing as should be the case under

A tall official-looking man, with a pocket book in his hand, called upon farmer recently and observed; "I

a farmer recently and observed. "I bes your pardon, Mr. Jones, but I be-lieve you possess a -ah-yes, a black retriever dog." Visions of unpaid dog taxes burst upon Jones, and with great energy he replied: "Oh no. Oh, dear, no. Nothing of the kind. He is a poor stray brute who followed me home, but he does not belong to me. Indeed, I've been soing to take him to the police station halg a dogen times."

going to take him to the police station halg a dozen times." "Oh, indeed." said the stranger, "that is all right then. Only my client accidentally shot the dog this mornaccidentative anot the dog this morn-ing and I same round to compromise the matter by offering you five pounds, but, of course, if he is not your dog-why, good morning."

ALL AL

which had an entrance from the river and quartered at Smithfield, was the In Henry III.'s reign the new bridge first on the long list. Then followwas the scene of more than one fierce fight, notably between the King's ed Fraser, another doughty Scottish leader; the four knights who slew the forces and those of his mutinous bro-ther-in-law, Simon de Montfort, Ear old Duke of Gloucester, and whose heads were chopped off at a Cheapside fishmonger's stall; Henry Lercy, Earl of Northumberland, and so on; of Leicester. De Montfort had led his men victoriously through Surrey and appeared to have London at his in grim sequence, to John Fisher, the brave old Bishop of Rochester, and mercy, when he found his progress blocked in Southwark by a large force Sir Thomas More, whose head, aresof the King's men. A flercely-con-tested battle followed, the tide of for-tune ebbing and flowing until inch by inch de Montfort forced his way to the foot of the bridge. Here the Royal army, losing heart, wavered, broke, and fled a disorderity rabble cued from its "bad eminence," dropped into a boat in which his daughter bore away the sad and sucred relic,

pursuers' swords.

kill.

A ROMANTIC EPISODE.

During the reign of the second

threatened to slay every man of them

gates were flung open, and the rabble

It was a very different scene of which London Bridge was the setting nine years later. David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, had challenged John

de Wells, a doughty. English knight,

to a frindly joust , to settle once for

to a trincity joust , to settle once for all the rivalry between Scotland's and England's chivalry; and on St. George's Day, 1890, the two champions met in duel on the bridge, with the

King himself as arbiter, and a dense

oured over the bridge to pillage and

Tyler

ice, the

POINTS ON MAKING YOUR VELbroke, and fied, a disorderly rabble, across the bridge, leaving behind a wake of dead men, the victims of the VET SUIT.

Velvet is to be such a very good material for the winter that some points towards its manufacture into the afternoon costume should be unfootsrab

Was

It is highly necessary to avoid hand-ling the the half-made gown, whether it be velvet or velveteen. There is a certainty which counts for much in the results.

To acquire this certainty, it is advisable to make a perfectly fitted model of your velvet gown or suit in canton fiannel, to rip it and use it as a pattern, and thus to save an excess of handling in the fitting of the vel-

Basting requires care, because the threads, when drawn too tightly, will press a line into the surface.

They should be removed only, after elipping each stitch, so that there will' be no long pull to cause this defect. The pressing of velvet being quite out of the question, a substitute is the manded to replace the flatiron, kitchen poker is one very ord The ordinary weapon.

A long velvet seam, turned with its wrong side up, is first pinned by its one end to a heavy board, and then held in midair, and the point of the slightly heated pokes is run evenly along the line of sewing just sufficiently to press the seam apart.

WILD GEESE.

King himself as arbiter, and a gense and excited crowd of spectators. At a signal from the King, the two knights, to quote an old chronicler, "rushed hastly together with a mighty force and with square-ground many. The spears were shattered in Some of the common sayings con-cerning birds are stupidly wrong, spears. The spears were shattered in the terrific shock, but neither knight meved an inch in his saddle, so that "You stupid goose!" is an expression constantly heard, yet the goose, wheththe common people oried out that Lindsay was bound to the saddle. When Earl David heard this he leaper wild or tame, is most sagaclout, Wild geese, for instance, never :e.d without throwing out scouts or sentries. J. G. Millais describes how he. saw a flock of geese feeding with sen-tries out and how after a time one of ed from his charger and vaulting back again spurred his horse to a second encounter." Again lances were splin-tered, while both champions remainthe sentries went up to a bird that was feeding and gave it s gentle pe k on the back. The latter thereupon feft its grazing and went off to take p ed unmoved. At the third charge, however, the English knight was lift-ed bodily out of his saddle and flung guard, while the sentry took its turn to feed.

to feed. "Gentle as a dove" is such a cor--mon proverb that the dove has be-come the emblem of reace. Quits a mistake, for all the dove and pigeon tribe are great fighters, and in breeding season the cock birds indulge in battles royal .

ed bodily out of his saddle and fung violently to the earth, where he lay as one dead. "Whereupon Lindsay, assured of victory, leaped to the sround and casting himself upon Lord Wells, tenderly embraced him until he revived, and the surgeon came to at-tend him. Nor, after this, did he omit one day to visit him in the sen-tlest manner during his sickness." Two years later every house on Lon-don Bridge was gaily draped with cloth of sold and silver, and every foot of it was crowded with loyal citi-zens in gala attire to welcome Rich-The foolish prejudice against all birds of prey includes that pretty it le hawk the kestrel. Now, if the kestral were known as the mouse falcon it is foot of it was crowded with loyal citi-zens in gaia attire to welcome Rich-ard to their arms and to receive from him their charter, which he had selz-ed. Four hundreds citizens in gay liveries rode out to meet the Royal scapegrace and were joined in South-wark by the Bishon of Lorder and possible that keepers would not invariably shoot it on sight. The kestrel lives mainly on mice and wire vorn r. It is quite innocent of killing rartridges.

In a game preserving district in southern Scotland kestrels were prac-tically exterminated a few years area wark by the Bishop of London and his clergy, followed by five hundred What was the result? Over a tract of country of 1,200 square miles field mice boys in surplices. When the long pro-cessions arrived at the gates of London Bridge, the King was presented with "a milk-white steed, harnessed and caprisoned in cloth of gold, bro-Exchange.

PREFERENTIAL TABIFFS.

The methods of charitable assistance are dealt with at some length. The re-ports sent in on this subject show that in a great majority of cases there are no special methods of administering relief. Mention is made in the reports of various clubs and charitable socie-ties which are said to do a great deal of good Bermanant during the socieof good. Fermanent friendly societies are strongly advocated by the clergy in the diocese of Winchester, but here, as in some of the other reports, slate clubs are said to confer a doubtful societies benefit. It is stated that there is evi-