If You Continually K'hawk and Spit, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, that Is Catarrh and I Can Cure It.

Let Me Send You a Free Trial Package



This Picture Is Awful, Catarrh Is Even Worse.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad bre th, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspep-ia, raw throat and reaches togeneral debility, idiocy and insanity.

In order to prove to all that are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all co-t. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, \$530 Main St., Marshall, Mich. Simply send your name and address with his notice, and the trial package will be sent free by return mail. Duty Free,

# What about your "Crown of Glory?"



The crowning glory of a woman is her hair and there are but few ladies who do not look after their hair and scalp, spend more time on m than on their complexions. Treatment for the hair and scalp is work that should always be attended to by a dermatologist. Hair is a product of the skin, and we have had the very greatest success with its treatment.

## HISCOTT HAIR TONIC AND SCALP CLEANSER

is one of our newest preparations. As its name implies it is not only a tonic for the hair but cures scalp troubles also. A scalp is diseased when there is much dandruff, and dendruff is a forerunner of baldness. Hiscott Hair Tonic arrests falling hai, as it stimulates the scalp and hair cells, and makes it grow beautifully long and glossy. When tere is an extreme case of scalp eczema Ache and Pimple cure should be used with the Hair Tonic. Price, \$1.00, express

### PRINCESS HAIR REJUVENATOR

restores gray or faded hair to its original colo in ten days, is neither greasy nor sticky contains no injurious ingredients; clear as water; prompt to act; easy to apply; safe to use; sure in its results. If gray hair isn't becoming, use Hair Rejuvenator.

Write to Canada's leading dermatologists if you have any skin, scalp, hair, or complexional trouble. Correspondence confidential. Send 10c. for booklet "W" and sample Cream.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. 61 COLLEGE ST. COR. LAPLANTE AVE, TORONTO.

## ENTERTAINING, MISGELLANY

VARIOUS SUBJECTS CLEVERLY TREATED

#### 'Lasses-Makin' Time

Is you evah notice, honey, when de fros' a-peekin' out
Roun' de agies o' de medder, en' de sun a-risin' late,
How yo' feelin's gits so bubbly dat you gotta sing en shout
'Cause de 'lasses mill a-comin' en a-stoppin' at yo' geta'.

'Cause de 'lasses mill a-comin' en astoppin' at yo' gate?

"Hi, Jawnson, is you come at las'? My
lan', you pesky slow,"

(Dat whut you up'n tell 'im, but he
only set en grin.)

"De sorghum cane all raidy, en it cut
a week uh-go,
So staht en git dat mill to wuk es
nimble es you kin."

Lindy, Lindy, fly aroun'—
Hunt de aigs en git de pan;
Fix de oven fer to bake
'Lasses cake fer yo' ole man.

'Lasses cake fer yo' ole man.

Den you sets out on de wash bainch,
whar de air hit wa'm en still,
Wid de cheekin-hens a-pickin' in de
grass aroun' yo' feet,
En you listens to de chompin' of de
busy 'lasses mill,
Grindin'—grindin' out de juices dat's
so mighty good en sweet.
En he git de sap a-cookin', en he holler.
"Yere, you Jack,
Come 'long down en stir de 'lasses,
'less you wants de stuff to bu'n."

'less you wants de stuff to bu'n,"
you stirs it en you stirs it till it git
all rich en black,
En it smell lak honeysuckle—den you

knows it good en done.

Den Lindy, Lindy, fly aroun'—

Brek de aigs en grease de pan;
Mek de oven hot en bake
'Lasses cake fer dis ole man.

#### Items of Interest.

The starfish has no nose, but the

The starfish has no nose, but the whole of its underside is endowed with the sense of smell.

The government of Sicily sells snow in the northen part of the island for one cent a pound. It is gathered on the mountains and retailed in the cities for refrigerating purposes.

The women of Sumatra wear costly dresses, many of them being made of pure gold and silver. After the metal is mined and smelted it is formed into a fine wire, which is woven into cloth and afterwards used for dresses.

and afterwards used for dresses.

In Belguim all cattle over three months old are to be seen wearing earrings. Breeders are obliged to keep a record of all the cattle raised by

a record of all the cattle raised by them, and each animal has a registered trade number, which is engraved on the ring fastened to its ear.

Northeast Australia develops very slowly. Farmers grow maize in the old-fashioned way. The maize crop in Queensland this year is a record one. Canning pineapple is becoming an important industry in Queensland. Opal mining is growing steadily.

mining is growing steadily.

The women of the Island of Yezzo have a very peculiar custom of making up their faces to look as though they wore moustaches. These women are called Ainus, and upon the upper lip of each belle is tattooed something that resembles a long, flowing mus-

che. Among bees in the Isle of Wight a singular disease has been spreading. It assumes the form of a kind of paralysis, and up to the present all efforts to combat the malady have been useless. It is believed that the bees will be extinct in the island within another year

unless a remedy be quickly found.

The most prodigious power of muscle is exhibited by fish. The whale moves with a velocity through a dense medium of water that would carry him, if continued, round the world in something less than a fortnight, and a swordfish has been known to strike his "sword"

through the oak plank of a ship.

A remarkable court decision in a bigamy case has been handed down at Perugia, Italy, where Charles Balliori, tailor, was acquitted of a charge having two wives on the ground that he has two hearts. Four physicians testified that Balliori had two hearts, and the court at once decided that this was ample reason for him to marry two

The curious thinness of some skulls of Egyptian mummies of the fourth to the nineteenth dynasty has been studied by Dr. G. Elliott Smith, professor of anatomy at Cairo, and he suggests that the cause may have been the wearing of heavy wigs. It occurs in both that the cause may have been the wearing of heavy wigs. It occurs in both male and femele skulls. It is found only in mummies of wealthy people, and the upper classes of the period to which the phenomenon belong are known to have followed the fashion

wearing enormous wigs.

A Parisian has invented a camera shaped like a book in order that, while he appears to be reading, he may take pictures of his friends. By this means he appears to be reading, he may take pictures of his friends. By this means he expects to be able to get very natural poses. The machine is said to resemble a pocket dictionary, so beware the man with the Webster. No doubt the inventor will call his contrivance a picture book.

#### American Giant Buried in England.

It took fourteen men, with special

It took fourteen men, with special tackle, to lower into the grave at Preston, England, the body of Jesse Amos Baker, who in his time claimed to be the heaviest man in the world.

Baker, who was professionally known at "Big Billy Bonno," was a native of the United States, and had been exhibited all over Europe and America. He died in the infirmary at Blackburn, England recently from ervsipelas and

England, recently, from erysipelas and fatty degeneration of the heart.

The following are some of his proportions: Weight 588 lbs., height 6 feet, waist 73 inches, neck 27 inches, chest 60 inches.

The grave was the largest ever made

The grave was the largest ever made at Preston. It measured over 7 feet in length, 4 feet 5 inches in width and 12 feet in depth. The pitch pine coffin was 7 feet long and 3 feet 2 inches in width.

#### Chronology of Inventions.

Barometers were first made by Torricelli in 1643. Bombshells were first made in Holland, in 1495.

The first almanac was printed in Hungary in 1470, Iron pavements were first laid in London in 1817.

Buckles were first made in 1680. Brandy was first made in France, in

Roller skates were invented by Plympton in 1863. The first American paper money was

made in 1740. Covered carriages were first used in England in 1580. Alcohol was discovered in the thir-

teenth century. Stem winding watches were the invention of Noel, in 1851. The first iron wire was drawn at Nuremburg in 1351.

The torpedo was first m de in 1777. The first plaster cast was made by Verochio in 1470.

Advertisements first appeared in newspapers in 1652. The first herse railroad was built in

The folding envelope was first used in 1839.

Coal oil was first used as an illuminant in 1826. The velocipede was invented by Drais in 1817.

Steel needles were first made in England in 1545.

Shorthand writing was the invention of Pitman in 1837. Billiards were invented in France in 1471.

The first pipe organ was made by Archimedes in 220 B.C. The first dictionary was made by the Chinese scholars in 1109 B.C.

The first pair of spectacles was made by an Italian in 1299. The dinner fork was introduced into

The game of backgammon was invented by a Greek about 1224. Glass mirrors were known in A.D. 23,

Italy in 1491 and into England in 1608.

but the art of making them was lost and not recovered until 1300 in Venice.

#### House-Eating Ants.

White ants are a never-ending trouble to the Australian settler.

From the earliest period of the white man's residence on the shores of Botany Bay the fragile little creature has waged a continuous war against him by waged a continuous war against him by attacking, dismanteling, and in many cases devouring the most cherished of his possessions—his house. Before the white man's advent houses were unknown. The aborigines of the vast territory knew nothing of such structures, a few sheets of bark constituted the shelter they temporarily required the shelter they temporarily required. But even then the white ants abounded. They ate the standing trees in the forest; they devoured fallen branches they made nests in logs and roots. From Port Darwin to the south of New South Wales evidences of their activity in far-off times exist in the remains of

huge mounds, the labor of millions up-on millions of the tiny insects. With civilization and house-building came new spheres for their activity. Wherever woodwork was used, in city center or bush hut, the creature had to be guarded against, and the utmost care and precautions were often futile in the contest. Buildings in the capi-tals have had to be remodelled and tals have had to be remodelled and sometimes taken down because of the extent of the ravages. A building in the country known to be affected with white ants becomes practically unsalable. Occasionally, the affected board or joist of several affected ones are removed and sound timber introduced, in the hope of

making good the injury; but rarely does such patching avail.

The white ant is an unseen worker.

The white ant is an unseen worker. It may have secured a lodgment in a house many years back; generations of creatures may have lived and worked and died, without creating, by sound or otherwise, the slightest suspicion of their presence, and it is only when they have consumed the entire substance underneath that the shell of the wood falls in and disaster is revealed.

Governments have spent tens of thousands of dollars experimenting with preventives, and individuals have expended even more; but the white ant is now as much a master of the situation as at any time in the past.

tion as at any time in the past.

#### Curious and Costly Carpets.

A magnificent Persian carpet has just been brought to England as a present from the Shah to the King. It is entirely hand-made, and its manufacture, despite the number of workers employed, took upwards of three years to complete. It is of most artistic and intricate design, into which the King's name, Edward VII., is woven.

The palatial hall of Goldsmiths Company, in Foster Lane, London, contains three costly carpets, made at the factory at Wilton, near Salisbury. The largest, which is in the court drawing-room, and measures 40 feet 2 inches by 26 feet 9 inches, is of a rich crimson, surrounding a center, 10 feet by 9 feet, consisting of the company's arms in their heraldic coloring of blue, green, red and purple, upon a white ground, and enclosed in a border of festooned roses with medallions at each corner. In setting the pile of this carpet, which weighs about 1,200 pounds, over 5,500,000 knots were used.

Another company, that of the Girdlers, possesses a carpet which in his-

In setting the pile of this carpet, which weighs about 1,200 pounds, over 5,500,-000 knots were used.

Another company, that of the Girdlers, possesses a carpet which in historic interest is probably unique. It was manufactured in the reign of Charles I. at the factory of Akbar the Great at Lahore, to the order of Robert Bell, who in 1634 was master of the company. The carpet, which is 24 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, is worked with the company's crest and arms and two bales of merchandise, on either side of which are the donor's arms, and two bales of merchandise on which are his initials and trade mark. At the time of the great fire this carpet was saved from destruction only to fall upon a Gothic age that regarded it as a mere floor covering, and year by year it grew more dirty and dilapidated. From this scandalous neglect it was rescued a few years since by some members of the court more discriminating than the majority, and after a thorough renovation was placed in a finely carved oak frame and hung above the high table.

The prayer carpet on view at South Kensington is a splendid specimen. Measuring some thirty-three feet by twenty feet, it was purchased at a cost of \$12,500, chiefly through the instrumentality of the late William Morris, the poet, who, with other gentlemen, gave a handsome subscription for that purpose. It came originally from the mosque at Ardebil, for which it was made in the year 946 of the Hegira (A. D. 540) by Maksoud of Kasham, a fact which, together with a pious maxim, is recorded in words which are woven in-

which, together with a pious maxim, is recorded in words which are woven into the texture of the carpet itself.

Two other magnificent carpets were

four years ago sold at the Municipal Chamber at Lisbon to pay for repairs at the Convent of Antonio, to which they had been given by the Infanta Donna Sanche in 1500. For these carnets which are of pets, which are of Persian manufacture, eighteen feet square and embroidered with gold, the bidding was very brisk. Starting at \$4,400, it rapidly rose to \$8,500, at which price the prize, at \$5,000 below its real value, was secured by a Frenchman. Public opinion, however, was so great against the sale that two other equally valuable carpets, the property of the Estralia Convent, were withdrawn. withdrawn.

A curious carpet has lately been manufactured at Caesarea. It is a representation of the battle of Trafalgar, depicting the moment in the engagedepicting the moment in the engagement when Nelson received his fatal wound. The carpet, which is entirely of silk, is seven feet by 6 feet, and it took two girls fourteen months to weave it. It was sold for \$2,000. Another historical event, the recapture of Buda from the Turks, in 1686, was the subject of a carpet manufactured at the Beauvais factory established in 1664 for Mme. de Maintenon, wife of Louis XIV.

Louis XIV.

Some of the carpets in the possession of Eastern potentates are of similar magnificence and value. In the great exhibition of 1851 an elaborate cash mere carpet was shown by the Mahara-jah Goolab Singh. It was composed entirely of silk, and every square foot contained no fewer than 10,000 knots.

#### Novel Method of Raising Sunken Ships.

An ingenious device of raising sunken ships recently devised by a French en-gineer, is described in the "Electrical Review." The system depends upon gineer, is described in the "Electrical Review." The system depends upon the use of calcium carbide for setting free gas when brought into contact with water. At suitable points in the vessel cases of carbide are placed which, when brought in contact with water, force out the latter, thus emptying the vessel.

The method may also be used for emptying floats after they have been

attached to the method of the vessel of carbide which are to are fitted with

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