HOUSE PO HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

I think it would be a splendid hing for the women of Montreal, thing for the women of Montreal, who are alive to every good movement, if they would form themselves into a league whose object would be the safeguarding of children of tender years, who either through the carelessness of parents, or, say, a fatherless and motherless condition, are to be found running wild on the streets at an advanced hour of the right. While the feasibility of a league such as this has long been in my mird, yet its very absolute necessity was borne in upon me the other evening when coming home at about eleven o'clock. coming home at about eleven o'clock coming home at about eleven o'clock. On one of our principal thorough-fares a most shocking sight presented itself. Through the door of a drinking place having a moving picture concern is connection, came a bevy of small boys and girls, the eldest of whom was no more than twelve, and the youngest appearing to be about eight years. This may seem incredible, and I had to rub my own eves to be sure I was not seem incredible, and I had to rub my own eyes to be sure I was not dreaming. But, alas, it was only too true. And these little ones' excitement was not the harmless hilarity of careless childhood, but the bolsterous laughter and jest of a brain orz fire. It made one's heart sick to look upon this and be helpless to hetter the situation, so what less to better the situation, so w are our women going to do? they not see, those, particular particularly, with little ones tenderly shielded in their own homes, the absolute necessity of some action, and that immediately. Could not a curfew law be put in force? It would be inmediately. Could not a curiew be put in force? It would be teresting to have some opinions this very important matter.

LEFT UNDONE.

At vesper-tide, e virtuous and pure in heart did "Since none I wronged in deed or

word to-day,
From whom should I crave pardon? Master, say.'

A voice replied:
"From the sad child whose joy thou hast not planned;
The goaded beast whose friend thou didst not stand;

The rose that died for water from thy hand." WHAT IS WORN IN PARIS.

It appears as though the tunic skirt was to be a popular style, and it is seen on the very long as well as the walking skirt.

The best gowns of the season will be seen in princess and semi-princess style. These are exceedingly becoming

Girdles are worn with the skirts Girdles are worn with the skirts finished at regulation or high waist line. They are made in the same way as the regular crushed belts, the sides being bored to hold them in position. Sashes are finished to fall from the waistline, either at the back or side front. The ends may be either cut straight or on the bias, and are finished with a deep fringe in matched color. Any soft bias, and are finished with a deep fringe in matched color. Any soft silk is suitable, such as messaline, satin or crepe meteor. Some are seen in crepe de Chine, others are made from wide ribbon, either flowered or plain, and finished with heavy fringe at the ends. Designs may be braided upon them with

A pretty adjunct to the stylish gown is the little alms bag. This has caused quite a sensation in the feminine world and every dressmaker in Paris anticipates being asked to in Paris anticipates being asked to furnish a money bag to match each frock sent home.

A very handsome toilette is described as being of A very handsome toileute is cribed as being of cream serge embroidered in golden brown silk and at the side hangs a delicious little money bag of cream chamois worked in gold threads and hung from a chain of topaz colored stone. This costume is truly mediaeval: the long the hodice coming to the basque-like bodice coming to the hip the skirt pleated from the hip down, and the tight sleeve to the wrist. Another hardsome study, this in black and white, is described as follows: Black chiffon draped as follows: Black chiffon draped over white satin in a graceful arrangement of folds caught at the knee by a cabachon of black jet. Another jet cabachon catches the rare lace which forms the little bodice; and a white hat and parasol complete this "magple" costume. Quite as handsome is a rich costume of white lace, coat and princess frock built of Renaissance lace mounted over white chiffon cloth. The coat is bordered all around with a satin hem, which helps to preserve correct coat lines and gives a smart tailored look to the garment. over white satin

hem, which helps to preserve correct coat lines and gives a smart tailored look to the garment.

Scarfs are to be very much worn this season. Very new are the cameo patterned ones, made of a soft fabric somewhat like messaline, but claimed to be washable. Into the ends are wrought designs in cameo effect with nail heads riveted the light length of the pattern. cameo effect with nail heads riveted to metal backs. Usually the pattern is done in steel nailheads and the reverse side shows a different metal like gilt or oxydized silver. A pale green scarf was lovely when one examined the scintillatory pattern in steel nailheads and still more beautiful when the scarf was turned over revealing the reverse pattern in dull silver effect.

HOW TO PACK AWAY FURS.

The greatest possible care should be exercised in packing away furs. A cedar chest with a perfectly fitting lid is probably the best receptacle for these garments during the summer months, and although for some rea-

son or other the large chest is not at present in favor, smaller ones of all manner of shapes are steadily

of all manner of snapes are steadily gaining in popularity.

Sprinkle turpentine or camphor balls in the box or chest, and also saturate the paper in which the fur is to be wrapped with one of these preventives against moths

To prevent the acid of the cam-To prevent the acid of the camphor from injuring the skin, let the lirst wrapping be of tissue paper. Remember, however, that neither chinchilla nor sable may be packed away in camphor, as it will make both furs a hideous yellow.

All white furs, such as ermine, fox or lynx, should be wrapped in blue tissue paper, never white or

blue tissue paper, never white or yellow, for the acid in the camphor will cause these furs to take on yellowish tinge. Other excellent

Other excellent preventives against moths are bruised chillies, freshly-ground coffee and an occasional sprinkling with benzoline, while newspaper, without anything else, is an excellent antimoth material, for they have a strong aversion to printer's incompany to the company of the company sion to printer's ink

THE CARE OF BOOKS.

Children should be taught how bes to take care of books, and ought never to be permitted to throw or being them about or tear them in pieces. They should be encouraged to accumulate volumes, and to this must have a place in which to keep them. Good, plain book-shelves and every child keep them. Good, plain book-shelves cost but little, and every child should have a set. In one well-or-dered household there are five young-sters, between the ages of 5 and 15 years. Each child has a bookcase, and each workley is expected to take child years. Each child has a bookcase, and each member is expected to take care of his or her own possessions to be responsible for them, and exercise absolute control and owner ship over them.

A WORD ABOUT CLEMATIS.

Wherever there is room for a cle matis, plant one. This beautiful flowering vine—it derives its name from Klema, a vine branch-is from Klema, a vine branch—is un-rivaled by any other plant in the garden for covering ugliness or se-verity with beauty, for doing this quickly and inexpensively, and for introducing a cloud of lovely color all in one short summer. Lavender, violet, mauve, blue-gray, white, and wine-purple—all these colors, rich or delicate, we can realize with clema-

Every one of these lovely flowers may be considered as perfectly hardy and of the earliest possible culture. A dry situation suits most of them, and they are perfectly happy in light loam, or in loam with which a little peat has been incorporated. During this month a little compost should be lightly stirred into the soil, taking care not to injure the flesh.

roots.

Here is a fact worth knowing regard to cutting back. The plants should be pruned in November if you want them to blossom early in but not until February wear, but not until reorusing of March if, for one reason or another, you want your flowery delight later in the year. The clematis, speaking generically, is perhaps the most possible of all plants for arches. generically, is perman-useful of all plants for arches, porches, trellises, pergolas, verandas, walls and trees: for training into festoons, for creeping over or trailing from stumps and the bolder parts of rockeries; for forming beds (pegged down) or basket effects.

TRUE HOSPITALITY

True hospitality welcomes a guest to the heart as well as to the home." Goldsmith has characterized true hospitality in the following lines:

"Blest be the guests retire, the spot where cheerful To pause from toil and trim their

evening fire; Blest that abode where want pain despair, And every stranger finds a ready

chair; Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crowned

Where all the ruddy family around Laughs at the jests or pranks that never fail Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale,

Or press the bashful stranger to his

food, d learn the luxury of doing And

good.' A NEGRO WOMAN SCULPTOR.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, has lived for so many years abroad, says the Rosary Magazine, that many of her country people have well nigh forgotten her exist-

Miss Lewis is of mixed African and

Miss Lewis is of mixed African and Indian blood, her father having been a negro and her mother an Indian of the Chippewa tribe in New York, in which State she was born, near Albany, some time about the year 1840. Her parents died while she was still a child, and she lived and roamed with her mother's people until she was 15, when by the assistance of her brother she went to Oberlin, Ohio, to college.

As she was a fervent Catholic she found the atmosphere of Oberlin somewhat uncongenial, but she studied there for two or three years, and there her Indian name of Wildfire was chenged to that of Edmonia Lewis. From childhood she had always had wonderful power with her hands in shaping anything she touched and while studying she began her career as a sculptor.

She came into notice in 1865 through the exhibition of her first work, a bust of Robert Gould Shaw of Boston. That same year she began work at Rome, where she has ever since resided.

Her works, with but few exceptions, are now the property of men.

tions, are now-the property of members of the British nobility. Her work include "The Freedwomar," "The Death of Cleopatra" and portrait busts of Lincoln, Summer and John

CHASE AWAY THE TIRED FEELING

Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Do it Quickly and Naturally.

Caused by Sluggish Circulation Brought on by Deranged Kidneys Failing to Strain Impurities Out of the Blood.

Stayner, Ont., April 5.—(Special) in the Spring the Kidneys always In the Spring the Kidneys always need attention. They have addi-tional work in straining the winneed attention. They have additional work in straining the winter's accumulation of impurities out of the blood and if they are at all out of order, it is sure to tell on them. It is only a question of the best method of treating them and Ernest Colwell, of this place, adds his testimony to the great mass of proof that the one sure cure for sick Kidneys is Dodd's Kidney Pills. "Some time ago," says Mr. Colwell, "I had severe pains and soreress in the small of my back, and sometimes noticed a brick dust sediment in my urine, so of course I knew my Kidneys were affected. I procured some of Dodd's Kidney Pills which readily cured the pains and soreness and restored the urine to its natural color. I always recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills with the color of the pains and soreness and restored the urine to its natural color. I always recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills."

its natural color. I always recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills."

mend Dodd's Kidney Pills."
Everybody needs medicine in the Spring, and the medicine they need is Dodd's Kidney Pills. They clear the blood of impurities and by giving the blood free circulation, speedily and naturally chase away that tired feeling. It is caused by sluggish circulation, and Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure it.

ENGLISH WOMEN WORKERS.

According to statistics just published the excess of female popula-tion in England amounts to 1,070,000, mainly due to the lower death rate among must apparently raise that rate, for as against 10895 male deaths from accidents, there were 9561 female deaths from accidents and peculiar causes. Women also and peculiar causes. women also appeared to have a greater average duration of life. There are 135 women old enough to daim are old age pension to cover every 100 men.

How was the excess number of women to be provided for? Marriage was still women's most extensive actions in the content of the coverage of the content of the coverage of the coverag

was still woman's most extensive occupation, claiming 49.6 per cent. in England and Wales, i.e., nearly one-half of the female population one-half of the female population over fifteen. Granting that all wives were supported by their hus-bands, marriage provided for about three-fourths of women, but twenty years only, between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five. Before and after a very large proportion were not provided for. Economic self-independence for many of these was a stern necessity. The number of women and girls over fifteen in 1901 returned as occupied was 34.5 of all living, but a very much larger proportion actually entered on a trade or occupation, many leaving it on marriage.

In speaking of the foregoing data, Miss B. L. Hitchins has pointed out that a certain proportion of married women, however, were, through widowthood or economic causes, forced to re-enter the labor market. twenty years only, between

ed to re-enter the labor market. They returned at a great industrial advantage, and this handicap, it could hardly be doubted, was a main could mardly be doubted, was a main cause of pauperism. It was, said Miss Hutchins in conclusion, this passing to and from different planes of social development, the entering competitive industry, leaving it for domestic duties done for their own calcal and then prestoring it which sake, and then re-entering it, which singularly weak, although their more temperate and orderly life made them less criminal than mun and less liable to come on the rates. In industry, women had ostensial. rendered women's economic position industry, women had ostensibly a lesser task, but it would be difficult to prove they had less fatigue. They often worked longer hours under the act than most men did un-

HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING. **Heart Trouble Cured by** MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1906 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time, but you have with my heart and or open of me that nothing could be done for bear and the same than the consulted the very best declore but he. I consulted the very best declore but he. I could hardly cross the floor. I had no aim, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how the same than the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-

On day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lirzie, if I were you me by name, said, 'Lirzie, if I were you me by name, said, 'Lirzie, if I were you me by name, said, 'Lirzie, if I were you me by the last cand to the last cand

equal in output of energy to more than all the industrial It could be said, then of women. It could be said, that their lower death rate was result of privilege and protection

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's Mission.

To Establish a Branch Store for Irish Industries

Opinions on the Suffragist Question.

Mrs.T. P.O'Cornor, wife of the well-known T. P. O'Connor, or Tay Pay as he is familiarly called, is presently ir. New York, where she hopes to excite interest in establishing a branch shop for the exhibition and called of Ireland's products to be consale of Ireland's products to be con-ducted under the direction of and in connection with the Irish Industr connection with the Irish Industries. Society, with which Mrs. T. P. O'Connor has been connected for many years. In an interview which she gives to the New York "Sun'she says. In London we have accomplished a tremendous amount or work in this direction. In New York there should be a larger man. work in this direction. In New York there should be a larger market for Irish laces than in Lordon.

The Irish products are not limited by the lace output; that is only one of many. The Irish Industries Association is just as interested and pushes with just as much vigor the lentited work the embredderies. knitted work, the embroideries, the mgnufactures of silk and linen and the homespuns.

"We want especially to make po-pular the poplins, which had a de-cided vogue here a few years ago, but for some reason have died out in and

favor. Certainly no one can deny the beauty and durability of the real Irish fabric, which is so woven that the surface is altogether pure silk, while lirmness is given by the wool in the interior. Such skill and watchfulness are required in the manufacture that the Dublin poplin makers refuse to allow any one who has not served a seven year appren-

nufacture that the Dublin poplin makers refuse to allow any one who has not served a seven year apprenticeship or who is not the oldest son of a poplin maker to work as a poplin weaver. The beauty of the coloring has been attributed to the popularity of the Dublin water."

Mrs. O'Connor, who was one of the first presidents of the Society of Women Journalists, was asked her opinion of the suffrage movement. "I am not a militant suffragette," said Mrs. O'Connor. "But I approve of their methods, because I do not believe in any other way could the public attention have been focussed on the cause. I predict that in five years women will get what they want in this respect, five years at the least. I means of course the women of England.

"One of my reasons for this is because they have the sinews of war, and when you think that this money comes from women—a great deal of it by the sacrifices—you appreciate the fact that it means more than

do not love sacrifices—you appreciate
the fact that it means more than
the face value would seem to sig-

nify."
"I am of the council and h of peace who expect and hope everything will be settled by arbitration; but 1 am an ardent adarbitration; but I am an arcent ac-mirer of all the militant crowd-es-necially of Christabel Pankhurst, mirer of all the militant crowd—especially of Christabel Pankhurst, who is the picturesque figure in the demonstration. Like the Englishman, I am a lover of nerve and pluck, and besides these qualities she is the possessor of wit and youth charm.

Mealth and Strength

ANIMALS AND ALCOHOL.

Editor's Note:

The experiments concerning the effects of alcohol can be, and undoubtedly should be, very much extended. But the following can now be considered as firmly established:

First—Alcohol impairs every human feedly.

man faculty. man faculty.

Secondly—The higher and more complex the human faculty, the more pronounced is the effect of alcohol on

umulative; that is, its continuous use, even in comparatively moderate quantities, impairs the faculties at a rapidly increasing rate

The following experiments by Dr. Hodge show that if this drug is unwholesome for animals, it is likewise so for man and therefore the results are a revelation of truth.

RETLAW.

Dr. Hodge is the professor of physiology in Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He is also a student of animals. For this reason, a few years ago, he was asked to find out whether alchohol does human being any harm in certain directions any narm in certain directions. He was sure that the quickest and best way to go to work was to press various cats and dogs into this useful service, for he knew, as we do, that things that are unwholesome for animals are usually unwholesome for animals are usually unwholesome. that things that are unwholesome for animals are usually unwholesome for people, and that food which nourishes animals will generally nourish men too; that is, poison that kills a dog will kill a man, and food that fattens a dog will probably fatten a man.

In this way, then, animals sometimes pass most useful lives.

pass most useful lives times pass most useful lives. By being rather uncomfortable and not very energetic for a while they have taught careful, scientific men lessons which will end by saving thousands of human beings from living miserable lives and dying miserable deeths. serable deaths.

secured the help of several young kittens. He picked out two that were happy and healthy and tried to make them take milk that had a little alcohol in it. But the kittens would not touch it; they acted as if they would rather starve first In this particular case Dr. Hodge

He therefore opened their mouths very carefully, and fed the milk to very carefully, and fed the milk to them, a little at a time. It did not please them, but they swallowed it. Dr. Hodge did this regularly for ten days, and day by day he noticed how it affected the kittens. The result was certainly not favorable, for although they did not suffer the slightest pain, still they were changed. They stopped playing for although slightest pain, still they stopped playing, changed. They stopped playing, and did not keep did not grow, and did not keep their fur clean and smooth as heal-thy kittens always do. They did not even care for mice, or feel the slightest interest in any dog. In-deed, they seemed to be dull and in-different to everything.

different to everything.

All the other kittens acted as usu-All the other kittens acted as usu-al. They grew bigger every day, played and caught mice, bristled up their tails at any dog that came in sight, purred, and kept their fur in good order.

The alcoholic kittens did not suf-The alcoholic kittens did not suffer, but they were dull and half asleep, and had no energy whatever. Finally, however, they were actually ill, and by this time Dr. Hodge concluded that they had taught him at least one great lesson. They had proved that alcohol prevents kittens from growing and robs them of their energy. Accordingly he stopped giving the stuff to them and turned his attention to dogs.

dogs.
On Washington's Birthday. Feb-ruary 22, 1895, four pupples were born in two different kemnels. Two were brothers and the other two

were sisters. They were fine strong, healthy animals, and that was one reason why Dr. Hodge spe cially needed their help in his im

Two of the dogs were a trifle more energetic than the others, and he picked these out for his experiment. He wished to see whether a little alcohol every day would make them at all different from the other dogs

who were not to take any.

Each pair of dogs was put into a separate kennel, and each kennel was in a large yard full of sunshine. These houses were kept clean and neat, while the dogs had all that the heart of a dog could clean and neat, while the dogs had all that the heart of a dog could wish,—plenty of good food, dog biscuit, fresh meat, eggs and milk, with bones enough besides, so that they could gnaw to their heart's content. Of course they also had fresh drinking water two or three times a day. times a day

The four dogs were treated The four dogs were treated exactly alike, except in one important respect. Every day Dr. Hodge mixed a little alcohol into the food that went to one of the kennels. The dogs liked their food better without it, but they had good petites and ate whatever en them. On the other h en them. On the other hand, drop of alcohol went to the kennel. This did not seem make much difference at first, all four dogs grew equally fast, and all looked equally strong and heal-

The dogs had to be named, and Dr. Hodge called one pair Bum and Tipsy. because they took alcohol; the other pair, in the other kennel, he named Nig and Topsy. The first Topsy died soon after the experi-

he named Nig and Topsy. The first Topsy died soon after the experiment began, and Topsy number two took her place.

When the four dogs were two years old an epidemic of dog sickness broke out in Worcester, and it was then that Dr. Hodge hoped to discover whether or not alcohol was doing any special harm to Bum and Tipsy. Indeed it was just at this point that they were able to be especially useful, for when the epidemic of dog sickness appeared they were among the first to take it. More than that, they were so very ill for two weeks that Dr. Hodge says he "hardly expected either of

ill for two weeks that Dr. Hooge-says he "hardly expected either of them to live from day to day."

For a week they would not eat anything and he "had to drench them with hot milk and eggs at frequent intervals" to keep them from

starving.

Of course, without a moment's he station. Dr. Hodge stoned giving them alcohol while they were ill and at the same time everything if the world was done to make them comfortable and to cure them

comfortable and to cure them as speedily as possible. In spite of every care, however, they did certainly have a hard time. For several days both dogs were blind, and they grew exceedingly thin. Nevertheless they were so well cared for that little by little they recovered. From that time on, however, Tipsy was blind in one eye.

or. Hodge says that both Bum and Tipsy were just as ill as they could possibly be and live. On the other hand, the dogs that took no have the other hand, the dogs that took no alcohol hardly seemed to have the disease at all. They did not feel as comfortable as usual for several days, but they did not lose their appetite, they did not suffer, and they did not grow thin; in fact they were hardly disturbed enough to be called fil.

Naturally Dr. Hodge decided that they she have alcohol in their food get sick more easily, stay sick horeer, and suffer more than dogs that do not have it.

This then was the first great les-

Cowan's

Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's.

Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

son which Bum and Tipsy taught the scientists. But this was not enough, there were other lessons to be learned. For this purpose Dr. Hodge now made some delicate little machines and strapped one of them to the collar of each dog. By this machine he could tell from day to day just how much exercise each to day just how much exercise dog took. He wished to find which of them did the most run

and jumping and playing, because this would show which dog felt the most vigorous.

Some people think that alcohol makes men spry, but it turned out the other way with the dogs. These machines showed that although Bum and Tipsy had now received. their illness, and although the cheerful and had good their liness, and although they were cheerful and had good appetite, still they were not so active as Nig and Topsy; in fact, the machines proved that they did only about half as much running around as the other two dogs.

Dr. Hodge then made another test in the same direction.

the other two dogs.

Dr. Hodge then made another test in the same direction. While Bum and Tipsy still continued to have a little alcohol in their food every day, he took all four dogs to the gymnasium of Clark University in Worcester and trained them to run after a rubber ball and bring the control of the still and bring the still and the still and the still are run after a rubber ball and bring

run after a rubber ball and bring it back to the starting point.

The room was three hundred feet long, and he threw the ball one hundred times for each game of practice. He threw it fast, made the dogs work hard, and kept careful count, for the sake of finding out which dog brought the ball back oftenest. The result was the same story over again. ortenest. The result was the same story over again. No matter how hard Bum and Tipsy worked, Nig and Topsy beat them every time, for they brought the ball back twice as often. Yet even though they did not do so much, when the game was over Bum and Tipsy were ways more tired than Nig and Top sy. This showed that dogs tha

sy. This showed that dogs that take alcohol every day are not so strong as other dogs.

Through all these days, and in these different experiments, Bum and Tipsy were not suffering in any way. Indeed they felt quite well and happy; but they made it very plain that when dogs take alcohol. when dogs take alcohol plain that

plain that when dogs take alcohol regularly they are not solvigorous as dogs that go without it.

While Dr. Hodge was studying this subject he noticed another great difference: Nig and Topsy always behaved like any other well-fed, healthy, jolly creatures. When a subject we have a robe to them they were stranger space to them they were stranger spoke to them they were friendly, and wagged their tails cheerfully. When anything happen-ed that they did not understand cheerfully. When anything nappended that they did not understand they were curious about it and bravely wert to investigate. When whistles sounded and bells rang furiously they barked furiously too, but they did not act afraid. Just furiously they barked furiously too, but they did not act afraid. Just here, there, was the difference. Bum and Tipsy were timid and frightened over everything and over nothing. When strangers came they went off to some corner of their kennel and crouched there. When whistles blew and bells rang they yelped as only fightened dogs can, and sometimes they seemed to be terribly frightened when nothing at all was in sight. Perhaps they were having a sort of dog delirium tremens, but nobody knows about that. All we do know is that "Bum and Tipsy always seemed to thind and afraid where Nig and Topsy were brave and full of fur.

After Bum and Tipsy had been taking alcohol for about three years, Dr. Hodge decided to see whether they could recover and be vigorous again like other dogs, He therefore stopped the alcohol. Tipsy died soon afterwards, bat Bum lived on. He grew stronger every day until he was almost as strong as Nig, his brother. He played as much and could bring the rutber ball back almost as fast and often. Even yet,

could bring the rubber ball back armost as fast and often. Even yet, however, he was rather timid. He was not taking alcohol now, and everything was being done to crease his health and vigor. Yet during the winter of 1900 a sat of third happened: he began to have trouble with both eyes. They grew could bring the worse and worse, and by spring Bum was totally blind.

worse and worse, and by spring Bum was totally blind.

I ater came another calamity. He had a pairful and terrible skin disease, which lasted a long time, and after that he looked like a poor, old, blind, feeble dog, but Nig was strong and healthy and happy. He didn't seem old at all, though he was Bum's twin brother.

What difference do wou suppose Dr. Hodge discovered in the puppies of the four dogs? During those four years Bum and Tipsy had twenty-three puppy whildren, but so many of them were deformed, and so many were dead when they were born, that only four lived to grow up. During the same years Nig and Topsy had forty-five puppies. Four of them were deformed a very little, none of them were dead when they were born, and forty-one lived. So this is the end of the story of Rum and Tipsy.

Let us cherish their memory, for the lessons they taught may save thousands of human lives.

Only the uninformed endure the grony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Belated Tru Ca

THURSDAY

The It

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out their har corresponden have revealed life in Italy. the Catholic overthrow as Mason Bissol priest-eater," substantial r lics for the r voting, alth stone was le sons, Jews, ists to secure of violence t rated among esorted to Catholics, es carriage drov voters Social of the street to the politic comers, by onfreres at federates th with them. with them. lics were flat pers and tolo siness. If the the advice heavy stick is ending the gramme which resentatives in the coming was put into ti in presence held a demor residence on When the cro singing of "I or "Laborers" peared at his to-day," he does inning of campaign, age this will be the second of the

we shall most torious." It the Socialists benefited by t lots which w last that thei increased by a molo Murri, t has been succe

ELECTIONE

A few more dation and visome of the visual convey a tics employed entire struggle it was but to a coming to votical objects for and violence. and violence. with which th Catholic voters vented many I their votes. It Superior of the Bene-Fratelli; at a booth in could not vote there to iden in whose host tenderly nursed ing the plot, t ing the booth by a man who by a man who rently, declar that he owed h been carefully runder his authorized the erath his benefactor ratifying him. H ying him. fellow refused. said, "he shoul wards for havin fore he felt too

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