('S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING PAPER

2 3 3 3 4 Will every reader of this enquiry
"WHO KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT BANNIGER"

please drop a line on the subject to HULL, CANADA THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY,

Wanted to be Safe.

An old lady was noticed by the vicar always to bow her head when the name of Satan was mentioned. He asked her the reason of this strange habit of hers, and she replied:
"Well, politeness costs nothing, and you never know."—Sporting News.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Sex and the Bee.

At one time the bees were male and female in equal numbers. The irresponsible male buzzed about, simply getting his own living, marrying and dying. The responsible female not only got her own living, but that of her children. Somehow, by and by they same to see the how, by and by they came to see the the advantage of communal effort, and, just as women say to one another now, "If you'll wash the dishes I'll wipe 'em," one feminine bee said to the other, "I'll be mother if you'll get the living." It was a bargain, and the accommodating females took drones in to board.

The queen of a beehive does not rule, she lays eggs. She does not mind the does not even do her digesting, let alone getting the food. The attendants that surround her feed her with bee milk, secreted by glands in their heads. She has to be fed continually, for at certain periods she has the to three thousand eggs a day, twice her own weight—four times, indeed, for own weight—four times, indeed, for more than half her weight is eggs. In her lifetime a prolutic queen will lay fifteen hundred thousand eggs.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

THE COST OF FIRING A CANNON

Modern naval warfare is one of the most costly things that can be imagined And a combat between two fleets means the expenditure of vast sums of money Some idea of the high cost can be arrived at by taking a Japanese warship like the Kasuga or Nisshin and calcllating the number of shots she would discharge, say, at Port Arthur. The first named ship carries four cannon which cost \$300,000 each. One of these guns can fire two shots a minute, and every shot costs \$400; thus in five minutes these four cannon can discharge utes these four cannon can discharge forty bombs at a cost of \$16,000. The smaller cannon cost each \$18,000, and it is estimated that in five minutes the twelve cannon could discharge shot to the value of nearly \$35,000.—Leslie's Weekly.

YOUNG LADIES MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Jno. C. Huffman Speaks to You All.

She Tells of her Troubles and Their Cure that you may be Benefited.

Mrs. Huffman says:
"I was troubled for about six years with Kidney Disease and the pain was so great I could hardly bear it. I could not entertain any company. One night when I was feeling very miserable I read of

Fome wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and resolved to try them. "At that time my urine was something terrible and at times very disrepeable to pass, but Dodd's Kidney Puls soon brought me relief from all my-troubles and by the time I had taken six boxes

I was completely cured.

"I am making this statement to the public in the hope that it may help other young ladjes or married women."



The Japanese Alphabet.

Japanese system of letters is called Iroha, from the names of the first three letters, "i," "ro" and 'ha," on preceedy the same principle as that which gives to our own system the title "alphaber.

The pessimist is thoroughly convinced that for every rose there are a dozen

Great Guns of Old.

We are accustomed to think of large cannon as a very recent invention. Yet as long ago as 1543 a certain Ralph Hogas long ago as 1343 a certain raph log-ge, of Buckstead, in Sussex, cast large guns, and a pupil of his, Thomas John-son, in 1595, made for the Earl of Cum-berland "42 cast pieces of great ordnance of iron." These weighed six thousand pounds—three tons—apiece, and we are told, showed very smooth, fine workman-ship. All the smelting was done with charcoal, of which it took three tons to smelt each ton of iron. Also all the ore was carried from the mine on pack horses, which took a load of about three hundred pounds each. The immense amount of labor and consequent expense may be imagined.

"Yes, ma'am," said Mary, in mild and expressionless assent. The old lady slept soundly and free from care, secure in the belief that the maid was comfortable. In the morning she again visited the soundy and tree from care, secure in the belief that the maid was comfortable. In the morning she again visited the kitchen. "Well, Mary," she asked, "how did you get along with the flatiron?" Mary breathed a deep sigh of recollection. "Well, ma'am," she said, "I get it most warm before morning." iron?" Mary breathed a deep sigh of recollection. "Well, ma'am," she said "I got it most warm before morning."

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. MENT is our remedy for sore throat, most of the old shoes have come in on colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN. Port Mulgrave.

The First Starcher. Starch originated in Flanders. It was introduced into England with the big ruff, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was like our starch of to-day ,except that it was made in colors, red, yellow, green and blue. The effect of this was to fint delicately the white linen to which the starch might be applied.

Before Queen Elizabeth's time ruffles were made of fine holland, which required no stiffening. Then the ruffs of cambric came, and these must of necessity betarabed, It is recorded that when the and blue. The effect of this was

starched. It is recorded that when the Queen had ruffs made of lawn and cambric for her own royal wearing there was no one in England could tell how to starch them, but the Queen made special inviting for some years, that could Napance, Ont., Sept. 12.—(Special)—
There are many women in Canada who will yet write letters of thanks to Mrs. Jno. C. Huffman, of this place. Mrs. Huffman suffered as they are suffering now. She discovered a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills; and she is breaking the law of secrecy that binds the great majority of womankind to let her suffering sisters know where they may find relief. Mrs. Huffman says:

starch them, but the Queen made special inquiries for some woman that could starch, and Mrs. Guilham, wife of the Plasse, came to London and established there a school for the teaching of starching. The school succeeded, and the Flanders frau got rich. She charged £5 a lesson and an extra twenty shillings for a receipt for the making of starch framers from got from the charged to a lesson and an extra twenty shillings for a receipt for the making of starch out of wheat flour, bran and roots.

CREATING A MARKET.

An American Consul in Germany tells of several American manufacturers who have found foreign markets for their products after securing the protection of he trade mark laws. "Newspaper advertising," he says, "has been the key which has unlocked the door of prejudice or indifference. This advertising has also helped to create a market for other American goods."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Secret Inks.

There are several ways in which two persons can correspond with each other road that has been cut through the before whose eyes the very letter is held, rough ice from the land to the water, Ovid taught young women that when writing to their lovers they should use new milk as ink. This when dried is inrisible, but by scattering coal dust or success. oct upon the paper the writing becomes gible. Ansonius adopted this method

Diluted sulphuric acid, lemon juice, soutions of nitrate and chloride of cobalt, or of chloride of copper write colorless, out on being heated the characters written with the two first become black or brown, and the latter green. When the paper becomes cool the writing disap-pears and leaves the paper blank again. Saltpetre dissolved in water and equal parts of sulphate of copper and sal am-monaic dissolved in water are two good invisible inks. On being heated the

writing turns yellow.

There are also some inks which are invisible when dry, but visible when moistened with another liquid. Thus a solution tion of muriate of antimony, washed with tincture of galls, becomes yellow; green vitriol ink washed with the same solution turns black; nitrate of cobalt washed with oxalic acid turns blue; arhorns.

The fellow who gets in the way of green; solution of gold with muriate of

VALUE IN OLD RUBBERS.

The Commercial Use of Worn-Out Galo shes-An Increasing Industry.

Not one in a thousand New Yorkers is aware that one of the big industries of this country is the importation of old rubber shoes and goloshes, Yet it is a feet that these seminals worthless di-

rubber shoes and goloshes, Yet it is a fact that these seemingly worthless disgarded articles of footwear from nearly every country of the globe are daily coming into the country in large quantities, carefully packed and stowed away as part of the big Transatlantic liners.

This importation has been going on for several years, and yet it has seemingly never attracted the attention of the alert chroniclers of interesting events, for the old shoes and goloshes have slipped into the country silently, hidden away on the manifests of the steamships and quickly sent to the consignees, who

away on the manifests of the steamships and quickly sent to the consignees, who have eagerly paid the freight. Primarly the cause for this strange industry is the ever-increasing demand for rubber in America, which has prac-tically exhausted the South American rubber industry. Every year new uses er industry. Every year new uses been found for the stretchable arhave been found for the stretchande ar-ticle. A few years ago, when electricity was not in so general a use as it is to-day, the demand from electricians for rubber was not very heavy. To-day, when every modern apartment house has electric light installation, the demand for rubber for insulation purposes is something enormous. The ever-increasing number of electric traction routes, elecfor rubber for insulation purposes is something enormous. The ever-increasing number of electric traction routes, electric elevated railways, electric locomotives, electric elevated railways, electric locomotives, electric elevators, have added to the demand for gutta percha, and then the automobiles with their huge rubber tires, compared to which the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and then made the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and the rubber tires are the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and the rubber tires are the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and the rubber tires are the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and the rubber tires are the rubber tires are then drawn tight, and the rubber tires are the ru the demand for gutta percha, and then the automobiles with their huge rubber tires, compared to which the rubber tires of the old bicycle is an nothing

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT
Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stiffes, sprains; cures sore and swoolen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by the use of one gottle. Waranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

Nearly Succeeded.

One very cold winter night a kind old lady suddenly recollected that ner maid lived in an unheated room. "Mary," she said, remembering the good old custom of her own girlhood, "it's going to be pretty cold to-night. I think you had better take a flat iron to bed with you." "Yes, ma'am," said Mary, in mild and the sum said finally the gather are summed to which the rubber tires of the rubber terms of the skin. The end of the ropes tires, compared to which the rubber tires of the rubber tires and then made of the robes tires, compared to which the rubber tires of the rubber tare then drawn tight, and then made fast with stout stakes driven into the which the supply at hand. When the supply available from South America seemed to be getting seriously low, the rubber men got their heads to ground, thus raising the skin about four feet. The skin thus becomes a platform some eight or ten feet square, which serves as a sort of movable stage on which ther nuber tires, compared to which the rubber far and away above the supply at hand. When the supply at hand.

When the supply available from South America seemed to be getting seriously low, the rubber men got their heads to ground, thus raising the skin about four feet. The skin thus becomes a platform some eight or ten feet square, which serves as a sort of movable stage on which ther nuber and away above the supply at hand.

Men rica seemed to be getting seriously low, the rubber and caused it to be known in foreign countries that America was in the market for rubber, and then make to ruber and caused it to be known in foreign countries that America was in the market for rubber, and the rubber and caused it to be known in foreign countries that America was in the rope is not one-tenth of what it is in America, and they have an idea there that rather than pay a stiff price for a rare article they can do without it. That is where they are different on this side of the Atlantic, for, the rarer the ar-ticle gets to be, the more the American

wants it.

All the old rubber shoes are gathered and shipped to Liverpool, which is, so for, the only shipping point from which the rubber has come to this side although German steamers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Largest Diamonds.

The eight largest diamonds in the world are what are known as crown jewels. Some of them are in an uncut state and others are carefully cut and others are carefully cut and finished, so that there is a wide difference in their value. The Kohinoor, the smallest in weight, has been thus reduced by cut-ting and is much the most valuable of the lot and has been estimated at less than \$500,000. The list is as follows: The Braganza, part of the Portugal jew-els, weighs 1,880 carats; Kohinoor, beeis, weigas 1,880 carats; Kohinoor, be-longing to the English crown, 103 carats; Star of Brazil, 125 carats; Regent of France, 136 carats; Austrian Kaiser, 139 carats; Russian Czar, 193 carats; Rajah of Borneo, 367 carats.

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back. S. C. WELLS & Co. 302 25c. 50c. \$1 LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

FEAST OF THE WHALE.

An Interesting Incident of the Social Life Among the Eskimos.

The principal occupation of these Eskimos (of Arctic Alaska) during the spring is the hunting of the bow-head whale in the leads, or open water, and among the floe ice of the Arctic Ocean. The taking of a whale is always a time of great rejoicing with these people, for it means not only an abandance of food and fuel, but a large amount of valuable trading material.

After the whaling season is over, the

boats which have been used in the chase are gathered on the leads between the pack and shore ice, which is often some miles from shore, at the foot of some The most successful boat's crew, with their umiak (a whaling boat covered with skins), takes the lead, followed by the other boats in the order of their success. The harpoons, floats, paddles success. The harpoons, flouts, paddles and everything pertaining to the chase of the whale are placed in their respective positions. The umiak is then placed on a flat ivory runnered sled and lashed firmly in place. The owner, who is firmly in place. The owner, who is called omelic (head man), stands on the ice at the right hand side of the bow; the boat steerer stands at the stern and the paddlers stand at their respective places along the sides of the boat. When all is ready, the omelic gives the word to go forward, and each of the crew slips over his shoulder a broad breast strap of sealskin, which is attached to a short line made fast to the thwarts of the boat. When all is ready, the boat is pulled forward a few lengths, and the next boat in order goes through the same form, moving on in its turn, until all the umaks are strung out in a long line on the grounded ice, ready for their

return to land. At a signal from the head boat, all move forward, chanting weird songs of the goodness and power of the whale; ne of the superstitions of these people is that wherever working on any ob. Cuts.

ject to be used in wholing, or doing any-thing connected with whaling, they must constantly extel the merits of this great

animal. animal.

Long before the boats reach shore the entire population left in the villagemen, women, children and dogs—congregate on the beach to welcome the homecomers. Whenthe first boat nears land comers. Whenthe first boat nears land it is brought to a halt a few feet from the shore line, and its talisman, which is the shore line, and its talisman, which is always carried in a little pouch in the bow, and may be a wolf's head, the head of a raven, iron pyrites or any old thing, is lifted out by the omele and the shore, where stands the chief medicine man of the tribe, who pours over it a little fresh water to refresh it and thank it for the the scene of any mountaineering fatality. water to refresh it and thank it for the benefits given, if the boat has secured a whale; or if the boat has not been ulcky, to appease any slight that may have been put upon the talisman, in the hope that it will give them better luck in the

future.

After reaching shore, a day or possibly two may be given for preparation, and then the great feast begins. Each suc-cessful boat owner, beginning with the one whose boat secured the most whales, gives a feast, to which he invites all the one whose boat secured the most whales, gives a feast, to which he invites all the members of the tribe and any other people who may be in the village. First a wind break of umiaks, sails or skins is built to act as a shelter against the is built to act as a shelter against the chilly blasts of the polar winds. It is placed in the form of a large circle, if

The Religious of Japan.

Upon the restoration of the present Japanese Emperor to power in 1868, it was decided by the older statesmen—tho advisers to whose farsighted policy much of the present success of Japan in her struggle with Russia must be attributed —that it would be better to restore the ancient Shinto faith and get rid of Bud-hism as much as possible. In this way, Shintoism became the official national hism as much as possible. In this way, Shintoism became the official national religion of Japan, and its rites are followed in all cases where the government is responsible for the celebration, though the common people are, as a rule, buddhists, while many of the nobles are followers of Buddha at heart. In other words, there is no strict line of demarcation between the two faiths, and it is questionable whether the average Japanese individual could tell you to which seet he considered himself allied.

ese individual could tell you to which seet he considered himself allied.

The Emperor is the head of the Shintor religion, and is himself worshopped as being directly descended from the gods, and every Japanese subject pays him homage as such head, but this does not interfere with the subject's worship of multifarious other deities of the wind, the ocean, fire, food and postilence; of multifarious other detties of the wind, the ocean, fire, food and pestilence; of mountains and rivers, and of special objects in nature—more than eight hundred in all. It was very simple to add to all these the gods of the Hindus when Budddhism was introduced from China, through Corea, in the sixth century of the Christian era, but it was not so simple child inductions. ple to displace them at the command of the statesmen. So the Buddhist priests still flourish, though shorn of the power and grandeur which were theirs under the rule of the Sboguns.—William Din-widdie's Manchuria letter in Leslie's Weekly.

Origin of Ice Cream

Many barrels of ice-cream does the average man swallow with never a grateful thought of that benefactor of mankind who invented the stuff in the first place.

Bacon knew that by melting snow with salt congentation would occur in in any circumiacent liquid. But to him it was no more than an inedible, an extraordinary scientific fact. Further than that this noble seer never saw.

It was a Frenchman who, in all his humble namelessness, preparing for the Due de Chartres in 1744, a snow-like Due de Chartres in 1744, a dish, was the originator of ice-cream. A century and a half before the like was known in England epicures in France were partaking of ices and aerated drinks, and their start is not laid even drinks, and their start is not laid even in France, for the French are said to have caught the trick from travellers returning from the sherbets of the Turks and Persians.—Boston Transcript.

FRANK J. CHENEY Makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARE that cannot be curedby the twe of HALL'S CATAREH CORE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. FRANK J. CHENEY.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Care is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists-75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Finder is Not Keeper.

(Toronto Globe.)

Under the criminal code of Canada, the finder of a lest article must take steps to discover the owner if he wishes to escape risk of indictment for theft. A London young man has learned this lesson at somewhat heavy expense, having been required to restore a purse and money, and pay seven dollars costs of prosecution.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

An Animal Game

Tommy-Let's play Zoological Gar dens, Nellie. Nellie-All right. How's it played?

Tommy—I'll pretend I'm a monkey and you feed me with your cake!—Comic

ALPINE FATALITIES.

Although Early, the List of Casualties is Already a Long One.

The gravest of the accidents on the Higher Alps has been that of the Ober-Gabelhorn. This great cone of reddish rock, familiar to all habitues of Zermatt, is not considered in these latter days a difficult ascent, provided it is climbed the scene of any mountaineering fatality. In this instance a party of Austrians were making the ascent from Zermattt, roped two and two, as is often the custometric and one guide roped two and two, as is often the custom on rocks, one tourist and one guide on each rope. Dr. Demelius was in charge of the guide Tembel, and was leading on the rope, when suddenly a great mass of rock which was serving as a foothold, gave way beneath his feet, carrying him and his luckless guide down with it to their death. The accident was the selector similar to the well-known

one of those rare events which the mountaineer must on occasions be prepared to chance, and against which, perhaps, no vigilance can guard. An accident of a quite different type was that by which in mid-July Miss Goodman lost her life. She was climbing with a party on the rope, when she slipped and fell. The rope broke, and the fall had fatal results. It is feared that this fatality was due to the employment of second-class cord. Otherwise it is most inexplicable, as the cases in which a rope of good quality has parted under the stress of a fall are few and far between. In the great and ever-memorable catastrophe on the Mat-terhern by which Lord F. Douglas and Messrs. Hudson, Hadow and Croz lost their lives, the rope which broke was a weak and inferior one, which the guide ought never to have used. The type of rope approved by the Alpine Club can be trusted in most emergencies if it be properly used.—London Mail.

Would Hurry When the Lord Called.

"It is an awful good thing to obey the commands of the Lord," says a mem-ber of the recent Methodist General Con-



New Shapes in Shoes.

When questioned as to the new lasts apt to prove popular sellers in shoes for next spring and summer wear, E. O. Krentler, the Detroit last manufacturer, said: "In men's shoes the tendency is toward a common sense last with straighter lines and a broader toe. For a stylish effect some shoe manufacturer are making samples with considerable swing to the outsole, thus giving the

swing to the outsole, thus giving the swing appearance without altering the form and comfort of the vamp.

"In women's goods, low heels and narrow toes are wanted. Just a few years ago all the better grade of women's shoes carried high heels, now the call is ago all the better grade of women's shoes carried high heels, now the call is all the other way, and simply because the high heels have been copied in the lower grades of footwear and become While the trade does not call for the toothnick toes and razor edges, under these terms we have had orders under these terms we have made offers a good many sample lasts that bear on this order, called by some the "Cottage Top," and from present indications it would not be surprising to see narrow toed colored shoes another summer."—Shoe and Leather Reporter,

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The thing to do is not to teach a wonan how to play whist, but to teach her

happened. When the postman brings a letter from the right man a girl gets as quietly up-stairs with it as a cat.

One way to convince a girl you think she has small feet is to find fault with

the bigness of another girl's.

A woman appears to think a man ought to like to go to church to see how mad her new hat makes a lot of the congregation.—New York Press.

Horse Racing is Illegal.

A circular is being issued by the Agricultural Department directing attention to the fact that horse racing at tion to the fact that horse racing at fall fairs is illegal, and intimating that it is the intention of the department to see that it is prohibited in the future.

ISSUE NO. 39 1904.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should lways be used for Children Teething. In ooths the child, softens the gums, cures win 4 olic and is the best remedy for Diarrhea.

OR SALE—FARM OF 142 ACRES, ON Lake Joseph, Muskoka. Apply W. Cole, Redwood, Opt.

W ANTED MEN TO LEARN BARBER thad eight weeks average time required; wages Saturdays while learning; \$10 to \$15 weekly guaranteed when through; linustrated catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber College, \$80 Canal street, New York

LADIES' \$4.50 Fall Suits and up to \$12.00, also Skirts, Cloaks, and Waists, Send for styles and cloth samples.
THE SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can.



MEC

Cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Pimples, Burns. Cuts.

Large Free simple and box FREE.
FOSTER MFG CO., TORONTO, ONT.



Montreal Line

Hamilton-

Toronto-

Steamers leave Hamilton at 1 p.m., Toonto 7.30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fall Excursion

nto to Montreal, single \$6.50, return

\$11,00. Low rates between ports. Further information apply to R. & O. agents, or write to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE.
Western Pessenger Agent, To outcome

When Rheumatism deubles a man up physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure, but here's the exception. William Pegg, of Norwood, Ont., says: "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I got three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure, and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw."—18. and 38,000 were killed or wounded. Italy spends every year 14,000,000 line (£560,000) on her army and navy. The French army costs every year 675,000,000f.; the navy, 200,000,000f. The peace footing in the Russian army calls for the services of 170,000 horses. The army of Bolivia costs the people of that impoverished country £360,000 a year. At Gravelotte 326,000 men were engaged, of whom 48,000 men. 320,000 men were engaged, of whom 48,

ONE-WAY RATES.

Every day from September 15th to October 15th, 1904, inclusive, the Union Pacoper 15th, 1994, inclusive, the Union Fa-cific will sell one-way tickets from Mis-souri River Terminals (Council Bluffs to Kansas City, inclusive) as follows: \$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City. \$20.00 to Helena and Butte, Mont-

\$22.50 to Spokane and Wenatchee, Washington. \$22.50 to Huntington and Nampa,

Idaho. \$25.00 to Vancouver and Victoria. \$25.00 to Ashland and Astoria, Oregon, via Portland: \$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles

and San Diego.
Correspondingly low rates to many other California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, and Idaho points. Montana, Utah, and Idaho points.
Through Tourist cars run every day
on Union Pacific between Missouri River
and Pacific Coast; double berth \$5.75.
For full information call on or address
F. B. Choate, G. A., 126 Woodward ave.,

Detroit, Mich.

A King Nine Times. most betitled monarch in The most betitled monarca in the world is Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Without his Imperial crown, which is the identical tiara of Charlemange, he nine times a king, twice a grand duke, once a grand prince, thee a prince, four times a margrave and the multitude of his titles as count and so forth is past

numeration.

The total of his titles of sovereignty and nobility exceeds a hundred. In addition as King of Hungary he bears the title of "Most Apostolic," which is one of the four honors bestowed by the P pe. Were the sovereigns of Europs to meet in a council, there is no doubt that the premier place would be concerded to the premier place would be conceded to Em-peror Francis—alike by reason of his hereditary prestige and his representa-tion of the ancient Holy Roman Empire.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

FACTS AND FIGURES The Independent Order of Foresters have just issued from the press a very next little booklet giving a great grist of facts and figures with regard to Canada, its resources, mineral and agricul-tural, etc. Historical points, territor-ies and other Canadian information of great value. This little booklet should be in the hands of all. It will be sent on application to Dr. Oronhyatekha, Su-preme Chief Ranger, of the I. O. F., Tem-ple Building, Toronto, Canada.

First Cup of Tea. In all probability the first cup of tea ever made in England was drunk upon the site of Buckingham Palace. The reason for the supposition is as follows: The first pound of tea which came to England was bought—for 60 shillings not to.

It doesn't take a bride very long to by the Earl of Arlington, in Holland, and was brought over by him; and at this time the Earl resided at Arlington House, which was pulled down to make room for Buckingham House, since then become Buckingham Palace.

That Cutting Acid that arises from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Pincapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 60 in a box. 35 cents.—16

Economy more often begins at home than charity. Most things will bear repeating ex-

cept notes.