

MR. GRAHAM'S CROSSINGS BILL

Minister Makes a Hard Fight to Press Measure Through.

A Young Lady Startles Members by Walking Into House.

Interior Department Estimates Under Discussion.

Ottawa, May 11.—If the Government's railway crossings bill is not inscribed on the statute book this session the fault will not be Hon. G. P. Graham's. For five hours to-day the Minister of Railways battled valiantly in the House of Commons for the life of the measure and the safety of the public, explaining, arguing, defending amid a running fire of criticism, the exigencies of time and other pressing business were against him, and with only one clause to be disposed of, the bill stood over. Among the amendments submitted may be noted the acceptance by the Minister of the Senate's amendment to the Lancaster bill, and the application of the act to railways incorporated outside of Canada, but owing, controlling or operating lines in the Dominion, and also to United States railways running trains to any point in Canada. The object of the latter provision is to control the rates on the United States railways with Canadian connections, while the other amendment stipulates that at crossings where life has been lost or injuries caused, and where the Railway Commission has ordered protection, the speed of trains shall be limited to ten miles an hour until the order of the Board has been complied with. The chief critics of the bill were Messrs. Lancaster and Lenoir, who took their own legislative efforts in the same direction as their standard, and vied with each other in the dissection of the measure. Their principal complaint was against the power given to the Commission to assess municipalities for a proportion of the cost of crossing protection or elimination.

A FAIR INTRUDER

While the House was in Committee an amusing incident occurred. Mr. Graham was on his feet, hammering an amendment into shape when the members were startled by the vision of a young lady marching into the chamber and down one of the aisles to where a prominent Ontario member sat. Such an unlooked-for invasion of the sanctity of Parliament so surprised the Chairman of the Committee and the Sergeant-at-Arms that they could only gaze at the fair intruder with amazement, but quickly the humor of the situation appealed to the members, and amidst an outburst of laughter and ironical cries of order, the innocent invader turned and fled. It appeared that the young lady was no suffragette, but the secretary of one of the members, whom she desired to consult on a matter of business. Knowing nothing of the rule which rigidly excludes strangers from the floor of the House while it is in session, she had ventured in where even angels fear to tread, and had not discovered her mistake until her scandalized master, in terms more emphatic than polite, bade her flee from the sacred precincts. The evening session was passed in committee on supply on the estimates of the Interior Department.

NO MORE LAND GRANTS.

In Committee of Supply on the Interior Department's estimates several inquiries were made by members of the Opposition as to the possibility of further land grants to different classes. Mr. Monk asked whether the Government had considered the claims of the early Selkirk settlers in the west. Hon. Mr. Oliver said there was a growing feeling that the Government had done all that could be reasonably expected in the way of giving land grants, and his own view was that the grants made to the South Africa veterans should be the last.

INSURANCE BILL.

Before adjournment Mr. Foster asked what the prospects were with regard to the insurance bill. Hon. Mr. Fielding's expectation was that the sub-committee of the Banking and Commerce Committee, at present engaged upon it, would be able to report the bill to the House on Thursday. Mr. Foster explained that he had received a sheaf of telegrams with reference to portions of the bill. He was afraid the Minister of Finance would find that when a measure so diversified was brought down within a few days of the end of the session it would be almost impossible to give it due consideration. Did the Minister think it wise to press the bill to a conclusion so late in the session, and was there any possibility of the Senate passing it? Mr. Monk also thought it would be unwise to press the bill at this late stage. Mr. Fielding said he realized that if any member felt it to be his duty to oppose the bill it would not get through. But he hoped that the House would be so well satisfied as to the care exercised by the sub-committee of the Banking and Commerce Committee that it would be content to accept the bill. All the objections he had heard referred to one clause, and half an hour's debate should be sufficient. He hoped the Senate would accept the bill. It was desirable that the Commons at least should dispose of it this session, and it would be introduced into the next session. Then the Commons would have done its work.

PARTNERS ARRESTED.

Montreal Cloak Manufacturers Charged With Fraud. Montreal, May 11.—Criminal proceedings are to be taken against Shaver & Elaisoph, wholesale cloak manufacturers of this city. On Saturday they failed after being in business less than a year, with liabilities of \$25,000 and assets of \$7,000. To-day both members of the firm were arrested charged with fraudulently disposing of their assets. They were released on \$10,000 bail, and will come up for trial on Friday.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson, Proprietor.

COLDS CURED IN ONE DAY

GRIP



Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fevers, stops Discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by colds. It cures Grip and obdurate Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25c.

TIMES PATTERNS.



A PRACTICAL OUTFIT FOR THE BUSY WOMAN.

No. 351—The busy house-keeper will not fail to recognize in the accompanying illustration a most attractive and practical outfit, consisting of apron, cap and sleeves. It will afford protection to the daintiest gown, and will leave the hair neat and tidy even after a busy morning's work. The front is cut in Princess style, and fits close to the figure, and a prettily shaped bib extends over the shoulders in a manner very becoming. Gingham, linen, percale and Holland are suggested. The medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the apron with 1 1/2 yards extra for the cap and sleeves. Sizes for small, medium and large.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

SNIDER ACQUITTED.

But Jury Found He Was Deserving of Censure.

Toronto, May 12.—We find the prisoner not guilty, but we think the prisoner should be severely censured. This was the verdict returned last night by the criminal assizes jury in the case of Harry Snider, tried on a charge of manslaughter, arising out of the death of James Dillon in the house on Jarvis street, following a row. The jury was out for four hours. Before discharging Snider, Mr. Justice Magee told the prisoner that the jury had taken a merciful view of the evidence. "They might," he said, "have very well found you guilty on the charge. Like the jury, I think you deserve censure, if for no other reason than for the excessive violence used, probably in the heat of passion. Let this be a warning to you, and I hope that you will go out from this court determined to live the life of a good citizen."

A NOBLE FIND.

Long-Lost Austrian Archduke a Machinist in Cleveland?

Cleveland, Ohio, May 11.—John Orth, machinist at \$15 a week in a shop at Painesville for the last two months, disappeared to-night, balking efforts to further identify him as Johann Salvator, missing Archduke of Austria, to which identity he is declared to have confessed to a newspaper reporter this afternoon. Orth has been in Painesville twice, once four years ago, each time working as a machinist for the Coe Machine Company. He is nearly 60, stout and feeble in appearance. He resembles the Emperor of Austria in appearance, wearing a beard, trimmed as is the Emperor's, who, he says, is his cousin.

Following his discussion of his identity to-day and his recital of marriage to Ludmilla Steubel, Viennese opera singer, for whom he won the title and estates, his sailing from England in 1880 in the St. Margareth, the vessel's loss after he and his wife had left it in Argentine, his removal to Martinique and the loss of wife and two children in M. Pelee's eruption, Orth disappeared. Fellow-workmen say he feared discovery of the royal lineage he hinted at to them. To the foreman he said: "You need not be surprised if I don't 'come back.'"

Baron Paul Forster, Austrian consul here, discredits the tale, recalling other supposed Archduke Johanns. An Austrian army colonel, familiar with men and events of 1880, is awaiting Orth's return to make identification certain.

South African Union Assured. Bloemfontein, May 11.—The final report of the union convention has been carried unanimously. Proportional representation has been dropped.

BIG STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Postal Employees Declare For Strike and Quit Work.

Men Decide to Remain Out Till Full Satisfaction is Given.

Government Has Been Preparing For This For Weeks.

Paris, May 11.—The Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy session of four hours, to-day adjourned the debate on the interpellation on the postal situation until May 13. The response of the postal employees was quick and decisive. Within half an hour the Federal Committee had issued an order for a general strike, and the railway mail clerks walked out in a body. An hour later a meeting of 6,000 postal employees at the Hippodrome took up the gauge of battle and unanimously voted to strike. There was no great enthusiasm shown, but determination and resolution to force the hands of the Government were apparent. "The Government is playing for time; we must not be caught napping," was the spirit of the meeting, as expressed by Pauron, a dismissed postman, and one of the most active organizers of the movement.

Toward the close of the meeting the speakers became more and more excited in their denunciation of the Government. A caricature of M. Clemenceau was carried into the hall amid hoots and jeers, and the Premier was denounced in violent terms. "You are fighting for liberty of opinion and liberty of association," shouted M. Pauron, "and you must not resume work until you have obtained the right to unite as a syndicate."

The railroad employees are now voting on the design of a strike. The elections of Paris are ready at any moment to turn out every light in Paris. The bakers and the employees of the Metropolitan Railway are dissatisfied. While the situation is full of possibilities, it is believed that the strong stand the Government is now beginning to take will save it.

A permanent strike and branch committees were created and delegates were despatched to the provinces to pursue and active propaganda to make the strike complete. The score of committees, however, whose names are not made public, so that they might escape the Government's surveillance, was abolished.

Pauron assured the meeting that with the aid of M. Patard, the electrician's leader, a way could be found to upset the Government. The proceedings closed with the adoption of a resolution condemning the disloyalty of the Government and binding all present to remain on strike until full satisfaction has been given.

The general opinion to-night is that the Government, with the aid of the soldiers and the co-operation of the commercial bodies, will be able to maintain crippled services. The main danger is that violence may occur and that passions may be aroused by the appearance on the scene of the General Federation of Labor.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce to-night sent out a letter to all chambers of Commerce in France with full instructions relative to a scheme for a business letter service, which is to be carried out in the event of the railroads falling by means of automobiles. The various departments have already arranged for these.

During the debate in the Chamber MM. Sembat and Willm, Socialists, defended the position of the strikers, affirming their right to organize themselves into a syndicate as the only way of redressing their grievances, and charging the Government with failure to keep its promises at the conclusion of the previous strike, especially with regard to the retirement of M. Simyan, Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs.

Barthou, Minister of Public Works, the Government's only spokesman, insisted that neither he nor Premier Clemenceau had promised Secretary Simyan's dismissal. He professed to know what he had said, and affirmed the Government's unalterable opposition to conceding the right of State employees to form a syndicate, as there was no analogy between their case and that of ordinary workmen, who are not protected against stoppage of work and are not guaranteed promotion and pensions in old age.

Startling Weakness in Her Kidneys.

Undermined Strength, Caused Nervous Exhaustion, Langour, Melancholia—Strange Case Cured by

Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills

The treatment of sick kidneys has been reduced to an exact science by Dr. Hamilton. His pills relieve from the first dose and promptly effect a cure that is permanent and satisfactory in every particular. Mrs. M. P. Kenney, of Souris, writes: "Last summer I became weak and nervous and seemed to lose my grip. My health ran down steadily. I became morose and languid and had no ambition to do even the slightest housework. It was very fortunate I found out that Mrs. W. took Dr. Hamilton's Pills. In a few days I felt better and used them steadily for some time. They effected a complete cure and made me well after many doctors had failed." Your ill-temper, low spirits and dependency will soon be a thing of the past if you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure the backache and urinal disorders, stop headaches and nervousness change sickness into joyous health. Price 25c. per box, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn. U. S. A.

Brewery Convicted Officers.

Montreal, May 11.—At a meeting to-day of the National Breweries, Limited, the new amalgamation of provincial breweries, the following officers were elected: A. F. Davies, President; V. Howell, Vice-President; Geo. R. Hooper, Second Vice-President; E. C. Pratt, Controller; J. H. Hudson, Secretary-Treasurer. The head offices of the association will be in Montreal.

LAUNCH WENT DOWN

With Thirty Men, in the Ohio River.

Pittsburg, May 11.—Twenty persons are missing and all of them are believed to have been drowned when a gasoline launch sank in the middle of the Ohio River near Schoenerville, four miles below Pittsburg, to-night. Of the thirty occupants of the boat only ten are known to have escaped. The missing are: Albert Graham, pilot and part owner of the boat; George Thompson, formerly of Altoona, Pa.; Booth O'Neill, James Conner, Walter Low, Thomas Kennedy, Wm. Guthrie, Henry Voglele, Dennis Murphy, Tony Bole, Ruskey, Louis Goldstein, J. Davis, Jos. Lyle, Wm. Burke and two brothers named Botta and three others whose names have not been learned.

WOMAN ARRESTED.

A Campaign Has Begun in Winnipeg Against Usury.

Winnipeg, May 11.—The police have again instituted an active campaign against the operations of the Tolman money-lending agency, which has a branch here in charge of Miss M. A. Glynn, who came here from New York to represent them after the former agent had been arrested and a prosecution had been instituted against her. The office was raided last night, and the books seized. To-day Miss Glynn is still in the cells, as bail has not been found which is satisfactory.

The Manitoba law was amended at the last session of the Legislature specially to meet the situation created by the Tolman agency, and the provisions are now very severe. The penalty is one year in jail or a fine of a thousand dollars and the agent does not release them from the obligations under the law. Every clause was carefully framed to cover such cases as have been discovered.

The books reveal the entire ramifications of the business and its methods, together with the restrictions which were set down for the guidance of agents in making loans. They were open to the public, and the police, police, detectives, or anyone connected with the administration of justice, nor to newspaper men nor their employees, but to confine their operations largely to the class who were ignorant.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Welcome Rain Has Helped the Province of Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg, May 11.—Rain has been falling over a great part of the western Provinces to-day, and hopes are expressed that it may have the effect of extinguishing many of the bad prairie fires which have been raging. The damage from these has been very widespread. Almost daily reports have been received of heavy losses sustained by settlers. To-day a district twelve miles long near Yorkton was devastated and one farmer, named Thomas Hart, lost all his farm buildings.

WAR BALLJON EXPLODED.

Two Men Injured, Though Not Seriously, in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., May 10.—United States army balloon No. 12, which ascended from Fort Omaha at 11:15 o'clock to-day, landed at Jackson, Nebraska, at 6:45 o'clock this evening. In making the landing the gas bag exploded a few feet above the ground and was destroyed, but neither Captain Chandler nor Lieut. Ware, who made the flight, was seriously injured. Jackson is about 30 miles west of Sioux City.

BRITISH AMBUSHED.

Lieutenant and Twelve Native Policemen Killed in Nigeria.

Lagos, British West Africa, May 11.—Lieut. D. A. Van Rennen, assistant Resident Administrator of a district in Northern Nigeria, three other Englishmen, and 25 native police were ambushed recently by natives at a point 50 miles northeast of Zogeri. The lieutenant and 12 of the policemen were killed. A British force has been despatched to the locality to punish the natives.

Health and Hygiene.

Do not work before breakfast, or before taking some food. If the skin is dry, try washing it more with good cold cream and less with soap and water. Celery is a good nerve tonic. It also contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism. An excellent home remedy for burns is pure vaseline. Olive oil will serve the same purpose. The point is to exclude air and dirt from the burnt surface, and this either oily substance will do. To take the soreness out of a soft, painful corn, try binding it up each night with baking soda, moistened with a little water. Fine work which is taxing on the eyes should never be done by artificial light. Honey is said to be a good substitute for cod liver oil. The juice of lemon makes an excellent gargle for sore throat. It should not be swallowed. Vaseline rubbed in the eyebrows will make them grow heavier and darker. For just this reason it should never be rubbed anywhere else on the face. Evidence of the keen interest taken by Mr. Goldwin Smith in the work of the Toronto Associated Charities was given at the last meeting, when it was announced that he had sent a cheque for \$1,000 to be applied to the administrative work of the society. Thos. McKeown, the defaulting agent of the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co., was sentenced at Ottawa by Magistrate O'Keefe to serve three months on each of four charges of theft.

When "Slate" Means Slater Shoes

OBSERVE the "Sign of the Slate." On a school slate the following words—"The Slater Shoe."

That is a trade-mark worth several hundred thousands to-day.

It is widely poached upon because it is widely known as a standard of quality.

It now commands a market of a Million Dollars yearly in \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00 Shoes.

This is why there are so many substitutes evasively offered as "Slater Shoes"—"Shoes made by Slater"—and four other tricky ways of trading on the name and merits of "The Slater Shoe."

So... to protect the Public we say again—No shoe is a genuine "Slater Shoe" unless it has the trade-mark picture of a Slate stamped on it with the makers' price (this latter to prevent overcharge).

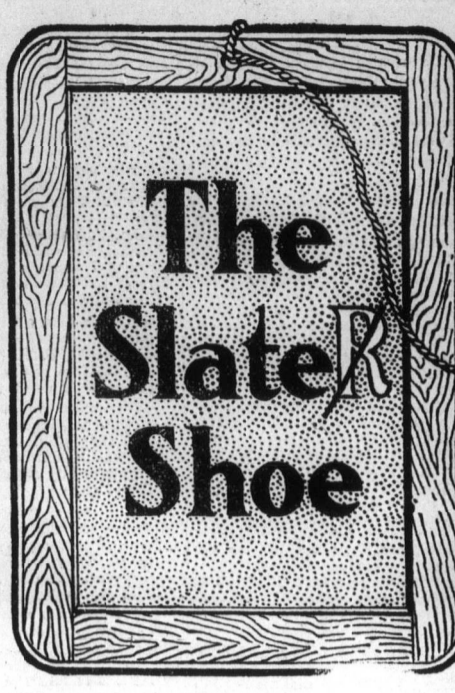
Look for that Slate mark!

And, when you want a genuine 1869 "Slater Shoe" you can head off Smart Alecks who would trick you into something as "laters" which have never been within the Slater Shoe Factory, if you will simply look for the Slate as well as the name "Slater."

The quality of Slater Shoes is established. None but the best materials and the best methods figure in their manufacture. The Goodyear Welt system invariably used in making them, insures the maximum amount of comfort and wear.

Sold only at:

THE SLATER SHOE STORE J. W. BRIDGET, 26 and 28 King Street West, Hamilton, Ont.



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THE FIVE POLICE HEROES OF THE YEAR

And How They Earned Their Gold Medals...

Hail to the Finest! For it would appear (if one may judge by the medals given for bravery this year in the police department) that they are also the bravest.

There may have been giants in the older days, but we seem to have retained our heroes to the present. For the deeds which this year have earned our modern substitutes for the bays of ancient times include arrest in the face of firearms, rescue from drowning, stopping furious runaways at the imminent risk of death, and the pursuit of duty under no less difficulty than that of the dangerous knife stab.

It is for these deeds of bravery that the medals are this year awarded. The badges of courage themselves rank in different order. They are of gold, with the exception of one, the department medal, which is of iron, and is accounted the greatest meed of all. Thus, in the year 1907, no act of bravery was considered sufficient for which to award the plain iron tribute, the final prize being reserved for the year a hero will present himself and get his due. After the department medal ranks the Rhineland medal, then the Bell, after that the Meyer, and finally, but yet large with honor, the Automobile Club medal. In addition to these there is yet another—that which is called the Brooklyn citizens' medal, but which has not, however, been awarded yet.

The first of these is the Borough President of Brooklyn and the President of the Hamilton Trust Company compose the committee which finally decide to whom it should be given.

Of the heroes of this year he who receives the highest tribute of all, the iron cross, is Policeman James C. White, whose shield is No. 7,708, and who comes from the twelfth precinct. He is a new appointment, being made a patrolman on March 27, 1907, and is one of the married majority of the year's bravest, three of those soon to be decorated ones being pre-empted and two may yet be made husbands as well as heroes. It was in East Houston street that White's chance came. He was arresting one Frank Bestler, when he was suddenly attacked by his prisoner with a knife. The attack was unexpected, and White found himself stabbed in the back below the right kidney. Heedless of his wounds, he set forth in pursuit of the flying ruffian, and after two blocks came up with him and put him under arrest. White was bleeding freely; his head was becoming dizzy, his sight was growing dim. He collapsed on the sidewalk, but not until he had given his prisoner to the charge of a brother policeman. This was on Dec. 27, 1908, but he was back to his duty on Jan. 11, 1909. This reads simple, but stirring tales of fiction have been written around characters which indicated no greater qualities of courage than this. He was weak from the draining of his blood when he pursued and captured the man who stabbed him.

Next in rank upon the official roll of courage is Policeman Edward Burke, shield No. 5, 734, one of the unmarried, who is now stationed in the seventh-ninth precinct, but who was attached to the third sub-precinct at the time P. Messery from almost certain death. Mrs. Messery was riding in a brougham, the horse attached to which took fright and collided with a hansom. The driver was thrown to the street; one of the doors was torn off. The horse, now crazy with fear, raced at a frightful speed toward Burke, who stood at the crossing of Fifty avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Burke seized one of the lines of the runaway and was dashed to the street. He was of the stuff, however, that make our policemen the greatest in the world. He held on grimly, though kicked severely several times. He was dragged a full block, but he brought that horse to a full stop. He had fractured his hip, he had ruptured his groin, but he had stopped that horse. And his gold medal now is to reward his bravery and make up for that illness of several weeks which he suffered.

It is difficult to match this sort of courage given at the call of duty alone if one instance does not that of Policeman William A. Stevens, shield No. 4,

276, of the twelfth inspection district, who receives the reward of the Bell medal. For Stevens saved no less than four people from drowning—each life representing a distinct effort on his part. This was on August 31, 1908, when the Grand Republic was leaving the pier at College Point, borough of Queens, with the Timothy D. Sullivan Association on board. The boat had pushed off, when four or five men ran down the pier. She was six feet out when one of them, Edward Fisher, jumped for it. He failed and sank. Stevens, who was standing on the pier, immediately jumped, got Fisher under the arms, and, owing to the swell caused by the paddle wheels, swam with difficulty to a spile, when two others fell from the overcrowded boat.

Stevens now had three to manage. Telling the first to hold to the spile, he swam to the two others and kept them afloat till the hawser on which the boat was backing slackened. He told both to cling to the hawser; he brought the man on the spile to the hawser. He waited till all were pulled aboard and then a fourth man was forced from the boat. He fell upon Stevens' head, forcing him beneath the water. When the brave officer appeared upon the surface he was promptly grabbed by the neck, and found it necessary to strike his man upon the face to loosen his hold. The policeman then got the late comer from behind till he was rescued. Stevens was exhausted when taken from the water, yet he reported to his station house for duty.

The Meyer medal this year goes to Policeman Grover C. Brown, shield No. 46, of the thirteenth inspection district, who is a civilian clothes man. It was at Staten Island that his courage became signalized. A cry had gone up from a crowd that a woman had been shot. Brown hurried along and saw a man running with a flourished revolver. He pursued. The man fired at him and waited with revolver pointing, for his approach. Brown hesitated not a second, and though only thirty-five feet away rushed upon his quarry. He discharged his own revolver over the man's head. He reached him without injury and made him prisoner. A loaded cartridge was in his prisoner's pistol. And he remembered in risking his life in this way Brown could look for no great rewards of place or pay. It was simply his day's work. May one find finer?

The final name of this band of the bravest as well as the finest is that of Policeman F. J. O'Grady, whose shield number is 6,227, and who belongs to the twelfth precinct. On the morning of 1908, that horse attached to a Brooklyn express wagon became frightened by a passing automobile while the driver was adjusting the bridle preparatory to feeding the horse in Thirty-Sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The horse ran east in Thirty-Sixth street, Madison avenue, the driver clinging to the harness of the bridleless animal, and at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-Sixth street he was thrown under a wagon, the wheels of which passed over him. O'Grady started in pursuit as the runaway crossed Fifth avenue. He made an unsuccessful attempt to catch hold of the bridleless horse, but the horse went on and turned into Madison avenue and raced down the steep hill at whirlwind speed. It was at Thirty-First street and Madison avenue that O'Grady got his work in. He overtook the maddest horse, took hold of its mane and vaulted from the back of his own horse to that of the frenzied creature. The rest for him was easy. He leaped forward, and grasping the horse by the nostrils, stopped him in short order. He had through this time never disregarded his own personal safety in his effort to stop the runaway and save others from possible injury.

Such are the deeds of the men who this year will receive recognition of their valor—deeds than which no greater may be found in the keenest strife of battle, deeds performed valiantly, unquestioningly, by the modest heroes who are under the impression that they are simply earning their pay. Let us give them all our admiration. Hats off to them the finest!

When a man wears a long face it may be because he is short.

Proper Treatment of the Eyes.

If the eyes become red and inflamed it is due to eye strain, and one should have an oculist examine the eyes to find out what is the matter. Avoid reading in a poor light. The light should be sufficient in quality and steady. It is hard on the eyes to read in a shifting light, such as often occurs on cars. Care should be taken to hold the book steady in the hands, so that the vibration of the car will not be transmitted to it.

The condition of reading when attention is paid to these details is better than when one looks at the swiftly passing objects from the windows, the eye having to adjust itself steadily and constantly in order to focus objects that are now near and now far.

Red eyes are the result of eye strains. One should be careful how they adjust the light when reading. Don't use the eyes when they feel tired. Bathe them frequently with hot water or cold, whichever seems the most comforting. Eye-cups come purposely for this and are convenient. They are so small that they can be held up to the eye and fit closely about it, so that the head can be thrown back and the glass tipped up so that the contents come freely in touch with the eye.

When one has styes and the eyes are reddened, the eyelashes scanty and thin, it probably means that glasses are needed, and an oculist should be consulted, or, if one already wears glasses, it is probable that they are not properly fitted.

In the sleeping apartment the bed should be so arranged that the light, either from within or without, will not strongly strike the eyes. And it is said that even moonlight should be excluded from the sleeping room.

An important consideration in the care of the eyes is the method of drying them after the facial bath. Do this gently with a soft towel, and always rub towards the inner corners, for in the corners are the outlets of various secretions of the eyes.

To prevent a weakness is better than to be obliged to cure it; and if eyes are weak they should not be made more so by injurious practices, nor should strong eyes be similarly taxed lest they become weak.

One should not attempt to read immediately upon waking from sleep. One should one read when lying down. The latter habit flattens the balls and causes impaired sight more often than any other imposition practised on the eyes.

Avoid rubbing weak or irritated eyes, for that only increases the trouble and causes the lashes to fall out. Cinders or foreign substances may be removed from the eyes by inserting a couple of fine seeds, which will soon almost pass and soze out through the corner of the eye, carrying the speck of dust or irritating particle with it.

Among the defects of the eyes that may be remedied by a slight operation is that of "cross eyes" or squinting, and that of apparently too small eyes. The latter defect is due to too close a union of the lids at the outer angles, and a simple and comparatively painless operation will enlarge the appearance of the eye.

Bold Chinese Brigands.

Whole districts in the Province of Kiangsu are reported to be terrorized by brigands. East of Yaowan, on the Grand Canal, close on 100 cases of kidnapping have occurred during the last winter. Scholars on the road to school, rich men and even men worth only \$50 or \$100 have been caught and held for ransom. The prices paid have ranged from \$20 to \$1,000. Schools are being closed, and men are afraid to go from home. In Pichow the conditions are said to be worse. Recently a man who was acting as a spy on the robbers was found by the roadside with his heart cut out.

The brigands have established a regular tariff of blackmail. While the supineness of the authorities is largely responsible, their difficulties are increased by the fact that the people compound with the robbers and agree not to report and prosecute on the promise of immunity.—London Telegraph.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in this paper and get your money back if you do not get relief from your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if you do not get relief from your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if you do not get relief from your neighbors about it.