bave taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

## Costly Postage.

The only pills to take with Hood's Carsaparilli

At the Beginning of Victoria's Reign Only the Well-to-Do Could Afford Letters.

Some Saw in Cheap Postage a Scheme of the Pope "to Enslave the Souls of Englishmen."

**新加州** 

when Queen Victoria ascended the hrone there were no telegraphs in this ountry and few railways. The mails were forwarded by coach, says the Fortnightly Review, and the postage rates were to all but the well-to-do prohibitive. It cost from 4d to 1s 8d to send a "single" letter under an ounce in weight from one part of the kingdom to another. There were some 40 charges, varying according to distance, the average rate being 9d, or half the day's wage of a laborer. A "single" letter means, a single piece of paper (adhesive envelopes had not been invented), and the addition of a second scrap of paper made the letter a "double" one. The postage was paid on delivery by the recipient; and as no credit was given, the incursion of a postman into a poor neighborhood was watched on all sides with fear

COLERIDGE'S FUTILE GENEROS-ITY.

Coleridge, the poet, saw a poor woman declining to accept a letter on the score of inability to pay. The good-natured bard (doubtless with ome difficulty) found the required 9d, despite the woman's remonstrances. When the postman had gone away she showed Coleridge that the letter was but a blank sheet of paper. Her brother had arranged to send her at intervals such a sheet, addresed in a certain fashion, as evidence that all was well with him, and she as regularly, after inspecting the address, refused to accept it. Some humorist on one occasion sent out large numbers of letters, each on a sheet as large as a tablecloth, all of which had to be delivered as "single" missives.

MIDDLE CLASS SUFFERED.

This system practically stifled written intercourse among the working class, but the rich and highly placed entirely escaped postal taxation. The privilege of franking covered the correspondence not only of ministers. peers and members of parliament, but of their relatives, friends and ac-quaintances. While in one year early In the Queen's reign no less than 7, 400,000 letters were franked, a single London firm paid annually £11,000 for postage, and a writer in the Quarterly referred flippantly to "so slight and rare an incident in a laborer's life as the receipt of a letter." Among the packets franked was a grand piano. An army of clerks was employed to fix the charges to be collected, and the postal revenue remained stationary between 1815 and 1835, although in the same period the population increased rom 19,500,000 to 25,600,000.

ITS MORALITY DOUBTED. Moved by this state of things, Par-Hament in 1839 adopted Rowland Hill's proposal of uniform inland penny postige, which came into operation on Jan. 10, 1840. The writer possesses a copy of the Quarterly Review of 1839, in which a contributor (believed to be Croker) fiercely denounces the scheme. "Will clerks," he says, "write only to their fathers, and girls to their mothers? Will not letters of romance or love, intrigue or mischief, increase in at least equal proportions? We doubt whether social and domestic correspondence will be more than doubled. A gigantic exemplification of the old proverb— Penny wise and pound foolish," etc. Macaulay says that the penny post, when first established, was the object of violent invective, as a manifest contrivance of the Pope to enslave the souls of Englishmen. It was described

as "sedition made easy.

OPPOSED BY MOSSBACKS The postal authorities, who in 1784 had opposed the institution of mail coaches, were implacable enemies of penny postage. The postmaster-general of 1839 (Lord Lichfield) based his obfections on the curious ground that the building at St. Martin's-le-Grand would not be large enough. retary, Col. Maberly, constantly repeated: "This plan we know will fail." As we know, it succeeded, and the penny rate has been generally adopted in Europe, as well as in the United States. The number of letters rose from \$0,000,000 in 1837 to 299,000,000 in 1847; and for the year ending on March 31, 1897, they must be about 1,900,000,000. The postal surplus was in 1839, £1.659,-510, and in 1896-97, £3,632,133. The num ber of letters, which was in 1837 about three per head, and in 1854 fifteen per head, is now 77 per head.

DOES HOARDING POTATOES PAY? what extent potatoes would shrink in weight from the time they were matter a test last winter. He put each other's tracks, in almost single away 100 bounds in a barrel in the file. As they continually cross and recellar under his house after they came they had lost in weight six pounds. Of course, if left in an open heap or chaps a pit, the shrinkage would greater. This will form a basis of calculation as to whether it is more profitable to sell potatoes in the fall when prices may be higher.-Grand

after excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food parta-ken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a heal-thy nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such They correct acidity I convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspanel. Hon. Senator McLaren presented to each of the Perth, Ont., ministers, a

check for \$100 as a jubilee gift. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to pro-

## Easy to Take A Trip With Eskimo Dogs

Peculiar "Holiday."

Camping and Cooking in Far North Canada

Where Everything Had to be Thawed

Out Before It Was Eaten.

[Rt. Rev. Jervois A. Newnham, Bishop of Moosonee, B. N. A.] One does not generally expect hardship on a seaside trip, yet I expected some. I was to go some fifteen miles down a great river to the bay, then two or three days along the bay, and then ten miles up another big river, and to return the next week the same way. This I have done, traveling for two days, each way over the salt water, and yet neither seeing nor smelling it, and traveling over the water by a train. I traveled by train, yet not on wheels, a train which made its own track and did not use fuel or water, and only went at the rate of four or five miles an hour, and only from about 5 a.m. to 2 or 3 p.m. each day. The rest of the time we spent in camp. For those three days and nights we were in the open air, and at what a temperature! Always far below zero, 50 degrees of frost by day, and as much as 60 or 62 at night! A strange seaside trip, surely! But before telling my story, let me explain the above riddle by saying that the "train" a dog-train, composed of a sled drawn by eleven Eskimo dogs, and driven by an "Injun," not an injuneer-I mean an engineer; and that we traveled over the ice, three feet thick, with two feet of snow on top, which entirely hid the salt water, that we could only travel by daylight, and had to stop at certain fixed places, where we could find wood for campfires, and that we slept on the ground, or rather snow, in our cotton tent, or in the wigwams or tents of poles and bark, erected

at the regular stopping places. My home is at Moose Fort, and I House, confer with the missionary there, and see the residents. On Feb. 26 the dogs from Rupert House arrived here and brought me an invitation to return with them, which I gladly accepted, and made my preparations. These consisted in getting suitable food cooked for three or four days, gathering a bundle of blankets, and rabbit-skin rugs to wrap around me in the sled and sleep on at night, packing a small box with clothes, etc., for use at Rupert House, and looking out my deerskin coat and snowshoes. The food needs to be very simple and ready cooked; for we do not stop during the day to cook, and at night we

HAVE TO THAW OUR FOOD. and again in the morning. I took a loaf and some scones, the latter mostly to carry in my pocket and eat at midday; some partridges ready cooked, a little cooked beef and bacon, and a packet of soup-powder; also tea and sugar, salt and butter, some frozen cream, frying-pan, kettle, cup, plate, Monday, March 22, I was up soon after 4 o'clock, only to find a snow-storm raging, so that I could lie down to await developments. At 7 o'clock the storm was so heavy that we abandoned the idea of starting that day. The snow fell all day, the worst storm so we knew we were in for a hard trip.

Tuesday I was up at 5:30, and, after a hasty breakfast, donned my "Huscoat of deerskin with the hair on and started for the dogs. It was a fine morning, but promised to be very cold all day, and the wind right in our teeth. Well, here we are down on the ice, and the dogs impatient to start. Let me describe. The sled consisted of a narrow box four feet long, the front half being covered or boxed in, mounted on a floor eight feet long resting on runners. In this box the passenger sits, wrapped in rabbit-skins so that he can hardly move, his head and shoulders only projecting. In front and behind and on top of the box is placed all the luggage, covered with canvas, and securely lashed, to withstand all the jolting and possible upsets, and our snowshoes within easy reach. An important item is the dogwhip, terrible to the dog if used by a skillful hand and

TERRIBLE TO THE USER if he be a novice; for he is sure to half-strangle himself or to hurt own face with the business end of the The whip I measured had a handle nine inches long and lash 30 leet, and weighed four pounds. lash was of folded and plaited sealhide, and for five feet from the handle measured five inches round, then for fourteen feet it gradually tapered off. ending in a single thong half an inch thick and eleven feet long. Wonderful the dexterity with which a driver can pick out a dog, and almost a spot on a dog with this lash. The lash must be trailing at full length behind, when a jerk and turn of the wrist causes it to fly forward, the thick part first, and the tapering end continuing the motion till it is at full length in front, and the lash making the fur fly from the victim. But often it is made to crack over the heads of the dogs as a warning, The eleven dogs were harnessed to the front of the sled, each by a separate thong of seal hide, all of different lengths, fastened to a light canvas harness. The nearest dog was about fifteen feet from the sled, and the leader, with bells on In order to satisfy his curiosity as her, about 50 feet, the thongs thus increasing in length by about three feet. When the going is good the dogs spread out like the fingers of a hand, planting, Mr. James Newson gave the when the snow is deep they fall into cross each other, the thongs get gradfrom the field, and in the spring found ually plaited almost up to the rearmost dog, when a halt is called, the dogs are made to lie down, and driver carefully disentangles them.taking care that no dog gets away meanwhile. They are guided by the voice. using "Husky," i.e., Eskimo words: "Owk," go to the right, "Arrah," to the left, and "Hoit," straight on. But often one of the men must run ahead on snowshoes for the dogs to follow DINNER PILL.—Many persons him. See me now in my box, carefully er excruciating agony after partak- wrapped up, all but my face, in blan-

> given to the sled to loosen it, "Hoit, WE ARE OFF! I have often seen the dogs start at a gallop of six miles an hour; but the snew is deep and we go at a slow trot, the men running and helping the dogs. It is slow and cold for me, but gradually Moose Fort is left behind as we

go down the river. At 11 o'clock we halt ten minutes for refreshments. We are in no anxiety lest the train will start before our coffee has cooled enough for us to drink got to say that all the morning and it; our hurry is lest it and the sand- part of the day before, we had in sight, wich should freeze before we consume them. An al-fresco lunch sounds very really high hill, and the only hill to

English Church Bishop Has a | backs. Standing or sitting with 50 degrees of frost, the mustache and beard heavily laden with icicles, so that it it difficult to open the mouth without bringing tears to the eyes, by reason of the hairs pulled out. the fingers freezing if they are kept out of the mittens for a few minutes for eating purposes, the bread frozen, or begin ning to freeze the moment it is taken constituents for a picnic. We never stop to cook in the middle of the day's journey; but a jar of boiling tea has been stowed in the blankets, and has not lost all its warmth, and a sand-wich or a scone carried in an inner pocket will not be frozen very hard. On again, and at 1 p.m. we are passing Natatishe Point, 22 miles from Moose. We reached the next point, Big Stone. before 3 o'clock; but as it was 25 miles to the next possible stopping place, we had to be content to go no further that day. We had a cotton tent with us, and a small portable stove, and the first thing was to erect these in the shelter of the bush, and to get some wood for the fire. This took some time, and I found the waiting miserably cold work, chilling me to the bone. Of course, the floor of our tent, which is also our bed, is the trampled surface of snow, with a few pine branches laid on top. As soon as the stove was burning, my bedding was laid in the tent, and, sitting on this, I proceeded to unpack and thay

my food and to thaw myself. The stove had not be very well put up, and

kept up a constant leakage of most

pungent smoke, which soon caused me

THE SUPPER.

real agony in the eyes.

My supper of bread and butter and a bird, ready cooked, needed only to be thawed, and water to be boiled for tea; but the thawing takes long, and it was half-past 4 before it was ready. I also found that partridge shot in De-cember, frozen till March, then cooked and frozen again, thawed and so eaten is rather dry and uninteresting food The men were busy cutting dry firewood, attending to the dogs and cooking their supper till later than this. The dogs are unharnessed and chained to trees, out of reach of each other, as they are very quarrelsome, and presently fed with frozen fish, rabbits or seal blubber, as the case may be They sleep in the snow, coiled up without any shelter, and get very little attention. A tent with a stove is more comfortable for us than the open wigwam fire in the middle, which is always very bad for smoke. The cotton tent gets almost too hot while the stove is in full draft; but everything except the sleepers, freezes solid at night. It was too smoky for comfort, so, as we had to get up very early, we lay down at 8 o'clock. My pedstead was snow, mattress pine branches, bed of rabbit-skin, and blanket of ditto. I have learned to sleep like an Indian, with head under blanket; but even so, one gets very cold before midnight, and that and the hard bed made my rest very much broken. I think that the men must have lit the fire very early next morning. About 3 o'clock I awoke (indeed, I awoke several times before that, owing to the hardness of the bed and the cold), and put all my breakfast materials to thaw; but did not get up finally till 4 o'elock. It took us till 6 to thaw or cook our breakfast and eat it, so that we did not start till 6:30. The day was fine for us, but the snow was deep and soft, making heavy traveling. It was also cut into a su cession of ridges by the winds, so that was like diagonally. It was hard on the dogs, hard on the passenger if he rode, owing to the constant bumping of the sleigh, and very awkward snowshoeing over the ridges. The drivers had to walk the whole way, and I walked for an hour. I had come with borrowed snowshoes, which were too short and tight at the toes, so that I was sore and lame after half an hour. However, I managed two hours' tramp after lunch, at 10:30, and we reached East Point at noon. It was too late to go on to the next camp (twenty miles at least), so we made for the tent here and were in it by p.m.; very early to stop, but there was Here "tent." i. e., not our cotton marque but a fixture of logs and poles and boughs, about fourteen feet in diame and open at the top, through which opening the smoke is suppos to go. One was roasting on the side ar the fire and freezing on the fur-

ther side. THE SMOKE WAS DREADFUL. and very painful to my eyes; I could hardly read prayers for the pain and tears, and was glad to turn into bed at 8 o'clock. It was a very cold night zero); but I slept fairly well, only felt a little rheumatic and sore from the hard, cold ground. Awaking in the night I found the hair on my forehead stiff with ice from my breath, and pillow and blankets ditto. Thursday, up at 4 o'clock, and off at 6:15. A bit ter morning, and I found the col while preparing to start almost intolerable: but I got right under my sleigh robes and dozed. We had to cross two or three small bays, about twenty miles to Cabbage Willows. When half way across an Indian cam out to meet us. He reported "no rab bits, and family starving," i. e., very hungry; so we gave him some food from our small store. We found afterward that he makes a regular business of stopping people passing with the same story, they being a lazy shiftless lot. Reaching Cabbage Willows at 1 p.m. we determined to press on. Then came the hardest bit of all. Here the snow had drifted to a great most hidden in the snow. when the dogs stuck fast.

depth; all had to walk, one man tramping a path for the dogs, which fell into single file, the leader being alman and I walked by the sled, holding it up, and often helping to push it We reached Black Bear Point at 6 o'clock and hastened to get tent fixed, wood cut, etc., before dark. We used our cotton tent and the stove the wood was rather green, and it took a long time to get the stove to burn and the food to thaw. The night and next morning were passed as before only that we got up at 3 a.m., and with a strong wind in our faces, so that, but for a short walk, I kept down under the blankets. About a.m. we stopped to disentangle the dogs for the last time, and the leader was ist or politician she could talk of drains eased tissues and mucus. stripped of her harness and robed in or people with equal facility. In fact, "But the best way to attack dyspe stripped of her harness and robed in a set gay with ribbons and colored Directly after this we rounded a point or frivolity or fancifulness that she and saw Rupert House a few miles off, and knew that they would at once see this feverish life us. But it was a tedious two hours activity, the curious conspicuous perbefore we arrived. Rupert House is sonality of her daily life, that have prettily situated on a high bank of made her what few Englishwomen bewe have round flat Moose Fort. I for- has that almost thresomely alert and got to say that all the morning and petulant expression, but her color and part of the day before, we had in sight, her brilliancy are both gone.

Moose. A gang of men and boys came down the bank and gave the dogs a help up it, so that we arrived in style, on the run, with a great team, human and canine, to receive a most hearty greeting from Mr. M., in charge of the post. On a journey like this toilet exercises are of the most meager kind,

UNDRESSING IS NOT PRACTI-CABLE: so the first thing to do was to get out of my deerskin coat, which was always shedding its hairs over everything, in cluding my food, and then to have a good wash and thorough change. cannot now tell of my pleasant stay at Rupert House, visiting everybody, whites and Indians, holding services in the church, and enjoying the rest and the visit generally, but must pass on to my return, which I must dismiss with a few lines. The weather was fine while I was at Rupert House, and a high wind blowing all the time, so we expected the snow to be well packed and make the return journey easier. I had the Rev. E. R., native missionary, and his man with me this time as my crew, and they were naturally not as expert at camping arrangements as the men I had before. Also instead of eleven good dogs had only eight second-rate; so I did not expect to make such good time. The route was the same as that by which we

came, but the division of it different. We started at 7 a.m., and managed to reach Cabbage Willows before dusk. Here is a fixed tent which we used instead of our cotton one. It was a mistake, for it needed more wood, which we had to cut, was very cold, and was the worst for smoke so far. How-ever, we managed somehow. My pres-CREW WERE EARLY RISERS, or we should not have reached home as soon as we did. They had the fire going by 2 o'clock, and I was up by 3; article in one of the medical magazines. I asked him to tell me in plain but they were so slow over their pre-

off before 6; yet I was afraid to lie on lest they should do the same, and we should be later still. The second day we only reached East Point: the third, by starting earlier, and traveling later we passed Bigstone without stopping and camped at Natatishe Point. Somehow on the second day I sprained the sinews of my right hand, which swelled very much and became very painful and continued so all the journey. At Natatishe we used our markee and camped very luxuriously on top of a hard snowdrift four feet deep. The fourth day we started early and hoped to reach Moose before noon. But traveling was hard and the dogs tired, and we had a tedious time. I tramped a good bit of the way. So we struggled along, getting our dogs into a run here and there, where the snow was not deep, past Pilgrims, the tail of our island, the servants' houses, the factory, along the ox-track and then a scramble up the bank and through the gap in the fence into our field at the side of the house, and so at home just as the Indian chil dren were going into afternoon school at 2 o'clock. Thus ended my first dog trip. Some fun, some discomfort at least, toes frostbitten, nose and cheeks peeled from the sun and frost, well tanned, and with a fresh stock of health and appetite.

parations that it was after 6 when we

started. I was up each morning by 3

at the latest, but we only once got

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS.

Phenomenal Advancement by the United Kingdom.

Since Victoria, ascended the throne she has seen the population of the litain and Ireland grow from 26,730,929 to 39,465,720 She has seen in the last fifteen years

her island kingdom, and 2,125,827 leave where. debt decrease from £789,184,466 to proximate principles of the germinal £648,474,143. Her national revenue has increased in fifteen years from £81,872,354 to

987,878 foreigners seek the shores of

£101,973,829 In the last 25 years the price wheat has decreased to her from 56s 8d per quarter to 23s 1d. The railways in her kingdom hav increased since 1871 from 15,370 to 21,174 miles; the passengers from 375,220,754 to 929,770,909, and the freight from 169,-364.698 to 334.230.991 tons. The number of letters and postcards mailed in 1871 was 867,000,000; in 1896 it

Telegraph messages increased from In 1871 £55,844.667 was deposited in the savings banks of the kingdom, which had grown to £143,181,656 in In 1870 the number of insolvents was 5.002 with liabilities of £17.456.429; in

1895 the number was 4,414, with liabili ties of £6.547,700. 1.453.531 children in the primary schools in 1870, and in 1895 there were 4,900,335 The decrease of crime is shown by

a falling off in the number of convictions from 34,030 in 1840 to 11,918 in 1895. Britain's foreign trade increased from £268,210,145 in 1854 to £702,522,065 in The increase of shipping since 1866 is

shown by the growth of tonnage from 5,779,337 tons to 8,778,503.

HOW TO BE POPULAR. A London correspondent writes: rose pink also was that unduly brated little lady, Mrs. Asquith ("Do-do"), combined with draperies of point She was looking very fragile and thin, and seems to have lost much

one of the most talked-about women of Speaking of Mrs. Asquith reminds e that I was told by a man the other day that the great secret of her popularity before marriage lay in the fact that she could always adapt herself to surroundings. If she was in the and a chemical change takes pla country staying with hard-hunting and hard-riding people, she would ride the most flery horse in the stables, and tives who use poison-tipped arrows ride it thunderingly well,' a curate or a bishop. She would exnound the doctrines of agnosticism or ally used for many purposes by 'views." made an early start. It still kept cold, Huxley to an atheist, and would listen to the same objections. Diluted 32 or 9 artist or a poet she could be all yearnay with ribbons and colored there seemed to be no subject that she sia is at its source—the diet. If men which to arrive at the place, could not grasp, and no deed of pluck would not eat what disagrees with would not accomplish. Perhaps it was A little care about the diet would be the river, much higher than anything come-old before her time. She still

Pure Baking Powder, 20c pound, at charming, but there are decided draw- be seen for many days' sourney round | Anderson & Nelles' drug store, ywt | gists.

The Latest Microbe.

A New Way of Treating Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

A Philadelphia Physician Uses Nuclein and Hydrozone, But He Admits That the Best Way to Attack Dyspepsia Is at Its Source, Which Is the Diet.

[Special Correspondence from Philadelphia.] It is surprising to hear a physician say he does not believe so much in medicine as in other remedies for the cure of disease. Dr. John Aulde, of this city, says the present generation is too familiar with medicine an should be educated more in the direct

tion of avoiding it.

of two ago in conversation. "This is particularly true in cases of indiges tion or dyspepsia—for there is a slight difference between the two—and the sale of so-called remedies for the cure of these troubles is enormous. If ped ple would pay more attention to what they eat, they would feel the need of medicine less and they would be a great deal healthier and happier." Dr. Aulde recently interested the medical world, and the lay world as well, by proposing a new theory of disease, or rather a new development of a theory which has been gaining acceptance of recent years. As it is estimated that every other man suffers more or less from dyspepsia, and that the man who does not suffer from it of all his friends, no subject could have wider interest. It is not surprising, then, that Dr. Aulde has had many inquiries about his recently published

terms what the ground-work of his history was and what its application. "I'll put it to you as simply as I can," he said. "You have read or heard a great deal about the microbe Many diseases are introduced into the system by means of micro-organisms peculiar to those diseases. These microbes are many, and they have been examined and classified in different ways. Nature provides the stomach with a protector against the microbe in the acidity which accompanies digestion. But only a part of the digestion is carried on in the stomach. The intestine does part of the digesting of the food we eat, and while the reaction of the stomach is acid, that of the intestine is alkaline. If the digestive organs are in bad condition, through abuse of any kind, the microbe may pass through the stomach unharmed When he reaches the intestine he has no acid to fear, and in the case of typhoid fever he point in the small intestine near the right groin and breeds with marvelous rapidity. To prevent disease it is gans in good condition-in fact, a man with a good digestion need have very little fear of disease; but when once the system he and all his kind must be removed if the patient is to live. If allowed to remain he destroys the red blood corpuscles and poisons the circulation

"Located as he is in the lower in-testine (in typhoid), it is difficult to wherever he may be. This element is called nuclein, and is found in both animal and plant cells. I have found t in the thyroid gland of the sheep. for new homes in the colonies or else- It is to be found also in the germinal area of the egg. Digest an egg by Since 1876 she has seen the national artificial ferments, and there is left the area-that little spot which appears as a black speck in the yolk when it has been kept until it is stale. The nuclein can be obtained also from barley dur-

ing the process of malting. "There are in the blood about one white corpuscle to every 350 red corpuscles. It is the special function of these white corpuscles, or leucocytes, to build up and repair the system, to the water not six feet from the bo attack and destroy impurities in the of the canoe blood, including bacteria, and so to "Oh, that v drive out disease. This property is due plenty of trout and salmon in all these the element nuclein—a natural, non-poisonous antiseptic. If, then, we can ntroduce into the circulation, either through the stomach or through the blood directly, a quantity of this nu-clein, we give the system the power to overcome and drive out which is destroying the vitality "In connection with nuclein I have been using hydrozone to cleans the stomach, the mouth and the lower There was an average attendance of the dead mucus or the distance of the dista nection with dyspepsia or indigestion— the feeding ground of certain microbes Some years ago a Frenchman, whos special business was the bleaching of feathers, found, on applying the per oxide of hydrogen to a sore, that I

was able to cleanse the spot. Out of this discovery grew the compound oxygen treatment which attracted the attention of the medical world a fev years ago. The compound oxygen i composed principally of the peroxide of hydrogen, made familiar to newspaper readers as the 'peroxide' with which women bleach their hair. A little of this peroxide diluted and taken into the mouth when the stomach is or of order will cleanse from the tongue the mucus which always collects ther In the same way a little taken into the of that brilliant animation that once stomach an hour before breakfast will passed for prettiness and made her destroy the unhealthy mucus which has accumulated during the night. It will remove the diseased tissue and leave the stomach clean and refreshed to perform its proper functions. But peroxide. It deteriorates. After a time the nascent oxygen escapes from it, exclaimed | make a mash of red ants and use my masculine informer. She would go on their arrow tips. The poison in the to church and talk for or against rit- ants is formic acid, a most powerful nalism (according to his views) with agent, and a dangerous one. The prep aration hydrozone, which is now genermedical profession, She could talk Darwin and virtues of the peroxide and is not open with enthusiasm to the gospel of Bud-dah from a foreign potentate. With an into the mouth or the stomach, or by injection introduced into the large ing sentimentalism, while with a real- testine, and it will clear away the dis-

them, they would not have dyspepsia the never-ceasing a good thing for the present generation and a bad thing for the doctors, and particularly for the makers of medicine which claim to cure all kinds o

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Consti-

t you don't say so, return the package

pation, it's the Best, and if after using

SECTION AND LABOR. 388888

WEATHER PROBS: Fine and very warm.

Wait Tomorrow

Our stores are closed today—it's a holiday—but we have arranged hig things on Friday and Saturday, big things for you, and we trust for us as well, inasmuch as by selling the following seasonable goods at such close "The present trend of the laity is to-ward medicine," he said to me a day of two ago in conversation. "This is over this list of goods at prices within your reach:

BIG BARGAINS

Print Wrappers

—Warranted fast colors, full skirts, worth \$1, for 89c. Washing Wrappers, fast colors, gathered full on yoke, worth \$1 25, for \$1.

Parasols. —A few Fancy and Colored Parasols in Silk and Fine Muslin at close prices.

A beautiful French Muslin Parasol, floral designs, pretty handles, at \$2 50. Other Parasols at a bargain. White Muslin

-A large assortment of the latest and

most stylish goods. White Swiss with dot from 25c to 45c. Fancy Spot at 20c. Scotch Spots, 15c and 20c. A variety of very pretty Stripes at 18c. Also a splendid assortment of fancy Stripes at 8½c, 10c and 12½c.

Shirt Waist Sets

—Sterling Silver Cuff Sets at 20c, 25c, 30c, up to 75c. Complete Waist Set of Cuff Links, Collar Button and three Studs, sterling silver, at 35c, 45c and 60c. Collar Buttons, 3c, 5c and 7c

Cambric Bow Ties

-A big variety of patterns; your pick

Children's Dresses

—Now is the time to fit out your girls with summer dresses. Indige Blue Print Dresses, warranted fast color, sizes 2 to 8 years, 35c. Gingham Dresses, Muslin Dresses and Turkey Red Dresses, sizes 2 to 8 years, 50c. American Muslin Dresses, dainty little checks and stripes, trimmed with insertion and fancy braid trimming, 2 to 8 years, 85c.

Children's Shoes

-A big stock of shoes for holiday wear. Stand any amount of knocking round. While the stock lasts we will sell at 50c a pair, worth a great deal more, all sizes from 11 to 7.

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—A special line of Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, with spliced cashmere feet; also a splendid Hose in black cotton, with balbriggan feet, selling at 25c. In Boys' Hose we have that splendid line of cotton four thread, double knees and feet, Hermsdorf dye, black and colored, all sizes. Children's Socks in cashmere cotton, and fance Socks in cashmere, cotton, and fancy lisle in black and colored, assorted

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NO FISH THEREABOUTS. Youth's Companion.

Fine as are the salmon of Newfoundland, they are without honor in their testine (in typhoid), it is difficult to get at the microbe. At one time physicians had a theory that they could reach him with corrosive sublimate, siclans had a theory that they could reach him with corrosive sublimate, but that had to be introduced through the stomach, and very little of it reached the place where the microbe was breeding. Recently there has been discovered an element in the blood which attacks bacteria, and by introducing this element into the circulation it is possible to destroy the microbe tive who was handling the the stern, and inquired whether there were any fish in the pond. "Fish? No, sir, no fish.

No, sir, no fish, sir." Presently, when about half way up the pond, and just as the sun was peeping over the eastern horizon, aw, not six feet from the bow of the canoe, a magnificent salmon rise to th surface, and, with a swish of his tail. disappear. Again the writer turned t his friend with the remark: "Daddy, did I understand you to say that there

was no fish in this pond? "No fish, sir; no fish."
"Yes, but—I beg your pardon—I a moment ago saw what I took to be a twelve or fifteen pound salmon break "Oh, that was a salmon. There a

presence in these leucocytes of waters, but no fish, sir. Nothing counts

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