THE DOUBT
garding the
ebrated

ND TEA

nd from
d giving

t & Sons,
N. B.

FREDERICTON.

on the Body of Mabel Tapley's
—The Governor's Funeral.

ton, N. B., Nov. 30.—Coroner
gan the inquiry this evening
death of the infant child of
pley. The evidence produced
e coroner showed the child
born between the hours of
d one o'clock Saturday after-
hile the unfortunate young
as alone in the house. Mrs.
nother of the girl, returned
out two o'clock in the after-
t found her daughter and
born. This, she says was
intimation she had of any
nt. Between six and seven
avid Tapley, the father of
went for Dr. Bridges to come
his daughter. When Dr.
alled he found the child alive
ng for breath, and before he
ouse it had died. He report-
se to Dr. Atherton, who call-
amined the dead infant, and
ecided to report the affair to
Dr. Mullin was called, or-
post morten examination,
nt to establish that the child
born alive and died from
s of strangulation. The
as swollen and skin broken
the effects of a tight liga-
nquest will not be concluded
evidence of the girl, who is
ill, can be taken.
ments are in progress here
uneral of Governor Fraser.
ns are expected here Friday
r Saturday the 13th instant,
probably be taken direct to
bly room of the legislative
where the body will lie in
a day. The date of the fun-
not be announced until after
al of the vessel at New

Currie, a well known porter
een hotel, who died yester-
the effects of an appendicital
operation, carried $3,000
nce, $1,000 in Forester and
he Equitable; payable, $1,000
ther and the balance to his

AMHERST.

s and Presbyterians to En-
in a Spelling Contest—
Wedding Bells.

, Nov. 30.—A spelling bee
twelve members of the
church and twelve members
esbyterian church is to be
Wednesday in the Y. M. C.
he proceeds to go to the
he institution. As the win-
is to spell a team from the
hurch, much local interest
aroused.
eral of the late Mrs. Miles
place from Christ church
ay afternoon. Her death
at the residence of Netis
t Tidnish after an illness
eks.
ilson on Friday last re-
ice of dismissal from the
building inspector of the
he alleged cause of his dis-
g partizan. It is said that
Grath, recently appointed
of masonry, is to perform
of the office.
attenson of Pugwash river
ly married to Mrs. Teed of
nville.
J. Rice of Canso and Mary
er of Amos Blinkhorn of
ere married on the 25th by
Parker.
wedding, also on the 25th,
f Stewart McLean of Folly
Colchester county, to Miss
ler of Apple River, Rev.
ns officiating.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Dec. 1.—The Daily News con-
logistic article on the nom-
Sir Samuel Strong, chief
the Dominion of Canada, as
cillor, which will enable him
the judicial committee.

y great have never been
f some proper sense of re-

pryeth into every cloud may
with a thunderbolt.

16 PAGES. **ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.** 16 PAGES.

VOL. 19. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 9, 1896. NO. 50.

YOU CAN SATISFY THE DOUBT

If you have any regarding the quality of our Celebrated

UNION BLEND TEA

By buying a pound from your grocer and giving it a trial.

Geo. S. de Forest & Sons,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

"Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool the pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

The quarterly meeting of the St. John W. C. T. U. was attended last Tuesday by over forty ladies. The success that had attended the four unions represented was very encouraging. It was decided that the superintendents of the different departments shall report their work to the local secretary two weeks before the quarterly meeting, and that the local secretaries sent in a full report to the county secretary in advance in order that a full and interesting report may be prepared for the public. We are not anxious to parade our work unduly, but feel that in order to gain the good will and the sympathy of the public we should occasionally announce to what purpose we have devoted the money entrusted to us or any special effort to promote Christian work. These cold days bring many calls for help and coal, food and clothing are in great demand. A superintendent of this particular line of work was appointed last winter, and a list of those helped and the names of all the undeserving as well as the deserving poor is kept for reference. No money is paid to any one asking without a reference or careful inquiry. Work among the lumbermen has been commenced, and Mrs. Worden of the North End Union has already sent out 40 lbs. of literature. This is a good work and should be supported by all. The books and papers are greatly appreciated by the men who are obliged to spend the long winter evenings and Sundays in the woods for several months. Those who object to card playing would do well to substitute something interesting in their place. Good books, magazines and papers that are not too old will be gladly received by any of the five unions now in St. John county, and no trouble will be spared to forward these where most needed or desired.

The meeting on Tuesday was much pleased and interested by the remarks made by Mrs. Appleby of Carleton. Mrs. Appleby has been visiting the jail, prisons and hospitals of Ontario, Quebec and those of Detroit and other American cities. Her description of these institutions was heard with much attention by the ladies present. This is a subject which has engaged the attention of many of our citizens for some time and all will be glad to know that in our effort to secure a police matron for St. John we are but following the lead of all other cities and towns, large and small alike, throughout Canada and the United States. Mrs. Appleby says: "I have looked carefully into his matter wherever I have travelled and am glad to find that in all prisons and jails women are most carefully and thoughtfully protected by women."

The paper read by Mrs. Davidson on the prevention of crime among children will be published in this column next week. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. S. D. Scott (re-elected); 1st vice-president, Mrs. Grey, Fairville; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Retallick, Carleton; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. Bullock, St. John; 4th vice-president, Mrs. MacAulty, North End; 5th vice-president, Mrs. Austin Smith, St. Martins; Miss C. Fullerton, secretary-treasurer (re-elected).

Regret was expressed that there were no ladies present from St. Martins, but an interchange is looked upon as a future possibility. At present we are glad to know that this new society is doing well. The next meeting of convention will be held in the north end.

It is not possible that a Curfew Bell would do away with many such cases as that of the child whose sad story is now being made so public. It is well that the offenders should be brought to light and punished, but that cannot undo a great wrong or restore a lost life.

The Detroit Free Press of October 8th, 1896, contained the following, signed "A Pastor":

It seems that two students in the university had induced two girls to leave their homes and become mistresses to these young men. The plot was discovered too late to save the girls. The Press gives the names of the girls and their address. The names of the young men are withheld for prudential reasons—probably. These girls have no voice in their behalf. The infamy practiced is laid on the student side by the institution.

[illegible] poem is the poem. The author's name is unknown to me.

There was a man, it was said, one time,
Who went astray in his youthful prime.
Can the brain keep cool and the heart keep quiet
When the blood is a river that is running riot?
"And boys will be boys," the old folks say,
And a man is the better who has "had his day."

The sinner reformed, and the preacher told
Of the prodigal son who came back to the fold.
And Christian people threw open the door
With a warmer welcome than ever before.
Wealth and honor were his to command
And a spotless woman gave him her hand.

And the world strewed their pathway with blossoms abloom,
Crying, "God bless lady and God bless groom."

There was a maiden who went astray
In the golden dawn of her life's young day.
She had more passion and heart than head,
And she followed blindly where fond love led.

And love unchecked is a dangerous guide
To wander at will by a fair girl's side.

The woman repented and turned from sin,
But no door opened to let her in.
The preacher prayed that she might be forgiven,
But told her to look for mercy in heaven.
For this is the law of earth we know,
That the woman is scored while the man may go.

A brave man wedded her after all;
But the world says, frowning, "We shall not call."

Yours, A PASTOR.

EVANS' SUCCESSOR.

Nashua, N. H., Dec. 2.—Supt. Frank Barr of the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston & Maine road, has been appointed assistant general manager in place of Geo. F. Evans of the Boston & Maine road, who becomes general manager of the Maine Central railway.

BEAT ALL OTHERS.

Diamond Dyes Have a World-wide Record.

The Diamond Dyes are far ahead of all other package dyes made for home dying. When the plain directions are followed, a child can dye successfully.

Diamond Dyes are warranted to color more goods than any other package dyes, and to make colors last as long as the goods hold together.

All wise, economizing and prudent women use Diamond Dyes because they never suffer disappointments, failures or losses that result from the use of poorly prepared dyes. Every package of Diamond Dye is warranted to do the work intended for it.

When purchasing package dyes, see that you get the "Diamond." Some dealers will try to sell you imitations because they get larger profits from them. Avoid such dyes, and use only the "Diamond" that brings success.

Clerk—Excuse me, sir, but guests without baggage must pay in advance. The Guest—All right. I'll be back in a moment. "Where are you going?" "I am going to buy a trunk."—Life.

TARIFF ENQUIRY.

Ontario Fruit Growers Want the Market Well Protected.

Removal of the Duty on Clothing Would Flood the Country With Worthless American Goods—Wholesale Grocers' Requests.

Enquiry into the workings of the tariff was resumed at Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 1st, by Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat and Messrs. Fielding and Paterson.

The first to address the ministers were the fruit growers of the Niagara peninsula, for whom E. D. Smith and D. J. McKinnon acted as spokesmen.

Mr. Smith said that fruit growers, as a rule, were pretty well satisfied with the tariff as it stands. In order to successfully compete with the American glut market in plums and pears, however, they would like to see the present ad valorem duty changed to a specific tariff of one cent a pound. This would be practically a prohibitory tariff at that season of the year. Growers also felt that the enormous consumption of bananas in this part of the country was hurting the regular fruit business, and suggested that a duty of half a cent a pound on them would be a good thing. They also asked that a two cent a pound duty be put on dried California peaches. These changes were asked for the protection of the maritime province trade. The fruitmen in Canada have about $20,000,000 invested, and felt that they had a good right to be regarded by the government in a favorable way.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if it would not be a hardship to Manitoba if any heavier duty was put on fruit. They could now get up there American fruit cheaper than Canadian fruit.

Mr. Smith explained that that was because of poor transportation facilities here. From California to Winnipeg fruit could be shipped at 11 1-4 cents in refrigerator cars; from Hamilton to Winnipeg, half the distance and as ordinary freight, the rate was one cent.

Mr. McKinnon said the deputation appeared to urge upon the commission things in accord with reform principles. Luxuries should be taxed, and for that reason it was right that the early foreign grape should have a duty. Mr. Bain, he said, could never have carried Wentworth on free trade or revenue tariff issues. He had promised the reform government would do what was fair.

Chairman Fielding—It's always a question in the minds of different men as to just what is fair.

Mr. McKinnon—We were told by Mr. Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat that the policy of the government would be reform, and not revolution, and that is what we want. We look upon you as being not a new government with an entirely new sent of principles, but as a continuation of the late government.

Sir Richard—I am afraid we cannot admit the force of that proposition.

Mr. McKinnon—We appeal to you for these changes as representatives of the people. During the election you represented a party. Now you represent the people and the country, and the honor of the country is pledged to allow its people to make a fair profit on their investments.

Edward Morris of Fonthill said the nurserymen of Canada were in danger of being driven out of the business unless protected from the bogus nurserymen of the United States. He asked that the specific duty be maintained, especially in view of prices on the other side, being 50 per cent. less than actual cost of production. This state of affairs would likely continue for some time.

R. C. Brown of Ridgeville wanted the duty on small nursery stock changed from ad valorem to a specific duty.

Mr. Fielding proffered the opinion that there must be an excellent profit in the business.

Mr. Brown did not concur in the statement. The expenses were large, and there was only a small margin of profit.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Senator W. E. Sanford of the Sanford Manufacturing company, who was accompanied by John Calder, exhibited two overcoats, one made by his firm, and the other made in New York. The Canadian garment was composed of Canadian wool, and possessed linings and buttons manufactured in this country. It was guaranteed to wear three years, and was sold wholesale at $3.75. Twenty-five per cent. of the members of the house of commons were wearing the same style of overcoat, because it came up to their requirements and gave good service. The New York coat, on the other hand, cost $1.30. The material in it was not even shoddy, but was waste from the cotton mills. Such a garment would not stand wet or exposure. When subjected to such a test its appearance soon went. Remove or lower the tariff, and these were the wretched good that would come into the country.

The senator exhibited samples of Canadian tweeds at eighteen and twenty cents which, before the introduction of the present tariff, cost forty cents.

Mr. Fielding—What has brought about the decrease?

Mr. Sanford—Canada has had her own market to herself so much more largely that she could take hold of these goods and manufacture them. Capitalists felt free to put their capital into manufactures, and the competition has been such as to reduce the prices.

Mr. Fielding—Is it peculiar to Canada?

Mr. Sanford—It is not peculiar to Canada; but you have it to a greater extent in Canada.

Mr. Fielding—Is it not a fact that the price of these goods has fallen owing to a cheapening of the process of manufacture and improvements in machinery?

Mr. Sanford—That has had an effect; but the point I wish to reach is this—that the Canadian tweeds are not excelled in any part of the world. You may have English tweeds at the same prices that may be more showy, but no country in the world produces a class of goods that can compete with the Canadian.

The senator pointed to a sample of Canadian tweed that four years ago he would gladly have paid 32 1-2 cents for. The price today is 17 1-2 cents. There was no combination to fix prices. He assured the commissioners that the tweed mills had not paid a dividend in years.

In reply to Sir Richard, the senator stated that he employed from 3,000 to 3,200 hands, who were paid about $600,000 a year in wages.

Senator Sandford produced a red tunic made by him, and a rifleman's tunic made in England. The Canadian tunic was made of wool, and the senator thought there was no reason to be ashamed of it. He had to manufacture for only a few thousand, which was a different thing to manufacturing for the whole British army.

Mr. Fielding sarcastically asked whether the senator would be prepared to send over military clothing if England imposed a 50 per cent. duty.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Is there anything to prevent you taking such a contract?

Mr. Sanford replied that the Riot Act would be read in Hamilton if he had to pay English prices for labour, as he would have to do if he accepted such a contract, and he would be run out of the city.

SOAP, AND OTHER THINGS.

W. H. Judd, soap manufacturer, advised the commission that if the tariff on soap were changed, American manufacturers would make a slaughter market of Canada.

J. J. Evel and A. W. Semmens, undertaker' furnishings, stated that they wanted the duty on their raw material reduced to the same figure as that on the manufactured article, which was 25 per cent.

J. J. McLaren of the Hamilton, Coffee and Spice Company, asked that a specific duty of two cents a pound extra be placed on ground spices, instead of the ad valorem duty, which was really a higher duty on high-grade goods. On a pound of pepper, worth 10 cents, this would be a duty of 1 1-4 cents. By such a change cheap and poor spices would be practically prevented from coming into the country.

Geo. Rutherford and J. Watt, representing the Diamond Glass Company, asked that the present 30 per cent duty on glass goods be at least maintained.

E. A. Oliver, of the Capital Cash Register Company, Ottawa, and R. C. Henders, of the Hamilton Brass Company, wanted a check placed upon the importation of cash registers from the States.

Jas. Pinlay, a contractor, asked that the duty on slate be reduced to 20 p. c.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The representations made by a deputation of wholesale grocers speedily indicated that they were after the scalps of the Canadian rice mills and sugar refineries. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Alexander Turner, of James Turner and Company; H. N. Kittson, of W. H. Gillard and Company; St. Clair Balfour, of Balfour and Company; T. H. Macpherson, M. P., of Macpherson, Glassco and Company; G. E. Bristol, of Lucas, Steele and Bristol; and A. F. Wood, M. P., of Wood, Vallance and Company.

Mr. Bristol acted as spokesman, and invited the commissioners' attention first to the article of rice. He stated the amounts of cleaned and uncleaned rice imported into the country, according to recent returns, and the amount of duty collected thereon. When he asserted that rice could be bought in England for eleven shillings and nine pence per hundredweight, which would be equal to 2.56 cents per pound laid down in Hamilton. The duty of 30 cents a hundredweight on the uncleaned rice added to this would make 2.86 cents. Similar rice from the Montreal mill cost 4 1-2 cents a pound, which made a difference of 1.64 cents between the English and the Montreal rice. Mr. Bristol then took up the subject of syrups. Only one of the refineries—the Acadia—was offering syrups today, and had only lately begun to produce a dark syrup. For that reason it had not been possible for the farmers and laborers to purchase this particular syrup. It could not be got from the United States owing to the high duties. One grade of syrup much used in Canada sold in New York for 12 cents a gallon, and the duty was about 10 cents. Another grade sold at 16 cents a gallon in New York and the duty was equal to 9.90 cents. The duty had not benefitted the refineries because they had not been producing these syrups.

Mr. Bristol also urged a uniform duty of so much a gallon upon molasses. It was now 1 3-4 cents on all molasses testing 40 degrees and over, and on every degree less than the quantity named a cent a gallon was collected. The test system caused annoyance and bother to all round, and it would greatly simplify matters to replace that system by a uniform duty.

Mr. Bristol complained that the protection given to the sugar refineries was too great. The Canadian granulated sugar was always good, and there was plenty of it. The yellow sugars had been good, and sometimes quite the reverse. Yellow sugars were very much desired in this country, but the trade could not get the desired qualities from the refineries. About 400,000,000 pounds of sugar were imported during the fiscal year 1895, and the duty of 64-100 should be reduced in the interest of the people.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The refiners not only get a monopoly of refining, but a monopoly of speculating.

Mr. Bristol—They have got possession of the whole market, and we have got to take what they give us whether we like it or not. He pointed out further that the American duties were very much less that the Canadian, being 40 per cent on raw sugars, and on refined sugars 40 1-3 per cent. Finally, Mr. Bristol asked for a reduction of the duty on show cards. At present the duty was so high as to be practically prohibitive.

Mr. Balfour asked for the imposition of specific duties on figs and dates, as well as on raisins and currants. He endorsed Mr. Bristol's remarks with respect to rice and sugars. The wholesale grocers, under the present condition of things, had to handle these goods without profit. They were virtually agents of the refineries, whereas they should be able to buy as merchants.

Edward New, who is opening a new fire-brick factory in the east end of the city, wanted a duty put on fire brick. The present tariff is 20 per cent for ordinary users, and free to the manufacturers.

Adam Ballantyne made a slashing campaign speech from the liberal standpoint. He urged a decrease in the duties on coal oil, paraffine, glass jars, axle grease, syrups, matches, and other articles, and asked for a duty on tea. He read correspondence which seemed to point to a combination to keep up prices on glass jars. The duty of from 25 to 27 1-2 per cent on biscuits was unreasonable. The biscuit manufacturers had one of the strongest combines in the country.

"I think," said the speaker, "that all the biscuit manufacturers in the country of any importance are in the combine. I am not prepared to make an affidavit to that effect, but I have the strongest feeling in my mind that it is the case. I am buying from a great many of these individuals, Christie, Brown & Co., and the Toronto biscuit factory, and if they are not in a combine they manage to keep the prices very uniform at any rate."

Before leaving, Mr. Ballantyne dwelt upon the subjects of interest, mortgages, etc., and drew a woeful picture of the desperate condition of the farmers.

WHITE HOUSE AND LIQUOR.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The national W. C. T. U. has sent to President-elect McKinley a letter which says: "At the recent convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13 to 18, 1896, the national corresponding secretary was authorized to write a letter of appreciation to himself and gracious wife for the total abstinence principles which he is said to have maintained for so many years, and for the just grounds for believing that the use of intoxicating liquors will be excluded from the White House during his administration."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 3.—The government has purchased all the rights and property of the Newfoundland Railway Co. for $1,775,000. Payment will be made in government debentures bearing interest at 3 per cent. The road is to come under government control after New Year's.

LAURIER'S WINTER PORT

Arrival of the Labrador—News About the Grand Trunk Wharves.

(Portland Press, 1st.)

The steamer Labrador of the Dominion line arrived in port at 7.30 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool November 19, and made good time on the passage, although an almost constant succession of gales and strong head winds were encountered.

She has a cargo of about 1,200 tons. The greater part of the cargo is consigned to Montreal and other Canadian points. The other part of the cargo, consigned to local parties, is 190 casks of clay for Winslow & Co., a case of books for L. B. Hart, and a box of samples for J. E. Prindle.

There were two first cabin passengers, one of whom was Hon. D. H. Ingraham, United States consul at Halifax. Six passengers came over in the second cabin and in the steerage there were 16 immigrants. All of the immigrants had the requisite amount of money and proper credentials and were allowed to land without delay.

The clerks of the Dominion line are now well settled at their office on the Grand Trunk wharf, and yesterday were visited by many of their Portland friends, who gave them a hearty welcome to this city.

The steamship Mongolian is rapidly completing her outward cargo and will sail on Thursday afternoon.

Five English steamers will be lying in the Grand Trunk dock on Thursday at one time. On that day the Allan line steamship Hibernian from Glasgow, the steamship Merrimac of the Elder-Dempster line and the Iona of the Thompson line will arrive here, and the busiest week seen in and around the Grand Trunk for many months will begin.

Over 100 car loads of apples, boxes of meat and other merchandise arrived yesterday over the Grand Trunk for shipment on the English steamers.

Captain Erskine of the Labrador has been promoted since he was last here. He was formerly chief officer of the Labrador and took Captain McAuley's place when the latter was put in command of the Canada.

Seven car loads of western cattle, to be shipped to England on the Mongolian, arrived here yesterday and were placed in the new stock yards of the Grand Trunk in Deering. More cattle are on the way here for shipment by the other steamships, and the stock yard is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Yesterday Superintendent Cotts of the Grand Trunk and Train Despatcher Williams were in the city making arrangements for the busy winter.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HINTS ABOUT YOUR EYES.

An Eye Specialist Talks on Some Simple and Safe Remedies—How to Cure Bloodshot Eyes and When to Wear Glasses.

(New York Sun.)

The eye specialist was busy, but he found time to admit two callers, one a middle-aged matron, the other a girl who had experienced two seasons in New York society. They wanted his advice, and he gave it as follows:

"Women, I know, you are suffering intensely with your eyes because, first of all, you've sinned against nature, and then one of you has applied a hot poultice of tea leaves to her eyes because somebody has told her that it would relieve the inflammation, and the other has bathed her eyes in scalding water with a dash of witch hazel in it several times a day because she read that such treatment, if persisted in, would strengthen weak eyes. Bosh! The men are about as bad as the women. Really the care of the eyes should begin before the birth of one's great-grandmother, but since our ancestors took no thought of this precaution in our favor, we must do the best we can for ourselves by using simple and safe remedies. This doesn't mean that all of the so-called simple remedies that you read about are safe by any means."

"But, doctor," began the young woman, "I don't see how bathing my eyes with hot water and witch hazel can possibly have hurt them."

"And I don't see why a simple poultice of tea leaves applied to my eyes every night for a week should have left them in such a condition," put in the matron.

"I suppose not," said the doctor, with a smile. "Then the idea advanced by an eminent ophthalmologist some time ago that a series of popular lectures on safe and simple remedies for the eyes should be always in progress in a city like this wasn't a bad one after all, even if his fellow specialists did make a joke of it."

"Well," said the matron, "I just thought I'd try the tea-leaf poultice because my husband grumbled for a week because I once paid a doctor $5 to be told to bathe his eyes in salt and water when they were weak. It did seem such a waste of money."

"Did it strengthen his eyes?"

"Oh, yes, it cured them completely in time," she replied unconsciously.

"Then I should think he got off cheaply if the result was what he was after."

"What are some safe remedies for weak eyes?" asked the young woman. "I've heard that it is a good plan to close them for five minutes when they ache, and that after weeping it is well to lay a towel wet in rose water over them for the same length of time. Then every one knows about bread and milk, camomile and tea leaf poultices, and it seems to me that I have heard of more sleep being advised for bloodshot eyes. Then, once last winter when the whites of my eyes became yellow and the pupils dull, I was advised to consult a physician about my diet. But, dear me, I was too busy with my social engagements for that, so I just put a little belladonna in my eyes every day and went on. I can't understand my eyes being in such a condition as they are now, for I've had strong eyes."

"Never, women, should put belladonna in the eyes unless prescribed by a doctor," began the specialist. "Many eyes have been ruined by its use. Society women of middle age are very prone to do this. Many of them are too vain to put on glasses; then their eyes grow dull from constant straining, and they resort to atropine. This has a tendency to increase the hardness of the eye in advanced age. Neither should hot, or even warm, applications be used, unless directed by a specialist, as such have a tendency to inflame the eye. As for poulticing the eye with camomile or tea leaves, or bread and milk, that is worse than folly. More ulcers of the eye are caused by this popular fallacy than any other.

"In removing small foreign bodies from the eye the eyestone or linseed is frequently resorted to. It should not be used, for it is liable to pass from view behind the lid, often causing additional inflammation, and besides, it is an excellent vehicle for germs."

"My eyes feel so very tired nowadays," interrupted the matron.

"Yes, and that tired feeling should not be neglected," continued the doctor. "It comes after a certain amount of work or dissipation, and glasses may be necessary to obtain relief. The eyes weren't made to do "near" work all day and most of the night. There are muscles in and about them that are in a condition of constant tension all the time that one is reading, writing, sewing or doing any 'near' work. Consequently the eyes rebel against this abuse by pain or inflammation of the lids. The habit of stooping over in reading or writing has a very bad effect on most eyes, especially near-sighted ones, and should be avoided. When men and women come to be 40 years of age, the morning paper to most of them looks blurred. This is a natural condition, but they complain that the printing isn't cleanly done or the paper is of inferior quality. Such persons need glasses, and should not neglect to obtain them. In case of neglect they will surely be punished by having to wear glasses constantly, sooner or later, generally sooner. On the other hand, if a person puts on glasses at the first call made by the eyes, he may live to a good old age without ever needing to wear them except when doing 'near' work."

"Doctor, you've told us a great many things not to do, now tell us some things that we can do for our own stars, as the poets call them," pleaded the younger of the patients.

"In cases of ordinary inflammation a safe wash is made by putting a teaspoonful of table salt into one half pint of water. Allow it to dissolve thoroughly and use once, twice or three times a day in the eye, and not on the outside, as most people do. When you simply dash the outside of the lid with salty water the seat of inflammation is not reached at all. A teaspoonful of boracic acid, dissolved in a half pint of warm water and allowed to stand until cool, is one of the most cooling and soothing of the simple eye remedies. It can be used several times a day, and rarely ever fails to relieve inflammation.

"If both of these remedies should fail, a teaspoonful of powdered alum in a pint of water, applied several times daily, will, nine times out of ten, have the desired effect. Rose water is of no special value, except that it has the advantage of being distilled. You say you've been advised to lay a towel wet with rose water over your eyes a few minutes after you've had a crying spell? The mental effect produced by its perfume was probably the only good you got out of the rose water. The real benefit that your eyes received came not from its application, but from the rest that your eyes received, and the composure of your entire system following a complete relaxation.

"When the eyes are bloodshot on rising in the morning, this condition may come from too little sleep or too much. Again, it may be the result of a mild form of inflammation of the liver or of rheumatism. If they are red from too little sleep, use one of the remedies suggested and sleep more; if from too much, do the same and sleep less. Avoid the use of hot applications in all mild or acute inflammations. If the eyes are bloodshot, or the white portion appears muddy, consult a physician as to your general condition, and don't, in the name of common sense, douse your eyes with beladonna to brighten them up.

"It's an excellent thing to rest the eyes as much as possible," concluded the doctor. "Especially does this apply to city people. The things that meet the eye constantly in the country are not so taxing on the vision, but the shifting variety of persons and things that one has to see in the city are very straining. When you get in a street car don't take a book or paper along to read to save time, don't study the people about you, or read the signs as you pass. Quietly close your eyes and become acquainted with yourself."