

Latest Exploits of Science and Invention.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)
To be able to telephone by land much as the way that Marconi telegraphed through the air would be a feat indeed. The land telephone would be superseded and the telephone systems by wire would be put to it to get a living. The problem has been solved. It would seem in good faith, by an Italian engineer. He says that he has invented a telephone which is adaptable to every country on the face of the globe and that it will do everything for it. He says that Marconi has done for the sailor. The inventor declares that the earth is as good as the air as a conductor and that two machines, properly adjusted to each other will, if inserted in the combination, convey the human voice from one point to another as easily as by the ordinary wire. He asserts that the instrument used need not be much larger than a walking stick and that, if inserted in said communication can be at once established. An Italian newspaper that gives out the information, says that the development of the instrument is eagerly looked for—and this is easily to be believed. The outlook is now that even though the inventor's claims are established, it would be necessary for the operators to agree before hand on a certain time to establish communication; otherwise, they would not know when the recipient of the message was to be "called up."

Nicola Tesla, whose great tower on Long Island and its building are well known, has recently obtained a patent for a method of securing effective selective signals. He says that he obtained as many as a hundred tuned circuits, which respond to the signals intended for them, and for none other. He admits, however, that under ordinary conditions, this number is limited to a very few circuits and even these are apt to be affected by extraneous influences. He conceived a notion that if a given circuit made to respond to two sets of signals or kinds of impulses, instead of one, the security from outside influences would be greatly increased. The patent granted to him covers this combination. The receiver may respond to the conjoint effect of two or more circuits, each attuned to respond exclusively to waves, impulses or vibrations of a certain kind, produced either simultaneously or successively.

It has been noticed in some cities that a large proportion of the trolley accidents would not have taken place if the motorman were not compelled to start his car by signal, without being sure that the steps are clear. This is not the case often, because the conductor is pretty careful not to sound the bell until he is sure that the steps are clear. This is really of practice, however, is sometimes thrown off when getting on, while the conductor is away up in front of a crowded car collecting fares. To obviate any trouble of this kind on some roads in the west a mirror attachment is fastened on the front hood of the car in such a way that the motorman can reflect in it all that is going on behind him. This is really of practice, however, in the day time, for it obviously would never be efficient in the night hours. The mirror extends but a few inches beyond the side of the car, and as it is swung on a pivot it is hit by a passing wagon or roadside obstruction no damage is done. The frame is made of bronze and both the back and front edges are cushioned with a cork composition to avoid the possibility of the glass being broken or the flying pieces entering the car and injuring the passengers.

Germany is responsible for a great many of the improvements in toys for the reason that here are more people employed in that country in the toy making industry than in any other. An improvement in the construction of sleeping dolls comes from this great toy-making centre. It is a looking at attachment made to that class of dolls, the eyes of which are automatically opened and closed by gravity as the position of the head is changed. The eyes of such dolls are always supplied with a counterweight moving in the interior of the head by which the movement is effected and in the inventor referred to means of locking this weight in either position is provided. This is done by means of a spring in the back of the doll's head and hidden in the hair. One of the principal objects of the invention is to encourage children to go to bed early, when mother shows that "Dolly has gone to sleep."

A resident of Guelma, in Algeria, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of casks in corkwood. An interior coating isolates the contents from contact with the cork. A barrel of eleven gallons weighed thirty pounds instead of eight pounds, which is the weight of a wooden cask of the same capacity. Cork being a bad conductor of heat and cold the necessity of adding alcohol for the preservation of wine would be unnecessary and the liquid would no longer be subject to the fluctuations of temperature. In warm climates these casks might be useful for conveying ice, meat, fish or fruits. A great saving on the freight expense would also be obtained, considering a cork cask weighs two-thirds less than wooden one. The influence of heat cannot warp the staves, consequently the hoops remain in place.

The latest newsgate for horses, designed to enable the animal to get at its food without tossing its head about in an effort to catch the grain on the fly, has an partition separated as a food store, and a kind of door close to the horse's jaw on which the food is always to be found. This constant supply within reach is obtained through the movement of the jaws in eating; the action of the jaw works a spring, and this in turn moves an arrangement that sweeps the food from the magazine and throws small quantities within reach. The animal eats contentedly, the grain always tumbling down the inclined floor to its mouth.

The government of the Punjab province of India has commenced an undertaking which, when completed, in five months' time, will be the largest bacteriological enterprise the world has

yet seen—the inoculation of 7,000,000 persons for protection against the plague, the only bacterial disease yet discovered to insure immunity from this disease. The superintendent of the laboratory at Bombay is to supply the plague serum at the rate of 50,000 doses a day. The serum is being supplied from England in 14,000 flasks and will entail the manufacture of four huge sterilizers costing \$1,500 each; the planning of a new system of pipes and tanks for carrying gas and water and churning. A good idea of the prevalence of the disease in India, and the high mortality that accompanies it, may be formed from the fact that in the third week of August there were 3,547 fatal cases. England has now been combating this disease for nearly six years, and no remedy attempted has proved successful except inoculation.

In the application of electricity to everyday work, Germany has, perhaps, gone further than any other nation. Electrically heated and operated cooking and laundry apparatus is in common use there, but the most striking single development is the electrical farm. Take, for example, Professor Backhaus' estate near Quednau, in northern Prussia, which is only one of a large number of German estates run by electricity, says World's Work. The Quednau farm covers 450 acres and its dairy handles 1,000 gallons of milk daily. Every part of the farm is lighted by electricity and is in telephone communication with every other part. The dairy has an electrical churn, the barn contains electrically operated feed and carrot-cutting machines, and even grinders are turned by a small belt from the shaft connected with the electric motor. The water pumping apparatus is run by electricity; all the buildings are lighted by incandescent lamps and there is an electrical pipe lighting at the doors of all the houses. This farm has also its own threshing and grain mill, the machinery of which is turned by a current from the miniature central station, and finally there is a small sawmill, which gets its power from the same station. On the farm are all kinds of electrical agricultural machines, including an automobile plow, all run by batteries charged from substations in the fields. The power for heating, telephones, churning, cutting, grinding, pumping, threshing and sawing, comes from a fifty horse-power stationary engine moving two dynamos. From this station the power is distributed to all parts of the farm, and the switch-board is so plainly marked that the commonest farm hand can regulate the supply to fit the need. At Crofton a number of small farms have been grouped to support one station and have their work done by it. Such plants as these do more than merely lighten farm labor; fewer workmen are needed and greater profits are possible, and the whole business of farming is made more attractive. The barnyard is lighted by an arc light; night work in the fields is possible when it is necessary; the stables are warmed in winter and ventilated in summer by the electric fan; indeed, the entire farm runs like a machine at the call of the electric current.

Not many years ago an elevator in a private residence was enough to mark it as exceptionally luxurious. Now, days, however, owing in a large measure to the perfection of the practically automatic electric elevator, the house elevator has become ubiquitous. In one Manhattan Borough residence under construction there are to be no fewer than five elevators, which illustrates the extent to which this convenience is being adopted in the home. There is a passenger elevator, a servants' elevator, an electric dumb waiter, an ash elevator and an automobile lift for conveying motors from the street level to storage rooms in the sub-basement. In this illustration the movement of the elevators are controlled by simply pressing a number of push buttons.

It is but natural that the owner of a rowboat should desire a motor launch, especially when on a long distance pull on a warm day; and yet the expense of a new boat, with engine and machinery, places it beyond the reach of the majority of rowboat owners. In our illustration we show an apparatus which may answer the purpose fully as well as a new boat, and at far less cost. It is nothing less than a gasoline motor, so arranged that it can be secured to the rear of a small boat, with the fuel and electric batteries stored in a casing which answers as a seat for the person controlling the motor and steering the boat. The motor is in a casing away in the picture to show the method of mounting the propeller shaft and connecting the motor. Of course, this boat is not intended to compete with the high speed and fast priced craft which the modern boat builder is now able to produce, but it will afford no small amount of pleasure to its owner on a leisure cruise or fishing trip about the rivers and lakes of the country. To place the mechanism in a position on a boat it is only necessary to store away the batteries and gasoline reservoir beneath the seat and suspend the motor casing over the stern by the hooks and clamps provided for the purpose.

While the speed possibilities of the typewriter manipulated by an expert are marvelous, these operators have always begrudged the time consumed in the operation of returning the carriage to the starting point after a line has been completed. As this must be performed at the end of every line, it is evident that the speed of the operator would be greatly increased if this task could be simplified, says the Philadelphia Record. A pneumatic means of accomplishing this object has been recently devised and recently patented by James S. Farmer of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. By the use of this apparatus the work of shifting the sheet is transferred from the hands to the feet. The device consists essentially of a pneumatic cylinder supported on and secured to the carriage frame and having an arm extending along the end of the spacing lever or crank, a piston and hollow rod extending into the cylinder, an air pump suitably supported, preferably near the floor, underneath the typewriter desk, a tubular connection between this pump and the hollow rod extending into the cylinder

and a sliding pedal having an operative connection to the piston of the pump. At the end of each line it is necessary for the operator to push the sliding footrest away from him and the carriage at once passes across his bed and at the same time the operator is acted upon to push the footrest along and the work is then in position to commence a new line. With such a device as this it would not be necessary to remove the hands from the keyboard for any purpose and the speed of a writer would be considerably increased thereby.

Doukhobors Want No Schools.

The Doukhobors do not want schools. This is the information that was vouchsafed to Peter and Cornelius Jansen, who went up to the village of Trepenno, the intention of letting contracts for a thoroughly modern and ideal building intended for mental education and manual training, so far as household duties are concerned. Just about a year ago Peter Jansen and Joseph Elkinton made an exhaustive tour of the Doukhobor settlements and suggested to some of the leading citizens of the various settlements the advisability of establishing schools here where the foreign children could have all the advantages of an English education. The idea was popular, and with single voice not only expressed their willingness to accept the schools, but also expressed their gratitude for the purpose of the school.

With this assurance Mr. Elkinton and Mr. Jansen returned to their homes, the former to Philadelphia and the latter to his home in Nebraska bearing his own name. They appeared to the Quakers in these parts of the republic and funds were quickly subscribed sufficient to build one school. All that was asked for, for it was in the nature of an experiment, was that the Doukhobors should carefully prepared of a model school, Peter and Cornelius Jansen about a week ago, went up to Trepenno for the purpose of already stated, of letting contracts for the school.

The plans and specifications called for a two-story building, containing three class rooms, two dormitories and a kitchen. When they arrived at the village in question they found the population divided into three classes—those who favored education, those who were violently opposed to it, and those who were indifferent. The first class was comparatively few in numbers and the emissaries decided that it would be inadvisable to establish the school until the sentiments of the people changed.

They decided, however, on another course, which, it is hoped will accomplish the object of Anglicizing the Doukhobors, although the process may be slower. They got the consent of parents who favored education to take their children into villages where there are English schools. In these they found desirable boarding houses where the children were placed on the understanding that the girls should be taught house-work, in addition to what they may learn in school.

At Rosthern, there are twenty Doukhobor children now attending school; they have been placed in good homes and seem contented. All the expenses connected with this undertaking are borne by the Society of Friends of the United States.

Cornelius Jansen in discussing the matter said that he hoped that when the children returned home, dressed like English children, and able to talk English and cook, others will be inspired by jealousy, to take advantage of the same opportunity and ultimately the desire will become so general that schools can be established without any opposition.

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THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

They Are Quite Willing That Their Sister-in-Law and Their Aunt, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Should Represent Royalty.

King Edward's three daughters seem to be devoid of personal ambition, and to be quite willing that their sister-in-law and their aunt, the Duchess of Fife and the Duchess of Devonshire, should represent royalty in the place of the King's daughters. So far from protesting at the rise in rank which their father's accession gained them, the Duchess of Fife and her sisters prefer to stay away from functions, where they would precede Queen Victoria's daughters, so it is not often that these illustrious ladies meet in full state array. One Parliament opening and the Coronation have seemed about enough for them.

Respecting rumors which new and then circulate as to the title of Princess Royal being assumed by the Duchess of Fife, and the young Ladies Duff becoming Highnesses, the fact remains that King Edward has reigned more than two years without bestowing extra dignities on his eldest daughter and Fife grandchild. It is well known that the royal duchess prefers a simple, quiet life and is inordinately fond of the advantages of her high birth.

As to her daughters, though they might well have been entitled princesses had their original place in the royal family been maintained, it is hardly worth while to disturb the existing order of things at this time of day, when their uncle George can count his four sons and one daughter, all standing nearer to the throne than the Lady Alexandra Duff, who was once designated as a possible Queen of England.

It is scarcely likely that the Duke of Fife's daughters will make royal matches, and in all probability they will become British princesses, and have a far more pleasant life than they turned into German princesses, and had to follow a foreign spouse to his own country—Modern Society.

Pleased the Monkeys.

An amusing story is told of Lady Barker's first dinner party at Simla, India. Desirous of having a pretty table, Lady Barker had herself expended much care in decorating it. She had just received from Europe certain dainty china figures and ornamental dishes, and had arranged a tempting show of sweetmeats, flowers, and fruit. When dressing time came Lady Barker charged the waiters to be ready to receive her guests. She was sitting at the head of the table, and was looking at the clock, when she took care of everything, but some thing of interest occurred outside and every servant left the room, quite forgetting to close an open window.

Before this window was a big tree on which sat several monkeys, which had watched the preparations for dinner with much interest. A half hour later the hostess appeared, ready to receive her guests. Just to be sure that the monkeys were right, she gave a glance into the dining-room. There she beheld a busy company of monkeys hard at work, and jabbering, their cheeks and arms crammed with expensive sweetmeats, while the table presented a scene of frightful devastation—broken glass and china, fair linen soiled, everything tossed about in hopeless confusion. From this wreck she had to turn aside and welcome her guests with as much ease of manner as possible. Dinner, of course, had to be deferred until order could be restored.—London Chronicle.

Real Robinson Crusoe.

Robinson Crusoe himself never really existed, but the author of the story, Daniel Defoe, got the idea for his story from the experiences of a Scottish sailor named Alexander Selkirk, who lived from about 1676 to 1726. Defoe, having quarreled with his captain was left on the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile, in the year 1704, with only his gun and ammunition and a few other necessary articles. There he lived for over three years, dressed in goat skins, and made his own clothes out of the skins of goats. He was afterward rescued and became an officer in the British navy. Defoe's island off the coast of South America in the tropics, and he made up many new experiences for his hero that had never happened to Selkirk.

Mr. Bax-Ironside, who was received with unusual cordiality by President Castro on assuming his new post as British Minister at Caracas, has had a wide experience for the twenty years he has been in the diplomatic service. He has held various positions in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Constantinople, Vienna, Tientsin, Peking and Washington, and for a time had charge of the Legation in Central America, in which he had to deal with the whole group of Spanish-American republics along the isthmus. This term in Guatemala brought him knowledge that should be of great value to him now in Caracas. The Chronicle thinks, and as he has been sent there under special conditions, President Castro may find it advisable to walk warily in his sight.

A Calfire That Failed.

Several smart English women recently made an attempt to start the long curls hanging on the shoulders, which date from the days when Queen Alexandra—then "the sea King's daughter"—made her state entry into London. Lady Warwick, Lady Essex, and Lady Dudley adopted this mode, and appeared at the coronation with long curls meeting on their necks. But even the beauty of these ladies had not sufficed to launch a calfire of the sentimental '90s.

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MOTHER EDDY MAKES PROTEST.

Says Emerson Didn't Found Christian Science—Wants All the Credit For That Himself.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.—"Mother" Mary Baker G. Eddy has been provoked into a protest against efforts made, in connection with the celebration of the 100th birthday anniversary of Ralph Waldo Emerson, to claim the title of Concord as the true originator of Christian Science. This is taken as an infringement on the claims to fame which the present head of the sect has established for herself and she resents it. From her retreat at Pleasant View she has just issued this manifesto for the strengthening of the faithful and the information of the uninitiated.

"To Whom It Concerns—was early the pupil of Mrs. Sarah J. Bowdoin, the principal of Spanton academy, of New Hampshire, and finished my course of studies under Prof. Dyer H. B. of Andover, Mass."

Among my early studies were Emerson's Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Blair's Rhetoric, Whately's Logic, Watts' On the Mind and Moral Science. "I was 16 years of age when I began writing for leading newspapers and for many years wrote for the best magazines in the south and north. I have lectured in large and crowded halls in New York City, Chicago, Boston, Portland and at various colleges, and have been invited to lecture in London and Edinburgh."

"In 1881 I started the Christian Science Journal, and for several years was the proprietor and sole editor of that journal. In 1893, Judge S. J. Hanna became editor of the Christian Science Journal, and for ten subsequent years he knew my ability as an editor. In his recent lecture at Concord, he said: 'Mrs. Eddy is from every point of view, a woman of sound education and liberal culture.' "Agassiz, the celebrated naturalist and author, wisely said: 'Every great scientific truth goes through three stages. First, it is ridiculed; second, it is sneered at; and third, it is accepted.' Next, they say they have always believed it. 'The first attack upon me was—Mrs. Eddy misinterprets the Scriptures; second, she returns the contents of her book 'Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures' from one P. P. Quimby (an obscure, uneducated man), and he is the founder of Christian Science. Failing in these attempts, the alumnus has resorted to the method of Emerson's philosophy as the authority for Christian Science! Lastly, the defamer will declare as honestly (?) 'I have always known it.' "Science and Health, edition 271, page 68, paragraph 3. I briefly express myself unmistakably on the subject of 'vulgar metaphysics.' And the manuscripts and letters in my possession which 'vulgar' defamers have circulated stand as evidence that I do not know who is referred to as 'an ignorant woman in New Hampshire.' Many of the nation's best and most distinguished men and women were natives of the Granite state.

"I am the author of the Christian Science text-book, Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures, and the demand for this book increases, and the book is already in its 274th edition of 1,000 copies each. I am rated in the National Magazine (1936) as 'the eighth on a list of 23 of the foremost living authors.' "I claim no special merit of any kind. All that I am in reality God has made me. I will wait at the cross and earn definitely more from my Great Master, but not of the Greek nor of the Roman schools—simply how to do His deeds."

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

On This Occasion He Failed to Make Good.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)
Some time ago a squad of Manhattan police raided a fan-tan game in Chinatown. Eleven Chinamen were captured and kept in a third story front room in charge of Detective Drennan until the patrol wagon came for them. While they were waiting for the wagon one of the prisoners said to Drennan:

"Me got to go. Me got velly important engagement."

"I suppose so," said the detective, "but you've got a more important engagement at the police station."

The Chinaman begged like a good fellow, but Drennan was obdurate.

"Me give you five dollars if you let me go," the prisoner finally whispered.

"No use, John. Even if I let you out of the room," said the detective, "the police would capture you at the lower door. They are guarding that."

As quick as a flash the Chinaman

GOOD CANADIAN MARKSMEN

Stimulate Uncle Sam to Improve His Skill With the Rifle.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)
Unless history lies George Washington was the father of Uncle Sam. And again, unless history lies George Washington was first in war as well as first in peace. Of late Uncle Sam has been smitten with a desire to emulate George Washington in that respect, and to this end he has called a council of his officers—army, navy and marine corps—and they have seriously advised him to improve his marksmanship, to do everything in his power to stimulate interest in marksmanship, to make appropriations and establish trophies and in every possible way encourage his nephews at least to learn to shoot straight. And this very desirable training is to be a prominent feature in the re-organization of the militia.

Along with the establishment of all sorts of home and national and state trophies and medals and competitions and the furnishing of rifles and ranges for all who care to train themselves along this line, it was decided that a team should go to Bisley, England, in July to try to recapture the Palma Trophy. A fund to defray the expenses of such a team is to be raised by subscription. Edwin Gould has headed this subscription with \$250. George J. Gould, Secretary of the American Rifle Association, has subscribed \$100, and other big names in marksmanship are contributing. The Palma Trophy is a trophy originally offered in America that they are to shoot for in Bisley on July 11—the American Centennial Palma Trophy. To be shot for each year in the country of the team holding it, at such time and place as the National Rifle shooting organization of that country may decide. Under the conditions of the Palma match each team shall consist of eight men, who must be citizens and residents of the country they represent. The national military arm of the country the team represents must be selected. There is no restriction regarding ammunition. The distances are 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots at each range by each competitor.

It is ten or a dozen years since an American team has gone abroad to shoot. In 1901 the Canadians lifted the trophy, the contest being held at Sea Girt, N. J. Last year the competition was held at Ottawa, and the British team won in a score of 1,469 out of a possible 1,800. While it is very odd to put forth every effort to recapture it, it was Canada that won it from Uncle Sam and she won it on an American range, and it may be interesting to find out how Canada trains her marksmen so that they can best the Americans on their own ground.

She does it by an education in marksmanship that begins almost in the cradle. The Canadian child drops his rattle and seizes his rifle, not at first a rifle of steel with trigger, hammer and sight, and with the ping of ball to target, merely a little wooden affair, but the same in form as the one his mother handles, and it makes the youngster happy.

She does it by the splendid system of boys' brigades that exist throughout the Dominion, under the auspices of the different evangelical churches of the country. The churches gather the lads from the Sunday schools, and as soon as the child is twelve years of age he is eligible, and if enrolled a member, is given a uniform and dummy wooden rifle. Hon. George W. Ross, L. D., K. C., premier of the province of Ontario, is president of the Boys' Brigade Association of Canada, and thus at once the child is directed to look up to the dignity of the state. Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, Toronto, is head of the Toronto battalion, which consists of nearly 1,000 well drilled boys.

Practice with the rifle is not optional with the young Canadians; it is practically compulsory, and it may not pick up the rifle to lay it down again, when a sudden fancy seizes him. He must do a stated practice and fire

a certain number of rounds per year. To stimulate an interest in help the esprit de corps so necessary to successful military achievement the government steps in and puts up splendid trophies, to be kept by the school that wins. Then, again, in order to stimulate the desire for shooting, the best of the ranges are published and the photos of these school boy winners are circulated through the press.

In the winter indoor rifle work, with the latest improved miniature devices, are used, and the practice goes on regardless of cold or snow. At this stage the lad usually loves his rifle and finds his own more play than work. He is an expert now, and should the country call him, he is well able to give a good account of himself at the front. The Eagle correspondent, through Inspector Hughes, was furnished with the latest official and as yet unpublished list of the rifle practice records of the corps of the 4th Toronto school, and they show remarkable accuracy. Out of a possible 125 at different distances, J. M. McKerran, aged 15 years, of Given Street School, made 116. Thirty-four boys had made over 100, while the average of good, bad and indifferent shots of the six Toronto school corps are as follows: Wellesley School, 81; Given Street School, 88; Jesse Ketchum School, 85; Ryerson School, 83; Dufferin School, 80; Parkdale School, 75. Then, in addition to the rifle work, there is the stimulus of the parade, which is held on every worthy occasion. On Saturday, May 2, the Eagle correspondent saw the Toronto battalion, swinging by with the step of the machine made regular, as it passed in review before Earl Minto, the governor general, Lord Dunsford, and a host of the military forces of the Dominion, again reviewed the battalion on Empire Day, May 23, and in the way the enthusiasm of the embryo soldier is sustained.

Canada is dotted with rifle clubs and there are rifle ranges in the neighborhood of every city and large town in the Dominion. Beside this, there are butts of more or less importance within reasonable distance of every community or smaller center of population. These butts have the rifle of the Dominion become that the official targets are being made smaller and the conditions of attainment more difficult. There exists in Canada a Dominion Rifle Association, to which are eligible all the minor associations in the Dominion; then there is the Ontario Rifle Association and a like association in each province. Then comes the District Association and finer still the County Association and finer again the City or Town Club. Of them all the government takes cognizance, adding the most aristocratic organizations with no more willing hands than it helps the most humble farmer's club where the world came to be seen, shoots at the mark on the hill by the virgin forest.

These numerous organizations all hold annual shoots, bringing together many times during the year the riflemen in friendly rivalry. The annual competition for the Province of Ontario is held at the magnificent Long Branch ranges, just outside Toronto, while the Dominion shoot is held at Ottawa, where the rifle shot in Canada fight for a coveted honor in the honor of representing Canada on the team that once a year goes to Bisley, England.

MISS STONE AND HER HABIT.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)
It is said that Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary whose lectures about her experiences with brigands in Turkey have been so successful, is soon to return to the country where she was kidnapped.

Of course there can be nothing parallel in the cases, but somehow her reminds me of that of the drowned man whose body was found lodged in an eddy and covered with eels. When the eels had been turned over to the weeping widow as her rightful property, she was asked what she desired to have done with her late lamented husband. Removing her apron from her eyes, she said between sobs and sniffles: "I—I guess you'd better—set him again."

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