

A MARKED CENT.

The Odd Way It Came Back to the Man Who Lost It.

Take an ordinary copper cent piece, stamp it with a private mark, put it into circulation, and what are the chances that you will ever see it again? There is one man who says that he has tried the trick and succeeded at it. He is a business man who refuses to allow his name to be used in print about the story, but he tells the tale to many of his friends and he vouches for its truth.

In 1894, he says, he found a cent piece, dated 1893, in the restaurant of the Lafayette hotel. He pocketed it for luck and as a memento of a jolly little dinner scratched his initials on it just over the feathered head, while on the cheek he added those of the hotel. Until 1896 he treasured the coin, then drew it out of his pocket with a handful of other change and before he realized it the cent piece had gone the mysterious way of all money.

A year ago he chanced, being of a curious turn of mind, to fall into conversation one evening with a professional beggar at Broad and Chestnut streets. He upbraided the man for getting so much money for nothing.

"Oh," said the beggar, "I don't get so much. That's all I've got in the last hour." And he held up a cent piece.

At that moment the electric light fell upon the coin, and the business man, to his amazement, caught sight of the letters "H. L." on the cheek of the face. He took the coin and examined it more closely. Sure enough, there were his own initials just above the feathers where he had placed them a half dozen years before.

At once his prejudice against begging vanished.

"I'll give you a dollar for that coin," he cried.

The beggar grew wary at this eagerness and demanded \$5. Needless to say, he got it and also of course the cent piece has never since left the business man's watch chain, which it now adorns.

Singers' High Salaries.

Heinrich Conried, who has had so much difficulty in arranging the salaries of his artists that he declares their engagement to be the most difficult part of the work of putting on grand opera, has an explanation for the origin of the exorbitant prices demanded by foreign singers when America is mentioned to them. A number of years ago he was in Europe engaging artists for his comic opera company. He offered a certain singer \$200 a week to come with him to America. The singer had been used to getting about a third of that sum and was on the point of accepting when he was approached by Anton Seidl and asked his price. He at once demanded \$300 and finally compromised on \$250. When he came to read the contract he found that, after the American fashion, he had been engaged for \$250 a performance and not for that amount per week. Fearing that Mr. Seidl might change his mind and try to break the contract, he took the first boat for New York and was on the ground two months before the opening of the season.

Girls in Turkey.

In a recent book on his native country an intelligent Turk writes: "Formerly girls in Turkey were not allowed to learn the mystery of calligraphy. We have had some excellent poetesses in days gone by, but none of them could write; they dictated their inspirations. The common explanation given of this traditional prohibition—for it is a custom rather than a rule—was that if girls once learned writing they might have indulged in talismanic pastimes and eventually have become witches. As a matter of fact, the real reason was quite different. There was a fear, perhaps not ill founded, that, having once learned to write, they might hasten to make use of the accomplishment by composing love letters to young men with whom they could not otherwise communicate, for the strict seclusion of females cuts off all intercourse between young people of opposite sexes almost as soon as they have ceased to be infants."

The Unconquered Boers.

A party of unconquered Boers has just arrived in Batavia, traveling to a Dutch colony under the auspices of a Boer relief fund committee. The government has assigned an abandoned estate for them to settle upon as small cultivators.

These Boers will be utilized for experimental purposes. There is much distress among the lower class of Europeans and Eurasians in Java. Many of them seek grants of land on easy terms, on which they could start cultivation in a small way. As most of them have no experience in farming, the government hesitates to put them on the land from fear of failure. The Boers, as practical colonists and farmers, are expected to show how to cultivate the land and make money out of it.

Meanwhile the dominant British faction in South Africa talk of filling the mines with Chinese coolies.

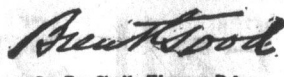
A Siberian Horror.

As is well known, political prisoners in Russia and Siberia are treated with a rigor and cruelty unknown in any European country except Turkey. The mental sufferings undergone by prisoners who are sentenced to the latter form of punishment are so terrible that they not infrequently go mad or lay violent hands on themselves. One of the most terrible cases of this kind recently occurred in the prison fortress of Tomsk, in Siberia, where, according to the St. Petersburg Life, one of the political prisoners, finding existence insupportable, killed himself by drenching his clothes with petroleum and then setting himself on fire before the wardens could come to his assistance.

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GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE. GENUINE SIGNATURE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

The Last of the Reds.

In 1762 the rage for ruffs, such as are seen on many monumental effigies, began to decline. A writer in the London Chronicle of that year says of gentlemen's dress, "Their cuffs entirely cover their wrists, and only the edges of their ruffles are to be seen."

It is said that a distaste for ruffs was first created so far back as 1613, when a woman named Turner wore them on her trial for the murder by poison of Sir Thomas Overbury. The French revolution of 1789 much influenced British fashion, and the picturesque cocked hat and ruffles then gave way generally to round hats and small cuffs.

The period of their final disuse cannot be easily determined, as men of old fashioned or eccentric habits have worn ruffled shirt fronts within quite recent memory similar to those which, according to Planché's "History of British Costume," originated in the seventeenth century.

Lincoln's Fees.

As a rule, Abraham Lincoln's fees were less than those of other lawyers of his circuit. Justice Davis once remonstrated with him and insisted that he was doing a grave injustice to his associates at the bar by charging so little for his services. From 1850 to 1890 his income varied from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and even when he was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the state his fee book frequently shows charges of \$3, \$5 and \$1 for advice, although he never went into court for less than \$10. During that period he was at the height of his power and popularity, and lawyers of less standing and talent charged several times those amounts. But avarice was the least of his faults. —"The True Abraham Lincoln."

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CURIOUS MARKS.

Speculation as to strange Rock Formations at Leamy's Lake.

On the grounds of the International Cement Company, near Leamy's Lake, is to be seen something odd and inexplicable to the ordinary passer-by, but which a geologist could no doubt explain as a paragraph of our planet's earlier history, written in stone.

From Brewery creek the surface on the mainland side rises in an easy slope towards Wrightville and the old golf grounds. Near the creek the limestone crops out freely. A few feet higher up it disappears. Towards the centre of the grounds the soil is some six feet deep. The excavations now being made show that the bed of limestone runs a considerable distance, that it rises from the water level at the same gentle slope as the soil on top. But while the surface has apparently never been disturbed for centuries, as witness the even lay of the soil, the underlying rock is scoured and scored everywhere by the force of rushing water. The rock surface looks much as would the channels around the Chaudiere where the current is most furious; were it possible to drain off the water and see the rock bottom. Enormous "pot holes" are seen everywhere, the seams in the rock bed, everywhere parallel and running in a general northern direction, being in most places about a foot wide and the same depth. The stone being extremely hard, one would say from the depth of these seams that this spot had been for ages the bed of a furious torrent of great width, though today its bottom lies high above the water level, and from the depth of soil covering it it must have been in its present state a very long time.

Where did this immense body of water come from? What became of it? Some think that at some far-off time the Great Lakes found their outlet through the Ottawa, then much wider and deeper than now; perhaps stretching from the Chelsea hills to the Ottawa cliffs. As the lake waters gradually were a passage through the gorge of Niagara, the volume of water coming down the Ottawa may have gradually lessened.

Another theory is that, as the earth's surface is known to be continuously and regularly rising in one place and falling in another, like a giant breathing, this slow change of altitude may have affected the flow of the Ottawa, the water of the entire valley slowly rising while the St. Lawrence region slowly subsided.

WEAKNESS OF SCHOOLS.

Lack of Discipline Has Baneeful Effects on Citizenship.

A boy of fifteen is detected in a first-rate burglary. At the same time we hear from the United States that a criminal boy of fourteen has escaped from arrest and is the terror of his district. We have frequent reports of juvenile crime, sometimes in the form of attempts to derail trains, while it is felt that the manner of boys generally leaves much to be desired. Dime novels may be partly to blame. But the main cause is the want of discipline, and generally of the normal element in education. The State having taken over the duty of education from the family, the family naturally casts everything on the public school, and if it interferes at all, is apt to be regarded as a discipline rather than to support it. Teacherships are falling more and more into the hands of women, who cannot be expected to control boys beyond a certain age. Under elective Government, with manhood suffrage, voters must be taught enough to enable them to understand the issues on which they have to vote. This our public school does, or aims at doing. We must recognize the political necessity and take the evil with the good. But the deadness of family interest and the lack of discipline are drawbacks, the existence of which cannot be denied.—Goldwin Smith, in The Sun.

Salaries of British Colonial Governors.

The question of the proper salary for the Governor-General of Australia has, we fancy been settled by a speech from Lord Tennyson, who is now acting in that capacity. He has declared that £10,000 a year is ample to maintain the fitting dignity of the great post, though not, of course, sufficient to keep up a court of Oriental magnificence. The Australians, like the Canadians and the South Africans, wish the head of their world to be a great gentleman not intent on petty economies; but they have little reverence for a splendor which they have to pay for. He does, however, have to pay for it. The only expense in the free colonies which should not be thrown on the Governors or Viceroys is the keeping up of their residence, which should be state, and remain the property of the colonies.—London Spectator.

Their Favorite Quotations.

Some years ago the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church issued a booklet of "Favorite Quotations of Citizens of St. Thomas." In the light of subsequent events two at least are of special interest. The favorite quotation of George Rowley, the self-confessed defaulting ex-manager of the Elgin Loan Co., was as follows: "We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts not breathes; in feelings, not figures on a dial. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

The favorite quotations of A. E. Wallace, president and manager of the defunct Atlas Loan Company, were Macaulay's words: "Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals with their hats and their coaches; take some other kind of wickedness for the depravity of their ancestors."—St. Thomas Journal.



3 wine glasses

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It keeps the Young from becoming Old and makes the Old feel Young.

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Nine out of every ten men have been guilty of transgression against nature in their youth. Nature never excuses, no matter how young, thoughtless or ignorant he may be. The punishment and suffering corresponds with the crime. The only escape from its ruinous results is proper scientific treatment to contract its effects.

The DRAINS, either by nightly losses, or secretly through the urine, must be stopped—the NERVES must be built up and incorporated, the blood must be purified, the SEXUAL ORGANS must be vitalized and developed, the BRAIN must be nourished. Our New Method Treatment provides all these requirements. Under its influence the brain becomes active; the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and skin diseases disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and healthy. We invite all the afflicted to call and consult us confidentially and free of charge. Cures Guaranteed or no Pay. We treat and cure: Varicose, Blood Diseases, Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Unnatural Discharges, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

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600 feet pure Manila at 11c. per lb.

550 " " 11c. "

550 " mixed 10c. "

All twine guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded.

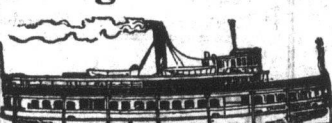
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Corner of Colborne and Adelaide Streets, CHATHAM.

Lime, Cement AND Cut Stone.

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