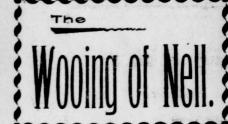
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mmm 'Did you notice the time at all? Can

you reached the house?" "You can't give any idea?"

'Not even within an Your?" "And when you got to the house what dild you do?"
"I cried."

"Where? In the kitchen?" "Yes; I think so; I hardly remem

'Miss Bostal left you to go upstair and mend her dress. Do you remember 'No. Oh, yes, I think I do."

"Now, I don't want to worry you, but I want you to think before you answer me. When Miss Bostal left you to go upstairs, what did you do? -I-I-went into the kitchen." "And you cried there?"

'And can you tell us about how long you sat there crying?"

"Presently you made tea.didn't you?" The coroner went on: "Try to recollect. It only happened last night, you know. Miss Bosta Miss Bostal

says you brought in the tea-brought it into the dining room. Don't you remember doing that?" "Oh—oh, yes."
"And did you look at the clock? Do

'No; I don't remember."

"You found Miss Bostal in the din-ing-room. What was she doing?" "She was lighting the fire." "Yes; and you had been in the kitchen all the time, after she left you? Until you took the tea into the

You had not been outside the house This question Nell answered very

"You are sure of that?"

'Quite sure.' Have you, gentlemen, any questions to ask this witness?" went on the coroner, turning to the jury.

with gray whiskers aned forward in his seat.
"I should like to ask Miss Claris," How are you going to get back, Miss Bostal? Can I give you a lift? We'll leaned forward in his seat. he said, "whether the deceased had not used certain threats towards her? He is known to have said that he used

The coroner looked as if he was uncertain whether he should allow this question; but Nell answered by a movement of her head in assent.

"He did use threats to you?" per-

sisted the juryman. 'Yes; at least, not to me, but-" "He threatened to tell the police who it was that committed the robberies at your uncle's house?"

Nell turned very white, and threw at the persistent juryman a frightened 'Yes; he did say that he knew."

'And he threatened to give informa-"I don't think," interrupted the coroner, "that you ought to put it like that. Threaten is hardly the word. He said he would give information, did

'Yes," said Nell, almost inaudibly. The juryman, offended at what he considered a snub, sat back and looked the ceiling. Amother of the jurymen leaned forward.

'Are you engaged to Mr. King?" Really, gentlemen, we must keep to the point," protested the coroner.
But Nell answered this question in a "I am not engaged to him," she said

"That will do, I think," said the coroner, who saw that there was a strong tendency on the part of the jury to satisfy their curiosity on points quite outside the subject of inquiry.

And Nell was allowed to retire from

er prominent position. Miss Bostal was waiting for her, and with a gentle hand she dragged the girl into a seat beside her, where little could be seen of her now flushed and

"There is now only one more witness," went on the coroner, addressing the jury. "It is the second medical man who helped at the post-mor-"Is not Mr. King to be called?" ask-

ed one of the jurymen.

\*He is unable to attend. I have a doctor's certificate to that effect. But

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and most wholesome and palatable goods on the market. You can eat the pancakes without suffering from indigestion. One trial will convince you.

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169 DUNDAS STREET.

"Now, I think it very material," obected a juryman. 'He is known to ave quarreled with the deceased

can be proved that he was in bed at the time of the death," answered the coroner. "He was so much imjured that he was watched from the ent he fell down, fainting, after flinging the deceased off,"
"Well, but I submit that we ought to have proof of this in evidence. When a man is found dead, with a bullet in

He stopped short, his attention arrested, like that of every other person in the court, by a cry, a movement, on the part of Nell Claris. Springing upon her feet, she gave a moan, a gasp, and then, looking round her with one ruick, frightened stare, sank down int

There was a buzz of whispering which was checked by the foud cry of "Silence!" as the second doctor was called and sworn. His evidence was called and sworn. His evidence was only an echo of that of his colleague, and was hardly listened to by the crowded court, who were occupied with stronger sensation.

The coroner's address to the jury was

a very short one, and indicated more doubt in the mind of the coroner than existed in that of his hearers. When the jury had retired, and the excited discussion of the probable verdict, although repressed a little by the presence of Neff, who sat like a statue by Miss Bostal's side, had grown into a loud roar long before

the jury returned into court.
When they took their seats, the roar of the crowd had suddenly giver place to a hush, which the voice of the coroner, asking if they had agree pon a verdict, was distinctly heard. In a few minutes the news had spread from the court to the crowd in the market-place outside, that the verdict was "Willful murder by some person or persons unknown.'

CHAPTER XVI. When Miss Bostai, at the end of the proceedings, turned to Nell and told her to get up and come home, she found that the girl had fainted. George Claris, who had not been mear his niece during the inquest, but had stood in a corner by himself with folded arms, watching the proceedings with a heavy frown, came for-ward sullenly at Miss Bostal's imperious gesture.

Look, look, Mr. Claris, don't you see the poor child has fainted?" cried she, astonished at his apathy. "Yes, I see," replied he shortly, with

"Poor little thing! The horror has been too much for her! Poor little thing!" went on the lady, as she quick ly unfastened Nell's cloak, and loos-ened the front of her gown. "A glass of water, someone, please! And don't crowd round her; let her have all the air she can. When the girl came to herself, as she

did in a few minutes, thanks to the ministrations of Miss Bostal, she was ed away to the dog cart which wa "Take great care of her." said Miss Bostal, solicitously, as Nell was hoisted in, very pale, and lifeless, and miserable. "And if you take my advice you will send her off to her aunt in London by the first train tomorroy

morning. George Charis, who had remained taciturn, sullen, and on the whole rather eglectful of his niece, frowned as he threw a quick glance at her. "Oh, she's all right," he said with gruffness most unusual with him in speaking of his darling Nell. "She only wants the fresh air to bring her to.

make room for you."
He looked up at Nell, expecting her to echo his words, and to make room for her friend. But the girl never moved. Her uncle looked angry, but Miss Theodora smiled indulgently.

"Leave her alone," she whispered.
"She's not herself yet. This wretched
business has been too much for her!"
"Why should it be too much for her more than for anybody else?" asked the innkeeper fiercely. Nell turned with a start, and her

eyes were full of horror as she met those of her uncle. Miss Theodora pulled him impatiently by the arm. "Men have no sympathy," she said reproachfully. "My father is just the same. You don't make any allowance we don't have nerves, you complain Oh. Mr. Claris, I didn't think of of you. I didn't indeed. I've often thought that your gentleness to Nell was a pattern to be copied by other men in their treatment of ladies. The excitement of the day had rendered Miss Bostal much more loquac ous and condescending than was usual with her. Her father, who had not

been in court, came up at this momen and with a nod to George Claris and cold salutation to Nell, drew Mis Theodora away. The old gentleman looked cold, and was decidedly cross. "Come away, come along," said h

need. I should think you must be glad to get this gruesome affair done with Come along."

And Miss Theodora dutifully allowe him to lead her away. The cold drive home of George Clari and his niece began in silence. They were already in sight of the little group of buildings, of which the Blu-Lion was the principal, when the girl

turning suddenly to her uncle, asked "Uncle George, what is the matter Why are you so different—different to There was a pause. A struggle was going on in the man's breast, a strug gle pitifully keen, between the love h

had always borne towards his Nell, and the attacks of doubt and suspicion. It was in a husky, unnatural voice that he presently replied, parrying the question: "Different! How Different?"

"You know, you know," Nell whis George Claris looked at her. And for a minute the old trust came back inhe was a fool, a miserable old fool, to allow a doubt to enter his mind; but then the ugly thoughts which had begun to darken his mind, subtly in-stilled by the doubt and suspicion in large quantities of beans, peas, commend all the minds around him, clouded him once more. He could not give her an open answer, although he felt that it would have been better if he could have done so. He heaved a big sigh, "Ath, well, my girl, it's not so eas

to be lively and cheerful with suc things as them," and he vaguely in dicated the recent occurrence by jerk ing his whip back in the direction o Stroan, "happening under one's very windows almost!"

To be Continued. FAGGED OUT .- None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for.
There, however, is a cure—one box of
Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength.
Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the compo-sition of Parmelee's Pills.

### OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

How Chicago Relieves Distress Among Its Citizens.

Charity Dispensed With a Liberal Hand Through the Police Department-Mayor Swift's Proclamation-Talk of Bread Riots-Difficulties of the Problem.

A few days ago Chicago awoke to the fact that it had a great army of destitute people within its boundaries. It was a great surprise. The average well to do Chicagoan, well fed, well housed and comfortably clothed, had faintly realized that it was a "hard winter" for poor folks, but he did not think that any unusual conditions prevailed. He was too busy to notice the signs of distress which poverty and want weakly waved from every street cor-

But the recent cold wave brought matters to a climax. The well fed civizen learned with surprise that fully 75,000 of his fellow townspeople were suffering for the barest necessities of life. He learned of families who had been hovering on the verge of starvation for days; of children and grown people who had died, according to the certificates from the city physicians, from lack of food; of empty coal bins and thousands of human beings who shivered, numb and almost lifeless, in barren, fire-

It was the last that touched him. Sickness comes to all, but the well man forgets to have pity. Hunger is a common cry in big cities; but a picture of shivering, freezing humanity, especially when the mercury is way below zero, is one to touch the hardest heart.

So the prosperous Chicago citizen began to investigate. His inquiries led to discoveries which startled him. He found that the charity fund had been exhausted, that the almshouses and hospitals were full, that the county agent was swamped with applications for relief, that the police sta-tions were crowded nightly with homeless men who crept in for shelter. He was told, too, that the army of destitute was not an imported one, but a home product, created by the general business depression. The bounty reported to him that the men who came seeking aid were not the ordinary almoners whose faces had become familiar. but mechanics, bookkeepers and heads of families who had long been idle. They had not made application for aid until the pawnshops had swallowed up their per-sonal effects and their families had faced

Once fully aroused to the situation. Chi-



ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

There was talk of bread riots. Hungry men are apt to be desperate. Mayor Swift, whose heart is undoubtedly in the right place and who has always been popular with the masses, led the relief movement. "Feed and warm them first; inquire about it afterward," was his instructions to his chief of police.

As an illustration of the seriousness of the emergency here is the proclamation which the mayor issued, calling for contributions:

"To the generous people of Chicago: "The present severe weather must naturally excite the keen sympathy of every kindly disposed person for the worthy and suffering poor. A protracted period of business depression has thrown thousands of men and women out of employment and brought want to families not previously familiar with it. No startling emergency exists, but the need usually prevailing in a large city is now considerably augmented because of continued "hard times" and

the terrible cold. "You have ever been found generous in behalf of all worthy objects, and I think it proper at this time and in this way to call your attention to the special occasion now existing for a manifestation of your reasonable generosity. The distress of women and children in their homes ought especially to be relieved. There are many worthy persons who hesitate to seek assistance, but suffer in silence.

"GEORGE B. SWIFT, Mayor." This appeal had its effect. Public officials, private citizens and business men of every grade contributed to the relief fund. and many schemes for raising money by means of entertainments were propose The churches became interested, and the Salvation Army opened shelters. Every policeman became a charitable agent and reported cases of destitution to the station houses. Whenever such a report was made a police patrol wagon, loaded with coal, meat, bread and other necessities, was sent hurrying to the rescue. The health board inspectors were instructed to hunt out needy persons instead of searching for bad plumbing and contagious diseases. On the second day of a recent cold snan

8,500 persons received temporary relief, and large quantities of beans, peas, cornmeal and bread were distributed. This work was kept up for several days, thanks to

But after the starving and shivering had been fed and warmed once it was realized that they were as helpless as before unless work could be found for them. What to do with the great army of idle and suffering men is as much of a problem today as it was two weeks ago. Chicago has not yet decided and is calling for a solution. Robert Treat Paine, the celebrated Boston philanthropist, has gone to Chicago to cooperate with the Civic federation in devising a plan of permanent relief. Mr. Paine is one of the most prominent advocates of universal peace and during the World's fair acted as president of the peace congress. If he is looking for a feld for philanthropic work on a large scale he will and it in Chicago. ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

For Purposes of Irrigation Where Pumps Board of Works Finally Order

About 13 years ago crowds of people flocked to the narrow and crooked little street, known as Portsmouth street, leading from Portugal street to Lincoln's Inn Fields, for a rumor was spread abroad that the house reputed to be the home of Little Nell was about to be demolished by order of the board of works. This, owever, was a false alarm. The board had only ordered it to be shored up, as the adjoining house was in danger of collapse. The question of its removal was, however, only a matter of time, and now the time has arrived. Its demolition will very shortly be effected as a part of the wholesale improvements going forward in this neighborhhood, and which have already claimed two historic taverns-George IV. and the Black Jack-and the ast of the old bulk shops. Though the



loss of all these associations is a matter for much regret, it cannot be doubted that the clearing of this squalid and congested congeries of byways will be a very

real improvement. There is the usual difference of opin ion as to the actual building which Dickens had in his mind's eye when he wrote "The Old Curiosity Shop." The novel itself does not give any trustworthy clew, and the distinction has been claimed for 24 Fetter lane, which was pulled down early in 1891. The preponderance of opinion inclines to Portsmouth street, which is in a neighborhood replete with associations of Dickens.

The street, which originally bore the queer name of Louches building, takes its present name from Portmouth house. built by Inigo Jones for the earl of Portsmouth, the front of which is still standing, but the interior has been entirely transformed to meet the requirements of modern days. The quaint old house we illustrate is believed to be the remnant of the dairy house of Louise de Kerhouel, duchess of Portsmouth, the "baby-faced' beauty, who so long held the susceptible Charles II. in thrall. Thus the name of the street is sometimes derived from the duchess rather than the earl.

REPRESENTS CUBA.

Gonzales de y Quesada, the representative of the Cuban government at Washington, is the lion of the hour in the society of the capital. He is the secretary of the unrecognized legation, but he is at the same time the practical head of that body, if the Cuban representation may be so called. The young senor is a nephew of Gen. Rafael de y Quesada of Venezuela, and he is one of the mos ardent of the patriots. He is a close friend of the senators making up the committee on foreign relations and of the other senators, too. Especially is he a favorite



of the ladies, and if the wives of the senators had their way he would within a week have the \$1,000,000 with which he says Cuba could win independence. Mrs. Cameron, wife of the author of the Cuban resolutions; Mrs. Lodge, wife of the distinguished senator from Massachusetts; Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Cameron's aunt, and Mrs. Adams, the wife of the historian, have all taken up young Quesada and have entertained him with endless teas and receptions, all of which have gone a long way toward helping the cause of Cuba with the representatives and senators in Washington. He has worked hard to induce congress to recognize Cuba, and it is said he had a large share in the determination of the nature of the resolution prepared by Senator Cameron's committe

The Secret of Success. "Oh, if I could only play like Paderewaki!" Well, why can't you? You have never tried like Paderewski. He practices many hours every day; he has beer known to practice sixteen hours out of twenty-four; he has a valet who rubs him down, gives his fingers a message treatment; in short Paderewski is a tremendous worker. It makes one's head almost ache to know how the nervous little creature bends to his work. Now we do not mean to say that you can rival him. Paderewski's wonderful success is not all due to the superior endowment for which you give him credit. The secret of excellence is work. Go to work.

That is the thing.-Epworth Era.

Scarlet seems the color most conspicu ous in bright sunshine, and scarlet flowers are commonest in dry and sunny climates, where their color gives them an advantage in their struggle with other flowers for the attentions of butterflies and other pollen-bearers.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What is has done once it will do again.

CONSTRUCTING RESERVOIRS

and Windmills Are Used. Professor F. H. King of the Wisconsin experiment station, in his paper on 'Irrigation In Humid Climates," published in a farmers' bulletin, has the following to say on the construction of the reservoirs necessary where pumps are employed, and particularly if wind-

mills are used: The location of the reservoirs should be such that its level is above that of the land to which it is to supply water. The deeper the reservoir can be made the less will be the loss by evaporation and usually also by leakage, but if the water supplied to it is too cold to use it will warm faster in a shallow reservoir.

Where the soil is of a clayey nature a good reservoir may be made by first plowing and removing the sod to a distance beyond the border of the proposed walls, because if introduced into the wall it will leak. The earth is then plowed and scraped into a broad ridge having the inside slanting in order that the waves shall not erode the embankment. While the earth is being deposited in the wall it should be trampled firm and close. When the proper height and form have been given to the walls of the reservoir, it is necessary to plow and thoroughly pulverize the bottom to a depth of five inches preparatory to puddling it. If the reservoir is circular in outline, the loosened soil should be first wet at the center and thoroughly puddled there by trampling with a eam. Then by widening the wet area

CONSTRUCTION OF RESERVOIRS. the team may be driven round and round until the sides are reached and the whole thoroughly worked into a mortar. In this condition, if thoroughly puddled, the reservoir is nearly water tight. To prevent washing the inner slope may be covered with a layer of coarse gravel or crushed rock.

If a perfectly water tight reservoir is desired, the bottom should be cemented. coated with asphalt and sand, or six or eight inches of brick clay used in the puddling.

To remove the water from the reservoir the best plan is to use lap weld steam pipe provided with an elbow and laid with the mouth of the elbow level with the bottom of the reservoir and facing up. This is closed with a plug to which a long Thandle is attached. The cut represents a cross section of reservoir with plug inserted in the discharge pipe. The end of the pipe where the plug is inserted should be thoroughly imbedded in a large mass of cement heavy enough to prevent it from being shaken when the plug is taken out or inserted. A reservoir with sloping sides should have an outlet at the junction of the sides build a pier out to it in order to reach

the plug. A reservoir 4 feet deep and 40 feet in diameter will hold water enough to irrigate 0.35 acre 4 inches deep and 0.69 acre 2 inches deep and 100 feet in diameter will irrigate 4.62 and 2.16 acres 2 and 4 inches deep respectively.

Fertilizer Law of New York. The present fertilizer law of New York requires that there shall be affixed to each package of fertilizer a plainly printed statement certifying (1) the net weight, (2) the name, brands or trademark, (3) the name and address of the manufacturer and (4) the chemical composition expressed as follows: Per cent of nitrogen; per cent of available phosphorio acid, or, in case of undissolved bone, total phosphoric acid, and per cent of potash soluble in distilled water. Before any fertilizer can be legally sold, offered or exposed for sale in this state the manufacturer or agent must file with the New York agricultural experiment station at Geneva a statement like that provided for on packages and also an additional statement in January of every year. When fertilizers contain leather or similar inert products, the fact must be explicitly and consplcuously stated on each package. The present fertilizer law applies to "any commercial fertilizer or any material to be used as a fertilizer the selling price of which exceeds \$10 per ten," when such goods are sold, offered or exposed for sale in this state. -Bulletin New York Station.

Tobacco Propagated From Slips. Foreign exchanges give the intelligence of the discovery of a tobacco export of Hungary which may cause decided changes in the system of culture. Tobacco has been hitherto treated as an annual plant. According to the new system, it can be propagated from slips. It is claimed that the leaves harvested from plants propagated from slips are in all respects superior to those of the mother plant. Should these reports prove true the chief labor in tobacco cultivation of growing new plants every year'from the seed will be done away

Reclaiming Lost Meadows. The geological survey of New Jersey has revived the subject of the reclamation of the Hackensack and Newark salt meadows. State Geologist Smook recently visited Holland to study the system of diking and pumping, and State Engineer Vermuele has prepared a large map showing where dikes should e built and canals cut. The Country Gentleman estimates that the meadows have an area of 27,000 acres, and the cost of reclaiming them by diking and pumping is estimated at only \$6 or \$7

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only The Emperor William, it is reported.

s inclined to favor the work of the Salvation Army in Germany. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Graves' Worm Exterminater is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug-gist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you

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SIR EDMUND MONSON.

The British Ambassador to France is an Able Diplomat.

Sir Edmund Monson, the English ambassador to Paris, appointed on the retirement of the marquis of Dufferin and Ava, is one of the ablest diplomats in the service of Great Britain. He began his career in that branch of the government in the capacity of attache to the embassy of Paris. He later served at Florence, Washington, Hanover and Brussels. He was secretary to Lord



turned to the diplomatic service, and was consul and consul-general in the Azores, in Buda-Pesth and in Pest. He was sent on special missions to Dalmatia and to Montenegro, and after that he filled posts in the Argentine Republic, in Denmark and in Greece. By this time he had risen to the rank of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary. In 1892 he was made a privy councilor and was sent by his government as ambassador to Vienna. Sir Edmund will be remem bered for the part he played in the arbi tration under convention between the United States and Denmark in the 'Butterfield claim." His work in this case occupied his attention for the best part of a year. He is courtly in manner, speaks several languages as fluently as he does English and has a thorough under standing of international law

THE "BIG" FOUR.

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lung affections.
"I was sick for three years," say James Simpson, of Newcomb Mills. "I tried various alleged patent cures and several boxes of a certain pill which has been greatly cracked up. I got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Chase's Kid-ney-Liver Pills. Since, I have been able to work every day and feel like a new man. Your pills alone cured at a cost of 25 cents." "I have been subject to severe colds every fall and spring," says Miss Hat-tie Delaney, of 174 Crawford street Toronto. "I used many cough medi-cines, but none cured me until at a cost of 25 cents I tried Dr. Chase' Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. "My husband was troubled with th worst kind of piles," writes Mrs. Jane Potts, of Meyersburg. "He was often unable to work. Since using your Chase's Ointment he is completely 's Ointment he is completely It is truly worth its weight in gold instead of the price you charge,

only 60 cents." I bought a box of your Catarrh Cure for 25 cents at Mr. Boyle's drug store here," says Henry R. Nicholls, of 176 Rectory street, London, Ont. "I am thankful to say it cured me."
Chase's remedies at all dealers. Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

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