

MR. MERCIER'S LAST ADIEU.

Lieut. Governor Chapleau's Farewell Visit to the Dying Man.

An Affecting Scene at the Meeting of the Two Rivals in the Sick Room—The Apostolic Benediction.

(Montreal Star, 25th Sept.)

"Mr. Mercier is still alive," is the inevitable answer to all enquiries brought about in this wise: Arthur Dandaneau, meeting Messrs. Lomer Gouin and Rudolphe Lemieux, intimated that the Lieut.-governor was anxious to call upon Mr. Mercier if the visit could be satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Mercier was informed of the desire of his old-time rival, and he stated at once that he would be greatly pleased to see Mr. Chapleau, and his honor walked to the bed and, grasping the two hands of the dying man, each looked in the other's eyes for a few moments without a word being uttered. The scene was an impressive one. Mr. Chapleau broke the silence by stating, "My dear Mercier, I did not wish to pass through Montreal without calling to see you, to ask you not to give up courage; to hope on as long as life remains."

After some further conversation, the governor remarked that life was short, he realized that the ordeal was too trying for Mr. Mercier, and he asked as if in a calmly assumed deathly tone, "I am sure you will bid him good-bye, but Mr. Mercier remarked, "This farewell is too cold. Let me embrace you," and for a few moments the two apostolic benediction each other, and both were weeping. This was the heartrending adieu of the two rivals. Mr. Mercier fell back upon his couch, and Mr. Chapleau walked slowly away. Mr. Mercier spoke once more toward the dying man and bowing lowly as he left the room. Mr. Mercier reiterated over and over again to the family how pleased he had been with Mr. Chapleau's visit. Shortly after his departure, cards and anxious enquiries were received from Premier Taitton, Hon. Messrs. Naudet and Pelletier, and Mayor Villeneuve. A message was received from Mgr. Fabre asking if he could see Mr. Mercier and a visit was arranged for tomorrow. This morning Rev. Father Garceau, his confessor, called upon him and told him that he had taken upon himself the liberty of informing the Holy Father of his state and asking for the apostolic benediction. Mr. Mercier thanked Father Garceau for his kind attention and then Father Garceau read to him the following despatch in Italian:

Rome, September 24, 1894. Rev. Father Garceau, Jesuit, Montreal. The Holy Father with all his heart sends the Apostolic Benediction to the sick Count Mercier.

(Signed) Cardinal Rampolla. Mr. Mercier again partook of communion this morning.

A typical incident was related this morning at Mr. Mercier's law office, since he has not been able to visit since Aug. 7. Then he took home some factums to do some work at home, stating, "While my partners are working I am doing nothing." Two nights ago as one of his brothers was bidding him good-night and telling him he would see him on the morrow, "Tomorrow," answered Mr. Mercier, "shall I ever see tomorrow."

A MEMORIAL OF SPURGEON. It is in a New Hall of the Stockwell Orphanage.

(London Telegraph.) An enduring monument to the life-work of that famous preacher, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, has been provided at Stockwell Orphanage. It consists of a new and handsome hall and memorial. The memorial has been placed in the new hall, and measures nearly 17 feet wide by 12 feet high in the centre. It has been designed and

modeled by Mr. George Tinworth, and the terra cotta by Messrs. Doulton & Co., at their Lambeth Pottery works. It represents, in a most faithful and striking manner, the various phases of Mr. Spurgeon's activity and persistence. Against an architectural background and in front of the central pediment is a life size standing figure of the lamented pastor in the act of addressing an audience, his right hand resting upon the back of a chair, and his left hand is raised in the manner so familiar to all who knew him. At his feet on either side are groups of orphan children. To the right and left are two panels in high relief—that on the left portraying Mr. Spurgeon lecturing to the students of the Pastor's College, while in the other he is represented seated in the grounds of the orphanage and talking to the children.

The architectural part of the memorial has several subsidiary ornaments. On the pilasters the sword, trowel and wheat clearly allude to the eloquent teacher's work of fruitfulness; in four small panels near the top is represented the parable of the sower, and at the summit are modeled a pretty little story of bird life. The general effect appeals strongly to the imagination, and vividly reminds all those who see it of him whose anecdotes, traits, figures and homely proverbs so long swayed the multitudes in the Tabernacle.

The hall mainly consists of red brick and pitchpine timber, and is intended to seat 1,200 persons. It will be of great service for public meetings, and for the permanent display of the reformation pictures collected by Mr. Spurgeon. The total cost of the building, including the memorial, has been about \$25,000. The balance of the memorial fund, which amounted to over \$50,000, has been allotted to the various other institutions founded by the dead pastor. The simple inscription on the memorial is: "This hall and monument erected in loving memory of Charles Haddon Spurgeon."

DORCHESTER.

A Man's Cowardly Assault on Mrs. Aylesford Ellis, of Salisbury.

Dorchester, N.B., Sept. 27.—This evening about eight o'clock, Mrs. Aylesford Ellis, of Salisbury, who has been employed as a servant at the house of Hon. H. R. Emmerson for the last three months, started to go to the house of a friend on Woodlawn road, a short distance away, to spend the evening. After passing the house of a friend, she was attacked by a man unknown to her, who requested the pleasure of her company, to which she replied that she did not wish any person's company. He then attempted to force her to comply with his request. Here a scuffle took place and Mrs. Ellis was quite badly scratched about the face and hands, and lost her hat, brooch, and some other apparel. She finally got free from him and came back to the nearest house and gave the alarm. She describes the man as being about five feet six inches tall, with heavy moustache, wearing dark colored clothes and cap. Parties immediately went to the scene of the affair and found her clothing, etc., thrown over a fence a short distance away. It is difficult to say who the perpetrator of the act may be, as the description does not answer any person here very accurately, and no strangers have been seen in town today. The authorities have the matter in hand and will probably find some clue.

AMHERST.

Annie McKenzie Committed for Trial on a Charge of Murder.

Amherst, Sept. 27.—Annie McKenzie was this morning brought to Amherst and lodged in jail to await her trial on the serious charge of having at Springhill murdered her babe by cutting its throat on some date between the 13th and 18th inst. The preliminary examination was held yesterday at Springhill, before Stipendiary Penney, W. T. Pipes, G. C., appearing for the prosecution, and W. Foster for the defence. The evidence taken was very circumstantial.

WHY HE DIDN'T SUCCEED.

(From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph.) A labor agitator struck Possum Trot last week with the intention of organizing a laborers' union, but after two days' diligent search and inquiry he was unable to find or hear of anybody that was ever known to work, and he folded his tent and stole away. One man, who was playing checkers on a dry goods box, did, indeed, tell him that there had once been a faint rumor that some unknown person had seen Colonel Ike Fincher knock a fy-fop his nose, but it was such a palpable lie no one believed it.

NOT A BIT FRIGHTENED.

(From the Rogerville Tenn., Review.) Ethel—Oh, Tom; what a pity it is you are not rich! They say that some of those millionaires don't care to leave the house for days at a time, because they receive threatening letters saying that something dreadful will happen to them if they don't pay the writer certain sums of money. Tom Hardup—Pooh! Why, I get plenty of such letters.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Carrie—We are to give a grand reception on the 10th of the month. You know it is an important anniversary. Clara—His ordination? Carrie—No; his conviction of heresy. No man's religion survives his morals.

A BRAZILIAN BULLET

That Pierced the Cabin of a St. John Vessel.

And Went Within Six Inches of an Officer in His Bunk.

An interesting memento of the late rebellion in Brazil has been handed to the Sun by Troop & Son, managing owners of the ship Tamar E. Marshall. It is a bullet from a machine gun that was fired from the government fort Nitheroy, at the rebel warship Kitrahan coming up the harbor.

Instead of reaching the target aimed at, the bullet entered the cabin of the Tamar E. Marshall, through twelve inches of wood, passed through two partitions of about two inches each, and embedded itself in the farther wall. In its passage it went within six inches of the body of the second officer, who was lying in a circle round the cabin, about 4 o'clock in the morning. It passed through his berth, just under the bunk.

This was not the only narrow escape of those on board the Marshall. Once when they were lying at the pier a shell struck and exploded within 20 feet of the vessel's stern. The whistling of bullets through the rigging was a common sound, and the captain says he has no doubt many found lodgment in the hull.

A Sun reporter had a talk with Capt. Utley on Wednesday, and the officer tells most interesting story of the state of affairs when the Marshall was at Rio. The war and the fever combined to make things interesting to all foreigners in port at that time.

Capt. Utley arrived at Rio on Jan. 8th, and was there until April 18th. Business was at a standstill. About two hundred sail or square rigged vessels were there, unable to get through with their business and depart. Some were there for seven months.

When the Marshall arrived four rebel warships, including the Kitrahan and Timandra, held the mouth of the harbor and would not let the merchant ships pass. Capt. Utley accompanied the captain of a passenger steamer to the British flag ship and asked the admiral to ensure them safe passage through the lines, as the merchants offered to take delivery of cargo if that were done. The admiral declined the request, and even threatened that if they went inside and lost any of their men he would send them to England on a charge of manslaughter. But the American warships cleared the way for American merchant ships shortly after this, and were supported by the Germans, and the vessels of the other nations. American and German vessels appear to have been better protected than those looking to the British warships for safety.

But all the merchant vessels had a hard time. Ports and ships were firing at each other over them, and a few sailors lost their lives from the very difficulty. One American captain had to go to three different offices to get his pass stamped before he could go off to the ship again. But the worst night of the fever. The whole ship's company on the Marshall were down with it, and one man died. Capt. Utley says that between forty and fifty captains and hundreds of sailors died of fever. The Canadian sought safety in the mountains, but the disease ultimately followed them there. The near-by hospitals were all filled, and sick men had to be taken away from the shore to get treatment on shore. A doctor who lived on an English vessel in the harbor and treated sick sailors was himself stricken and died, and after that the case of the survivors was even worse. All the water had to be brought from shore, where one small tap had to serve the whole fleet. The vessels had to await their turn, and might not take from morning till night to secure a supply. And then the water was of poor quality.

One day about the middle of March, the forts bombarded the rebel ships, and three or four were sunk, and it was found that the rebels had disabled the vessels and their equipment and as many as possible deserted them. But hundreds of men, dead or dying of fever were left on board. There was no heavy fighting after that, but business was demoralized, as further trouble was daily anticipated. Taken altogether, there were three horrible months that the Marshall spent at Rio last spring. She has since carried a cargo of deals from St. John to the other side, and expects to get away this week with a second. She is a very handsome vessel, and is now looking her best.

The bullet mentioned at the beginning of this article will be sent by the Major Markham to the Military Museum at Ottawa, to be preserved there as a memento of an interesting experience of a St. John ship.

WOODSTOCK EXHIBITION.

The Best Ever Held—Display of Horses Very Fine.

Woodstock, Sept. 26.—The exhibition of the Woodstock and Wakefield Agricultural societies opened on the exhibition grounds here today, and though it was only participated in by three societies, it was the best ever held here, not excepting the Provincial exhibition held here some seven years ago. Some who attended the fair at Bangor a few weeks ago say that we

have excelled that show. The show of horses was particularly fine and very large, there being 176 entries of all classes, and every class was well represented. The exhibits of cattle, sheep and swine were a good average.

Roots and vegetables are excellent in quality, but there are not a large number of entries. Connell Bros. have an exhibit of farm machinery. The Woodstock Woolen Mills have cloths for all purposes that can be manufactured from native wools.

A Henderson shows furniture, and the highest quality of goods of which would be hard to excel by similar firms anywhere both for variety and excellence of finish, attracts much attention. These exhibits are especially creditable when it is known that none of those especially referred to were manufactured on purpose for the exhibition but only selected from their general stock.

The ladies have not contributed largely to this as to some former exhibitions, but their exhibits both in art and manufactures reflect the high standard on the ladies of Carleton county.

There was an entertainment in the rink this evening, and Hon. A. G. Blair, Jas. Mitchell, H. R. Emmerson and F. Duncanson were present. Dairy Commissioner Robertson is here, and displaying dairy work. Woodstock, Sept. 27.—The exhibition of the Wakefield and Woodstock societies was concluded today. At a meeting in the rink last evening John Robertson, dairy commissioner, Hon. James Mitchell and Hon. A. G. Blair were the speakers. Messrs. Emmerson and F. Duncanson were also present. Mr. Mitchell explained that Mr. Emmerson was coming up on the east side of the river and was waiting for the completion of a bridge which he understood was being built somewhere in this vicinity, to cross the river on.

Mr. Blair complimented the dominion government on the establishing of experimental farms, and made a plea in equal in quality to anything he has ever seen. Everything passed off pleasantly, and nearly every one seemed to be satisfied.

J. R. Murphy gave his stallion, Lord Dufferin, an exhibition mile on the track just before the grand parade took place this afternoon. He did the quarter in 24, the half in 1.12, and the full mile in 2.28. The track was in very bad condition from constant use during the exhibition and there was a high wind. The grand parade of horses was a magnificent sight.

MAYOR OF ROME.

With His Wife He Lands in New York.

New York, Sept. 26.—Among the prominent arrivals of the steamship Mafeking was Prince Ruspoli, mayor of Rome. He was accompanied by his wife, Princess Ruspoli, nee Miss Josephine Mary Curtis of Boston. Prince Ruspoli declared that his object in coming to this country was to look after some property that he owned in New Jersey. He will remain for four months in the United States, during which time he will visit the principal cities. The prince and princess were driven directly from the White Star pier to the Waldorf hotel, where they will remain for three days, visiting Newport and returning to this city in a week or two. Prince Ruspoli is now serving his second term as mayor of Rome, the full term of which office is four years. In addition to this distinction, he is a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies since 1890. He was captain in the Italian army in the war against Austria and the Vatican in 1848, 1856 and 1870. On the voyage over the princess became very ill, and she was attended by his secretary the Italian language without much success. The prince refused to discuss the relations of the Vatican and the quinal.

AMERICAN LADIES AS SPIES.

(London Society.) A very great number of American ladies are spies, and this fact explains the very magnificent toilettes of not a few relatively poor Yankee dames. Again, missionaries and their female belongings are frequently employed as spies—we do not mean missionaries to pagans, but Chaldeans and Stigginenses sent to Roman Catholic countries, or Turkey, or Russia, or India. Many of these terrible creatures hail from the land of the Stars and Stripes, and while Monsieur is holding forth in the mission hall—in Rome—and endeavoring to convert the Pope to be a Baptist, madame is at the opera covered with diamonds paid for by her spying. We could give chapter, and verse, and name, if we liked.

CASE DIRECTLY IN POINT.

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better than small ones?" "Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow—Life.

There is liable to be much base alloy in red words. In most folk get savage when they mean only to be severe. Nothing to be got without pains, but poverty. Of evil grain no good seed can come.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

An Eye Witness Describes the China-Japan Engagement.

It will Take Two Months to Make Repairs to Chinese Fleet.

Reported Battles in Which the Japanese are Said to Have Been Repulsed.

London, Sept. 26.—A despatch from Shanghai says an eye-witness gives the following account of the naval battle: While 8 Chinese warships were lying at the entrance of the Yalu river, 12 Japanese vessels hove in sight. The Japanese ships advanced in single line, while the Chinese fleet assumed a V-shaped formation, with the flagship at the apex. In consequence, half the Chinese vessels were rendered useless. The Japanese in the passage opened fire on the Chinese ships, who replied to the best of their ability. After the battle had been in progress for a short time, the Chinese fleet altered its formation. The Japanese fleet kept steaming in a circle round the Chinese. Suddenly the Japanese withheld their fire, but after a quarter of an hour resumed. The Chinese Armstrong cruiser went out of line, contrary to orders, steaming alongside of one of the Japanese ships and sunk her. The Chinese cruiser was sunk shortly afterwards. About this time two Chinese warships, which had been on guard up the Yalu river, hearing the firing, joined the main fleet and took part in the battle. This increased the number of Chinese ships engaged to ten. A short time afterward another Chinese ship was sunk and two others ran ashore, caught fire and were abandoned. After six hours fighting the Japanese fleet withdrew.

The Chinese ships followed them, but were unable to overtake any. It is presumed that the Japanese ships retired because they were short of ammunition. The damage to the Chin Yuen is chiefly in her woodwork, which is nearly all burned away. She also received about 200 shot holes in her sides, mostly from machine guns. None of the shots pierced her armour more than three inches.

The Chin Yuen had 120 shot holes in her sides and is generally in the same condition as the Chin Yuen. When the Ting Yuen, the Chin Yuen's sister-ship, arrived at Fort Arthur, she was three feet down by the head. It will require two months to make the necessary repairs to the Chinese fleet. One Japanese ship was captured, and the condition of constant use during the exhibition and there was a high wind. The grand parade of horses was a magnificent sight.

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MAGNIFICENT GOLD MEDAL.

(Red Hook Journal, Red Hook, N. Y.) We have been shown a magnificent gold medal, and the notice concerning it, dated London, England, 13th July, 1894, signed by the general secretary of the society of science, letters and art, E. Albert Sturman, M. A., LL. D., etc., stating that "on July 19th the society decided to award to our townsmen, General J. W. De Peyster, the gold medal for your scientific and literary attainments. This resolution was conferred last evening (17th July) and the medal will be engraved and sent to you." It was received in New York 9th August. It is of 22 carat gold, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, 1/8 inch thick; the obverse bearing the arms or seal and name of the society, and the reverse, General J. W. De Peyster, F. S. Sc., Honorary Fellow of the Society, 1894. No higher testimonial of merit could have been bestowed, and the fact it was awarded by a noted society of the literary and scientific world to an American augments the value.

A BARBADOS VISITOR.

He Talks About Canada and Trade with the West Indies.

The Sugar Crop will Fall Short this Year—Quite a Difference in Wages.

Among the persons who boarded the Moncton express at the depot Wednesday evening was a gentleman who was particularly noticeable on account of the unique way in which he was attired. His dress was of the lightest material in texture and in color as well, and fitted his figure loosely. He wore on his head a peculiarly shaped hat, the style that is usually worn in hot countries. This gentleman was H. Lyder. He is a native of Barbados, and was on his way to Newcastle, where he has a brother living whom he has not met in eighteen years. Mr. Lyder was a passenger on the West India steamer Taymouth Castle. "I was never in this country before," he remarked to a Sun man just before the express pulled out of the depot, "and so far I have been very highly pleased with it. I had the pleasure of meeting a number of persons in the city and they kindly described many things and told me much about St. John. It is a neat and a pretty city, yet it seems to me there is just a little crudeness about it, but as it was reduced to ashes less than twenty years ago it cannot be expected to appear like an old city. When persons in the West Indies wish to take a holiday they almost invariably go to England. Not one in twenty think of coming to Canada. I do not know why this is, so, but some way or other they appear to be of the opinion that they cannot see anything or enjoy themselves if they do not go to England. It appears to me that Canada and the West Indies might trade with one another more than they do, although I never thought so before. The fact of the matter is we never think of Canada at all and very few of our people know anything about this country. We trade altogether with New York. The McKinley bill injured our people very much and they felt it keenly. However, the recent re-adjustment of the United States tariff will suit us very well.

TO DECORATE DOORS.

Artistic Methods by Which Their Plainness May Be Improved Upon.

Doors make the home of many a woman's life. Architects and builders of apartments seem to consider them the one essential to success, and we who must furnish the rooms are confronted with the problem of how to hide their ugliness from sight. They are ever present and are numerous. They inspire despair, but they can be conquered and they can be made to do decorative work. The removal of the door proper and the substitution of curtains is an old, familiar and excellent method of solving the problem when there is no need for the seclusion which the lock means. But when the door must be closed, yet its hideousness seems to spoil the room. Then ingenuity is required and real genius is necessary to succeed. In a tiny flat that is sorely overburdened with exits, an entrance this plan has been taken up and followed with great success. In one room a bookcase backs up against the door, in its original state as a background it was not to be tolerated. The transom was knocked down to a horizontal position. It and the door were draped with soft, dull toned silk, a few bits of bric-a-brac were placed upon the shelf and a fine painting of an interior was hung over the doorway and against the door.

In place of a horror it has become a unique bit of decoration and is considered quite a triumph by those who know. Another door leads from the bedroom into the next beyond. It is securely closed and locked. The transom is covered with a bit of purely decorative painting and a handsome triple mirror hangs against the main part of the door. But why do they start, but so far from becoming an objection has become a dignified element in the furnishing of the room.

In another artistic home palm leaves have been made to form a screen and effectually cover an objectionable door. In the case the decoration is in the hall. The door leads into the small library beyond, and is of necessity closed, as the space is needed and a second entrance all that is required. The palm leaves make a shining effect and a perfect background for the quaint high chair that stands against them.

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Canada. It is a responsible government, the representatives of the lower house are elected every year. Then there is the upper house, which will correspond with the Canadian senate, and then there is the governor, acting as the queen's representative. He seldom vetoes a bill that passes both houses and he never does so unless backed up by the home government. Sir James Hurd, that is the governor's name, did veto a bill that passed both houses just before I left, and his action was causing great excitement in political circles.

"There was to have been an election on the 24th of September," remarked Mr. Lyder, in answer to The Sun reporter's question, "was fully up to the average, but the crop to be harvested along in March will fall short, nearly one-half. To give you an idea: The average yield on the island is about 75,000 tons and there will be very little over 40,000 tons cut this year. This culture will of course have a tendency to make 'sugar' a little dearer. The shortage is due to a protracted drought.

The area of Barbados is 2141 miles. There is a population of over 180,000. As a consequence of this men received only 10 pence and women a little over 7 pence for a day's work. Here I have been told your laborers received \$3 and \$4 a day. I wish some of our people were up here. "Good-bye," exclaimed Mr. Lyder, extending his hand as the gong sounded. "I shall be in St. John again before long. I have a six months ticket and I intend to see some of this country and at the same time enjoy myself." Mr. Lyder is accompanied by his wife.

THE DANGER IN CANDY.

The real danger to be found in candy is that it is so pleasant to the taste, so "cunningly"—to use the word in its English meaning—compounded to please the nerves of taste, that there is a risk if a person who is fond of it be given all he or she cares for that no other "god" will be taken notice of. Cyrus Edson, president of the New York board of health, in a valuable article on the Candy-Eating Habit in the October Ladies' Home Journal. This must be watched out for. In time, if a person have continually the system in revolt; witness the fact that candy manufacturers and sellers allow their employees to eat all they will, and that after a week or two the girl who was fond of it at a certain time, this danger is the disturbance of the proper balance of food, of the necessary diversity in diet. There is one custom common enough among many people, which is to eat the candy as they can get it, in giving candy to babies in arms. Babies do not need candy; it does them the greatest harm.

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Genius and originality are blood relations.