

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of Persons are Hastening towards their Graves as a Result of this Dread Disease.

A few of the many symptoms of this destroyer of the human race are: Cough, Pain in Chest, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Appetite, Chills, Fever, Night Sweats, Expectoration, Weakness, Etc.

A cure is now within the reach of every sufferer.

PUL-MO

Used as directed, will check the progress of this fatal disease and restore the afflicted to perfect health. Do not go to Florida, Madeira, California, Mexico or the Rocky Mountains. Remain at home with friends and home comforts around you and use Pul-Mo, which is the achievement of the century in medical science. Pul-Mo is an absolute cure for Consumption, Throat and Lung Troubles, Coughs, Colds and all other consumptive symptoms.

Pul-Mo is a powerful, being sold by druggists at \$1.00 per large bottle, or you may procure a sample bottle for 15 cents.

Pul-Mo stands alone—the use of any other medicine as an assistant is not necessary. Eat good, plain, nourishing food, get plenty of fresh air, out-door exercise, and use Pul-Mo as directed, that is all—Nature will do the rest.

If your druggist has not got Pul-Mo in stock, a sample bottle will be delivered to any part of the world.

FREE.

By remitting 15 cents to cover cost of postage, give Pul-Mo a trial and convince yourself that it cures. Address all letters to the PUL-MO CO., Toronto, Canada.

TELEPHONES WILL SUPPLANT BELL-BOYS

Hello Apparatus To Be Placed in Every Room of Windsor Hotel.

[Montreal Witness.]

Some time ago the Witness gave the outline of a plan by which the guests of the Windsor Hotel would have their wants attended to by telephone, as well as being able to communicate with their friends at a distance. This was to be realized by the installation of an inter-communicable telephone system—a system which has been introduced in Boston, and which will be introduced in New York just as soon as the people can rid themselves of a telephone monopoly. The plan, which was had in mind before the month of August, but Friday, at a special meeting, it was decided to carry out the idea, which will be realized in time for summer business. There are four hundred rooms in the house, and every one will have a telephone which will be connected with a central switch board downstairs. Thus, instead of having to ring, and wait for the bell boy to obtain his order, the guest will simply connect with the switch board, and his order will be executed downstairs. If he wants pen or paper, a fire, or any other attention or comfort, he can have it by simply using the telephone. Again, should he fall sick, and desire to communicate with his friends in New York, or elsewhere, he will simply ring up his long-distance connection, for which, of course, he will pay. Should a business man in the city desire to communicate with a guest at the hotel, he will simply ring him through the central switch board, and business can be transacted without the guest leaving the house. The expense of the installation will be great, but the directors consider that if the wear and tear of carpets be regarded (in the running up and down of bell-boys), as well as the expense of the elevators, and the maintaining of the staff of bell-boys, there will ultimately be saving effected, not to speak of the comfort and luxury which will be afforded the guests, who will have a prompt service, and the satisfaction of knowing that they are within hailing distance of all their friends, in all parts of the country. For the first time, Mr. Weldon, the manager, had a letter from a gentleman on Friday, asking him to reserve a room for him, with a telephone.

"Which shows," as Mr. Weldon remarked on Saturday, "that the people are being accustomed to this great convenience, which will do away with most of our bell-boy staff, save carpets, elevator wages and keep, give a prompt service and add immeasurably to the comfort of the guests."

SCIENCE AGAIN AIDS HISTORY.

Within the past year the explorers of the Egyptian exploration fund have completed what they regard as the most important historical work that was ever entrusted to their hand. The operations were at Abydos, where have been unearthed archaeological remains establishing the existence of seventeen kings whose reigns were continuous. These kings include Menes, whose historical character is thus proved, and a series of twelve kings preceding him. Even the earlier of these kings are said to be now better known, by means of gold, crystal and ivory objects containing their names, and engravings relating to their reigns are half of the Saxon kings of England.

Advice Worth Following.

When several hundred people have tested a new remedy and found it good, there is a temptation to try it. But when thousands of men all over Canada have been completely cured of Nervous Weakness, Kidney, Urinary and Sexual Disorders by a reliable treatment, like that of Dr. Bobertz, and out of gratitude recommend this Doctor in every way, it seems almost a duty that every man, who is similarly affected should at once write to this successful physician and obtain his advice. Dr. Bobertz' address is 565 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

HOW BRILLIANT MEN ARE "LOST"

"More Lawyers Than Cases" Is True in New York City.

The Individual Lawyer Is Practically a Nonentity—Great Corporations Do the Work.

[New York Herald.]

"More lawyers than cases" seems to be particularly true of practice at the bar in this city. Yet of making more lawyers there seems to be no end, and the graduates from law schools will probably be more numerous than year than last. Compared with twenty years ago, the ratio of lawyers to cases is appalling, and deterring, perhaps, to ambition.

There is still less that is inviting in the manner of practice today. The courts are so conducted that not one lawyer in five hundred gets the public eye as an orator or clever practitioner, for in most civil cases the argument is contained entirely in typewritten briefs, seen and reviewed only by the justice.

It is significant that Chouteau, Everts and men of equal prominence are not made now, and that the leaders in legal practice of twenty years ago have not been supplanted.

Where, then, are the lawyers who qualify year after year? Large numbers of them are on salary for corporations, or in the offices of other lawyers, practically clerks under supervision, attending to the details for which the master brain has time. Clever, bright, energetic though they may be, the methods of modern law practice has robbed them of their individuality and made them anonymous factors in the machinery that is known only by its partnership or corporate title.

It is estimated that there are now nearly 8,000 practicing lawyers in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The young man who enters the ranks of the profession today with the expectation of reaping the honors and rewards by assiduous labor and conscientious effort, will find himself confronted with a condition of affairs non-existent twenty years ago, and if he knew the real situation, might hesitate before embarking upon the experiment.

Twenty years ago, the lawyer was recognized as an individual factor, and if he possessed of fair ability, the chances of success were very favorable. If he delighted in litigation and understood the faculty of making himself clearly understood to courts and juries, his services were in eager demand, or if he preferred the more quiet and lucrative business of real estate law, transferring of titles to real estate, he was assured of a very comfortable income. With money, a transfer of a piece of real estate or the placing of a new or additional mortgage he was assured of additional fees. The individual lawyer was also retained to prepare wills and draw the various legal documents incident to the practice of the busy lawyer.

OPPORTUNITIES CUT OFF.

In those days a practice earning less than \$10,000 a year was not regarded as much consequence. The law was regarded as a most honorable profession, and it was not and never was intended to be placed in the same category with the selling of wares. The lawyer was the selling of wares. The lawyer was the selling of wares. The lawyer was the selling of wares.

His calling was to be considered sacred and inviolable. Should a business man in the city desire to communicate with a guest at the hotel, he will simply ring him through the central switch board, and business can be transacted without the guest leaving the house. The expense of the installation will be great, but the directors consider that if the wear and tear of carpets be regarded (in the running up and down of bell-boys), as well as the expense of the elevators, and the maintaining of the staff of bell-boys, there will ultimately be saving effected, not to speak of the comfort and luxury which will be afforded the guests, who will have a prompt service, and the satisfaction of knowing that they are within hailing distance of all their friends, in all parts of the country. For the first time, Mr. Weldon, the manager, had a letter from a gentleman on Friday, asking him to reserve a room for him, with a telephone.

Again, it is found in the creation of companies which make a business of furnishing bonds in cases requiring sureties. These companies employ lawyers at salaries, and the effect of it is to turn business in that direction. There are also companies organized to transact against accidents, which employ lawyers at a fixed stipend per week. There is also a company whose business is to draw wills for nothing, upon condition that the company is named as executor.

The inevitable result of this is that business drifts to the hands of a few lawyers, and the individual lawyer finds his clients, one by one, drifting away, until he is left at his wits' end to make a living. Numerous instances might be cited of clever, painstaking lawyers actually sorely pressed because of the conditions, and scarcely able to obtain the wherewithal for the necessities of life.

The work by the corporations has been done more expeditiously, and certainly much cheaper than it could be done by the individual, on the account of the increased facilities. It is undoubtedly a step in the evolution of law business in keeping with the times, which demand greater economy and efficiency in the transaction of the every-day business of life.

OUT OF PUBLIC EYE.

It must also be born in mind that the day of eloquence is at its lowest ebb in courts of law, except, perhaps, in the criminal branch, on which class of business the high minded lawyer is too good likely to look askance, both on account of the associations made necessary and also because of the uncertainty of pecuniary rewards. It needs no argument to prove that the class of criminals who daily appear before our courts are not able, in by far the great majority of cases, to compensate the lawyer for his work. Of course, these people are entitled to all the protection that the law affords, but in this mercenary age lawyers are not drifting to this class of work.

In civil courts a plain, concise statement of facts is all that is permitted and the time to present arguments is limited to a very brief period. The views of counsel are submitted in a written or typewritten brief, as the Court has not the time in the great press of business to listen to an extended argument. The outcome of this condition of affairs has led to a change in the method of securing clients. Many reputable firms that years ago would have considered it beneath the dignity of the calling to engage in suits arising from accidents are actually obtaining business through solicitations in other words, have a class of people called "runners," who secure retainers from the injured in street rail ways, etc. From this branch of the business quite a revenue is made. There are undoubtedly meritorious cases, but it is safe to assume that much of this business is mainly prosecuted with a view to extort money from corporations. These companies are always disposed to treat such cases with a purpose to do justice without litigation.

The name of "ambulance chaser" has been applied to lawyers who make a specialty of conducting these suits, and not without reason. There is scarce a great accident in which lawyers or their representatives are not upon the scene and eager to secure a retainer, ever be-

fore the extent of the injury is ascertained. Witness the actions of numerous lawyers in the most recent tunnel disaster. It has been asserted that lawyers have actually offered to pay the person injured substantial sums of money and take assignment of the claim with the expectation of obtaining much larger damages on account of public outcry against the company.

For Holdin' Trouble Off.

If yer want to git away fum
The things that makes you sad,
You lookin' on your neighbor,
His troubles jes' as bad,
An' by the time yer tell him
'Bout yer sympathy, an' show
How much you're feelin' for him,
Your sorrow'll up and go.

If somethin's gone an' lost thet
Yer can't git ag'in,
Don't put yer eyes out cryin',
It tain't goin' ter ease yer pain.
If a fellow recomends you
Thet his trouble an' his fuss
Air multiplied by millions,
He won't kick up such a dust.

The time yer spent a foolin'
Over things that can't be helped
When yer set and nussed yer trouble,
Nor done a thing but moped,
Yer could a ben a smilin'
An' kept yer lanter trim,
Fur the fogs o' sin an' sorrow
Thet makes this old world dim.

I low thet when the angel
Cords the things we shouldn't say,
He don't forget to mention
That we left out that day,
The cheerin' an' the helpin',
An' the gift o' friendly han',
An' the feller that's in the land,
Thet another'd understand.

So jes' you keep on smilin'
When the other feller's glad,
Or cry a bit an' cheer a bit,
If he's sorrowful an' sad,
Thet's nothin' to be in this world
Fur holdin' trouble off,
Fur keepin' heads so clear an' cool,
An' hearts so warm as woad.

—Dallas News.

THE MAGIC OF A GLAD HEART

The Facts Are All Opposed to the Chronic Fault-Finder.

To Magnify Our Joys and Minimize Our Sorrows Is One of the Secrets of Human Happiness.

Rejoice evermore; in everything give thanks.—I. Thessalonians, v., 16-18.

I have an artist friend who a few days ago fell into that sleep which we call death. He is my friend still, though we are separated, in one world and he in another, for he was steadfast in his affections and could not easily change. He went to the opera in the afternoon, for he was sensitive to music, and on his return home, during a sweet slumber, his soul wandered away from the body and, seeing so much that was beautiful on the other side of the river, forgot to return.

He had one characteristic which I admired beyond expression—namely, he was an apostle of good cheer in art. He delighted in an orchard of apple-blossoms, and painted them with such cunning skill that you could almost feel the spring breeze fan your cheek. He never looked at the dark side of nature, would not use his colors on a tempest, and so one loves to look at his pictures, for they are uplifting, and there is a smile in every one of them.

It seems to me to be a duty to always look on and to look for the bright side of things, as my artist did. Life is a different thing when you see it through the shadow in his heart from what it ought to be. It is easy to exaggerate an evil or a misfortune, and the imaginative can brood over the sufferings of others, and thus, in a way, it covers the whole earth. To magnify our joys and to minimize our sorrows is one of the secrets of human happiness. If you place a penny on the eye of a good child, as the proverb says, but if you hold it at arm's length it grows so small in the general brightness that it almost vanishes. To cherish a grief or disappointment, and to brood over it, as I have known many women to do, is to give it proportions to which it has no rightful claim. It grows by your encouragement until it is the only thing in your life, but you never know of it, for you are looking at it through the shadow of your own hand with an imaginary cord.

The facts are all opposed to the chronic faultfinder. Nature has her good and her terrible moods, but on the whole she is beneficent. The general trend is to produce happiness, and in most cases the misery from which we suffer is caused by our own fault or ignorance, or infraction of law. There are more bright than gloomy days in the year, more smiles than tears in every one's life. We take the good as a matter of course, and for the most part, we get it, for we linger over the painful moments and cherish their memory. A sturdy effort to make a good use of a hard experience would rub away its cutting edges, but we do not do it. We draw wills for nothing, upon condition that the company is named as executor. The inevitable result of this is that business drifts to the hands of a few lawyers, and the individual lawyer finds his clients, one by one, drifting away, until he is left at his wits' end to make a living. Numerous instances might be cited of clever, painstaking lawyers actually sorely pressed because of the conditions, and scarcely able to obtain the wherewithal for the necessities of life.

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A CASUAL LOOK.

"Harry" said the trembling maiden, "did you see papa?"
"Well," remarked the youthful swain, as he rubbed himself reflectively, "I might say that I—er—caught a flying glimpse of him."

**SUCCESSFUL MANUSCRIPTS**

Old Question of "Reputation" Again Under Discussion.

On the Whole the Chances of an Unknown Aspirant to Literary Honors Are Not Bright.

One commonly hears from the beginner the cry: "It is simply because I haven't a name that editors send back my manuscripts"; while, with the self-satisfied optimism born of success, his more fortunate rival contends that merit alone decides the acceptance or rejection of proffered manuscripts. Much has been written on both sides of this controversy, the writers being often guided to their conclusions by their own individual experiences. The New York Times Saturday Review, in an editorial article on "The Value of a Literary Reputation," maintains that neither of the points of view indicated is correct. "The decision of an editor," it says, "is not determined by the reputation of the writer alone, nor by the merit of the manuscript itself, but by a combination of both considerations. In just what relative degrees these considerations influence his conduct depends, in great part, upon individual characteristics and predilections, but it is nevertheless possible to analyze the general situation with a very fair amount of accuracy." The same paper continues:

"To do this the best way is to put ourselves in imagination in the editorial chair of some great magazine, and to ask ourselves what rules we would adopt for disposing of the vast number of manuscripts that annually seek admission at the narrow gateway. One thing is certain—but a very, very small percentage of those offered can possibly be accepted, no matter how high the general standard may be. One other fact may be premised—our desire to turn out the best literary journal compatible with commercial success. In the prosecution of this endeavor we naturally recall to mind the names of those authors who, to judge from our knowledge of them in the past, are most likely to give us what we want; and we forthwith debate a series of letters to them, expressing the hope that in the future they will give us an opportunity to see their work. Do we write to the unknown and unappreciated author? Of course not, for the simple reason that we should not know his name, even did we desire to write to him."

Having dispatched the letters the editor very naturally gives his attention to the manuscripts coming from the persons addressed. His interest in so "multiple and unpromising a person" as the unknown writer can hardly be very keen. Moreover, he is faced with the commercial value of a list of prominent names in his advertisements for the coming year. The Times Saturday Review says further:

"In the meantime, however, a number of 'approved' manuscripts have been passed on from below for our final decision, and attached to some of them are found the names of popular and successful authors, while to others are strange, barbarian appellations. Is it, now, matter for wonder that we first turn to the former class with the expectation of finding that which we seek, and that by whom we need have in all probability been partially satisfied, at least? Under such circumstances further contributions are accepted only if so good as to be compelling. Expressed mathematically, the chance of a story from the pen of a well-known author being accepted is probably three times as great as though the story were from a writer without reputation. But, on the other hand, the chance of such a story's meriting success is also thrice as great as in the former case. With serial stories the novice's hope of finding a publisher is reduced still further, owing to the limited number of such stories which can be thus published, and to the fact that they are usually accepted for far in advance. Furthermore, every established publication has a certain number of favored patrons to whom much of its reputation in the past is due, and to whom it is not large enough to expect the editor to prove untrue at our mere bidding."

Considered solely in the light of the above analysis, the chance of an unknown writer would seem to be very poor. But, as is pointed out, there are many modifying circumstances: "Of these the most important is the large and steadily increasing number of publications, the editor of each of which is keen to surpass his rivals and correspondingly quick to recognize a 'find.' The number of celebrated writers is not large enough to go around, and it is unreasonable to expect the editor to prove untrue at our mere bidding."

Notwithstanding the horror of the situation and the increasing terrors of the night, the ludicrous side of the matter at once appealed to Mr. Moody. "Take my own picture!" said he. "Well, that would be a great joke. Suppose somebody meets me in the street and says, 'Hello, Moody, glad you've escaped! What's that you've saved and are clinging to so affectionately?' Wouldn't it sound well to answer, 'Oh, I've got my own portrait!'"



WARDS OFF INFLUENZA
by keeping your system nourished and strengthened. If you are strong and well, colds, coughs and influenza cannot get a foothold. Take it daily in cold weather.

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The Colonial and General Agencies, agents for the Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected Hotels, Hydros and Boarding Establishments in Great Britain. List of Family and Commercial Hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers. The agencies offer a free bureau of information as to tariffs, situation and other particulars. Accommodation secured and hotels notified of intended arrivals. All ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FREE OF CHARGE. The Colonial and General Agencies, 203 McKinnon Building, Toronto. Head Office: 75a Queen Victoria street, London, E.C. England, where visitors are invited to call.

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BABY'S OWN SOAP
It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins. Baby's Own Soap is made only by the ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MRAS, MONTREAL. See our name on every box. 2-2

wound in his chest. Although on the verge of fainting, he remained at his post. His colonel saw him and said, "What are you doing here? Don't you see there is nothing left to guard? You look half dead. I order you to the hospital at once." "Colonel, cannot do it. My sergeant instructed me to stay here." "That doesn't concern me," replied the soldier. "There are only two persons who can relieve me from duty, my sergeant and my emperor!" The colonel telegraphed to the minister of war, who laid the case before his imperial master. The tsar sent a dispatch relieving the soldier and announcing his intention of conferring on him a gold medal and a decoration. When the dispatch was received the soldier had been fourteen hours on duty.

Mr. Moody's Picture.

At the time of the great fire in Chicago, Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was living in that city, and had just returned to his house for a night's rest, when the call came for him and his neighbors to hurry away. The fire had crossed the river, and was rapidly advancing.

It was too late to think of removing any heavy articles, but one thing Mrs. Moody determined to save—a portrait of her husband, presented to him by the artist, Healy. This she prized above everything else the house contained. A stranger who had entered the room helped her to take it down from the wall. Then the wife called her husband and begged him to save it for her. Notwithstanding the horror of the situation and the increasing terrors of the night, the ludicrous side of the matter at once appealed to Mr. Moody. "Take my own picture!" said he. "Well, that would be a great joke. Suppose somebody meets me in the street and says, 'Hello, Moody, glad you've escaped! What's that you've saved and are clinging to so affectionately?' Wouldn't it sound well to answer, 'Oh, I've got my own portrait!'"

No entreaty could move him; but the canvas was hastily knocked out of its heavy frame and carried by Mrs. Moody herself. It was the one relic rescued from their home.

SELF-ABNEGATION.

She—Will you make any sacrifice during lent?
He—Oh, yes, I'm going to Europe.
She—But that's usually a pleasure.
He—Well, I expect to give up a lot of things on the voyage.

Here to Stay....

"Rolled Oats may be a little old fashioned but it is good enough for me," said a gentleman recently, who had been trying some of these wonderful foods, from which so much nourishment can be obtained in some magical way. These have their day but the one thing that stays is

Pan-Dried Oats

They are like bread—you don't grow weary of them. You do well to like them for they are a most wholesome food, easy to digest and easy to cook. But remember you need the kind made by

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	For year last year.	Per cent.
Insurance written.....	\$1,267,500 00	52 1-3
Insurance in force.....	2,762,870 00	34
Premiums paid.....	75,928 72	82 1-2
Total cash income.....	84,756 92	29
Government reserve.....	122,883 93	51 1-3
Total assets.....	259,276 55	11 1-4

The ratio of expenses to premium income shows a decrease over last year of 15 per cent.

The interest income has more than paid all death claims since the company commenced business.

Our policies are up to date. Rates reasonable. For particulars see our agents or address

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