INDEPENDENT FORESTERS.

Judge Wedderburn Elected P. S. C. Ranger.

The Order is Shown by Reports to be in a Flourishing Condition—Increased Membership.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 3.—Supreme Court opened in due form at 10 a. m., Supreme Chief Ranger Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha, in the chair. Supreme Chief Ranger announced that he had withdrawn the proposed amendments with respect to reduction of membership of Supreme Court, so composition of Supreme Court will remain as in the past. A strong desire was expressed by many members to adjourn this court to meet at Foresters' Island. Those who wished need not go.

After some discussion it was resolved that the court adjourn here, to meet at Foresters' Island Park at 8 p. m., and that an additional allowance of $20, or four days' per diem, be allowed each member whether they go or remain.

The first report of finance committee was read. It showed a gratifying increase in assets the gross per capita making our order financially the strongest fraternal order in the world. Committee examined all securities and found all first class in every respect.

It was recommended an increase in salary of S. C. R. to $15,000 per year, and of Supreme Treasurer to $6,000 per year.

On motion the report was read section by section, and carried unanimously with slight amendment.

Afternoon session was opened in due form by the Supreme Chief Ranger.

Election of officers followed. Supreme Chief Ranger Oronhyatekha was proposed by Hon. Judge Wedderburn and elected. The Supreme Chief Ranger report was, as usual, quite optimistic and not without abundant reason. The order never was in such a flourishing condition, with a membership on the 30th of June last of 232,818, and a surplus of over nine millions of dollars, an increase in the former of 34,199 in the three years, and in the latter of $3,272,845.

The mortality rate for the past three years has slightly increased, but is yet far below other societies, being only 7.25 per M., as against 11.12 and even 13 in other such societies.

He announced that the premium rates would not be disturbed and that the vested interests of old members would always be conserved in this order. He suggested two important changes, viz., that the minimum age be lowered from 18 to 16, and that some form of term policy be ozered members. He announced the decision of the executive committee to help deserving Foresters to secure homes in the Canadian Northwest, thus securing benefits to the living as well as to carry out the wishes of the dead. He also proposed a plan by which a small cost, viz., one cent a month on every Forester, the orphans' home would be assured of sufficient support.

Unanimously amid great applause, P. Sup. Chief Ranger Hon. Judge Wedderburn, nominated by Rev. W. J. McCaughan elected by acclamation Supreme V. C. Ranger.

Bro. R. J. McDonald nominated Bro. J. D. Clark of Ohio.

Bro. W. M. Johnson of Southern California nominated Hon. R. E. Worshing of California.

Bro. P. M. Martin of Eastern New York nominated Bro. Meyers of Eastern New York. He declined the nomination.

Bro. Elliott Stephenson, G. Sup. Secy., nominated Bro. John A. McGillivray, who was elected by acclamation.

Supreme Treasurer.

Bro. W. B. Saunders and Bro. Thos. J. Rodgers nominated Bro. Harry Collins, who was elected unanimously.

Supreme Physician.

Bro. Cameron of Galt, Ont., nominated Dr. Millman of Toronto; elected by acclamation.

Supreme Councillor.

Bro. A. B. Williams nominated Bro. Hon. Elliott G. Stephenson of Michigan. Bro. Stephenson was re-elected by acclamation.

Supreme Auditors.

Bro. J. B. Halkett nominated Bro. B. W. Greer; Bro. O. P. Stockwell nominated Bro. Chas. R. Fitzgerald of New York; Bro. O. P. Stockwell nominated Bro. Hon. S. B. Cochrane. Bro. Cochrane withdrew his name, and the other two were declared elected.

Medical Board.

Bro. W. H. Bachus of Ontario nominated Dr. J. M. Cameron of Galt, Ont.; Bro. John A. McGillivray nominated Bro. Dr. E. W. Buckley of Minnesota. Both were elected unanimously.

Place of Meeting.

Bro. J. G. H. Meyers nominated Toronto as next place of meeting, and it was declared selected.

Resolved, that the time of next meeting of Supreme Court be left to the Supreme Executive Committee.

Resolutions from the High Court of New Brunswick were read by Judge F. W. Emmerson and ordered to be handed to the committee on constitution.

(Correspondence of the Sun.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—Several amendments to the I. O. F. constitution were proposed by the committee on constitution and laws at yesterday's session. An important one was that each member of the order be taxed one cent per month towards the support of the Foresters' orphanage at Deseronto, Ont. This will give an annual revenue of over $27,000.

In connection with this institution the Supreme Chief Ranger made an announcement in answer to a question by Senator Chiquette that the children of Roman Catholic parents in the orphanage would receive such education and religious instruction as shall be acceptable to the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

An amendment was also made to section 159 of the constitution giving a much greater percentage of claims arising from suicides. This amendment was passed by a large majority after a lengthy and heated discussion.

The first amendment was carried by 187 to 2.

The next place of meeting of Supreme Court was decided to be Toronto.

The minimum benefit has heretofore been $500. On recommendation of the committee, that has been changed to $250. Members can now join this order from 16 years of age to 54 years, and become insured for $250 to $5,000.

In the afternoon session Bro. O. S. Cooper of California, on behalf of the High Court of his state, presented the Supreme Chief Ranger with a five-inch shell fired at the battle of Manila Harbor, and now made into an umbrella holder and suitably inscribed, and a U. S. flag and a British naval pennant.

Judge Matthews of Iowa presented the report of the committee on the state of the order. The report was adopted except the recommendation which will be further considered.

The committee on testimonials reported that the committee had procured a medal representing Red, White and Blue, in gold, lettered in sapphires, diamonds and turquoises, to make these colors. The Supreme Court adopted the report.

Weather has been delightfully cool here, without any fog, and the delegates spend much of their leisure on the board walk, 7 7-8 miles long and 60 feet wide, which is thronged with people every evening.

Blood Poison
Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,
WEAVER'S SYRUP
Cures them permanently.
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

KITCHENER THE REAL EMPEROR OF NDIA.

He and Curzon Have Made Peace but Another Clash Is Expected---Result of Military Autocracy Feared.

(Special cable to the Star.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.—Though there is considerable satisfaction here in India over the fact that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener have agreed in certain recommendations for the modification of the new scheme of army administration, and though the home government has given general approval to the arrangements which they have suggested, the newspapers of India generally condemn the orders at first passed by the Secretary of State on the great question of the administration of the Indian army, and there appears to be the feeling that the present movement is only the entering wedge which will make the government of India more military than civil. All the leading journals see in the orders of the Secretary of State what the Viceroy foresaw, the riveting on the government of India of the yoke of a military autocracy, against which in the absence of a more or less independent military adviser, the civilian element must be powerless.

Though the crisis in Indian affairs may be said to have passed with the getting together of Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener it is by no means certain that the trouble may not be renewed any day, since it arises from fundamental differences of points of view.

Probably for the first time in the history of India the extraordinary spectacle is witnessed of a single member of the supreme government carrying through schemes unanimously opposed by every one of his colleagues, including the viceroy and the military member of the council. Even when Lord Lytton, in the exercise of his statuary overruled the majority of his council in the matter of import duties on English cotton goods, he could claim the support of the most powerful, and perhaps the ablest of his colleagues, Sir John Strachey. In the present case Lord Kitchener stood absolutely alone.

Amongst others than those who think solely of the military side of the question grave doubts are felt as to the propriety of the settlement. Lord Curzon's minute, the general moderation of which cannot but be admitted, is held to speak not only for himself, whose tenure of office has but a few more months to run, but for his successors in the high office which he has held with such success. However much he may bewail the position of a viceroy face to face with an imperious soldier as sole adviser regarding military schemes originated by himself, Lord Curzon might be trusted to rely upon his own judgment, fortified by six years' experience in India. With others it may be different, especially when the viceroy is newer to the country than the commander-in-chief. There is hardly any question, military or civil, in India in which political considerations do not play a large part. The necessity for Indian experience always exists, even in dealing with questions which on the face of them appear to be purely military.

As to the nature of the compromise between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener details are lacking. This is the situation as it is understood here:

Lord Curzon in reply to Mr. Brodrick's despatch giving the decision of the home government, stated that the scheme as set out by the secretary of state "would be unworkable in operation," without modification in important particulars, and that it would imperil military control of the governor general-in-council and impose a heavy burden on the viceroy, while depriving him of indispensable advice. They therefore submit as "the minimum which in their judgment is necessary to render new organizations practicable," various suggestions. The first is that the military supply member, who is to take over those functions of the present military member of the council which are not to be transferred to the commander-in-chief, should always be a soldier. Were he a civilian they point out, his presence would not afford the safeguards against the excessive authority of the commander-in-chief which they desire to create. This recommendation appears to be in line with common sense and the secretary of state replied that he intended that this member should usually be a soldier, although, he says, the home government would not be prepared to provide by statute that this should be the case. The viceroy and his council are anxious to have the functions of the new member cleared up. Mr. Broderick laid down the proposition, also, that he would specially advise the viceroy on questions of general policy as distinct from purely military questions. The government of India holds that he should be available for consultation by the viceroy on all miltary questions without distinctions, and not only upon questions of general policy. It is further proposed that all important changes in military organizations or conditions of service, or in customs affecting the native army or its departments, from whichever of the two military departments they proceed must be discussed by the mobilization committee or by some similar body.

This Mr. Brodrick declares was contemplated in his despatch and is approved accordingly. A perusal of the paragraph to which he refers makes it plain that the government of India was really not unreasonable in asking for elucidation of this very material point. It has been proposed to draw up a schedule of all cases in the army department which it will be the duty of the secretary of state to submit to the viceroy before orders are passed on hem. This will be an important constitutional on arbitrary action by the military authorities. The government of India frankly acknowledges that the desire is to have it established in order to keep the viceroy and his colleagues acquainted with the policy of that department. Mr. Brodrick, it is understood here, is in favor of this also. The secretary of state asserts that Lord Curzon and his colleagues here misapprehended the intention and practical effect of the previous decision of the home government, anl he has expressed his satisfaction that the points raised by the viceroy appear to leave the general principles untouched. It is believed here that the concessions have introduced a system of checks upon the military power which were not there before and which do not seem altogther in accordance with the arguments wihch Mr. Brodrick borrowed from Lord Kitchener in his original despatch. In the despatch Mr. Brodrick practically acknowledged that Lord Kitchener favored more "drastic" changes than he succeeded in getting.

The Viceroy in addressing the Viceregal Council explaining the agreement arrived at upon the subject of the Indian army reorganization said:—

"Whether the system thus modified will be in any way superior to that with which we have hitherto been familiar, and whether it will possess any permanent vitality, the future alone will show.

"We have seen so many schemes for military organization rise and fall during recent years that prophecy is dangerous. The new scheme is not of our creation. All we have been in a position to do is to effect the removal of some of its most apparent anomalies, and to place its various parts in more scientific relation to each other. We have converted the position of the military supply member into one of greater efficacy and utility, and have very considerably strengthened the guarantee for civil supervision and control, in the last resort.

"I expect that the new system, like the old will depend in the main upon the personal equation for its success or failure. It is only necessary to enter upon the wider aspect of the case. The sole object which my colleagues and myself have had in view since the commencement of the present discussion has been the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the government of India. Individual views and susceptibilities are of minor importance. We hold it would be incompatible with the proper conduct of Indian government if the full degree of intelligent and informed control over military matters conceded to the Governor General by law were weakened. No one who has been responsible for the government so long as I have can be blind to the importance of this consideration, tnd that Governor General would in my judgment be untrue to his office, who did not regard it as his bounden duty to sustain the prerogative which was conceded to the Government of India three quarters of a century ago."

TYPES OF LONDON LIFE.

By JAMES WATSON

The following is the ninth of a series of sketches of life in the great city of London, written by a member of the Star staff, who while engaged in newspaper work in that city was brought into intimate acquaintance with the types described.

No. 9—THE "TOT-RAKER."

There are myriads of ways and means of making a living. But I think that the queerest and most precarious of them all is the one known to a certain section of society as "Tot-Raking." The origin of the name given to the people who make a living in this manner is supposed to be connected with a certain old crone who rejoiced in the nickname of "Tottie" (her other name no one ever knew; in her younger days it may have been "Hard Bake"—who knows?) At all events here was the first authenticated case of a living, or, more correctly, an existence, being dragged out in this way. It may be hardly necessary for me to explain the procedure, for the name carries its own explantion, but for the benefit of the uninitiated reader—and who cares to write for any other?—I may say that a "Tot-Raker" is one of either sex (who said man was the lord of creation?) who goes from street to street, sorting through heaps of garbage thrown from the various houses, for anything that may have inadvertently or otherwise found its way to the dust-bin. Another branch of the business is collecting all the cigar or cigarette ends which have been smoked down, or in some cases, thrown away, by virtue of their dubious origin.

Of course the former occupation is chiefly confined to the large cities, where it is the practice of the residents to, every morning, put outside their premises the ashes, etc., which have accumulated during the preceding day. These are collected by the dust-carts, but before this has happened probably they have been sorted through by some half-dozen or more of these "Tot-Rakers," and many are the strange and, in some cases, valuable finds that have resulted.

Recently I happened to be going through London at a very early hour, and took the opportunity of following one or two of these people, gleaning from them some very interesting details. It may be mentioned that a very large proportion of them are very old and wizened-looking women, and it was from the lips of one of these creatures that I learnt the following:—

"It's parky this mornin', sir, she said;
Sir, she said; sir, she said;

and it's a bloomin' good job, too, for we likes the cold weather, we does; yer see, it makes a lot more fires, an' more fires means more cinders, an' that's where I comes in. In corse I gets anythink I can lay me 'ands on, but cinders is my 'drop.' What does I do with 'em? W'y, yer'd be surprised ter 'no the number of people what I supplies with 'em at tuppence the basket. Nah, look 'ere, sir, yer see this 'ere lot, w'y they've bin hardly touched by the fire. These city 'ousekeepers is 'stravagant and no kid, but then yer see they get a blessed big price for the coals, so they don't trouble. Oh, no! the perlice don't say anythink about us a'takin' what we wants. Yer see it makes the work lighter for the dustmen. Yus, sir, I've had some good finds since I've been at the game. Once I was a sortin' 'mongst a lot of old paper and spotted a roll of 'filmsies,' worth ever so much. In corse I took them round to the station, and after awhile the hinspector told me the party what lost them sent me a 'quid.' I reckons as 'ow bein' straight allus pays us best; some of 'em don't think so, I know, cos I remember when old 'Stoopin' Stanley' once found a bag full of brass what 'ad dropped in paper-basket without anyone a'missing it; and thinkin' 'e wouldn't be sighted, went to bung the 'ole parcel on 'Fly by Nite.' But they snapped 'im in the Post Orfice, where 'e went to send it over the water to Messrs. Topps, Carraway and Bottom, or some thing like that. Nah, 'e's doin' a stretch for it. Serve 'im rite, too: corse it makes it bad for all of us. Yus, yer 'as to start early, I'll give yer my word, but then it don't matter much to the likes of me, for I never thinks of goin' ter bed. What does I do for sleep? W'y, I gets plenty of that during the day. No, I nver 'as me clothes orf! Wash! W'y, wot do yer take me for? Lor' luv yer, sir, I ain't 'ad a wash since I came out of the 'Castle' (Holloway) two year ago come next month. No, soap ain't fer such as me; it's only people wiv' plenty of brass what wants soap. Yer ain't got a 'chew' about yer, 'ave yer, sir? Do I go in fer it? Just yer 'and over a bit and see fer yourself. Ah, much obleeged, that's a bit of good stuff, but there ain't much flavor in it. I always likes that black sailers' twist. Yus, I'll 'ave a pinch wiv' yer, but I likes it in me ear best, corse me "snich" (nose) is done fer, and ain't been workin' fer years. Me age? I'm seventy-hate, an' I 've been 'rakin' for just on twenty year. Winter's the primest time, corse of the foires, an' in the 'ot weather it is drefful 'ard to get 'old of a bit of sommat to eat. No, sir, it's wery 'ard work, but it's all I can do, an' I ain't goin' inter no bloomin' 'ouse, not me; w'y, yer as to wash yer blessed self every day. It'd kill me, it would. Wash—every—day—me! I can't a'bear to fink abaht it."

Having obtained all I could from this wretched, miserable, dirty old crone, I hied myself unto a similar object, with the difference that he belonged to the male species, and depended for a living on the generosity—forced or otherwise—of the Smoking Public.

"Goomorinsir. 'Ow's trade? W'y orful bad; reglar cut up like. Ain't got 'arf a chanst along of these 'ere blomin' blacklegs wots works for——. O'corse, seger 'toppers' pays yer best, fer, as yer 'nose, they works 'em up again' inter smokes, or else they grinds 'em up fer snuff. I generally sticks ter the city, corse the 'torfs' what smokes 'em chucks away sich large ends, an' they is mostly 'spensive ones too. Yus, I can jolly soon sell 'em, but it's the gettin' of 'em what's the job nowadays. Ponmeword, Guv-nor, yer don't no 'ow the trade's cut up; in fact, I'm a finkin' of chuckin' it and a joinin' the 'Anti-Workers' Sasiety.' No, there ain't nothing more ter tell yer, I'm fairly segusted with the way I've been done. Goomorinsir."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS GATHER AT NORTHFIELD.

Opening Address Delivered by Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of Westminster Chapel.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Aug. 4.—The twenty-third annual Christian Workers' Conference opened at Northfield this evening with Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of Westminster Chapel, London, delivering the opening address. The big auditorium was filled with an unusually large first-night audience and from the advance correspondence the gathering promises to be a record breaker. Every available place in the seminary buildings is being filled, hundreds of others are living in tents, while large crowds are overflowing to Camp Northfield and the Hotel Northfield. The assembly of speakers is rich and varied, representing the best lecturers and Bible teachers both from the home churches and abroad.

On the opening Sunday, Aug. 6th, Dr. Johnston Ross of Cambridge University, England, is the main speaker. He is to be followed at different times by Prebendary Webb-Peploe of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; Prof. Jas. Denney of Free Church College, Glasgow; Rev. Len. G. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga.; John Willis Baer of New York city; Thomas J. Villiers of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. A. T. Pierson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others. Monday, August 14th, has been set aside for a missionary rally at which it is expected that many representatives from foreign countries will speak.

Throughout the entire conference Dr. G. Campbell Morgan is scheduled to deliver a series of daily lectures on Exodus and in addition will preach in Northfield on Sunday, Aug. 20. Particular emphasis is to be placed on the music of the gathering and to that end an immense new three manual electric pipe organ has been built in the auditorium. J. Waring Stebbins of Brooklyn, has been engaged as organist. The latest development has been the return to Northfield for this conference of Charles M. Alexander, the singing evangelist, who while conducting the well known Torrey-Alexander revival in Australia and England, married the millionaire daughter of Richard Cadbury, of Birmingham. Mr. Alexander is to have complete charge of the singing and will introduce a new song entitled O What a Change, a sequel to the Glory Song, which became so popular throughout Great Britain. The conference closes August 20 and is followed immediately by a series of post conference addresses from the more popular speakers of the general conference, which will continue until Sept. 15th.

HIS RELIABLE AUTHORITY.

"In a case in San Francisco once," said a lawyer, "we were trying to break the will of an elderly man who, ignoring his relations, had left the bulk of his property to a total stranger. It was part of our case to prove that the dead man had been eccentric, irregular, cruel and dissipated, and after we had proved this point the defense summoned a witness in rebuttal.

"The first question put to the defense's witness was, 'What do you know about the character of the deceased?' And the man answered, sir, in words like these:

"'He was a man without blame, beloved and respected of men, pure in all his thoughts and'—

"But I interrupted the witness.

"'Where,' I said, 'did you learn all that?'

"'I got it,' the man answered, 'from the tombstone.'"—Salt Lake Tribune.

CROUP ABSOLUTELY CURED.

"There is no remedy in my opinion that can act more promptly than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of croup, absolutely, in one night. We gave him a dose when he was black in the face with choking. It gave him instant relief and cure."—Mrs. Wm. McGee, 49 Wright Ave., Toronto, Ont.

FRUGAL KING LEOPOLD.

King Leopold, of Belgium, is reported, and unjustly, to be a gourmet par excellence. As a matter of fact he is the most frugal and moderate of all the monarchs. He rises at six and works till nine o'clock in them orning, when he eats a little bread with marmalade, an apple, maybe, and drinks a cup of tea—that's his breakfast. For luncheon he eats still less, or very often he omits this meal entirely. His dinner in the evening rarely consists of more than two courses, prepared in the plainest possible way. He drinks only filtered water, and only on rare occasions does not touch wine.

A SULTRY JUNE.

In general the temperature in North-Eastern India reaches its maximum during the dry month of May. This year, however, Calcutta in June had to support a long spell of weather in which excessive humidity has been combined with temperatures many degrees above the normal. Horses died in great numbers in the streets, and a number of the people, Europeans and natives, succumbed to heat-stroke or heat-apoplexy during the worst days, in the middle of June. Business was partially suspended; hackney carriages refused to ply for hire, and unheard-of prices were demanded and paid for ice.

"Excuse me, madam," said the polite hobo, "but I crave your assistance. The iron has entered my soul. "That," replied the icy-hearted lady, "is doubtless why you look so rusty." And she slammed the door.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN SUNDAY.

The labor members of the Commonwealth parliament recently made a combined tour of Western Australia. One of the Melbourne contingent has returned home shocked. He says Western Australia is the most prosperous section of the Commonwealth, and also the most materialistic. It is absolutely given over to money-making and pleasure-seeking." He saw cricket and football matches being played in the presence of huge paying crowds on Sunday afternoons. Places of amusement were also open and largely frequented on Sundays, and "card and dinner parties were rampant." The Western Australian police, acting under the instructions of the government, are endeavoring to suppress Sunday cricket and football matches at Kalgoorlie and other goldfields. They will no longer allow admission fees to the grounds to be charged, but it is said that the amounts taken up in collection -boxes are almost equal to the old gate-money.

TOO MUCH CHEESE.

During one of his campaigns "Private" John Allen stopped at a crossroads store. While he was exchanging news with the proprietor an old darky from one of the plantations came in. When his purchase of "middlin' an' meal" had been wrapped up he started out. At the door he paused. "Got enny cheese, boss?" he asked.

"Why, yes," said the clerk, pointing to a freshly opened can of axle-grease on the counter; "box just opened."

The darky looked at it hungrily. "How much?" he asked.

"Give it to him for ten cents, and throw in the crackers," said Mr. Allen.

"All right," said the clerk, filling a bag with crackers. "Here you are."

The darky laid a greasy dime on the counter, picked up the box and the bag and going out seated himself in the shade of a cotton bale. When he had finished the crackers he ran his finger around the box and gave it a good long lick. In a few moments he put on his hat and started for his mule. As he passed the store Mr. Allen hailed him.

"Well, Jerry, what did you think of that lunch?"

The old darky scratched his head, then he said, "I tell you de truf, Mars John, dem crackers wuz all right, but dat wuz de ransomest cheese I uver et!"—Harper's Weekly.

OVERWORKED HEARTS.

So large a place is given in these days to the development of the muscular system, especially in the case of boys, that the dangers of over-exertion are sometimes forgotten or ignored until mischief has been done. The heart, as all know, is the largest and most important muscle of the body, and the moment it ceases to do its work perfectly the whole system suffers. All exertion means an increased blood supply to the heart muscle, one of the immediate effects of which is a more rapid pulse. When the exertion has been well within the powers of the individual this increased blood supply tends only to strengthen the heart, and the rapid pulse will very soon go back to its normal beat, and there will be a feeling of added strength and well-being. If, on the other hand, too much blood is constantly forced into the heart not strong enough to use it, the muscle grows too big, it stretches, loses its natural elasticity, and becomes flabby and weak.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—In the Sun of July 29 there appeared a statement about an English boy named William Lowe being stabbed by me on my farm at Passekeag. Will you kindly permit me to correct some mistakes which your correspondent in Hampton made? In the first place he was not with me during the winter. He ran away from Mr. Scott at Penobsquis in February and came to Chas. Titus at Passekeag, who, having no use for him, sent him on to me March 24. It was not long before I found out he was very cruel to the cattle, and I could not trust him around the stable alone. On the evening in question he cut one of the cows in three places with his jackknife. I should have handed him over to the proper authorities for punishment, but unfortunately lost my temper when I saw the blood streaming from the cow. He came back the next day for his clothes and wages, so his injuries could not have been severe.

Thanking you for this space,

I am, yours very truly,

MOSES RUPERT.

Passekeag, Aug. 3.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BUFFALOES EASY TO RAISE.

Private Herds of Almost Extinct American Bison Being Bred.

"The American bison, but a short time ago the most numerous large mammal of the age, roaming over a large part of this continent in no one knows how many millions, may now be classed among the rare animals; it is doubtful if there are more than six hundred individuals in this country today, outside of public parks and zoological gardens. That there are even so many is due to the timely activity of a few men. Just before the completion of the disgraceful massacres which wiped out this once mighty race from its native plains, some of the last remnants were snatched from the hands which sought their destruction, and put practically under lock and key, where, for the time being, at least, they were safe. Among the men who were determined to save them was the late Mr. Austin Corbin, who placed about thirty head in his game preserve near Newport, N. H. This herd has increased, until today it numbers over one hundred and sixty pure bred, healthy animals, exclusive of the many calves which were born this spring. It is now the largest herd of bison in the world.

"This is one of several attempts which go to prove conclusively that, with merely reasonable management, buffaloes are as easy to rear and less expensive to feed than domestic cattle, even in a cold climate, outside of their former range. It tends to show that we have one more chance to save the buffalo from extinction, if we act at once."—Ernest Harold Baynes in Country Calendar.

A SHOCKING CONFESSION.

Benedict is a New Haven man who has been eight times the father of a bouncing bounder. In the outskirts of the university city is a little town among the hills named Prospect, and last year four of the children were sent there for the summer.

One day Benedict and his wife entertained at dinner a new acquaintance, Prof. B. The professor is a bachelor, and, like many scholarly men, rather ill at ease in society.

"What a fine little family of children you have," he began with an admiring glance at the four stay-at-homes.

"Yes, indeed," replied Benedict proudly, "and we have four more in Prospect."

The professor blushed his astonishment.—August Lippincott's.

REMARKABLE FEAT IN DENTISTRY.

Among operations in dentistry, the most difficult is known as implantation, which consists in fixing in the mouth a real tooth. It has been performed of late with much success. A hole is bored in the gum, the tooth being driven and kept in position until the gum hardens and fastens round the tooth. Then there is the inlay process. This consists of a piece of enamel being so fixed into a prepared cavity that it forms a sort of dovetail wedge that is immovable. Another feat is to make a tooth travel. Say a tooth is out of place. By the application of pressure it can be made to move into the desired position.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OVERCOME.

Timson—I never fainted away but once, and that was just a few days ago. Simson—What was the cause? Timson—My wife told me that she had trained herself so she could walk through a store full of bargain counter sales with her purse full of money and never buy a thing.

WHY THEY DID NOT WORK.

A university professor, wishing to study the tramp question during a summer tour through England, interviewed 2,000 wandering beggars, whom he questioned as to why they did not support themselves by work. Six hundred and fifty-three said they were willing to work, but could not obtain employment; 445 gave vague, unsatisfactory answers; 301 expressed the opinion that no one ought to be obliged to work, but if some fools did so they (the vagrants) considered they were justified in living on them; 407, according to their own statement, were proceeding to procure work at certain far-off localities, and the remaining 194, having expectations, were living in hope until their relations should die and leave them money.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

There was once a man who lived in the forest far from the rest of his tribe. He lost his wife and was very lonely. After awhile he made a wooden doll about her size, dressed it in the clothes she used to wear and set it up in front of the fireplace. Then he felt better. So a year passed away. One night he came home, and there was his wife sitting in a chair in place of the doll. She spoke to him, saying, "The Great Spirit felt sorry for you, so he let me come back to see you, but you must never touch me, for if you do you will kill me." They lived thus together for a twelvemonth, but one night he attempted to clasp her in his arms. Behold, he was holding a wooden doll! She did not come to life again, and he was very unhappy ever after.

BANK NOTES AS "FODDER."

From time to time striking illustrations find their way into print of the dangers of trying to secure the savings of a lifetime by hoarding. The latest comes from Annecy, where, according to the "Newcastle Chronicle's" Paris correspondent, a peasant had concealed his savings in his cowshed. They were in banknotes, and included several "billets de mille," as the French term their banknotes, worth £40. A few days ago the farmer, now stricken in years, was almost frantic to find that one of his cows had upset with her head the vessel containing notes, which had fallen out, and the beast was busy eating them. All that the poor peasant could save was but as the dregs of his little fortune.

HIS FLOUNDERINGS.

"Isn't Mr. Teejus a deep thinker?"

"He must be," answered Miss Cayenne. "I never heard him try to say anything without getting beyond his depth."