### CAREFUL OF THE FIRE.

In the smaller hotels of southern Italy and of Spain, writes Mr. Hart Italy and of Spain, writes Mr. Hart in "Two Argonauts In Spain," the unfortunate tourists slowly freeze. The landlords display a touching solicitude about the stove. On days when fire is really needed to keep the guests warm they sometimes spend half their time trying to keep the servants from putting too much fuel on the fire.

To prevent Americans and other

To prevent Americans and other pyromaniaes from meddling with the fuel they often keep the coal bin locked. It is a touching spectacle to see a group of Americans shivering round a little stove; to see the servant enter take out a key, unlock the coal bin put two or three spoonfuls of coal in the stove and then lock the bin again to see the gimlet eye of a Granada landlord fastened on him from the office; then to see the hapless American

and wish they were back home.

As an instance of the desperation to which these cold hotels drive people I once in a Levantine hotel saw an elderly spinster seat herself in front of the stove in the men's smoking room, with her hair down, while an elderly smale friend saw, box, her has a clearly smale friend saw, box, her has a sea of the same terms o elderly female friend gave her a dry

servants that she should finish this intimate toilet operation in her own room she replied briefly that she had found the only warm place in the hod to finish the shampoo

### DREADFUL POISONS.

"The more dreadful poisons," said a chemist, "are only known to a few men. Mercury methide, for instance the inhalation of whose fumes proluces incurable idiocy, can be manufactured by two Italians and by no one else in the world,
"Dhatoora is a poison used in India.

It, too, produces incurable idiocy. A British army officer told me of a sad case—a case of two rival tailors, one of whom gave the other a small dese of dhatoora. The victim of the drug remained an idiot all the rest of his hands as though he were sewing. He was a formidable rival no longer.

'Mercaptan produces a melancholy so great as to terminate nearly always mit the manufacture and sale of this

captan and some twenty other poisons are neither made nor sold in any public way. They are only experimented with. Such poisons would be formidable weapons in unscrupulous hands. Driving their victims to suicide or to insanity, they leave behind them nothing suspicious or untoward. The given of these poisons is secure from any

Hence it is no wonder, is it, that the learned men who know such poisons keep their knowledge to them

"There is no Italian town more pi lermo," writes a traveler. "In its por lie crowded the queerest coasting craft I have ever set eyes on. Sailing ships of all rigs, their hulls painted all the colors of the rainbow, nose up against the quay, where mule carts. drivers are shouting at the top of their volces, wait to take away the merchandise. The narrow street where the custom house officers examine the goods brought ashore is a place of terrific noise. When a driver, two clerks and two custom house officers are discussing the contents of a bale or a cask committed within the next few seconds. But somebody signs something, the cart moves on, and everybody laughs."

Value of Decayed Forests. Value of Decayed Forests.

The decayed vegetation of forests has furnished to the fields their present fertility, upon which man depends for food. In the tree growth of virgin woods and in the floor of rotted foliage beneath are stored the accumulations of centuries. Nature does not care whether this growth is useful to the human race or not. It is left for us to succourse the growth of each trace as encourage the growth of such trees as we find valuable to the exclusion of others. Thus an economical use is made of the resources at hand, and a new conception of the forest arises. The forest primeval becomes "woodlands," while the new "forest" includes only cultivated woods.

The Palindrome.

A palindrome is a line or phrase that reads the same backward as forward. reads the same backward as forward. The Latin language is full of such linguistic freeks; the English has but few. One at least is inimitable. It represents our first parent politely introducing himself to Eve in these words; "Madam, I'm Adam."

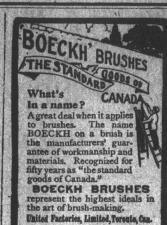
From the Latin we have, "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor" (Rome, love will come to you suddenly with vio-

"Now, me good man," said the pompous stranger who had signed "Viscount Hardcastle, London," on the register, "what are your terms here?"

"Cash in advance," replied the shrewd hotel cierk promptly.

He'd Square the Circle.
"I understand that you are a geometrician. Can you square the circles."

"Yes, if I had a couple of thousand ollars I could square my circle of



The Greatest Things Are the Simples too high and too far away for our chances. We forget that the greatest things are the simplest. In hunting for roses we trample the daisies under feet. We are blind to the chances and blessings near us because we are look-ing so far away for them. Everything lepends upon the power of the mind to see opportunities. It is the eye that can see the chance, the pluck and determi-nation to lay held of it and wring from it every possibility that we lack rather than the chance "to make good."—Orison Swett Marden in Success Maga-

Effect of Arsenic on the Face. The slow absorption of many pols changes in some more or less modified form the complexion, but arsenic and ammenia show their effect about as quickly as any. The popular belief that arsenic clears the complexion has led many silly women to kill them-selves with it in small, continued doses. It produces a waxy, ivorylike appearance of the skin during a cer-tain stage of the poisoning, but its ter-rible after effects have become too well known to make it of common use as

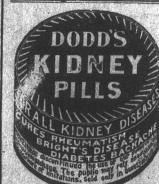
Opportunity.
You think that an opportunity must ecessarily be something great and nusual, but the fact is the stepping stone to the place above you is in the very thing you are doing, in the way you do it. It does not matter what it

Worst of All. "So the specialist said you'd have to give up smoking for awhile, eh?" "Yes, and he also said I'd have give up \$15 for good."-

Time is the great comforter of grief but the agency by which it works is

The woman who carries her age well shows the pride she has in it.

A woman's influence may be strong out she seldom uses it judiciously.



## "The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Is something absolutely unique in this world."-

The popular route to this delightful spot is via Union Pacific to Monida, thence by age to all points in the

The stage ride from Monida, by the splendid Concord Coaches of the Monida & Yellowstone Stage Co., through scenery hardly in-ferior to the park itself.

F. B. OHOATE, G. A., oodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* WEDDING STATIONERY The lates in Wedding Stationery and Cake Boxes can be had at the

## THE ENCORE.

It Originated In France In the Seven

The beginning of the encore dates The beginning of the encore dates back to some time between 1645 and 1709, probably about 1680, when Louis XIV. demanded the repetition of certain parts of an opera. The opera was by Corneille, Fontenelle and Bolleau, which was sung before his majesty, and the king was so pleased with certain parts that he asked to have them repeated. It took fully a century for repeated. It took fully a century for the ordinary opera goers to obtain the king's prerogative for themselves. It came about in this way: Gluck had produced an opera which had been a failure; but, having rewritten the worst parts, he produced it again. One or two songs were accepted by the au-dience with applause, and one in par-ticular was demanded a second time. The most remarkable encores on rec-ord are those which were insisted upon

by the late king of Bavaria. Before he was known to be insane, when merely thought eccentric, he had plays performed before him as the sole au curtain rising at midnight. If he liked the play he insisted on having it repeated at once. But, unlike most encore fiends, he naid liberally for them. Though our word "encore" is adopted from the French, they themselves de not make use of it in this connec-tion. They call "Bis, bis," and obtain

## THE RUSSIAN ICON.

a repetition.

It Is Simply a Religious Picture Blessed by a Priest.

An icon is simply a religious picture, generally of little artistic merit, and the subject usually represented ther a Russian saint, some event in the life of Jesus Christ or the Virgin Mary. tian churches, the worship of graven images is forbidden, but no objection is made to anything reproduced on a flat surface. Therefore icons are per mitted in the form of mosaics, paintings, enamels or prints. They play an rtant part in the religious life of the Russians and are to be met with everywhere—in churches, public offices, private houses and shops. A picture to become an icon must be blessed by priest, and it is then regarded not only as an ornament, but as an accessor in the worship of the Greek church. Icons are also worn on the person, when they take the form of a plaque or a book with two leaves. Almost ev-ery soldier wears one on his bosom, and when he prays he takes out his icon and, opening it, kneels down before it as if it were a portable altar. Every regiment has its own icon, which it carries as it would carry its banner when the regiment goes into

## THE PRICE OF A LIFE.

How It Was Fixed Under the Old Anglo-Saxon Laws.

According to Anglo-Saxon laws, every man's life, including that of the king, was valued at a fixed price, and any one who took it could commute the offense by a money payment upon a fixed scale. The life of a peasant was reckoned to be worth 200 shillings, that of a man of noble birth 1,200 shillings, and the killing of a king involved the regicide in a payment of 7,200 shil-

It has been pointed out that the heir to the throne could thus get rid of the existing occupant by murdering him and thereafter handing over the fine, coording to the scale, to the excheq-er, when his offense would be purged and his money would come back to himself, for in those days the sovereign received all fines as personal per-quisites. There is very little doubt that these rough means were practically applied in the case of some rulers of England in the preconquest period.—

Two Edged Punishment. An English newspaper says that a schoolmaster was in the habit of pun-ishing scholars who came late to school in the morning by keeping them in in the afternoon. One who was five minutes late was kept in ten minutes and so on in proportion. One morning it chanced that the schoolmaster was half an hour late, and a smart boy among his pupils was not slow to remind him of the fact. "I'm slow to remind him of the fact. "I'm very sorry for being late, boys," said the schoolmaster, with a twinkle in his eye, "and-as I punish you it's only fair that you in turn should punish me, so you will all stay and keep me in for an hour this afternoon."

A Browning Letter.

One of Browning's letters is a reply to a young poet who wrote asking Browning's advice about publishing a volume of poems. The reply, in part, is as follows and may serve a useful purpose to young poets of today as well: "It sounds strange and almost sad to me that I should be imagined of authority in this kind, I who for years could not get a line printed except at my own expense, and I began half a century ago or more."

Mistook the Punctuation.
The Young Woman (surprised and indignant)—How dared you kiss me, sir! Penitent Young Man—Why, you said you'd like to see me do it. The Young Woman—Par you know as well as I do that I said it with an exclamation point at the end!

Settling.
Smith-Jones, I'm going to marry and settle down. Jones-Humph!
You'd better remain single and settle

PLANET Office.

There was no run moon in the value of February, 1868. According to astronomers, this will not occur again until the year 2499062. There was no full moon in the whole



She stood before her glass in the sittingroom. The girl she saw there had a wellrounded face and figure, expressive eyes,
and her cheeks had the freshness of rose
petals; her hair was wavy and beautiful.
She looked well and strong. The reason
for it is given in her own letter, as follows:
"I am glad to be able to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Pecchiption for the
many ills that women suffer even prion for the
many ills that women suffer even prion for the
fortude Mitchell (President Youngire Miss
Gertrude Mitchell (President Youngire Miss
gard pain I took your medicine, and in a short
time began to feel stronger, became more regular and din't have the bearing-down pains
which had been my lot for so long. Continued
its use until I was a well woman, and shall
never cease to be very grateful that it was
pen to my notice. I have no pains, and
feel much stronger generally."

A heafthy body will usually be a shapely

A healthy body will usually be a shapely body, and no means at hand will more quickly restore the womanly functions to a healthy state than Dr. Pierce's Favor-

a healthy state than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Pralapsus, or Palling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure. Could any test be more fair showing the faith of the makers. Send 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his Common Sense Medical Adviser—1000 pases.

## A HOME SHAMPGO.

Hair Soft and Fluffy.

Washing the hair is a task most wo men dislike, and even the girl who can least afford the dollar a month necessary to a professional shampoo pre fers to pay it at a sacrifice rather then bother to wash her own hair. Yet if the work is gone about in the right manner at home it need not be difficult at all.

The first thing is to prepare a shampoo liquid. Take a square inch of some good soap, shave it fine and dissolve it in half a cup of hot water. Then add a teaspoonful of violet ammonia and the raw white of an egg Beat these thoroughly and strain through a wire sieve. Now stand with the head over a basin, pour a little of the shampoo over the scalp and rub briskly with both hands. Use all the liquid in this way, rubbing it thor-oughly on the scalp. After this wash the scalp with several basins of warm water and then wash the long hair in the basin of water. Rinse by holding the head over the bathtub and pour-ing over it a stream of warm water, keeping this up until the water that drips from the hair is perfectly clean. Then dash with cold water to close the

pores and prevent taking cold.

You are now ready to dry the hair.

First wrap it in a thick towel and wring thoroughly. Then spread a dry towel across the back, throw the hair back and rub the scalp well and dry. It may take some time, but it is the best possible means of drving, acting as a massage too. Call in the aid of the sun if possible, but never use steam. Do not brush the hair until it is thoroughly dry. Then, as you brush, raise the hair, that the strands may be senarated. After this combing will not to go up it will be soft and fluffy.-Chi-

No girl ever tearns much at school after she begins to press in her the flowers the boys gave her.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of BreatGood

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Belo ery small and as easy

to take as sugar. CARTERS FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION FOR SALLOW SKILL, FOR THE COMPLEXION FOR THE COMPLEXION OF THE COMPLEXION OF THE COMPLEXION OF SALLOW SKILL, FOR THE COMPLEXION OF SALLOW SKILL, FOR THE COMPLEXION OF SALLOW SKILL, FOR THE COMPLEXION OF SALLOW SKILL, THE CONTROLLED THE COMPLEXION OF SALLOW SKILL, THE CONTROLLED THE COMPLEXION OF SALLOW SKILL, THE CONTROLLED THE CONTROLLE Cents Purely Vegetable.

GURE SICK HEADACHE.

## Dienn & Co.,

WILLIAM ST mport direct the finest Ceylon, Assam and China Tea, Black Gunpowder and Young Hyson, Best English Breakfast Tea 35c and 40c.

## M'GAHAN AND SCOBELEFF.

McGahan was the correspondent who first described to Europe the Bulgarian atrocities. What a brilliant crea-

ture he was, with his steel blue eyes, his face as delicately chiseled as though it were of marble, his lithe, light frame and that suggestion of ab-solute courage, iron resolve, under-neath the almost feminine tininess of the features. He was one of the in-timates of Scobeless-indeed, the men were so attached to each other that Scobeless nearly always insisted that McGahan should share his tent with him, and McGahan was in the tent of Scobeleff the night after the disas trous assault on Plevna. Scobeleff was, said McGahan, a wonderful picture of the horrors and terrors of war. His face was black with powder, his uniform was in rags, and his sword was twisted like a corkscrew. It is evident from this description that Sco-beleff took part with his own hand in some of the work of the day. was a sequel, by the way, to this picture. I am not quite sure whether McGahan published it, but he told it to me. Scobeleff was always a dandy. Even in leading a charge he was dres ed with dandical precision. In the middle of the night McGahan was woke up, and he saw Scobeleff dressing himself with great care, putting on a new uniform and even perfuming his hair and clothes. And then came another transformation. Scobeleff, his elaborate toilet finished, sat down on tears and a tempest of sobs, thinking over all his poor men who had been so vainly sacrificed in the attempt to gain the fortress.-London M. A. P.

## SHE GOT HER BAGGAGE.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop Was a Self Pos

Mrs. Isabella Bishop, whose travels in different parts of the world secured al Geographical society, visited America when she was a young woman. She when she had the following experi-

Once in a train going to New York she was dreadfully tired, and yet she had a feeling that if she went to sleep the man sitting next her would pick her pocket. She struggled for some time against her inclination to sleep; but, having for a moment given way neighbor gently withdrawing her purse from her pocket.
In her purse, besides some money

which was, comparatively speaking, of small moment, was her baggage check. That was the only thing that really mattered. If she accused her neighbo of theft, nothing was simpler for him than to drop the purse out of the open window beside which he was sitting. No; she determined she would leave any interference until they arrived at their destination

She secured the services of a porter her traveling companion down the platform. Having described her baggage to the porter, she at the critical moment howed slightly to the pickpocket and, with an airy smile, said, "This gentleman has my baggage check." And he immediately presented

A Well Conducted Riot. In 1767, irritated by the high price of provisions, the poor people of England rose in many parts and seized the corn from the flour mills, which they sold at reasonable prices, giving the money to the rightful owners—a well conducted riot that caused a law to be passed against the eighteenth century winter following, the distress became so great that the London common council ordered \$5,000 to be subscribed out of the city funds and that "a subscription book should be opened for the donations of all well disposed persons." "By this noble plan," says a writer of that time, "great numbers of people were happily relieved from the most abject state of distress." ost abject state of distress

Wax matches, so called, are made by drawing strands of fine cotton thread, twenty or thirty at a time, through melted stearin, with a small admixture of paraffin. The wax hardens quickly upon the threads, and the long tapers thus produced are smoothed and rounded by pulling them through iron plates perforated with holes of the desired size. Finally the tapers are cut into match lengths and

The Sesetting Sin of "Gentlemen,"
All people above the condition of laborers are ruined by excess of stimulus and nourishment, clergy included. I never yet saw any gentleman who ate and drank as little as was reasonable. Looking back on my past life, I find that all my miseries of body and mind have proceeded from indigestion.

Knew Him.

He was looking for a rich wife and thought he was on the trail. "I love you," he said in soft, warm tones, "more than I can tell in words."

"You'd better try figures," she replied coldly, for she was not so green as she looked.

The "Governor" Was Enough "Charles, have you ever considered going into any business?"
"Naw. The governor wanted me to last yeah, but I told him, dontcherknow, it was enough to have one tradesman in the family."

The readlest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves,— Demosthemes.

# Surprise ds yours Surprise It makes child's play of washday Surprise / SURPRISE pure, hard Soar

## THE SCHOOLTEACHER.

How a Young Man Fresh From Col-lege Makes His Start.

A young man fresh from college who decides to become a schoolteacher has many things to consider. The profes-sion, if it can be called a profession, is still unorganized. No standard of excellence, no diploma certifying ability, is required. Methods of teaching in public schools in New York state are very different from those in Colorado, and those in Utica are different from schools of all kinds. There are almost as many methods of teaching arithme-tic as there are of teaching vocal music. To obtain his first position he or dinarily joins an agency. He takes to the agency his record at college, supple mented by as many pleasant recom mendations from his professors as pos sible, pays his yearly fee and promises the agency a certain percentage—5 per cent usually—of his first year's salary. Occasionally his college will find a place for him in one of the schools that repare directly for it. At any rate, he will find without great difficulty a position that will support him. Perhaps it will be in a little denominational boarding school, where he will teach thirteen different subjects during his first year, as one man I know did. If he survives his first year successfully and with some measure of content in the work he is likely (a be a teacher for the rest of his life,

CHARMING DOLLY MADISON.

The Greatest of All the Mistresse the White House. To define the charm of a charming lation in 1759. From that time to 1840 woman is always difficult. Dolly Madthe castle remained in the possession ison's features were not regular, nor was her figure perfect. She was witty, nor was she wise, and she participated little if at all in her husshe stands out as the greatest of all mistresses of the White House, and her popularity was unbounded. She ruled over her world in Washington

the tax. Her nature was ---fectionate and impressionable. She loved life and people, and her world loved her. Her brilliant coloring, animated face and well rounded figure went with a cordial manner and a sympathy for those about her amounting to genlus, and she was always ready, to bubble into laughter.

Who could resist such a woman, the wife of a president? She was the center of observation at the inaugural ball, but she would have been the center of observation at any ball even if she had not been the president's wife. She had, in fact, ruled as indisputably, over the little boarding house in Phila delphia kept by her mother when she was the Widow Todd as she did over the White House as Mrs. Madison. Gaillard Hunt in Century.

## CANADIAN CASTLES.

To Americans castles are associated with the storied Rhine, picturesque England or France and Spain, but it is interesting to be reminded by the St. John (P. E. I.) News that there are a number of ancient Canadian castle still existing, the chief ones being St. Ours, Rimouski, St. Eustache, Lotbini ere, Montibello, Ste. Marie de la Be-ance, Vaudreil, Rouville and, most interesting of all, the Chatean de Rame gay at Montreal. The latter was built in 1765 by Gertrude de Ramezay, at that time governor of the district of Montreal and knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, From him was descended the last French govern-or of Quebec at the time of the capituof the government and was the resi ernors until the capital was transferred from Montreal to Quebe low owned by the Antiquarian society, which has made of it a museum for historical relics of the old regime, and as such it possesses much interest for visitors to the one time capital of

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