

Twice-Told Tales.

Seldom That Anything New is Said
or Written at the Present Day.

Shakespeare, Among Many of the Authors, Borrowed Ideas Right and Left.

It is seldom that a new thing is said or written today. We have not the wit among us that made merry 100 or 200 years ago or so, and many of our good things are but remodelled and made over to suit the times. It is almost true that there is nothing new under the sun. Successful and ready writers and originators are most open to the charge of borrowing from someone else. All literary men are more or less omnivorous readers. They take in a vast amount of matter, which is used at various odd times to suit their own fancies. Shakespeare borrowed from right and left, and the same is true of many men and women prominent in literature, and the public, delighted with the new phase the idea takes on, are far from finding fault. There is hardly a famous phrase in literature but what is used by several. In the "Merchant of Venice" Shakespeare says: "All that glitters is not gold." In "A Fair Quarrel" Middleton writes: "All is not gold that glitters," while Chaucer in "The Chaucerian Jambes" tells us that "all things which tell us of the gold are not gold, as I have heard it told." Lytton, in "On Human Affairs," writes, "All that glitters is not gold." In "The Golden Age," Spenser, in the "Faerie Queene," has it, "Gold all is not that doth golden seem." They all borrow from referring to the original, whoever he was.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave." None would deny this to Gray, but Thomas Campbell in his "Hohenlinden," says, "The combat deepens. On, ye brave, who rush to glory, or to the grave!" Byron, in his "Death of Sheridan," uses the same idea. The line is: "Who tracks the steps of glory to the grave." The following lines are well known:

Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light;
But, O, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.

These were penned long ago by Sir J. Suckling, and have been quoted by every author since and again. Note the similarity between them and the following by Robert Herrick:

Her pretty feet, like snails did creep
A little out, and then,
As if they durst not creep,
Did soon draw in again.

The idea suggested by Falstaff, that discretion is the better part of valor, is taken up by many writers. "Apophthegms," Erasmus writes: "That same man, that runneth awais, male again fight another day." Butler in "Hudibras," puts it as follows:

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.
Ray, in "History and Rebellion," elaborates the quotation:
He that fights and runs away
May turn to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain
Will never rise to fight again.

There is no controversy this time. In "The Art of Poetry," edited by Oliver Goldsmith, presumably, the lines are followed so closely that some may object. They are:

For he who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;
But he who is in battle slain
Can never rise and fight again.

Rollo, in the "Duke of Normandy," informs us that "He that will to bed go sober, falls with the heaves still in October," which an anonymous writer transposes into:

He who goes to bed and goes to bed
Falls as the leaves do, and dies in
October;
But he who goes to bed and goes to bed
Lives as he ought to do, and dies an
honest fellow.

The people of today will take exception to the moral of this, as well as duplication of ideas.

The sentiment of the beautiful lines, "Abide With Me," is duplicated to a perceptible extent. The following stanza of the hymn by Lytle is an example of this:

Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens, Lord, with me
abide!
When other helpers fail, and comfort
flee,
Help of the helpless, O, abide with
me!

In "Prædication" Le Koble thus expresses it:

Abide with me from morn till eve,
For without Thee I cannot live;
Abide with me when night is nigh,
For without Thee I dare not die.

In "Imitation of Christ" occurs the line, "Man proposes, but God disposes," and in Proverbs xiv, 9, we read: "Man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his steps." There seems to be an issue between



A Queen will buy only the
best of everything. Queen
Victoria buys

Sunlight Soap

for use in all her palace
laundries.
But this cheap everybody can
afford to use it, in fact as the "best
is the cheapest," nobody can afford
not to use it. Washes clothes, washes
everything with less labor, greater
comfort.

Used all over the
civilized world.

For every 12 Wrappers sent to
Lever Bros., Ltd., 33
Scott St., Toronto, a useful
household book will
be sent.

Books for
Wrappers

Swift and Lowell. The former is the
author of the well-known lines:
So, naturalists observe a flea
Has smaller flees that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite
em;
And so proceed ad infinitum.

Lowell in the "Bigelow Papers" im-
proves on it as follows:

Great flees have little flees
Upon their backs to bite em;
And little flees have lesser flees
And so ad infinitum.

"What wind blew you hither, Pis-
tol?" asked Falstaff in "Henry IV."
To which Pistol replies: "Not the ill
wind, which blows none to good."
"What wind hath blown him hither?"
writes Milton, in "Samson Agonistes."
"It is an ill wind turns none to good,"
said Tusser in "A Description of the
Properties of the Winds."

"My mind to me an emperor is,"
wrote Southey in 1855, which seven
years before Byron had expressed, "My
mind to me a kingdom is."

There are but a few instances select-
ed at random, somewhat famous, not
being equally interesting. In olden times
plagiarism was one of the arts, and
was regularly followed. Disraeli tells
us of a singular character who not
only imitated ancient manuscript, but
taught others how to do it. One Rich-
source, who called himself the modern
Plato, and the Academy of Philosophical
Orators, recognizing that many people
had a desire for literary honors, he
guessed to take the rawest of mat-
terial, and make out of it, not merely
a writer, but one distinguished in lit-
erature. The secret of this was that
the pupils were taught to study closely
the works of other writers, and
observe just how they did it and even
copy their ideas. This he considered
art, and defined it as plagiarism.

Writing a book on the subject, in which
were famous expressions of various
writers changed so that the copy was
used in different ways. Disraeli
states that even celebrated writers
took lessons of Richsource when
young, proving that he was not un-
successful, mentioning Fletcher as one
who attended his lectures. Rich-
source published a book called the
"Art of Writing and Speaking," in
which he gave suggestions how to
talk and hold polite conversation, end-
ing by requesting those who desired
essays, sermons, letters, or verses to
apply to him.

This is still in vogue today, as there
are people who make a business of
writing books, pamphlets, etc., and
others, and in a certain English news-
paper may be seen a column of ad-
vertisements offering sermons ready
for delivery to those who have not
the time or inclination to prepare
them. Out and out plagiarism is rare
at the present day, for the simple
reason that this is an era of discov-
ery and the chances are that discovery
is almost certain. The greatest literary
frauds of today lie in the imitation
of old books, the copying of old manu-
scripts, all of which is extensively
carried on in various parts of Ger-
many.—Philadelphia Times.

MADE A GUARDED REPLY.

A Witness Who Was Too Much for the
Smart Lawyer.

E. B. Green, of Ottumwa, Iowa, told
a Washington Star reporter a good
story about Judge Henderson, of that
city, one of the leading lawyers of
the Hawkeye State.

"Judge Henderson," said Mr. Green,
"was trying a case under the proba-
tion law. An important question was
raised as to whether or not a barrel of
whisky was delivered to the de-
fendant."

"An Irishman by the name of O'Con-
nor was the driver, and when Judge
Henderson started to cross-examine
him he concluded to frighten him into
contradicting his testimony on the ex-
amination-in-chief. Assuming that
O'Connor was a simpleton, he said to
him: 'Remember, sir, you are on your
oath. Remember, you have sworn to
tell the truth, the whole truth, and
nothing but the truth. Remember, that
to deviate one iota from the truth is
perjury, and the punishment for perjury
is imprisonment in the State peni-
tentiary for life. Now, sir, upon your
oath, did you deliver that barrel of whisky
to Pat Duffy?'"

"The Irishman answered coolly and
deliberately: 'Well, judge, bein' on me
oath, faith, I couldn't say. I delivered
a bar' at Mr. Duffy's place. On one
end of that bar' was marked 'Pat
Duffy,' and on the other end was marked
'Whisky,' but bein' on me oath I
couldn't say whether Pat Duffy or
whisky was in the bar'!"

"The defendant was convicted."

The Cathode Rays.

Of the value of Prof. Roentgen's dis-
covery of the cathode or X rays there
can be no question; its possibilities,
however, lie in the future. But several
patients have already had the discov-
ery utilized to their benefit. The first
of these was a young seamstress who
was treated at the experimental labora-
tory just opened in Berlin. She had
swallowed a needle, and was suffering
excruciating agony. The physicians de-
spaired of her life, as her stomach
could retain no food, and she was con-
stantly raising blood. She was bound
to the back of a heavy oaken chair
and photographed, with the result that
every bone of the upper part of the
body was plainly shown, and the
needle was seen lying point downward
in the lower right angle of the stomach
in such a position that it punctured
the coating every time the patient rose,
thus causing the loss of blood. She
was placed under chloroform, and
skillful surgeons, with the aid of the
X-ray, found the needle, and she was
lives were saved by the new photo-
graphy. Numerous other cases equally
remarkable are being reported from
various localities. Prof. Roentgen has
already taken his place among the
benefactors of his race.

A NOTED CALGARY RANCHER

Tells How South American Kidney Cure
Eradicating Kidney Disease of Ten
Years Standing.

More theory does not count for much
in disease, and speculation and ex-
periment are worse. There are no mis-
givings in using South American Kid-
ney Cure, for it is radical in its ef-
fects. Wm. Baty, a well-known
rancher, of Calgary, N. W. T., had
been troubled with severe kidney dis-
ease for many years to such an ex-
tent that at times he was completely
prostrated, and suffered intense pains
in the back. Doctors and various med-
icines used availed him nothing, until
he was induced to try South American
Kidney Cure. He procured one
bottle, and the first few doses made an
impression on his system, and he re-
sults that he was completely cured.
He gladly recommends it to anyone
troubled with this insidious disease.

A LEAP YEAR CATASTROPHE.

Ethel—I guess you'll have to make
up your mind to adopt a son."

Pa and Ma—What?"

Ethel—I proposed to Fred Gordon,
and he promised to be a brother to me.

Novel and Wonderful.

A CURIOUS MIRROR.

A transparent mirror was brought
from Germany to this country a few
months ago by a New York firm, and
the perplexing properties of the glass
excited much curiosity. It was at once
in demand for many purposes, and the
same firm is now engaged in importing
it in large quantities. The coating is
placed on one side of the glass just
the same as the silvering on the mirror
and has the same properties of reflect-
ing the rays of light and color.

The difference, however, is that when
looked at from the back the coating is
entirely transparent. To one sitting in-
doors the view without is not obstructed
in the least, but a pedestrian peer-
ing into the window or doorway is
greeted by his own reflection. Where
privacy is desired without obstruc-
ting the light from the outside or
harming the vision from those inside,
this mirror will be of great use.

It was introduced with effect first in a
New York club window. Behind it the
chappies could sit and ogle the girls
and view the passing throng without
being themselves observed. Its use
is also resorted to in cafes and semi-
public places, where it offered privacy
to those lounging while the waiter
had an undisturbed view of the
street.

ASBESTUS AND MOUNTAIN CORK.

The fact that the mineral substance
asbestos is manufactured from a cloth
and other substances won't burn
under the trade name "asbestos," is
now well known. But asbestos has a
twin brother equally curious, although
not so useful. This is mountain cork,
a stone that floats. Like asbestos, it
is a variety of amphibole, to which
hornblende belongs. It is as light as
pith, and resembles cork, except that it
is light yellow. When it floats in thin
sheets, resembling birch bark, it is
called mountain leather.

MAGNETISM AND EGGS.

Dr. Bertram Windle, a London ex-
perimentalist, has recently made in-
vestigations of the effect of magnetism
on the hatching of eggs. He found that
the eggs of silk-worms, when placed in
the field of a strong magnet, were ap-
parently unaffected by the lines of
force penetrating through them. But
those treated were found to produce an
unusual number of abnormal chicks.

Dr. Windle submitted the eggs of
trout to a similar treatment. He found
that the water, and found it to arrest
their development.

WONDERFUL WIRES.

In a recent address by Thomas Mor-
ris before the Staffordshire, England,
iron and steel works' managers on the
interesting subject of fine wire, the
remarkable achievements of fine wire,
the lecturer had been presented by
Warrington, the wire manufacturer,
with specimens for which some \$4
per pound were paid.

These specimens, which were used in
the construction of piano and
other musical and mechanical instru-
ments, were of fine wire, and the
price was a market price of
\$2.60 per pound, or \$42,200 per ton; it
took 744 pair springs to weigh
one pound, and 1-1/2 grains; 27,000,000
of these were required to make a ton,
and, taking one cent to be worth a ton
and a half, the value of a ton of these
fine wires, which ran up \$400,000
of the barbed instruments used
by dentists for extracting nerves from
teeth was even more expensive, repre-
senting \$400,000 per ton.

A NEW WOUND-DRESS.

During the late war Japanese sur-
geons are said to have employed, as
a dressing for wounds, the ash of rice
straw. This was freely applied after
the wound had been cleaned, and the
wound healed rapidly. The ash was then
superposed and held in position. The
ash is said to act as a perfect anti-
septic, it has no odor, and is easily
being attributed to the presence of
potassium carbonate, and it is certain-
ly the cheapest dressing on record.

PUMICE STONE LIFEBOATS.

In England recently trials have been
made with a lifeboat made of pumice
stone, a material which is easily worked
into any shape. The boat remains
afloat and will support quite a load,
even when full of water. The parts
are made of pumice stone, and when
a part is injured, the simple loosening
of a bolt enables the repairer to remove
it and put in another.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

A process for converting petroleum
into a fuel, and thus render it
suitable for employment as fuel on
board large ocean-going craft, has
been brought forward by M. d'Humi,
a French naval engineer. The pub-
lished statements relating to this in-
vention show, among other things,
that the prepared material is affected
neither by heat nor cold, and is abso-
lutely smokeless and odorless.

When set on fire, burn only on the
surface, and give an intense heat;
they require very little draft, and
make not more than from 2 to 3 per
cent of ash; they can be made in
any size or shape, and can be stowed
anywhere without danger, as they
cannot evaporate or cause an explo-
sion. Further representations show
that a man-of-war having 1,000 tons
of this solidified oil on board could
sail around the world or remain at sea
for several months. One ton of
this material is estimated as the same
as 30 tons of coal, and the amount of
cost is calculated in a French scientific
journal at not more than \$10 per ton;
and it is considered, therefore, by the
promoters of this process that in the
manufacture of steel 500 pounds of the
solidified petroleum costing but \$2
would melt a ton of metal.

VALUABLE ABYSSINIAN RELICS.

It is reported that King Menelek
of Abyssinia has promised that as soon
as peace is restored within his domi-
nions, he will permit a commission of
European scientists to make an ex-
haustive examination of the vaults of
the cathedral church of Axum, where
the monarchs of Ethiopia have been
crowned from time immemorial. It is
widely held tradition asserts that it is
within the ancient vaults of this church

ture that the Ark of the Covenant is
preserved, along with the tables of
stone containing the Ten Command-
ments, which Moses brought down
from Mount Sinai.

The seven-branched candelstick of
gold, which figured in the Holy of
Holies of the Temple of Solomon, at
Jerusalem, is also said to be preserved
in these vaults, which are believed to
contain a mass of ancient paintings and
other manuscripts, that are in an ex-
cellent state of preservation and which
have never been translated or anno-
tated.

It is believed that Menelek will also
open up for the first time the priceless
treasures that have for thousands of
years been jealously preserved on the
Holy Island of Debra Sina, located in
the center of the great inland sea or
Lake of Zuul, in the southern por-
tion of the Kingdom of Shoaah. Great
and important discoveries are expected
from these investigations.

OTHER JOTTINGS.

Camphor and gun cotton are the
chief constituents of celluloid goods.
Double flowers are generally the re-
sult of cultivation, and always at ab-
normal growth.

Lenenhook and Humboldt both say
that a single pond of the finest
spider webs would reach around the
world.

Of every man and woman living to-
day at the age of 25, one out of two
will live, according to the tables, to
be 65 years of age.

Sir William Turner has compiled a
table which shows that a whale of 50
tons weight exerts 145 horse-power in
swimming twelve miles an hour.

The bones of the skull are arched,
because in that form the greatest
strength is combined with the least
weight and quantity of material.

Platinum has been drawn into
smooth wire so fine that it could not
be distinguished by the naked eye,
even when stretched across a piece of
white cardboard.

A man feels drowsy after a hearty
dinner. A large part of the blood in
the system goes to the stomach
to aid in digestion, and leaves the
brain poorly supplied.

The snow after a heavy snowfall, is
usually very clear, because the snow,
in falling, brings down with it most of
the dust and impurities and leaves the
atmosphere exceedingly clear.

Electric heat has been applied with
success to the thawing out of frozen
water pipes in England. A wire is run
into the pipe until it meets the ob-
struction, and then the current is
turned on.

Decay never occurs on any part of a
tooth which may be and is kept clean.
The fissures and pits, which cannot
always be kept clean, should be filled
on the first indications of decay. The
filling is preventive dentistry in a nutshell.

According to Prof. Meadell, the risk
of lightning stroke is five times greater
in the country than in cities, because
ordinary dwelling houses in city blocks
receive a very considerable protection
from the tin roofing, cornices, gutters,
and so on.

It is said that women's voices do not
give results in the long-distance tele-
phone; their high notes, excellent in
short lines, as all city telephone sub-
scribers know, are obstacles to clear
transmission in lines of considerable
length.

The camel's foot is a soft cushion,
peculiarly well adapted to the stones
and gravel over which it is constantly
walking. During a single journey
through the Sahara horses have worn
out three sets of shoes, while a camel's
feet are not even sore.

The frog deposits its eggs in shallow
water, where the warmth of the sun
keeps them from hatching. The com-
mon snake often selects a bed of de-
composing vegetable matter. The
crocodile and the clumsy sea tortoise
go ashore to lay their eggs.

Laid a Soldier's Ghost.

A Slender Thread Unraveled the Mystery
of Clanking Chains.

I was a young and timid girl, but a
few months married, when my hus-
band, a marine officer, was ordered to
the Marine Barracks at Boston. We
had quite pleasant quarters, and my
friends around us, who would often
beguile the evening hours with song
and story. I had been interested in
hearing of a soldier, arrested for some
offense, who had put an end to his life
to escape his merited, but dreaded,
punishment, and whose ghost was said
to haunt the barracks and rattle
about the chains, arms, almost fainting
in his hands.

One gloomy evening, toward bed-
time, my husband had to visit the
barracks, and I being left alone, went
to my bureau to prepare for retiring.
Opening the top drawer, I took out my
brush and comb, put my hair into
place, and the following day's adorn-
ment, humming a gay air in the light-
ness of my heart. I raised my hand to
my head, when a curious noise, and
very near me, made me start and lis-
ten, my song turned to silence. Not
a sound.

Again I moved, and began my pre-
paration for the night. A rumbling,
rattling sound again met my ear, and
my heart almost ceased to beat in my
terror; for this time there could be no
mistake as to the noise and its near-
ness. Yet the instant I stood still—
perfect silence. I feared to look
around; no one was within call, and
the hour was late. So, trying to reason
the hour was late, I moved a few steps
away.

Louder, more prolonged, the rattling
seemed to follow me, as I rushed for
the door, which, to my joy, at that
moment opened, and I fell into my
husband's arms, almost fainting.

"The chain the soldier drags," I
cried: "I have heard it in this room."
"Nonsense," said my lord and mas-
ter. "You are becoming alarmed at be-
ing alone and imagined your terrors."
But as I withdrew from his arms the
same fearful sound, distinct and
within the room, was heard by us
both.

"Sit still, dear one, and let me fath-
om this mystery," said my husband,
placing me in a easy chair. He looked
puzzled, and no longer smiled at my
fears.

"Do not leave me," I cried, and clung
closely to his arm, and the door dis-
closed, my husband, so tenderly
displacing my hands, he walked
across to a divan, and examined un-
der and behind its drapery.

Nothing there and perfect quiet. He
again crossed the room to a large
bookcase, which stood in front of a
door, and as he did so, clear
haunting voices, strange sound
disturbed the silence of the room.

"This is strange, surely, and must
be sifted to the bottom," continued
my husband, now almost as excited as
I was. "But I must free my foot of

Established 1780.
Walter Baker & Co., Limited.
Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

**PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates**

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture.
Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and
costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate
is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their
German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink.
It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with
children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine
Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

Remington Bicycles Light Roadsters
Ladies' Racers,
Tandem--
Boys' and Girls'

1896 NEW MODELS.

BEAUTY, STRENGTH, LIGHTNESS AND DURABILITY.

The new 1896 MODELS are elegant in appearance, remarkable for simplicity of construc-
tion, have the greatest structural strength combined with lightness of material. We guar-
antee ease, speed and durability under prolonged and incessant use. FINEST WHEEL
IN THE WORLD. Write for Remington Art Catalogue.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO., Wholesale Agents, London, Ont.

this string which has caught around
my ankle, ere I look farther." Stoop-
ing down, he unwound some thread
from about his foot, the rumbling now
rising, now ceasing as he did so, and
seemed to come from the direction of
my bureau. So to it he hastened, the
thread yet in his hand, and opening
the top drawer, discovered—what say
you, my readers? A spool of thread,
the end of which I caught in my hand
and unknowingly braided in my hair;
so every motion set the spool rolling
in an almost empty drawer, and I had
created my own ghost. Needless to say
I also laid him, and after a good laugh,
slept the sleep of the untroubled. Hav-
ing unraveled the mystery, given you
the thread of the story and my hair-
braiding escape, I bid you farewell.—
Washington Post.

A BABEL OF TONGUES.

Drilling Swiss Soldiers Who Spoke Many
Languages.

Switzerland is hard to beat in regard
to the mixture of races and tongues
in the ranks of the army. This gives
considerable trouble to the military
authorities. An amusing instance oc-
curred recently at Wallenstadt re-
cruiting station in the case of a
guard, consisting of five men.

The lieutenant in command spoke
German only; the second, a sergeant,
spoke Italian only; the third one, a
corporal, spoke French and Spanish;
the fourth, a private, could speak
French and German; while the fifth,
a private, could speak French, Ger-
man and Italian.

When the lieutenant had to give an
order to the sergeant, the last-named
man had to interpret it for him; when
he wished to communicate with the
corporal he had to use the requisition
of the sergeant; and so on.

NO EQUAL OR RIVAL.

Many Poor Imitations.

**Diamond Dyes Tested for Twenty
Years and Given First Place in
the Best Homes—Scientific Chem-
ists Say They Are the Purest,
Strongest, Fastest and Most
Brilliant.**

To-day Diamond Dyes have no equal
or rival in the world, and are the only
substance dyes that can be used with
safety and confidence. The imitation
and worthless dyes now on the market
are a constant source of danger to home
dyeers. Merchants and dealers sell
them, simply because of the great pro-
fit that results when a sale is made.
These imitation dyes which are sold at
the same price as the "Diamond," are
very dear at any price, as they ruin
and destroy all kinds of goods.

People in order to be fully protected
from having inferior dyes foisted on
them, should examine each package of
dyes. If the name "Diamond"
is not seen, rest assured the dyes are
dangerous and worthless. Diamond
Dyes are fully warranted; crude and
imitation dyes are made to deceive and
swindle the careless buyer.

A Correct Diagnosis.

George—Eh? You got engaged last
night? Gus, my old, my dear friend,
tell me how you did it.
Gus—Really, I hardly know myself.
Couldn't help it. Just like falling
down stairs. I was on the edge of a
proposal, she gave me a push, and
there I was engaged.

"Well, I haven't had any such ex-
perience. Every time I try to start
my knees knock together, and my
teeth chatter, and my tongue cleaves
to the roof of my mouth. I've tried
a dozen times to pop the question to
Miss De Pink, and slumped every
time."

"And did she let you slump?"
"Yes."
"You are courting the wrong girl."
—New York World.