The Planet.

ss Office B STEPHENSON Proprietor.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

NO ANSWER YET

Public attention is directed to the fact that the Toronto Globe has not yet responded to the invitation to prove the charge of "militarism" it recently brought against Lord Dundonald. The organ has stated that that distinguished general sought to impose a standing army and a great of fortifications upon the country. We were to have under hijs proposition 6,000 miles of fortresses and the frontier was to bristle with Gibraltars. The cost was to be \$35,-000,000 to \$40,000,000, and according to one estimate \$53,000,000.

It was intimated by the Globe that the details leaked out in the course of a debate during the last session of Parliament. Now the organ has been asked six times to point to the debate. The only reply, so far, is an ominous sidence. We urge the organ once again to state the date of the debate, the names of the members who took part in it, and the page of the official report upon which it is recorded. This is not a discourteous request, and if the statement of the organ is true it ought to be complied with.

Apparently the entire story is a de-Derate and malicious invention. If so it was dictated by two motives. First, the organ wished to destroy the reputation won by the Scottish commander on the battlefield. Secondly, iit wished at the expense of this heroic Scotchman to give assistance to Mr. Bourassa's anti-British campaign. Or if the statement is not a fabrication these motives are disaproved. But that point can easily be settled if the organ will cite the debate upon which it has founded its campaign against the "foreigner." - Mail and Empire

WAR

A lengthy contribution in denunciation of all wars, and of the present war in particular, appears in the London Times from the pen of Count Tolstoi. The fact of The Times giving up so much of its space to the denunciation of war in general is very significant. It may be taken as an indication of the growing spirit of the age. Tolstoi's attitude towards war well known. He accepts literally the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, and applies it to nations as well as to individuals. He believes that Christ used the words attributed to Him in that marvellous discourse, or series of discourses; he believes that Christ knew what he was saying, and meant what He said. He believes that Christ spoke for the future as well as for the present, and that His teachings are applicable to-day. He believes that these teachings are worthy of belief, and that the way to believe them is to accept them and apply them, in the affairs of nations as well as of individuals, Because of his literal acceptance of the teachings of Christ, and his persistent anlication of them. Tolstoi is denounced as a crank and a visionary; he stands condemned, not merely by the wisdom of the world, but by the church, as it is represented Russia, although that church claims that the object of its existence is to preach and teach the doctrine of Jesus. It is quite easy to see why the doctrine of non-resistance does eigners. not appeal to the world; but it is difficult to see how the doctrine can queer alongside ours," said the wife be condemned by people who profess to accept the teachings of Christ. for an explanation. "There Yet it is evident that the doctrine eral important points of difference. of non-resistance has very little place In the first place, they do not as a of non-resistance has very little place in the world to-day, in either church or state. Unquestionably public sentiment against war is growing ever stronger—the publication by the Tondon Times of Tolstoi's manifesto is as we have said, a striking illustration—but the growth of this sentiment's not due to the belief that resistance is wrong, but to the growing feeling that war is was confiand ing feeling that war is wasteful and oarbarous, and inconsistent with the

"But Sir Wilfrid and his ministry are but a passing item and this (Dun-donald) incident, we have no doubt," says the Saturday Beview, "will help them to pass more quickly to make room for their conservative oppon-ents." It is most remarkable that journalists should so size up the situation. Read between the lines, it is whathLiberal journalists in Canada fear!

The Earl of Dandonald, wardse title has been a household form a Scottish Shiloh's homes for generations is a granded Consum: or Mack mon formerly a well-know mber of the British House of Commone, Lord, Dundonald and olose-ly, associated with the street of the life, while the control with the the universe of acquiring all the notice was of acquiring all

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Montreal paper, Le Canada, asks: "Why should we bring a foreigner here to command our militia when we have such distinguished officers as Col. Pinault and others equally capable of discharging the duties of that position?"

Dealing with the Montreal Herald's fears that Scotchmen resident in Canada will resent Lord Dundonald's dismissal, the Gazette says: "It is difficult to appreciate the grounds upon which the Scotch are to be given a monopoly. The dismissal of Lord Dundonald was an injury to all Canada, and the Government will learn that the resentment it has provoked does not belong to the representatives of any one nation but to all

> INDECENT ATTACKS. London Free Press.

Common decency has been outraged in the past few weeks by the Liberal press which has spared no sneer at the Hon. Mr. Tarte, but mercilessly lampooned him for his supposed apathy in the political field. A writer in the Star explains that during the past two months, Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte has been a constant attendant at his wife's bedside.

STANLEY CHANGED HIS SKIN.

Detroit News. It is said that the late Henry M. Stanley's skin perceptibly darkened after his return from Africa. Parts of his body protected by clothing became volored the same as hands and face. When he started out on the Livingstone expedition. he determined to make himself immune from African malarial fever, so deadly to Eurican majarial fever, so deadly to Europeans. For some time he systematically inoculated himself with the blood of negroes day after day, so that he could defy the malady. He was the only white man in his party who escaped the disease. But so much 'African blood had he infused into his veins that he became as dark as a mulatto.

A SCHEME OF REORGANIZATION.

Toronto News. Comparatively few matters dealt with by military men are secrets. A few inventions are carefully guarded, such as recent improvements to artillery,, rifles, and explosives. Jealous care is taken to prevent the leaking out of strategical plans. It is par ticularly important to keep private the points at which troops will assemble on the outbreak of war. A few features of organization are kept secret by some powers, more particularly the strength and efficiency of the reserve units which will be embodied to reinforce the troops of the first line. As a rule, however, details of organization are published with great frankness. States, for instance, from time to time publish a report on the organized militia of the various states, which not only gives minute information as to numbers, armament, degree of training, but even indicates the points of preliminary concentration. Lord Dundonald has expressly stated that his plan was simply a scheme of re-organization, and thus not a "mili-tary secret."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GIRLS.

Washington Post. About a score of English maids and matrons, well bred, intelligent, and of the upper ten, were lately in evidence in the lobby of one of Washington's best hostelries for about a week During the stay of the fair ones from abroad they were the objects of much curious attention. People seemed to a glance that they were for-

"Yes, the women of England do look of a congressman, when appealed to selves in garments that show off the good points in the female form. Of the French chic in dress they are densely ignorant. See that young British female over there with the long neck, which, instead of being partly concealed, is wholly revealed in the absence of a collar. No Yankee girl would ever sin against good taste that way."

There is no book so bad but that something valuable may be derived from it.

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.

It is a dangerous thing to neglect.
Cure it with

Consumption Cure The Lung of the school from a name of the control of the con 250.50c.\$1, LeRgy, N.Y. Toronto, Can

FOLKS

A SPHYGMOGRAPH.

How to Make an Instrument For Taking Pulse Autographs. Physicians have always devoted a great deal of attention to the study of because its force, rapidity and regularity or irregularity tell a great deal about the patient's condi-

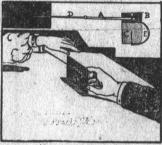
An experienced doctor can read the pulse pretty well by merely pressing his finger on the patient's wrist, but something more than this is needed for a thorough study of the pulse. For this purpose an instrument has been invented by the aid of which the pulse is made to leave a record of its vibra-tions on a strip of paper so that they can be studied at leisure and compared with other pulse tracings made in the

same way.

This instrument is very delicate, complicated and expensive, and it is called by the ugly name of sphygmograph.

You can make pulse tracings at the cost of little labor and materials not worth 2 cents, which you can find in the house. These materials are nothing but a good sized cork, a little stick like a match stick, a shoe button, a card, a quill toothpick or quill pen and

In the top of the cork (C) cut a square groove or furrow a little wider and deeper than the shoe button. Whittle down one end of the stick (A) and fit the eye of the shoe button on it. Place



THE PULSE WRITING.

this end of the stick in the groove (B) and thrust a pin through the stick and the cork on both sides so that the stick can move on the pin, like a pump bandle.

Cut a long, thin sliver of quill (D), sharpen one end to a fine point and fasten the other end to the free end of

the stick with glue or sealing wax.
Cut a broader strip of quill (E), some thing longer than the cork. Pin one end of it to the bottom of the cork and bend it so that you can insert the other end into the groove under the bottom. Blacken a card in a candle flame Now you are ready to take your friends' pulse autographs. The "pa-friends' pulse autographs. The "pa-tient" rests his or her wrist on the cork so that the button presses the spot where the pulse is felt. Hold the card upright on its edge and draw it along slowly and steadily, keeping it in contact with the point of the quilt. The point will trace on the blacke card a white wavy line, which is the record of the pulse beats, greatly magnified, because the pulse acts on the short arm of the match and quill lever and the record is written by the long

The bent quill under the button acts as a spring and raises the button each time it is pushed down by a throb of

These pulse tracings vary with the age and health of the person making them and are therefore, as I said, sort of autographs.—New York Mail.

A Horse Story. A Frenchman who is a great admirer of good horses, and especially of their ood sense, tells this story about one horse's intelligence:
At Vincennes, in my childhood, he

writes, my mother had two spirited one of them, Prunelle, was passing between two walls with my little sister on her back, the child slipped and rolled between the horse's feet.

Prunelle stopped instantly and held one hind foot in the air. She seemed to fear to lower that foot, lest she should step on the child. There was no room for the horse to turn nor for to pass in.

In that uncomfortable position, with lifted foot, however, the horse stood patiently while an attendant crawled between her forefeet and rescued the

Monkeys' Antica

Monkeys have a repertory of pas-times to while away their days in captivity as changeable as a continuous show. They are wonders in develop ing ways and means for mischief as well as for entertainment. They are past masters in the art of stealing are as restless as the waves of the They are almost as sensitive as a flower and wither in drafts as easily. But they take a cheerful view of life and cut up all kinds of didos from morning until night. Their lives they try to make one round of pleasure, as if they appreciated their shortness.

Fate of Two Gossips Mrs. Frog went out one day For a little walk; Met a neighbor on the way Who was fond of talk.

So they stopped and croaked and croaked Both their tongues let loose. Oh, the naughty things they said, All of Mrs. Goose!

Little Mrs. Brownie Frog Called her vain and shy. Mrs. Goosie, listening near, Winked a merry eye.

To their conversation she Listened, nothing loath, Then, to stop their idle tongues, Forthwith site them both.

UNDERGROUND FORTS

only a foot above the level of the ground.

Loopholes large enough to sight a rifle through were cut on the sides. Thus the "land monitor" presented these two essential ideas: a small and difficult target for the enemy, and a circular protection from which to shoot in all directions. An underground passage from the ranch house led to the monitor. This passage was so tow that one had to crawl on hands and knees.

Inside the monitor planks resting on boxes gave the defenders support

Inside the monitor planks resting on boxes gave the defenders support which brought their heads and shoulders to the level of the loopholes. Women and non-combatants sat on the floor in safety. When the ranchhouse and the stable were in flames or the maurauding Indians were battering down the doors, the occupantations of the monitor by the underground passages. There they found always a store of ammunition, food and water.

These underground forts baffled the Indians, who could not dig out or

These underground forts baffled the Indians, who could not dig out or starve out the garrisons. The besieged had a perfect range from which to fire on the besiegers; and return Tire was as futile as if directed into a said-pile. White puffs of smoke spurting from the ground wore out the courage and patience of the Indians. They did what damage they could to property, but usually drew off after a short siege. Then the frontiersmen came out from their holes, went to building again, and in the end conquered the West.

tube, semicircular in shape, the two extremities of which are bent in contrary directions in such a way that they are situated in the same straight line, the two orifices opening in front farther side of the man, who, appearthe sword as if to protect himself, directs it into the metallic tube. The

The Tale of the Telephone

another.

One day to the tail of the largest kite was attached a kitten, sewed in mouth to give it air. When the kite was at its greatest height—200 feet or more—the mewing could be distinctly heard by those holding the string. To the clearness of the atmosphere attributed the hearing of the kitten's voice. This is the first account we re member of speaking along a line.

VERY BRIEF BUT

"I wish to state that I have tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and they have made me well. I suffered for many years from Dyspepsia."

Such is the brief statement of Alphonse Caron, Editor of L'Echo, published at Montmagny, Quc. But if it is brief, it tells everything that thousands of suffering Cauadisns need to know, viz., that there is a cure for Dyspepsia, and that cure is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Some people will go further and ask how do they cure. The answer is simple. They simply give the stomach the rest it needs by digesting the food themselves. The result is the stomach gradually returns to its normal condition and is then able to do its own work.

You will see from this that you can eat what you please when you please, if you use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

In the sixties, soon after John Ericsson's turreted Monitor defended the Union, the plainsmen of Kansas were making use on land of part of the turret idea. From Hays, at that time the farthest point reached by the Union Pacific railroad, the "Smoky Hill route" ran for a fundred and twenty miles west through frego, Gove, Logan and Wallace counties.

The stage ranches where house.

The stage ranches, where horses were changed and drivers cared for, were much harassed by the Indians. Stables were fired and women and children were captured or killed. The Government was unable to provide garrisons strong enough to patrol "Smoky Hill."

To protect themselves the frontiersmen devised and build "prairie monitors." The monitor was a deep cellar 30 to 50 yards from the ranch house. The roof was of heavy logs, deeply covered with earth, the whole rising only a foot above the level of the ground.

Loopholes large enough to sight a

Explanation of a Sword Trick.

A trick in which a sword is apparently passed through a person's abdomen is explained as follows: The sword employed is a thin, flexible, dull blade. The prestidigitator, whose body the sword will simply pass around, but not pierce, carries concealed beneath his vest a sheath that consists of a hollow and behind at right angles with the ab-domen. This tube runs around the ing instinctively to grasp the point of flexible sword makes its exit between the tails of the coat. It is necessary to operate rapidly, so that the spectators shall not have time to see that the length of the sword has diminished, the curved line that follows not being the shortest passage from one point to

The first telephone that was ever used was not electrical, nor was it a scientific instrument in any sense of the term. About the middle of the nineteenth century the employees of a large factory in Sheffield, England, beguiled their leisure hours by kiteflying. Kites large and small went up daily, and the strife was to see who could get the largest. The twine which held them was the thread spun and twisted by the ladies of the village.

TO THE POINT

Quebec Man Briefly States That He Cured his Dyspepsia of years Stand-ing by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tab-lets.

Even luck won't push a man up hill verg far.

All may do what has by man been

The Club Man

As home from the Club he wanders late He gently smiles at the wiles of fate For he knows the effect of wine and malt Is quickly banished by Abbey's Salt.

A night at the club - an unusually elaborate banquet -even a "bird and a bottle" -ought to be followed by a foaming glass of ABBEY'S SALT, next morning.

It cleans the stomach and bowels-stirs up the liver-clears the head-gives snap and vim to the whole system-and sends a man to business as "bright as a dollar."

It makes the clubman, the epicure, forget he has a liver.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Is "the Joy of Living."

********************* AN ENDLESS CHAIN.

EVERY SACK OF

That You Sell Sells More.

We Know It. You Should Try It.

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BED= STEADS

These are built of iron, heavily coated with white enamel and have brass trimmed ornaments. When placed in your home they are beautiful to look at and when you sleep on one, you enjoy a sleep that passes off like "one grand sweet dream". Their equals cannot be found anywhere in town.

We are selling these Iron Bedsteads at prices that speak for themselves.

Our stock is the best and we sell them at very moderate prices.

IRON BED==3.00, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00 to \$45.00.
MATTRESSES==2,50, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 9, 10, 15 and \$20. SPRINGS -- 1.75 to \$5.00.

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