THE HEART OF A PRIVATE

A Romance Which Lay Hidden Under the Drunken Old Soldier's Tunic.

just before parade. My attention was willows and cottonwood that grew called to him by his captain ordering along the bank. The other four prisonhim under arrest for being drunk on ers scattered and laid down in the duty. I remembered him afterwards long grass. McQuhirr stood perfectly by the way he swore as two men led him away to the guardhouse after he had left his officer's presence.

Once after that he walked back and forth for two hours doing sentry duty happened to be sitting upon the ver- | yellow grass. anda in a big rocking chair reading a new magazine. I looked over the cor- they found the four men crouching in ner of the magazine and "sized him the grass. They also found McQuhirr. up," as they say in the army. He was rather an old man, having served in the cavalry thirty years before he out. They carried him to the guard-came to us. It was only because he house for some reason instead of to was too old to re-enlist in the cavalry that he had consented to come into an infantry regiment. His face was hard and knotty and cut with the hour."
winds of many bitter winters. But if "Cou you looked into it long enough you would not call it unkind. The eyes were very restless, but they were fine eyes for all that; gray with flecks of brown in them. Although he was serv- this. ing his 35th year in the army he wore no stripes upon the cuff of his dress coat. He was a heavy man and the best fighter in the garrison, having at different times nearly murdered the men who had stood up to him. A heavy drinker, he was always, but no one had ever heard him speak evil of a woman. The fact is that he never even looked toward them except from a distance, and so far as anyone knew he never wasted a thought upon the best or the worst of them. This was counted strange in a soldier. No one knew much about Private Mc-Quhirr except that he was partly educated and had come from somewhere in Scotland many years before and enlisted in the American army a few days after he had landed in New Yark. I asked Harry Winslow, who was the second lieutenant of H Company, of which McQuhirr was a member, what he knew about the man.

'Nothing at all," said Winslow, "except that he won't stand being hit over the head with a bucket by his first sergeant, who is a Swede. The last time it happened McQuhirr nearly killed him, and I sent McQuhirr to the guardhouse for striking his superior officer. But I called the sergeant down beautiful all the same and again I'd have the stripes off him. Can't say that I blame McQuhirr for mauling him once in a while. Quhirr is an old man and not such a bad kind either, but he drinks like a

That is absolutely all that the offi-cers in the garrison knew of McQuhirr. The men knew very little more.

But in the long cold winter months room all to himself. He would sit on the side of his bunk and fill his pipe puffs like an engine starting a heavy train on slippery rails. But when he got it well lighted he would puff away very gently, only little pale blue whiffs showing now and then. Without anyone knowing it Private McQuhirr went back over a great many miles of frozen prairie and tossing seas to the braes of his ain bonny Scotland. The old fellow had a memory. If you could have seen the sweet girl face that looked out from a leather case that he sometimes opened here alone you would also know that he had a touch of romanticism in his make-up.

It is hard to say just what things came before the eyes of this battered old soldier. Perhaps he wandered among the whitewashed cottages of at the top, of course, will be the upper some highland village, or looked out upon the Frith from some crag along the rocky shore. Or he may have been picking his way through purple woods with gray mist reaching out to meet the shadows on all sides. Sometimes McQuhirr relapsed into the Scotch dialect when excited, perhaps he talked in it now, gently to himself. All anyone looking out from the barrack window could see was a long stretch of snow-covered prairie and the brown woods that bordered it a mile away in front, and the yellow sides and red roofs of the officers' houses to the west. But here McQuhirr used to sit and watch the smoke being whirled from the long row of officers' chimneys like white plumes floating on the wind. About 5 o'clock would come the sunset turning the sky and prairie into flame. Then the bugles sounded "retreat" and a detail of the guard fired the sundown salute and lowered the flag. Out on the long plazas the companies lined up and stood at "attention" until the reached the ground. Then the men again went in to their cards or papers, and Private McQuhirr to his lonely seat on the edge of his bunk beside the window. McQuhirr would again fill his pipe and this time, knowing that the men never came upstairs at this hour, he would set the picture of the girl up before him on the window She was a pretty girl, and although McQuhirr had probably never seen her enter a ballroom in a gown of yellow satin with overdress of white Paris muslin, he no doubt considered her the most beautiful girl in the world. Here he would sit and smoke in silence, while outside the sun turned things red and gold. Then someone would come to the steps and

"Dinner: fall in for dinner." McQuhirr would then go down to the big dining room and eat his dinner. But you could have found him again one hour later at the upstairs dow with his pipe.

One day he was arrested for some slight offence and put in the guardhouse. The next day he was sent out to work in the hay fields with a squad of prisoners who were serving long terms, and who were, perhaps, some of the most desperate men who ever saw the inside of a military prison. There was only one guard with this square and he sat under a tree and rested his rife across his knees. The cutters worked gradually ever toward sub-concessionaries.

The first time I met Private Mc- | the river bank. Then while the eyes Quality was one evening, at sundown of the guard were still on them two of them dashed for the shelter of the anything rash, and besides he had no wish to escape. The two men had entirely disappeared when the guard jumped to his feet and fired his rifle. Three times he fired, and when the smoke cleared away there was nothing in front of the officers' club when I before his eyes but a high field of

When the officer of the day and a detail of the guard reached the spot He was lying on his face with a bullet hole in his chest and the opening between his shoulders, where is had come the hospital, and he was still unconscious when the surgeon arrived.

"There's nothing I can do for him," said the doctor. "He can't live an

"Couldn't we get him out of here?" asked Lieut. Winslow, who had come over as soon as he found out it was one of his men. "It seems a shame to let the old fellow die in a place like

"Oh," said the surgeon, a little impatiently, "is that your reason?" Then he added quite impassively, "I think we'll just let him remain where he is.' Winslow was young and impulsive; the surgeon had seen 30 years of service.

A few minutes later McQuhirr opened his eyes and tried to speak. "What is it, McQuhirr?" Winslow, bending over him. "Could you raise my head a bit,

sir?" he said. The officer raised his head, and Mc-Quhirr ran his hand into his breast pocket and took out the picture in the leather case. "The face was completely demol-

ished by the bullet," said Winslow, when telling me of it, "but I don't think he knew it, because he didn't know me when I spoke to him again." However McQuhirr clasped it in his hand and leaned back and said softly, "Oh, but she was a bonny lassie." He turned his face wearily to the bared window and looked dreamily out out upon the sunset prairie. "My ain sweet lassie," he said.

And while the bugles outside were sounding "first call" for parade, and the young officer was pulling on his white Berlin gloves, Private McQuhirr told him that if it ever happened answered "here" at the last roll-call.

LARGEST TOP EVER SEEN

It Will Be 400 Feet High and Will Spin at St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

A novelty in the way of world's fair this old soldier was not as dissolute as | concessions is in course of presenta-It seemingly appeared to his com-tades. Every evening that he was not the Louisiana Purchase Exposition— "Rock crystal, which is simply pure rades. Every evening that he was not the Louisiana Purchase Expositionmarked for duty he would leave the one promising to surpass in novelty merry group that always gathered and interest the great Ferris Wheel around the big, red-hot stove in the at the Columbian Exposition at Chicompany room of the barracks, where cago in 1893. In fact as an engineerthe men read the papers and played ing problem it presents features cards and told stories. Upstairs he which, like those of the Ferris Wheel. would go to the window beside his have never before been attempted, but No one was ever there and Mc- which, passed upon by the same engi-Quhirr had the great, silent sleeping neers who said the Ferris Wheel could be built, even though the American Society of Engineers declared slowly and then light it with huge against it, promises to be equally feasible and more novel. The proposal is nothing more than the construction out of steel of an immense "peg top," the same old shape familiar to every youngster in the land, even to the plug on top, which every young American thinks he must cut off before he has a satisfactory article of

top furniture. This immense top is to be some four hundred or more feet high. The center is to be an immense hollow steel shaft, thoroughly anchored, within which some twelve elevators are to be run to carry passengers up end of the huge core referred to, and in the extreme of this plug will be an open observatory, stationary, and commanding a view of the entire fair grounds and more. Just below the plug will come the curved upper section, which like a huge umbrella will serve as a roof, protecting the lower portions. Below this "umbrella" will be built the remainder of the in decreasing diameter top and cut in lateral sections into floors, upon which will circular be rented concession space for various attractions, such as candy booths, restaurant, summer garden and beer accompaniment, etc. The main floor it is proposed to reserve for a concession to an immense theatrical presentation, something on the order of "1492," presented at Columbia Exposition with a wealth of scenic inves-titure which made it one of the most profitable of the individual attractions

of the fair. Probably the most novel feature of and the whole scheme is the fact that it is flag proposed to build each floor independent of the one above or below, and to arrange for the revolving of each floor about the huge axis in which the elevators are to run, running these floors independently, it is planned to cause each to revolve in opposite direction to that next to it, providing a change of scene for those on all of the floors, and bringing the various parts of the whole exposition to view in the course of the revolution. The entire top will be built of steel on the cantilever plan and will be open to the air on all sides, but it will also be arranged to inclose it during inclement weather with Venetian blinds, so that those who may wish to patronize the exposition on its bad days shall not be deprived of this feature, which it is believed will prove to be a greater attraction than the Ferris Wheel in Chicago. It is understood that the in-terests behind the enterprise are such as to put it in the same class as the Ferris Wheel, so far as support goes.

Among the minor features of the

construction will be the painting of each lateral section with a contrasting color and the illumination of each o these sections with different colored lights by night, presenting something in addition to the immensity of the scheme to attract the eye. On the observatory it is also proposed to place features which will add to the novelty of the attraction by night as well as

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoas and Chocolates.



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MAKING PRETTY GEMS PY CHEMICAL MEANS

A New Industry Which Is Doing Wonders in the Jewelry Trade.

"A new industry has grown up in this country in the last few years," a downtown jeweler told a New York reporter. "It is the treatment and setting of crystals and minerals partly as imitations of real precious stones and partly as art objects and ornaments which do not pretend to be any other than they aresimply pretty things. The extent of this industry and the success of its products can hardly be realized by anyone outside the jewelry trade.

side the jewelry trade.

"Chemistry plays an important part in the industry. It is remarkable what beautiful effects can be secured with a bit of quartz by a chemist who has studied this phase of mineralogy.

"There is, for instance the so-called golden opal, which is not an opal at all. It is made by boiling chalcedony, which is merely a species of quartz, in honey, then in a solution of chromate of lead, and finally baking it in hydrochloric acid kept at a moderate heat for a few weeks.

"In the same way deep red carnelians re produced by skilfully burning the ale or dull chalcedonies. Black agate, popular for mourning jewelry is made

by similar methods.

"Other colors and stripes are obtained by boiling chalcedony in such solutions as blood and water, sugar and water, and molasses and water, and after it has absorbed these boiling it in sulphuric acid. 'Agates are easily converted into onyx-

"Agates are easily converted into onlyx-like substances, which lapidaries use for cameos and intaglios. Any colored onlyx can be obtained by simple chemical processes. In fact, modern chemistry has produced such changes in stones and minerals that it is possible to imitate many of them and improve upon all but a very few. a very few.
"Not only can the whole stone be made to change its color, but sections and lines of it can be made to assume a red, black,

vellow or white tone, while the rest stays quartz, is employed to a much greater extent than ever before for imitating diamonds and other precious stones. These can be cut and polished to almost as rich a brilliancy as the real stones, though, of

a brilliancy as the real stones, though, of course, they soon lose their luster and must be recut to regain it.

"Agate is used in many different ways for ornamenting trinkets. Small but beautiful amethysts are found in Pennsylvania, Maine and North Carolina, and in Wyoming are large masses of moss agate.

In fact chemistry applied to comparatively cheap miners and skillful treat-ment of them have made it possible for far from wealthy to possess excellent imitations of jewels which them-selves are almost priceless."

Australian Sheep Farms.

The sheep farms of Australia are so great that the world has never seen anything like them before. There was big flocks in the days of the archs, when Abraham and Lot had to separate to get new grazing grounds. It is written that King Solomon sacrificed 120,000 sheep when he dedicated the temple, and we know that Mesha, King of Naob, gave Jehoram, King of Israel 100,000 lambs as tribute. The farms in Australia as big as all Palestine. There are sheep stations one hundred miles long. These big sta-tions are actual farms. The land is divided up into great fields or paddocks, fenced with smooth wire, except along the road, where barbed wire is used. The average paddock contains 800 acres, but there are many which are larger. Some contain several thousand acres, and single paddocks have from 2,000 to 20,000 sheep. Out of the millions of sheep owned in New South Wales the greater number are kept in fenced paddocks. There are thousands of miles of wire netting put up as fences to keep out rabbits, the station buildings and wages book representing an enormous sum. The rates of wages show an upward tendency, and the rations are on a liberal scale, necessitating food supplies in considerable quanti-

What Schoolboys Read. Does the schoolboy of to-day know anything of Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, James Russell Lowell and Fitz-Greene Halleck, whose poems his father, or even his elder brother, can still recite? asks Harpers Weekly is such a superior young person that we hesitate to question him as to what he really knows and what he has put behind him as belonging to a past age. One often wonders whether he has abandoned the habit of reading everything except the current periodicals and popular novels. If the worthies just mentioned and others of their day have been laid on the shelf, so far as educational purposes are concerned, who are their successors? The modern school education is unquestionably a great advancement over that of even twenty years ago, yet is it not possible that in some ways its attitude is a trifle too iconoclastic? Conservatism and clinging to traditions are in their way excellent habits for a commercial people, and we should be sorry to see the boy of to-day grow up entirely ignorant of all those things which make fragrant

Many thousands of requests have reached Washington from all parts of the country for copies of Senator Hoar's speech criticising the adminis-tration's policy in the Philippines. The applicants represent all shades of political opinion. Immediately after the speech was delivered and for two weeks thereafter the average number of requests received was 700 per day, record-breaking popularity.

PAVEMENTS OF HUMAN SKULLS.

Tombstones and Coffin Lids Used As Footways.

Gruesome, Costly or Odd Material Which Have Been Used for Paving Purposes.

Streets paved with glass are not by any means unknown. The famous Rue de la Republique at Lyons is a notable example. Here the pavement is laid in glass blocks, 8 inches square, which are so symmetrically fitted together as to prevent the possibility of water passing between the interstices. Compressed grass has been used in the construction of a Philadelphia street with, it is said, admirable results; and not long since a scheme for employing compressed paper for a like purpose was mooted in Russia.

An Italian nobleman has lately had the courtyard of his palace paved with slabs of marble, granite and other stone, every one of which has been brought from a different land, Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, have all supplied materials for this curious mosaic, which is composed of over 500 pieces, each engraved with the name of the country or state from which it came.

On the occasion of his accession to the throne of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel had one of the roads leading to his palace paved with plates of burnished copper, which, gleaming in the sunshine, had all the effect of the more precious metal, gold. Down this road it was his intention to proceed in royal pomp, but his purpose was unfortunately frustrated by a gang of rob-bers, who one night overpowered the guards and carried off much of the valuable paving.

Louis XIV. had one of the courts of his palace at Versailles paved with squares of silver, each of which recorded some triumph to the French These surrounded a large tablet of gold, in the center of which the sun—the monarch's favorite emblem—was represented by a dazzling blaze of costly gems. Another court of this most sumptuous dwelling was paved with slabs of jasper, agate and other rare

For the love of his youth, Louise de la Valliere, the same ruler, caused to be constructed a lodge whereof the approach was paved with glass mirrors painted with an allegory representing the fervor and durability of his love. Passing from the gorgeous to the fantastic, we may mention the strange fancy of a rich Berlin tradesman, who had the walks of the garden that was attached to his country villa laid down with a number of coffin lids, which he had been at considerable time and expense to collect. They were of all ages and conditions, from the wooden covering for the peasant to the most elab-orate metal work designed for the noble or prince. On his death some years back his son replaced them with ordinary gravel, and subsequently presented the most valuable to a local mu-

employed in different parts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire for the purpose of paving, and a year or so ago the inhabitants of the Vale of Belvoir raised a vehement protest against their being used for a pathway leading to the village church. The local authorities, however, endeavored to excuse themselves, on the ground that they had plenty of old gravestones on hand, which, if utilized, would assuredly save the ratepayers' pockets.

Even more grewsome, however, is the pavement at Gwandu, Africa, in the making of which over 12,000 human skulls are said to have been employed The town, which is oval in shape, is girdled by a ring of lofty poles, on the summit of every one of which is placed a skull, while each of the six gates is led up to a pavement of skulls, which from constant friction gleams like a

way of polished ivory.

When the King Was a Prince. When he was travelling in America. King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, realized that he must encounter somewhat raw manners at times. He did. But he never forgot his own nor failed to realize that no insult was pastoral magnates of those days must intended. At Dwight, Ill., since somehave had large farms, but there are what noted as the abiding place of a gold cure for drunkenness, there a shooting and a dinner. The mayor of Chicago was present. His name matters not. Just before dinner was announced he slapped the Prince familiarly on the shoulder.

"Well, Prince," he said, "shall we go upstairs and wash "Certainly," said the Prince, suavely. He was probably astonished to learn that the mayor of the Chicago at that

day washed his hands before dinner. The Risk of Ballooning.

Considering the risks aeronauts necessarily take every time they make an ascent the science or sport or trade (for it partakes of all three) is extraordinarily free from fatal accidents. Mr. Charles Green, who made over 600 trips, died at the age of 84, in 1870. Twenty years later Mr. Eugene Godard, who had made quite 2,000 ascents, died in his bed. On the other hand, among British bolloonists, Capt. Dale was killed before he had completed 200, and Capt. Whelan also, in 1892, met his death in his three hundred and fifteenth ascent. Mr. Percival Spencer, our most noted living English aeronaut, has probably beaten all these records, and has in addition, made parachute descents on all the continents, and on most of the seas surrounding them.

Pilipino Boy's Kites.

Just now as we came in off the street we saw a Filipino boy, about 8 years old, with a feather for a kite, says a writer in the Manila Justicia. feather was not more than two inches long and an inch wide at the flaring end. He had thread tied to it in two places. Of course, the feather did not fly much, but the boy amused himself with it for more than five minutes that we watched him. There were no other children about, and he never said a word. Never complained when it did not fly, or expressed any exclamations of joy when it did. These Filipino boys will fly most the memories of our own school days. of a tree, a piece of newspaper, a For making and flying graceful, artistic and bird-like kites, our home dusters till the polish of the leather is boys are simply not in it with the restored. Filipino boys. Their best flying kites reach a great height, and the way they sail about in the air, one would have to observe closely to not mistake them for a large bird. It is not unusual to see several of these kites in the same locality, and they resemble soaring hawks looking for prey.

"All cooms look alike to me!" so do most teas, but none taste like Blue Ribbon Ceylon. Put up Black kixed & Ceylon Green

THE REVERIE OF A FALLING MAN

What Anderson Was Thinking of During a 100 Foot-Drop.

Had Both Thighs and a Leg Broken But Will Be All Right Again.

1St. Paul Pioneer Press.1 John Anderson, the former naval jackie, who, while painting ironwork beneath the high bridge a month ago, was severely injured by a fall, is rapidly recovering at the city hospital. Both his thigh bones were broken, his left leg fractured near the ankle, a portion of bone was torn from his right hip, and he was wounded about the crown of his head. But he will not be permanently maimed or dis-

figured.
On the afternoon of May 20 he was swinging happily, like a bird on a twig, within a "sling" six feet below the roadway of the high bridge, and about 100 feet above the Mississippi River. The seat of a swing is a short piece of plank. It is attached at each end to ropes, which, passing through a block, return to the swing as a single rope By lengthening or shortening this rope the man in the sling can lower or elevate himself.

"I was hanging close to one of the figured.

man in the sing can lower or elevate himself.

"I was hanging close to one of the steel rods," said he, yesterday, "a rod that I was painting. My rope was good and fast. I had no warning of any danger, when the sky and the clouds, and the bottom of the big bridge in the middle of it all, dashed past my eyes and the air whistled in my ears like a typhoon on the China seas. I knew I was going down head first. No, I wasn't frightened. I said to myself, 'Now, I'll strike the river before long, and if I keep going this way I'll hit the water head first, which will be just as good as diving; and being a good swimmer I can easy get ashore.' I wondered, too, if I'd beat my paintbrush down. Funny, what little things a fellow will think about at these times, instead of worrying about his own times, instead of worrying about his own

times, instead of worrying about his own neck.

"But about sixty feet down—I didn't measure the distance then—I struck one of the cross-rods a slanting blow with my head. But my legs, sort o' huddled up as I fell, probably, came down full force against the rod. I could hear the bones crack. They made quite a loud noise, like a percussion cap. Still, it was the blow on the head that hurt the most. Then, though not before, I thought to myself, 'Well, it's your last cruise, for sure,' and things got black before me. I guess I fainted.

"But the cold water brought me to. I bobbed up as natural as a harbor buoy. I soon opened my eyes, and I suppose

I soon opened my eyes, and I suppose I smiled. I thought, just as if I was somebody else, 'Say, mate, you didn't die this watch, did you?' I know I felt awful good about it. But soon as I made awful good about it. But soon as I made my first kick, or father, tried to make it, I found that both my legs were hanging as heavy and dead as shot in a canvas bag. They didn't pain me, though. And when I found I couldn't swim I felt my gun was spiked for sure. But just then I heard the crew up aloft on the bridge hollering Good boy, Sailor! You're all right! Keep it up! Boat's coming! Keep a-padding, Jackie! I did sound fine and hearty, let me tell you. And so I kept a-paddling until a man reached me in a boat fifteen minutes after I dropped down.

me in a boat inteen influtes after a dropped down.
"I was pretty nearly done up. I knew how my legs would hurt me if he tried to pull me over the gunwale of the boat, and I tried to make him tow me alongside. But he couldn't manage that and he did haul me in, though it was a mighty tough experience. I didn't faint again, and after I was once in the hospital began to feel quite comfortable. I've had very little pain; they take such fine care of patients here."

GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN OF A HUMAN

Tests to Discover Control of Limbs and Muscles.

Eminent surgeons have long endeavo. ed to find out precisely what parts of the brain control the various muscles and limbs of the body, with a view to ascertaining therefrom new ways of treating diseases of the nervous sys-Sufferers from such complaints. especially such as cause interruption of the muscular action, may have reason to bless the memory of certain great apes, who have co-operated unselfishly with, and without being consulted by, some British scientists and surgeons in some British scientists and surgeons in a series of privately conducted experi-ments to demonstrate new facts about

the brain.

Though the scientific partnership was fatal to the apes, they lived admired, and died universally respected, and their photographs will be handed down in medical history. Studies of the brains of the higher apes have shown that their composition was sufficiently like that of a man to justify the belief that investigations made on these brutes would furnish knowledge about the human brain. To understand the experiments thoroughly it is well to remember that the To understand the experiments thoroughly, it is well to remember that the brain may be roughly divided into two great portions—the frontal and the occipital—what are separated by the fissure of Rolando. This fissure extends across the top of the human head and down on each side at about the region of the temples

temples.
All that part of the brain which lies in front of it—that is, the brain that is over the eyes and fills out the frontal region of the head—is known as the frontal lobe, it has been found, does almost all the work of ordering and controlling the motion of the body, and the evercise of its various physical funcexercise of its various physical func-tions. It is the great central telephone exchange, or, to use another electrical term, the great power house where the subtle, intangible fluid of thought is converted into a tangible working force and thence transmitted at varying pressures along the feed wires of nerves to the various engines of the heart, arms, legs, eyes, mouth, nose and other organs

For Leather Chairs.

The following polish improves leather chairs wonderfully: Boil half a pint of linseed oil. Let stand till nearly cold and then stir in half a pint of vinegar. Stir till thoroughly mixed and bottle for use. When needed anything. A leaf out of a book, a leaf shake the bottle well, pour a very little on a soft flannel, rub thoroughly beetle, or a bee-a locust or a bird into the leather, turning the flannel as it gets dirty, and rub with soft restored.

Theory of a Sixth Sense.

Dr. Javal, of the French Academy of Medicine, who is sightless, denies that nature compensates blindness by increasing sensibility of touch and A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street. hearing, but contends that when a ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 833 Rich.

person is blind an extra development takes place in a sixth sense, which is latent in all persons. This sense, which has been called the sense of ob-stacles, acts by the perception of certain warm and indefinite vibrations. The seat of the sense is believed to be placed in the forehead.

International Bird Protection.

An international agreement for the protection of birds useful to agriculture was concluded in Paris this spring. The parties to the agreement are Belgium, France, Greece, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain, and a few smaller states. All birds useful to agriculture are to enjoy unconditional protection, and the destruction of these birds or of their nests and eggs is prohibited. Certain other birds are named as mischievous. Sporting rights are protected. Italy, a country in which the capture northward-bound birds is a regular trade, does not appear as of the treaty

Languid Japanese Lady.

In a recent address in Tokyo prominent Japanese educator said: The indolence of Japanese ladies is something amazing. I know a daughter of a certain peer, neither an oid court nor a feudal peer, but a brandnew one, and this young lady's indolence is really beyond the idea of ordinary mortals. She will not even open her mouth of herself. As soon as the time to retire to her bed arrives she issues her order, 'Now I will retire,' and at once three or four maids spread the underquilts, help her-or, rather make her, for she simply stands like a doll-to change her clothes, and at last the girl, swaddled in her night garment, is put to bed just like a person suffering from a serious illness and so the poor thing goes to sleep and releases her maids from their trouble till the morning, when daily routine is resumed. First of all she issues to the maids waiting in her anteroom this extraordinary order, 'I shall get up now,' and then the process exactly the reverse of that of the night before is forthwith commenced by the girls. Day after day this routine is gone through and the spoiled child of the proud upstart peer forces herself from her mistaken notion as to dignity to lead the life of an invalid and to cripple the normal develop-

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