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T. C. STREET MACKLEM, M.A., LL.D., D.D
TORONTO.

FACTS ABOUT THE PLAGUE

INFORMATION ABOUT THE BUBONIC DISORDER.

San Francisco's Fight Against the Disease Among the Chinese.

Some interesting information on the bubonic plague, a case of which reached New York the other day, is given by Toronto's Medical Health Officer, Dr. Sheard. The information is all the more interesting because Canadians are able to look at this fearful scourge dispassionately.

The plague is a disease of the blood and lymph. The swelling of the lymphatic glands in the groin, commonly called buboes, gives it its name. It is prevalent in India, China and Japan, and is the result of a specific germ which has been isolated. The germ has been reproduced in animals, and experiments in infection show that animals die more rapidly and that rats are particularly susceptible to the disease.

WHERE DANGER LIES.

It may be communicated by the importation of goods from infected countries. It appeared in San Francisco in November, 1898, and "sporadic" cases, isolated ones with no apparent connection with the previous ones, still crop up. It made its appearance among the Chinese, and the large population of Celestials, tea merchants, etc., accounts for its continuance.

The disease has many peculiarities. The germ is largely influenced by temperature; very warm or very cold weather is equally destructive to it, and a temperate climate favors it. Thus 75 days' drying in America and 28 days' drying in Germany were necessary to kill the germ, while eight days sufficed in India. The germ may lie dormant for weeks and re-appear under favorable circumstances. The victims may die after a very short illness or they may be ill for days or weeks and recover. After death the temperature of the body, instead of decreasing, increases. Putrefaction of the most offensive kind rapidly sets in.

The symptoms of the disease are headache, lassitude, pains in the head, swellings in the groin. Vomiting and diarrhoea follow, the temperature becomes very high, and the sufferer staggers and acts generally as though intoxicated. Delirium frequently occurs followed by a total collapse and death.

NOT IN THE AIR.

Dr. Sheard does not think the plague is communicated by the air. The germ may enter the body through a person eating or handling infected material. The vomiting, which is one of the victim's afflictions, may be a cause of infection. It is a disease which can be readily checked, but the measures have to be stringent. Four or five days is the period of incubation, so that if one person catches the disease directly from another, it will make its appearance within that period. The disease, however, crops up after much longer intervals.

That the plague is spread by infected merchandise, as well as by infected persons and animals, seems clear. It was discovered in Honolulu, December, 1899, and the port was immediately closed. Six weeks later it appeared in the Island of Maui, although there had been no communication with Honolulu for ninety days. Investigation showed that the outbreak occurred shortly after the Chinese New Year, when a number of Chinese had assembled and a merchant had opened a package of candies and foodstuffs that had been in his store for two months before the outbreak in Honolulu. Nine cases of the plague occurred in Maui immediately after.

INDIA'S EXPERIENCE.

In Calcutta at the end of 1896, cases of fever with glandular swellings were reported to the municipal authorities, but although the plague bacillus was demonstrated in five out of eleven cases brought to the notice of the authorities the existence of the plague was denied by a commission appointed to examine the evidence. It is significant, however, that they ordered the strictest measures of isolation and disinfection. In 1898 its presence could no longer be denied and 192 deaths occurred. In 1899, two and a half years after its first appearance, the severest epidemic of all broke out.

In Macau, a Portuguese colony 30 miles from Hong Kong, six cases of plague appeared in May, 1894. These were all the cases observed until nine months later it re-appeared, and by May, 1895, the death rate was 30 per day.

San Francisco, which is America's great danger point in this respect, has troubles of its own in fighting the plague, although it has succeeded in keeping it down. The Chinese, among whom it appears, keep to themselves and do not readily admit the health authorities. To a certain extent the press and a section of the merchants of the city afford bitter opposition to the Health Board.

HARD ON THE LECTURER.

A Lyons surgeon, lecturing on the horrors of tight lacing, said that he forbade his wife and daughters to wear corsets. Suddenly a lady fainted in the audience. Her corsets were removed, and she at once obtained relief. It turned out to be the lecturer's own wife.

Dentist — "Been suffering from toothache, I see." She — "Yes; haven't slept a wink for three nights." Dentist — "Is it a back one or—" She — "No; it's my husband's tooth."

Somali husbands always carry a whip during the first fortnight of their honeymoon, to keep their wives in order.

ABYSMAL DEPTHS

OR BLINDFOLD ON THE BRINK OF PRECIPICES

CHAPTER XII.

I was strong in brave resolves when I knocked at the door of the little house. But they were sadly shaken the moment it was opened by Clara herself. The sight of her sweet face, smiling upon me, cowed my bravery. "Have I come here to look upon her for the last time; to bid adieu to that smile forever?" I asked myself; and my heart sank, but it gave no response.

"We are all alone," she said, as we went into the parlor. "Mary" (the servant) "is out; and so is Mrs. Wilson, wonderful to say."

What an exceptional opportunity for what I had to say! But I could not begin it; I must collect my thoughts—look at my words before I spoke them.

She was working hard at her painting, as usual. I sat down upon a footstool at her feet, and gazed furtively up at her face. Never, I thought, had she looked so lovely as she did that morning, in the soft, hazy autumn sunlight. And I was, perhaps, looking upon her for the last time!

Half an hour passed away, and we had not exchanged half a dozen words; but that was not at all uncommon, for I loved better to gaze and dream than to talk, and when at her work she spoke but little. She dropped one of her brushes, and as I gave it to her I held her hand for a moment fast locked in mine. As I have said before, our intercourse was free and unrestrained as that of brother and sister, and the action excited no surprise in her.

But when she looked down at me smilingly, and saw me in tears, a look of concern came across her countenance.

"Would it make you very unhappy if I were to tell you that you might never see me again after this day?" I spoke in a low, choked voice, and the gathering tears burst forth from my eyelids and fell upon her hand.

She did not appear to comprehend my words, as she asked, in a tone of troubled wonder, "What do you mean?" I repeated my question in a yet more trembling tone.

I felt her hand more passive in mine, and her eyes drooped, and the carnation tinge deepened in her cheeks as she answered, softly: "It would make me very unhappy to think so."

Oh, how my heart bounded into my throat at those words, and was quickly hurled back, quivering and trembling, by the thought of another! She loved me — she was mine —she whom I worshiped, adored; and I dared not take her! Oh, agony—beyond endurance! My beautiful — my beloved! And I must renounce her! A delirium of passion seized upon my brain. I would probe her heart to its inmost recesses. I would gauge her love for me. I would know all I was about to lose, and then—

"Listen to me!" I cried, kneeling at her feet, and clasping both her hands in mine. "From the time of our meeting, five years ago, I have loved you; from the time of our meeting, a few weeks back, I have adored you with more than human love. Oh, tell me, do you love me? Answer me but one word, my darling, my love!" I cried again.

She raised her eyes for a moment to mine, and then dropped them, with her cheek as crimson as my own. "I do love you, dearest, very much," she answered, in her low, soft voice.

I took her in my arms and kissed her fervently; and her sweet, blushing face nestled upon my bosom, like a bird seeking for shelter.

Where were my resolutions now?—my heroic self-sacrifice — my stoicism? Melted — gone — disappeared like snow before a fire, in the fervid ecstacy of that moment. I had come to pronounce an eternal farewell; I stayed to pronounce an inward oath that I would sweep away every obstacle, and win her yet for my own undisputed prize in the face of the whole world.

After a time we sat together near the window—I with my arm around her waist, and her hand clasped in mine. And thus we sat, silent—she, in one of her dreamy reveries; I, filled with gloomy forebodings. For, now that the first ecstacy was passed—now I knew that her love was mine—the unnatural excitement of my brain subsided, the tension of my nerves relaxed, and the miserable rashness of what I had done was revealed to me in the gloomiest colors. I had sealed her misery, and increased my own tenfold.

"Do you not think," she said suddenly, "that we are very strange people—you and I? I mean, that we are very unlike other people?"

"I have often thought so," I said.

"Do you not fancy the rest of the world would think us very silly people?"

"Is it silly to love one another?" I asked.

"Oh, no; I don't mean that. But do not people usually know all about one another before they fall in love? Now, you do not even know my name."

"But do I not know you yourself? Could there be aught in a name to make me love you more?"

"Oh, no; but then it is so odd — so unlike anything I have ever heard or read about."

"But you know nothing of me, so we are well paired. I know but little myself, but that you shall know."

"Not now, please, dear. Some day when I am very brave I will tell you all about myself."

Then, after another pause, she said suddenly, "But what will Mrs. Wilson say to all this?"

Another cause for uneasiness which had quite slipped my memory. I had everything to dread from her prying curiosity, to which I felt assured she would give rein as soon as she knew my position toward her charge.

"Suppose you do not tell her for a little time?" I said, hesitatingly.

"Oh, but that would not be right; and I am sure it would vex her very much if she knew that I concealed anything from her."

"But you do conceal all your past life from her."

"Only because I have not the courage to speak of it. But I have never hidden anything from her since I came into the house."

With a little coaxing, however, I obtained a week's respite.

Immediately afterward Mrs. Wilson returned, looking very cross. "I never did know such a gossiping creature as that servant next door—always talking to men, too. I don't know, I am sure, what her mistress is about to keep her — brazen hussy!" (The servant next door was the old lady's peculiar abomination).

"There she is, talking now to some strange, queer-looking man; and I am sure she is talking about us, for I saw him point to this house, and then he said something, and she laughed; she had better not laugh at my house; I won't put up with her impudence."

A strange man pointing to the house! What was there in such a commonplace circumstance to trouble me? But it did. I went to the window, but he was not visible from there. I went to the door; both he and the servant had disappeared. I came in again and asked what the man was like.

"Oh, I don't know. I never notice such people. A foreign-looking fellow, with long hair," she answered huffily.

Foreign-looking, with long hair! Such a description would apply to Mr. Montgomery. Could he have followed me? And if he had, why should that disconcert me? He could not possibly have any motive beyond idle curiosity. Nevertheless, I could not reason myself out of a certain uneasiness respecting this strange man.

Mrs. Wilson did not recover the serenity of her temper until after tea; perhaps a somewhat favorable circumstance for us, as it prevented her observing anything unusual in our manner toward each other, which her sharp eyes might have detected.

In the course of conversation, I mentioned that I had visited a theatre on the previous night. They did not know of my connection with the stage.

"I have never been to a theatre but twice in my life, and then only when I was a little child, to see the pantomimes," said Clara. "I thought it, then, the most glorious place I had ever seen. I wonder what I should think of it now? Oh, I should so much like to go; should not you, Mrs. Wilson?"

"I used to go a great deal in my poor, dear husband's time," replied the old lady. "He was a regular theatre-goer. Never was a new piece brought out, or a new performer appeared, but he was there. But theatres are not what they used to be, my dear. I can remember Macready, and Charles Kemble, and Elliston, and Liston. Those were the actors, Mr. Carston. We shall never see anything like them again."

But Clara had taken it into her head that she would go to the theatre; and, once bent upon anything, she would have her own way. So it was arranged that we should go on Monday night—it was then Friday.

"But what theatre are we going to?" asked Mrs. Wilson. "I say, Drury Lane; that is the house for me."

So it was arranged that we should go to Drury Lane Theatre Monday night. Clara was quite delighted at the thought and talked of nothing else, and Mrs. Wilson entertained us with her theatrical experiences; and so the evening glided pleasantly along until it was time for me to go.

Clara came to the door with me, and we stood for a few minutes upon the step, looking at the clear, frosty sky, glittering with stars. Neither spoke; and I know not how long we might have stood there, had we not heard Mrs. Wilson's voice from the breakfast parlor below, warning Clara that she would take cold standing so long in the night air.

Then I took her in my arms, kissed her, and wished her good-night. I lingered for a few minutes after she had closed the door, as though loath to quit the spot. I gazed at the house, and thought of the many happy days I had spent in it—of the one that had just passed—the happiest, and yet the most miserable of all.

Was there no presentiment mingled with this melancholy, that the end of all this had come?

Darker and darker, closer and closer, gathered the shadows around me. I must linger no longer upon the road. Events are hastening thick and fast; and I have much to tell ere I shall leave them behind, and reach the end.

On the Saturday morning following, as the church clock was striking twelve, Mr. Montgomery, brushed up and cleaned up with unusual care, might have been seen ascending the dingy staircase that led to the offices of Messrs. Fogle & Quick, Gray's Inn.

Presenting himself in the clerk's office, he inquired if either of the principals were disengaged. As it happened, both were disengaged. His name was taken in, and immediately afterwards the messenger came back to announce that Messrs. Fogle & Quick would see him. He was ushered into an inner room, where he found himself in the presence of two dry, taciturn-looking gentlemen of some fifty or sixty years of age. The dull, foggy light of that dim region was still further deadened in its transit through the begrimed windows, darkened by the dirt of scores of years; nevertheless, Mr. Montgomery placed himself in such a position that no ray of it should fall upon his face. His voice, too, would have sounded strange, feigned, in the ears of those familiar with its usual tones.

Mr. Fogle demanded his business in the tone of a man whose time is money, while Mr. Quick continued his examination of a box of deeds, after casting one rapid glance at the visitor.

Mr. Montgomery's answer was to produce a copy of the previous day's Telegraph from his pocket, and point to an advertisement which has been already copied into these pages. He was polite in his manner, although very sparing of his speech.

"But you are not Silas Carston," said Mr. Fogle, sharply.

"I am not, but I am his representative," mumbled Mr. Montgomery, with a bow.

"Have you his written authority to represent him?"

There was the slightest shadow of hesitation in Mr. Montgomery's manner as he produced from his pocketbook a paper purporting to be written by Silas Carston, giving him, the bearer, full power to act as his, the said Silas Carston's, representative in respect to any communication that Messrs. Fogle & Quick may have to make.

The lawyer minutely scrutinized the document, and then the bearer. Neither seemed to inspire him with profound confidence.

"How do we know that Silas Carston has written this?" he asked, suspiciously.

Mr. Montgomery bowed, smiled, shrugged his shoulders and murmured something about the honor of a gentleman.

"We do not take gentlemen's honor as evidence," dryly replied Mr. Fogle. "But why does not Silas Carston come here himself? Where is he now?"

"He cannot come himself. Your second question, I profoundly regret to say, I cannot answer. I have promised my friend Carston not to do so."

Mr. Fogle passed the paper to Mr. Quick, who also minutely examined it, shook his head, and turned again to his document-box without uttering a word.

"We are not satisfied with your authority, and decline giving you any information. Mr. Carston must come himself," said Mr. Fogle, curtly.

"Then I presume you will return me that paper?"

"Certainly not: we shall retain it, and hand it over to Mr. Carston when we see him."

The professor was posed; but he was too practiced a dissembler to betray it by any outward sign, for the lawyer's eye was upon him.

There was a whispered conference for a moment between the two partners. Then Mr. Fogle said, "Stay! We will give you our client's address, under whose instructions we are acting. She can use her own discretion as to whether she pleases to transact business with you. We thus relieve ourselves of all responsibility either way."

While he spoke, he was writing on a slip of paper, which he folded and handed to the visitor.

"Shall I not require the document I gave you as an introduction to the party?" insinuated the gentleman.

"Not at all. The paper you have in your hand will be sufficient introduction. Good-morning!"

(To Be Continued).

AS SAILOR BOLD.

A Young Girl Sails Three Voyages as a Messman.

A singular story of the sea was told at the Bristol police court. A girl of fifteen, who first gave her name as Ellen Gordon, but afterward admitted that she was Esther McEwan, was charged with wandering abroad without visible means of subsistence. The prisoner who was clad in a rough suit of men's clothing, cried bitterly, and hid her face as she stood in the dock.

A river policeman stated that when in Prince's street that morning he heard some men talking about a woman dressed as a man who was being paid off at the Board of Trade offices. His inquiries there proved fruitless, but outside he saw the prisoner standing among some other sailors. When he spoke to her she burst into tears and admitted her sex. He believed she had sailed as messman and steward. She was being paid off from the steamship Gem, which had just arrived at the Bristol docks.

At the police station the accused stated that her sister lived at Wishart, in Scotland. She admitted she had completed three voyages as mess steward, dressed in boy's clothes.

Asked by the Bench if she would go back to her sister, to whom they could telegraph, the prisoner said she did not wish to do so, as she left on account of her sister's harshness.

The Magistrate's Clerk—Could not you get into a Scotch ship as stewardess?

McEwan—When my hair gets longer.

The Bench ordered a remand until the next day.

McEwan, it is stated, had accomplished only one of her voyages upon the Gem, which vessel she joined at a port in Scotland.

Further inquiries into the case have brought to light a remarkable story of her adventures in boy's clothes. She had been living with a married sister at Wishart, near Glasgow, and while there she sometimes worked as a boy, but the reason of this is not clear. A book came into her hands containing the story of a girl who, unhappy at home, ran away to sea dressed as a boy. Esther McEwan thought this plan so attractive that she resolved upon a similar escapade. In September of 1901 she ran away to Dundee, and there went as cabin boy on board a coasting steamer called the Discovery. On this vessel she remained only a fortnight, landing at Newport. She gave her name as Allan Gordon.

From Dundee she shipped in a boat bound for Valparaiso, and, having completed the voyage, was discharged at Cardiff. At Penarth she soon obtained another berth, this time on board the steamship Gem, where she acted as messroom steward. No one suspected she was a girl until Alexandra, the vessel's destination, was reached, and here each member of the crew had to pass the doctor, with the result that the girl was compelled to admit her sex. The captain of the Gem therefore brought her back as a cabin passenger, but she appears to have continued to wear boy's clothes during the return voyage. It is probable that the reason of the "messroom steward" being transferred to the cabin did not remain a secret aboard, and it is not surprising that the sailors talked the matter over on reaching port.

MAN'S SEWING AND WOMAN'S.

One Cardinal Difference Between Them.

"A good seamstress never takes long threads."

"Thus Mrs. Billtops," said Mr. Billtops: "and if anybody is qualified to speak on such subjects, she is.

"Now, I have done more or less sewing myself in the course of my life in one situation and another, and I always took, as I still do, a long thread. I believe that most men would do just the same thing, take a good big needleful.

"But women, it seems, or good seamstresses, anyway, never take long threads, and I am informed that, besides finding in the short thread certain specific advantages, they can sew as long a seam with a short thread as a man can with a long thread.

"This they accomplish simply by greater accuracy in their work. The man with a needle and thread takes in cloth on either side of the seam regardless. In one stitch he may take in just the right amount, in the next stitch he may exceed that limit by a sixteenth or an eighth of an inch, or more, and the way in which that manner of sewing uses up thread is astonishing.

"The woman never does anything of that sort. She takes in just enough cloth and no more, and so gets over as much ground with a short thread as a man does with a long one.

"But the specific advantages of the short thread over the long one are many and great. There is less liability of a short thread's kinking; there is less likelihood of the short thread's bight catching on a fold or bunch of the cloth.

"The arm of the sewer doesn't have to be swung so far in drawing the short thread through after the needle and so the sewing requires less physical exertion. Finally, and greatest advantage of all, by sewing with a short thread more work can be accomplished in a given time.

"So as between the long thread, or man's way, and the short thread, or woman's way of sewing, there can be no doubt which is the better."

What made your linens coarse? Common soap! Sunlight Soap saves linen.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

FARM · FIELD AND GARDEN

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

At a recent meeting of the farmers' institute the subject discussed was the best method of curing and keeping hams. All members agreed that the quality of meat depended in a great measure upon the kind of hogs and the way they were cared for. Much better meat is obtained from the pure-bred than from the common scrub. In order to be perfectly healthy they need plenty of range, with as great variety of food as possible, and plenty of fresh clear water. They should be killed in cold, frosty weather, hung up to cool over night. Several methods of salting and smoking were presented, but the following, which was given by a farmer who, after years of experience, has gained the reputation of having the best sugar-cured hams in the country, was accepted as the most satisfactory.

Cut the meat up in the morning and shape the hams nicely. Salt lightly to bring out the blood, and allow it to remain a day or two. Prepare a brine, using two pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, two pounds of brown sugar, one ounce of red pepper, and five gallons of water for each one hundred pounds of meat. Let this brine, which should be strong enough to float an egg, stand until the ingredients have dissolved, then place the hams in a tight barrel and pour the brine over them until they are covered. After ten days pour the brine off and cover with fresh brine prepared as the first was. When they have been in the brine a month, take them out, wipe them with a dry cloth, and while still damp sprinkle powdered borax over them, using a tablespoonful to ten pounds of meat. A large pepper is a great help in applying it. Hang them up and smoke with hickory chips two or three weeks. Slip each ham into a flour sack, tie the ends securely, and hang them up in a cool dry place until you wish to use them. The preservative qualities of borax are recognized by all who have tried it, and it is now used in all the large packing houses. The best meat is made of hogs weighing 180 to 200 pounds. It has long been a question among progressive farmers as to whether it paid to produce hogs weighing over 300 pounds, and we are quite certain that when the object is to obtain meat of a superior quality it does not.

MICE AND TREES.

In considering the enemies of apple trees it is well to count in mice. They often injure young trees by gnawing the bark off near the ground. While not so dangerous as rabbits, they ruin many trees. The surest and best way to prevent their depredations is to wrap the bodies of the trees with wire screening. This protects the tree from three of its enemies — rabbits, mice and borers.

When the trees get large enough to render such protection impracticable, other means of mice-proofing trees must be considered. The first thing to do is to clean all grass and weeds away from the tree trunk, for they furnish a harboring place for mice. Under the protecting cover of a heavy growth of grass mice will girdle trees, and the injury may be noticed until the tree begins to die the following spring. It is also a good idea to mound the earth up around the base of the trunk in the fall, removing the mound late in the spring.

It is difficult to mice-proof trees by washing them with some liquid preparation, for, unlike rabbits, mice are omnivorous, and grease and greasy substances are not distasteful to them. Trees barked by mice may be protected from serious injury by throwing earth up against the gnawed places. The moist ground keeps the wood from drying out and new bark forms rapidly.

A SHREWD BUYER.

In a recent number of the Shepherd's Bulletin a breeder boasts that he recently sold twenty-five ewes, and his flocks were so even in quality that the buyer agreed to take the first twenty-five that went through the gate. That certainly speaks well for the uniformity of the flock, but it also shows some shrewdness on the part of the buyer. Those that go ahead are those that are the natural leaders of the flock, and likely to be the strongest and most vigorous. The custom of having a bell wether to lead the flock is so seldom followed now that it devolves on the strongest ewes to take the leadership when there is no ram with the flock, and even if there were it is probable that the best ewes would be in the advance next to him, unless at a season when they were heavy with lamb. This is true in regard to nearly all stock. When you see them self-assertive, and even aggressive, you will find them hearty eaters, strong, healthy, and with good digestive powers.

DISINFECTING STABLES.

When milk has a strong taint at the time it is drawn, the trouble is usually not due to bacteria, and it can be removed by aeration. But when it is natural at first, and gradually becomes more and more tainted, the longer it is held, bacteria are probably to blame, and if the dairy is badly infected with them, energetic measures are too often required to get rid of them. If the affected milk is not harmful to health, but only objectionable on account of its taste or smell, its entire loss may be made unnecessary by pasteurizing or sterilizing it as soon as possible after it is drawn and before much of a change has been made, and then using it immediately or keeping it where further infection cannot take place. But this treatment does not effect the source of the trouble, and if that is not overcome by sterilizing all utensils and practising scrupulous cleanliness everywhere, the disinfection of the stable or the killing of all the germs must be undertaken.

Whitewash partially serves the purpose of disinfection; it should soon follow other agents which are employed when more thorough work must be done. Before disinfection the stable should be carefully cleaned as above detailed, and any fodder which may have been stored where it was exposed should be destroyed.

DAIRY AND STOCK.

It is the poorest kind of policy to try to keep forty cows on a twenty-cow farm. Better to give the 20 better care than to half starve the 40.

One thing which will follow the high price of beef will be a decided drifting into cattle raising on the part of our eastern farmers. It always works that way. Then beef will flatten down and we will hurry out into something else. But a steady gait is best.

In the barnyard manure heap we have a source of fertility of greater value than most of us realize, and so we fail to make the most of it. We allow the storms and the sunshine to make drafts on it. Part of it oozes away through the ground, and altogether we lose a large share of what ought to be turned to account on our fields. The result is our farms grow just so much the poorer every year. It is not right. Let's turn over a new leaf with the new year.

HAD LITTLE FAITH.

HOW A DOUBTFUL MAN WAS CONVINCED AND RESTORED.

A Story that Illustrates the Advantage of Reading and Being Guided by Newspaper Advertisements.

Lower Windsor, N. B., Dec. 29.—(Special) — "I want to say that I believe that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the right medicine for Kidney Trouble."

This is the declaration of Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster of this place, who for a long time was the victim of a very severe case of this painful disease.

Mr. Belyea reads the newspapers and after he had tried plasters, oils and liniments and all kinds of external remedies as well as doctors' treatments, with no good results, he began reading the testimonials of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He says:

"This remedy was so highly recommended for Kidney Trouble that after reading some testimonials I concluded to try them for a short time, but I must admit that having tried so many things and failed to obtain a cure, I had but little faith that Dodd's Kidney Pills or anything else could or would help me.

"However, I did not use them long before I found out that they were all and more than was claimed for them.

"I used to have very bad spells which of late years became so frequent and so severe that I was almost laid up.

"I received more benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills than from any other medicine I have ever used and they certainly made a complete cure of my case.

"I feel as well as ever I did and have not the slightest trace of the Kidney Trouble that bothered me for so many years."

Mr. Belyea is not the first skeptical man that has been convinced of the medicinal value of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MAD CASHIER'S GENEROSITY.

A lady, on walking up to the cashier's desk in one of the big drapery establishments in Paris the other day to pay for her purchases, was astounded to hear that the proprietor of the establishment had decided to make her a present of everything she had bought, and also a bundle of bank notes. The manager hurriedly intervened, whereupon the cashier began to smash everything within his reach. It was found that he had suddenly become insane.

FINED FOR DANCING.

At Luchow, in Germany, 129 fathers have been fined one mark apiece for allowing their children under ten years of age to dance at the harvest festival of a village near by. The village pastor objected to the dancing and reported the case to the police. It was discovered, however, that his children had danced too, and he was fined with the rest.

IN THE CLOSEST ANALYSIS.

Arthur—"How would you define friendship?"

Edgar—"Well, nowadays, friendship is the patience people have with each other's fads."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In the Colony of Queensland there are 60,000 more men than women, and in New South Wales 90,000 more men than women.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A QUEER BATH

In Finland a novel form of vapor bath has recently become popular. A person who proposes to enjoy it lies down at full length in a hammock, which is suspended over a large bath tub filled with ice-cold water. An attendant then throws into this water some hot bricks, whereupon a vapor arises and envelops the person lying in the hammock. For some minutes the attendant allows him to remain exposed to the vapor, and then, after removing the bricks, he gives the hammock a jerk, and the gentleman in it comes plump down into cold water. Those who have tried this method of bathing say that the sensation is quite novel, and that the sudden plunge into the cold water really invigorates one.

Few people disparage a distinguished ancestry except those who have none of their own.—J. Hawes.

20 MILLION BOTTLES SOLD EVERY YEAR.

TRADE MARK.

Happiness is the absence of pain, and millions have been made happy through being cured by St. Jacobs Oil, of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, LAMENESS, SCALDS, BURNS, SPRAINS, BRUISES and all pains for which an external remedy can be applied. It never fails to cure. Thousands who have been declared incurable at baths and in hospitals have thrown away their crutches, being cured after using St. Jacobs Oil. Directions in eleven languages accompany every bottle.

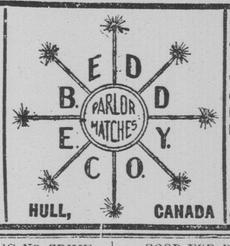
CONQUERS PAIN

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.—Don't take any chances at the outset of your married life. Give him

MONSOON

CEYLON TEA.

OUR BRANDS.
King Edward 1000c
"Headlight" 500c
"Eagle" 100c & 20c
"Victoria"
"Little Comet"



HULL, CANADA

Don't Experiment with other and inferior brands, USE EDDY'S

WHERE THEFT IS NO CRIME.

One of the Berlin courts was occupied the other day with the question whether a starving man was capable of consuming a large loaf of bread, value 16 cents, at one meal. If a man, proved to be starving, steals bread it is not considered a theft according to the German law, but is punished lightly. In this instance the loaf was considered too large for one person to consume, but on the workman, who stole it from a baker's shop, proving that he shared it with a starving friend he was acquitted of theft.

TO MARKET ON STILTS.

An interesting and picturesque custom in Southwestern France is that of going to market on stilts. Groups of young men and women mounted on high stilts may be seen daily crossing the marshy plains known as "The Landes." "The Landes" are cut up into small ditches, pools, and hummocks, and stilts are, in consequence, almost necessary to those who desire to traverse them.

Negligence is the rust of the soul, that corrodes through all her best resolves.—Feltham.

Lifebuoy Soap — disinfectant — is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Rome has a water supply of 200 million gallons a day, London only 160 millions, and Paris ninety millions.

TAKE NOTICE.

During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household Remedies.

The London fire brigade costs the population of the Metropolis ten cents a head yearly.

THE WABASH RAILROAD

Is the great winter tourist route to the south and west, including the famous Hot Springs, Ark., Old Mexico, the Egypt of America, Texas and California, the lands of sunshine and flowers. Your particular attention is called to the fact that passengers going via Detroit and over the Wabash, reach their destination hours in advance of other lines. The new and elegant trains on the Wabash are the finest in this country, everything is first class in every respect. All round trip winter tourist tickets are now on sale at lowest rates.

Time tables, maps, and all information about this wonderful railroad cheerfully furnished by any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger agent, northeast corner King & Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

ELECTRIC WINDMILLS.

In Germany electricity, among other curious results, has rehabilitated the discarded windmill. At Nereshein a windmill supplies power for 36 incandescent lamps, that light a large paint factory. Another in Schleswig Holstein keeps up a steady current of 30 volts. At Dusseldorf a windmill winds up a heavy weight, of which the descent works a powerful dynamo.

For Over Sixty Years.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Advertising is as old as Eden. The serpent advertised the forbidden fruit and got returns.

SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, Old Point Comfort, and the South via Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections. Four fast express trains daily for Washington, Asheville, Southern Pines, Charterton, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Tampa, Miami, Nassau, Cuba and all Florida and winter resorts south. Excursion tickets now on sale. For full particulars, illustrated literature, maps, etc., call on or address Robt. S. Lewis, Canadian Passenger Agent, 33 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

COAL CONSUMPTION.

It is calculated by an engineer that 630,000,000 tons of coal are used annually throughout the world. Of this amount, 148,000,000 tons are burnt in the United States. Great Britain comes in second with an annual consumption of 140,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc

NAMES GROW.

"Who were those two women who just registered?" inquired the hotel proprietor.

"Mrs. Mary McGinnis and her daughter, Miss Mayme MacYnnes," replied the clerk.

AN ADMIRABLE FOOD

EPPS'S

FOR MAINTAINING ROBUST HEALTH

COCOA

IN COLD CLIMATES.

GOOD FOR DISTEMPER.

The method of vaccinating young dogs against the distemper has been tried by its discoverer, M. Phisalix, of the Museum, Paris, for a long time now on dogs of many kinds and of pure breed, and it has been found to lower the rate of mortality in the disease from about 40 to about 3 per cent.

Many of us might be happy if we did not suffer from disorders of the liver. Then we ought to use Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which cure the disorders and bring the whole system to a healthy condition.

Little Tompkins (on his dignity) "Marie, I've been a good husband to you all these years, have been patient, and have put up with every humiliation, but," fiercely, "the worm has turned at last — you shall not have my son's trousers cut down for me."

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeny, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by all druggists.

New Constable — "I searched the prisoner, yer worship." Magistrate — "Well, what did you find on him?" New Constable — "Only a black eye, sir."

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

When traveling you should bear in mind the road and the trains that will take you to your destination in the fastest time, and in the most comfortable manner. The Grand Trunk service excels in both particulars and passengers from Toronto to Montreal, Buffalo, New York, Detroit and Chicago, will find the day trains equipped with wide vestibuled coaches, handsome Cafe Parlor and Dining Cars serving meals "a la carte." The night trains carry Pullman sleeping cars to all above points. You can leave Toronto for Montreal and east at 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. for Buffalo and New York at 9 a. m., 4.50 and 6.15 p. m. and to Detroit and Chicago at 7.35 a. m., 4.50 p. m. and 11.20 p. m. Tickets, reservations, etc., at city office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets.

The anthills of South Africa are sometimes mounds 30 feet high and 100 feet in circumference.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

He—"Do you think blondes have more admirers than brunettes?" She—"I don't know. You might ask Miss Turner; she has had experience in both capacities."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria,

To look prosperous is one thing, and to feel prosperous is quite another.

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

STAMMERERS.

The Arnott Institute, Berlin, Ont., Dr. W. J. Arnott, Superintendent. We treat the causes, simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amidships. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or

Richards, Mills & Co., 77 State St. Boston. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland.

POULTRY...

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens.

If you want best pr