

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Quick Wit and Daring Run of a Russian Revolutionist.

Nowhere outside of the pages of fiction would we expect such an incident as the following from the personal story of the Russian revolutionist Nardoy. Nardoy had just jumped from a window to escape the police. "When I scrambled to my feet I discovered myself in the yard and among half a dozen soldiers. I was without overcoat and hat—a very suspicious figure—and, having neither, I could not escape even could I get by the soldiers who surrounded me," he said.

"I jerked a card from my pocket—to this day I do not know what it was—and handed it to one of the soldiers. 'Here is my card,' I said rapidly. 'I am a member of the secret police. One of these revolutionists is trying to escape. I am after him. Quick! Give me your coat and hat!'"

"He automatically obeyed. I slipped on his coat and hat and to all appearances was a soldier of the czar. I walked past the guarded gate of the yard, out into the street. Before me were thousands of soldiers. I saw my friends being brought down from the hall and put into the black vans, about which stood guards of Cossacks. I marched through my friends (all of that group are in prison today) and myself and the friend who escaped with me) with the air of a soldier on a very important message and pressed on through the mass of other soldiers that filled the street."

BARBER SURGEONS.

When the Razor and the Scalpel Were Linked in One Trade.

More than 400 years old is the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. At the time it was founded the surgeons and barbers of the city were united as one of the fourteen incorporated trades of Edinburgh. On July 1, 1505, they received their charter from the town council. The charter of the barber surgeons was confirmed by James IV., an early Stuart king of great enlightenment and accomplishment, who took much interest in the progress of the surgeons on account of the needs of his army in time of war.

In the charter leave was given to the incorporation to control the medical education of the city, which was in those days, of bloodletting, to have the sole right of practice and to put down quacks. They were to get every year the body of a criminal who had been executed to practice anatomy on, and they promised in return to do "surgery for his soul." Of the first 153 members of the incorporation six were surgeons to the kings of Scotland.

As society improved and medical science developed the gulf between the surgeons and barbers widened, and in 1772, as the result of a dispute in the court of session, the connection was finally terminated. The deacon, or president, of the incorporation of surgeons was for more than 320 years a member of the town council of Edinburgh, ex officio, and several of the deacons were members of the Scottish parliament.

February Legends.

Why February has twenty-eight days is explained in the legends of the past. One is of an old woman, who, tending her flock, ridiculed the month of February because he had dealt so leniently with her and her sheep. Then February felt insulted and made leap year and borrowed a cold day from March and froze her and her flock. There is a Norman legend which makes it out that February had originally as many days as the other months, but February was a confirmed gambler and lost at domino a day both to January and to March. Strange to say, there is an old story of Egypt, wherein the god of February plays forfeits with the moon and loses certain days.

Not Wholly Ignorant.

An applicant for a position in the public works department in a certain city was undergoing a civil service examination. With a view to testing his knowledge of history the examining officer asked him what he knew of the Funicular.

"The name sounds familiar," said the applicant, "but I can't just remember when it was or where it happened."

"Don't you know anything about Scipio?"

"No, sir."

"Surely you have heard about Hannibal?"

"Oh, yes, I know all about Hannibal. That's where Mark Twain used to live."

The "Bere" of 1542.

It is curious to find in a "Dietary" of 1542 the information that "there is made of malte, of hops and water. It is a natural drynke for a Dutchman. And now of late dayes it is moche used in England to the detriment of many Englishmen." The author was speaking of "beer," the then new liquor distinguished from "ale" by being hopped. In this sense a seventeenth century rhyme says that "turkey, carps, pike, pike and beer came from England all in one year," "piccadilly" being a kind of ruff or collar.

In Doubt.

Ethel (who is not famous for her good looks) "I don't see why you should call Miss Whitmore plain. I'm sure I only wish I were half as good looking as she is. Fred—you are, Ethel; you know you are. (And Ethel is wondering whether he meant to compliment her.)"

Firmness of Purpose.

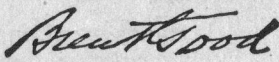
Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary shewings of character and one of the best instruments of success. Without it genius wastes its efforts in a maze of inconsistencies. Chesterfield.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

DR. J. C. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ACQUIT ROJESTVENSKY.

Others Found Guilty and Sentenced to Be Shot, But This Will Be Commuted—Admiral Irresponsible.

Cronstadt, Russia, July 11.—Admiral Rojostvensky, whose trial on the charge of surrendering to the enemy after the battle of the Sea of Japan, began before a court-martial here July 4, was acquitted yesterday after ten hours.

Four officers of the torpedo boat destroyer Bedovia, who were placed on trial with the admiral, were found guilty of having premeditatedly surrendered to the enemy and were condemned to death by shooting.

But on account of extenuating circumstances, the Emperor will be requested to commute their sentences to dismissal from the service, and to be deprived of certain rights, which they would otherwise enjoy.

Immigration to Siberia. St. Petersburg, July 11.—Government figures, made public yesterday, show an unprecedented immigration to Siberia, 86,867 persons going there during the last six months.

HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars' Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Walding, Kinman & Martyn, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Gerald White Chosen. Pembroke, July 11.—At the Conservative convention here yesterday, Gerald White, eldest son of the late Hon. Peter White, M. P., was unanimously chosen as the candidate.

R. W. Gordon, lumberman, of this town, was also before the convention. Peter White withdrew, and on a ballot taken between Gerald White and R. W. Gordon, the former was declared the choice.

R. L. Borden, J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P. for Beauharnois, and Rufus Pope, ex-M. P., and others, delivered addresses.

HER SKIN WAS YELLOW.

"I had only to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills to appreciate their merit," writes Miss Annis S. Bryce, of Woodstock. "My system was out of order. My blood was weak and thin. I had a nasty, murky complexion. My skin was hard and dry. The first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a complete change. I felt better at once. Health came to my face. In about three weeks I was cured. Dr. Hamilton's Pills effect an easy cure. Try these good pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1.00; at all dealers."

Monument to a Fish.

A "tombstone" which is to be seen in the garden of Fish cottage, Blockley, a picturesque village in South Worcestershire, is believed to be the only fish's tombstone in existence. The inscription is as follows:

In Memory of the Old Fish. Under the soil the old Fish, do, lie. Twenty years, he lived and then, die. He was so tame you understand. He would, come, and eat, out, of, our, hand.

Died April the 20th, 1885. Aged 20 years.

—London Graphic.

THE ROOT OF NEURALGIC HEADACHE.

Is an irritable condition of the nerves caused by cold. Relief comes quickly from Nerviline, the great pain reliever of today. I consider Nerviline a magical remedy for neuralgia," writes Mrs. E. G. Harris, of Baltimore. But never worry if Nerviline is in the house. A few applications never yet failed to kill the pain. I can also recommend Nerviline for stiffness, rheumatism and muscular pains. In use nearly fifty years. Try Nerviline yourself.

Use your talents.

"THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."

It Proved the Most Popular Thing Hood Ever Wrote.

During his last illness Tom Hood in an idle moment made an imaginative sketch of his own tombstone. He drew himself reclining at full length on a thick slab of stone, on the edge of which in large capitals he wrote, "His Song of the Shirt." This was the only inscription, and, as he himself has said, Tom Hood needs no other.

How much he felt and prided himself upon the song by which he became known and loved by millions is shown by this and the following fact: "If I were enabled these are the arms I should adopt," said he one day, showing a rough vignette to a friend. The sketch contained a very beautiful and pathetic idea. It represented a heart pierced by a needle threaded with silver tears, and beneath was the motto he had inscribed on the imaginary tombstone.

"The Song of the Shirt" appeared in the Christmas number of the fifth volume of Punch. It was unsigned, but every paper in the land quoted it, and it speedily became the talk of the day. Hood himself did not think it very remarkable, but Mrs. Hood had said to him as she folded it for press: "Now, mind, Hood, mark my words, this will tell wonderfully. It is one of the best things you ever did."

Mrs. Hood was right. The song was translated into French, German and Italian. It was printed on cheap cotton handkerchiefs and parodied times without number.

THE FIRST MONEY.

It Is Credited to the Lydians of Asia Minor.

It is difficult to realize that prior to B. C. 700 there were no true coins, that ingots or buttons of gold and silver were weighed at every mercantile transaction. The Lydians of Asia Minor are credited with having been the first to cast and stamp with an official device small oval gold ingots of definite fixed weight, an invention strangely delayed, but of inestimable importance to industry and commerce. A coin has been described as "a piece of metal of fixed weight, stamped by authority of government and employed as a medium of exchange." Medals, though struck by authority, are only historical records and have no currency value.

The bright, far flashing intellect of Greece saw the import of the Lydian invention and adopted it quickly, and every Greek state, nearly every city, island and colony, established a mint, generally at some one of the great temples, for all early coin types are religious in character. They bear symbols of some god as a pledge of good faith. The offerings, tithes and rents of the worshippers were coined and circulated as money. Temples thus became both mints and banks. Our word "money" is said to have been derived from the Roman shrine of Juno, Moneta, the earliest Latin mint.

The first shape of these early coins was that of an enlarged coffee berry, punched on the rounded side with official letters or sinkings, as they are called.

Earth Curvature and Vision.

One of the "seven wonders of the ancient world" was the Pharos, or light tower at Alexandria. If you have a popular account of that great structure handy, read it carefully and note that you are informed that the tower could be seen at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles. Let us see if this could possibly be true. The curvature of the globe is 6.99 inches to the mile. This being true, we find that an object 100 feet high can only be seen at a fraction over thirteen miles. Figuring on the basis of an earth curvature of even seven inches to the mile, we find that the light tower in question must have been over a mile in height if visible even at a distance of 100 miles.

Old Workmen.

An Englishman who is a large employer of labor has been investigating the arguments of those who say that a workman under modern conditions becomes at an early age valueless. He has kept a record of all accidents that have incapacitated his men for three days and upward. The people engaged in his employment are from fifteen to sixty-five years of age, and he asserts that more accidents occur to men under thirty than to those over fifty. He says, "I would much rather instruct an exceptionally dangerous job to a man over fifty than to one of thirty years of age."

Drew His Picture.

It is told of Major General Sir William Gatacre of the British army that during the Sudan campaign he was one day going the round of the sentries. Stopping before one he asked him what his orders were. "To keep a sharp lookout for the enemy and also for General Gatacre," was the prompt reply. "Do you know him by sight?" asked the general. "No, sir," answered the man, "but I was told that if I saw an officer fussing and swearing and rushing about that would be General Gatacre."

Against a Snap Judgment.

A boy in a Chicago school refused to sew, evidently considering it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old man. "George Washington sewed," said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must, "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?" "I don't know. Time will tell," said he seriously.

Man never fastened one end of a chain around the neck of his brother that God did not fasten the other end around the neck of the oppressor.—Lamarine.

Many Women have Kidney Trouble

and don't know it. They attribute their ill-health to weakness." Dragging pains in the hips, backache, nervousness, tiredness, headaches—are more often caused by sick kidneys. If your kidneys are not well, the other delicate organs are disturbed and inflamed, bringing on the horrors of female weakness and the serious troubles often attending pregnancy.

Bu-Ju

THE GENTLE KIDNEY PILLS

cures these cases of "Female Weakness." They promptly restore the kidneys to health, rid the system of poisons, take away the pains, and make the delicate organs well and strong.

At druggists, or direct on receipt of price, from THE CLAPLIN CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED, London, Eng.

The One Automatic. The umpire is a mighty man; He always has his say; And when he once decides a point It has to be that way.

Although the world with threats and May contradict him flat, He triumphs over all his foes By simply standing pat.

The statesman and the business man Toll on in proper pride, But never know just where they stand Until the crowd decide.

But he, the umpire, heedless of The crowd, or of the foe, Walks with imperious stride through life A law unto himself.

—Washington Star.

PROVED IN MOUNT FOREST.

Every doctor in this town tried his best to relieve Mrs. J. Williams of Asthma, and none succeeded. "For years," she states, "I was a dreadful sufferer; nothing gave relief. At times I found it necessary to have all the doors and windows open to get my breath. When in despair I heard of Catarrhine. I used it and now am perfectly cured. This proves beyond doubt that any case of Asthma is curable with Catarrhine. No remedy so pleasant none so absolutely certain to thoroughly cure. Try Catarrhine yourself; it's guaranteed."

What He Thought.



Visitor—Your wife wrote me that she would send her "drag" to meet me at the station.

Jones—Oh, that's all right. She meant me.—Leslie's Weekly.

Take care of the stomach and the health will take care of itself. If people only realized the soundness of that statement the majority might live to a good old age like Moses, "the eye undimmed, the natural force unabated." It is in the stomach that the blood is made. It is from the stomach that nourishment is dispensed to nerve and muscle. If the stomach is "weak" it can't do its whole work for each part of the body. If it is diseased the disease will taint the nourishment which is distributed and so spread the disease throughout the body. It was the realization of the importance of the stomach as the very centre of health and the common source of disease, which led Dr. Pierce to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery." "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach." The soundness of this theory is proved every day by cures of diseased organs, heart, liver, lungs, blood, by the use of the "Discovery" which is solely and singly a medicine for the blood and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a temperance medicine containing no alcohol, whiskey or other intoxicant.

Looking Ahead.

Gerald—Will you marry me? Geraldine—Wait awhile. I don't want to get tired of you just yet.

Necessity may render a doubtful act innocent, but it cannot make it praiseworthy.—Joubert.

It is wonderful what a little careful grooming will do for a woman's life inspiration and sweetness. It's delightful and bewitching. The effects of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.

A. I. McCall & Co.

The baby isn't always rebellious when it's up in arms.

Cleanliness is the first law of beauty; also the second and third. No matter what your complexion is, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will cure them. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.

A. I. McCall & Co.

Removes Black Heads, drives away beauty ills. Stimulates the whole nervous system. Greatest purifier known. Nothing so helps fading loveliness as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents.

A. I. McCall & Co.

Why He Liked It. "You mean to tell me that you have lived in this out of the way place for ten years?"

"That's right, stranger. Just ten years."

"You surprised. I can't see what you had here to keep you busy."

"I can't find anything. That's the reason I like it."

OLD ROMAN NAMES.

The Peculiar System That Was in Use by the Nobility.

The noble Romans were peculiar in their system of nomenclature. They had the praenomen, the nomen and the cognomen. The first of these distinguished the individual and was equivalent to our Christian or baptismal name. It was usually indicated by a single letter, as A. for Aulus, or by two letters, as Ap. for Appius, or three, as Ser. for Servius. The nomen was distinctive of the gens or clan and has no corresponding appellation among us. The cognomen was placed last and designated the family, precisely answering to our surname. Sometimes a fourth name was added, the agnomen. In consequence of a renowned action, some conspicuous event of life or feature of character. Scipio, in addition to his regular names, was styled Africanus after his conquest of Carthage. The name Germanicus was assumed by those who distinguished themselves in the wars with the Germans.

In female names the Romans indulged but small variety of appellation, and fancy had little or nothing to do with their invention and bestowal. When there was but one daughter in a family she received the feminine termination of her gentile name, as Fulvia, the daughter of Marcus Tullius Cicero, and Octavia, the sister of Octavius Caesar, etc., which names were retained even after marriage. When there were two daughters one was called Major and the other Minor, as Cornelia Major and Cornelia Minor. If there were more than two they were distinguished by their number, thus: Prima, Secunda, Tertia, Quarta, etc.

GREEK COINS.

How the Ancients Tested the Purity of the First Coins of Gold and Silver that Have Come Down to Us are now dated as a rule in the time of Croesus, who lived about the middle of the sixth century B. C.

It may readily be imagined that a mere lump of gold, supposed to be of a certain weight, would be subject to skepticism unless it were guaranteed by some recognized authority. So, in order to save reweighing and testing at each transaction, these ingots or coins were stamped with the authoritative mark of a prince or state. So stamped the Lydian stones, as they are called, to reveal a proportion of foreign metal as small as a barley corn in a stater. Another test, in the case of silver, was to polish the coin and then breathe on it. If the moisture quickly disappeared the metal was pure. Yet another way to detect alloy was to heat the coin or coins on red-hot iron. If the metal was unalloyed it remained bright, if mixed with other substances it turned black or red according as it was more or less impure.—Oliver S. Tonks in Chautauquan.

FIGHTING FISH.

Peculiar Animals That Are Found Only in Siamese Waters.

A favorite recreation in Siam is watching the fighting fish, a species of fish found in the waters of no other country. The fish cannot live in unity, and if two are placed in a bowl they will instantly engage in a struggle to the death.

It is no unusual thing to see in the streets of Siam crowds of natives watching and gesticulating around a bowl containing a number of these fish, which they bet on in the same way as more civilized people do on race horses. Intense excitement reigns among the natives as they watch the fish fighting within the bowl.

These peculiarly quarrelsome fish are very similar to the common pike in appearance, with the exception that they are not in the possession of gills. Their fins, too, are remarkably sharp, and these they use with terrible effect upon one another. Blood oozes from their sides, and yet they persist in fighting until perhaps only two are left alive, and then the survivors turn on one another until only one is left out of perhaps a dozen placed in the tub.

Although the fighting-fish are exceptionally good to eat, the majority of natives esteem them only for their fighting propensities, which affords them amusement and excitement every day.

London's Last Public Hanging. The grotesque spectacle of a public execution in England is happily a thing of the past. The scaffold used to be erected in the roadway outside the prison, and crowds would assemble to witness the sight, the last time a man was hanged in public being when Michael Barrett suffered the extreme penalty in May, 1903, in Old Bailey, outside Newgate prison, for exploding a cask of gunpowder under the walls of Clerkenwell prison, to release the Fenian prisoners Burke and Casey, a mad act that killed several and injured still more.—London Graphic.

Boy Steals Cripple's Money. Belleville, July 11.—A boy named Willie Donahue of this city was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing \$21 from a cripple named Walter Davidson, whom the boy and another lad were pushing round in a carriage. The cripple, who sells lead pencils, had the money in his hatband, and the Donahue boy stole hat and all. He had spent most of the money when apprehended.

STOP TAKING DRUGS. All Diseases Successfully Treated by Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Psychotherapy. Particular attention given to nervous and mental troubles with both men and women. Consultation Free.

R. C. WEESE, D. S. T. WELLINGTON ST. WEST, CHATHAM, ONT.

Sentimental utterances pall when they come in large doses.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Futures Close Lower—Live Stock Markets—The Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening July 10. Liverpool wheat futures closed today 3d to 3d lower than yesterday and corn 1/2d higher.

At Chicago July wheat closed 3/4c lower than yesterday; July corn 1 1/2c lower and July oats 1/2c higher.

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

At the Winnipeg option market today the following were the closing wheat quotations: July, 79 1/2c bid; Aug., 78 1/2c bid; Oct., 76 1/2c bid.

LEADING WHEAT MARKETS.

	July	Sept	Dec
New York	84	83 1/2	86
Detroit	79 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2
St. Louis	74 1/2	74 1/2	77 1/2
Minneapolis	76	76 1/2	77 1/2
Toledo	74 1/2	74 1/2	80 1/2
Delaware	73 1/2	73 1/2	77 1/2

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

	July	Sept	Dec
Wheat, spring, bush	80 1/2	82	84
Wheat, fall, bush	83	83	84
Wheat, red, bush	83	83	84
Wheat, goose, bush	75	75	77 1/2
Barley, bush	51	51	52
Oats, bush	42 1/2	43	43
Rye, bush	70	70	72
Peas, bush	72	72	72

LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Liverpool, July 10.—Wheat—Spot market quiet; July, 79 1/2c; Sept., 78 1/2c; Dec., 76 1/2c.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, old, 48s; new, 47s; Canadian, 46s; July, 45s; Sept., 44s; Dec., 43s.

Barley—Cumberland stout, 51s; 6d; long clear middles, heavy firm, 51s; 6d; long clear middles, heavy firm, 51s; 6d; shoulders, square stout, 48s.

Turnip—Spirits quiet, 44s 9d.

Receipts of wheat during the past three days, 276,000 cwt., including 21,000 of American.

Receipts of American corn during the past three days, 1900 cwt.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.

New York, July 10.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 20,475; average price extra cream, 20 1/2c to 21c; official price creamery, common to extra, 16 1/2c to 20 1/2c.

Cheese—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 14,000.

Eggs—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 22,062.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged—American Prices Are About Steady.

London, July 10.—Cattle are quoted at 10s to 11s per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9s to 9 1/2c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 15s to 16c per lb.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, July 10.—The receipts of live stock at the city cattle market were 63 car loads, composed of 719 cattle, 830 sheep and lambs, 345 hogs and 172 calves.

Exporters. Few shipping cattle were offered and it was quiet. The market was a little better and the top of the market was \$3.00 and that was for a small lot of five cattle, the best on the market. The ruling prices for exporters would be around \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt. Bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers. The supply of butchers' cattle was not large, but quite equal to the demand. Trade for them was drab, with a downward tendency in prices. Choice picked ones, ranged around \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt. of good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; common, rough steers, mixed with good, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common cows and canners, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers. Trade in feeders and stockers was slow, with a light demand. Prices were easy at the following quotations: good steers, 90c to 1050 lbs. at \$4 to \$4.25; good steers, 800 to 900 lbs. at \$3.90 to \$4.10; light stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium stockers, \$3 to \$3.25; common stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.

Milk Cows. The number of milk cows and springers offered was not large, and generally of poor to medium quality. The market for them was slow, as there were no out-of-side buyers from a distance. Prices ranged from \$20 to \$25, but only three cows were reported at the latter price. The bulk sold from \$30 to \$45 each.