

Acute Rheumatism

Pains in the Foot and Limb—A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For a number of years I was afflicted with acute rheumatism in my left side and all the way down my limb into my foot. I live five blocks from my work and had to stop and rest several times in going and coming. I could get no relief from my trouble and was on the point of giving up my job when I happened to hear of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I purchased a bottle of this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pills and began taking them. Before I had half finished them I was relieved and it was not long before I was completely cured. I never lost an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a family and must always be at my post."

WILLIAM HASKETT, yardman, Grand Trunk Railroad depot, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Sold by all druggists. \$1; 4 for \$5.

Hood's Pills
Are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

REPLIES TO QUERIES

How Many Times May a Man Vote on the Same Day?

GLADSTONE.—Our revee stated at the nomination that the opinion of the township solicitor and that of the attorney-general was that in the ensuing municipal elections in townships an elector whose name is on the voters' list in more than one ward has the right to vote for the same candidate for councillor wherever the said voter's name may appear on the said list, but said voter would only have the right to vote once for a candidate for revee. As the act of 1898 abrogates wards in townships, and councillors are to be elected by general vote, polling divisions are simply a convenience to the electors for giving their votes, e. g.: A township divided into eight polling divisions, and an elector having the legal qualification to vote in each polling division, he would have eight votes for the same candidate for councillor. It is possible that our revee is under some misapprehension in regard to the opinion of the township solicitor and attorney-general in this exposition of the statute law, or is it so obscure that an ordinary mortal cannot reconcile it? One of the deputy returning officers suggests that a voter may present himself to vote whose name is on the lists of several adjoining polling divisions, and who has already voted several times for the same candidate. How is he to deal with the same voter? Ans.—The wording of the amendment to the act of 1898 is well considered, and the points raised are the result. On the statute law and on principle, the opinion obtained by the revee is correct, so far as it goes, but it hardly goes far enough. In not considering the effect of the form of oath, which may be required to be taken. In our opinion, a voter may vote for councillors in each division in which his name is on the voters' list, but that he may be called upon to take the oath, which would prevent him voting more than once. The duty of the deputy returning officer is to give the voter a ballot unless the agent of any candidate requires the oath to be administered.

BEILMONT.—How many votes is a man entitled to if he owns property in more than one ward, since the ward system has been abolished? Ans.—In our opinion he has a right to vote in each polling division in which his name is on the voters' list; but he cannot do so if he is required to take the oath before voting.

WILL CARRY IT TO THE COURTS

Mr. W. H. Bartram Lays Information Against City Clerk Kingston—The Magistrate to Give His Decision on Wednesday.

Mr. Bartram appeared at the police court Saturday, and laid information against City Clerk Kingston for a breach of the law. Following is the document:

"The information and complaint of William Henry Bartram, of the city of London, barister-at-law, taken before me, E. Jones Parke, Esq., police magistrate, in and for the said city, the 31st day of December in the year of our Lord 1898.

"The informant upon his oath saith he is informed and believes that Chas. H. Kingston, returning officer for the municipality of the City of London, at the meeting of electors for the nomination of candidates for the office of mayor and two water commissioners, and of one member of the board of hospital trustees of the city of London, on the 26th day of December, 1898, in the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, did, without lawful excuse, disobey an act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario (section 128, cap. 22, R.S.O. 1887), in that he willfully and without lawful excuse did not adjourn the proceedings after the lapse of one hour from the time fixed for holding the meeting and received nominations after the lapse of the said hour, and for which offence no penalty or other mode of punishment is expressly provided, contrary to section 133 of the criminal code, 1892."

"I desire to swear to that," said Mr. Bartram, "and ask you to fix a date for hearing."

"Swear him," said the court.

"I think you will agree with me," said the magistrate, "that I should look more into the case before I decide."

Mr. Bartram—Yes, your worship. (Will you give judgment on Tuesday?)

Magistrate—No; on Wednesday.

The penalty provided by the criminal code for the offence charged by Mr. Bartram is one year in jail.

Chronic Eczema Cured.

One of the most chronic cases of Eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Grace Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N. B. On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton says: I hereby certify that my daughter Grace Ella was cured of Eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which cured Grace Ella.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nothing is more dangerous with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and croup in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

SOME SMART ROGUES

Clever Schemes by Which Jewelers Have Been Duped.

One Swindler Who Could Make Genuine Sapphires and Another Who Could Produce Gold From Copper and Silver—A Prince's Present.

Some time ago a quietly dressed man entered the shop of a famous Parisian diamond merchant and requested to see the proprietor. On his wish being granted, he drew from his pocket a little packet of blue gems and spread them before the jeweler, asking for a candid opinion upon their merits.

"Sapphires!" exclaimed the jeweler. "Very fine ones. Do you wish to sell them?"

"Do you wish to buy them and as many others as I can make?" returned the visitor quietly.

"Make! I don't follow you!"

"I made those sapphires, but I defy you to discover a flaw in them," explained the visitor, with some show of pride, and he went on to state he had discovered a method of making, not sham gems, but real ones.

The jeweler was incredulous; the gems before him were unquestionably genuine.

"Well, I'll let you have that lot for 50 francs," replied the inventor, "and I can make you any number you like at 5 francs each, and you must know that they are worth from 40 to 80 francs each. The fact is, I want you to enter into partnership with me for the manufacture and sale of these gems. I'll manufacture, and you can sell, and in this way we can work in secret and scoop the market."

The hated breath of the dealer in precious stones was fairly taken out of his body by this noble offer, and he, having bought the sapphires at the price asked, said he would think the matter over and give his decision if the inventor would call next day, and the inventor departed.

No sooner had he gone than the dealer rushed to his testing room and put his newly acquired sapphires to every possible test. What could it mean? They were undoubtedly real! How could he suspect a fraud when the seller had parted with them for less than a tenth part of their worth? No, his fortune was made.

A few days later he visited the laboratory of his scientific visitor and had some genuine sapphires manufactured while he waited. That clinched the matter. Thirty hours after he signed a deed of partnership with the scientist, paid over the sum of \$5,000 in hard cash as first installment of the \$50,000 which was the price of half the secret.

Next morning the scientist left his abode with \$5,000 on his person, smiling grimly as he looked for the last time round at his ostentatious laboratory, chuckling at the thought of how he had set a sprat to catch a whale—that is, 500 francs' worth of genuine sapphires for 8,000 genuine sovereigns!

The idea of manufacturing genuine precious stones and metals at a cost which admits of a profit being made is a notion offering such boundless fortunes to any one who could invent the process that even the most wary business men have been defrauded by persons who have claimed ability to work the wonder.

Probably the majority of such fraudulent processes have been in connection with either the making of gold from some other mineral or minerals or of extracting gold in paying quantities from sources where it exists in the most minute quantities—for example, the oceans. But one of the most audacious and at the same time successful of such swindles was perpetrated in Austria a few years since.

A self-styled scientist stated that he had discovered a process by which an admixture of silver and copper could be turned into two-thirds its weight of pure gold that would be as good as the purest gold that could be discovered, and the process was remarkably inexpensive and the admixture was 2½ of copper with 1½ of silver the scheme smacked of fortunes parallel only to national debts. This marvelous scheme was put before some of the wealthiest dealers in precious stones and metals, who were previously bound under a penalty not to disclose any of the secrets of the process.

Demonstrations of certain portions of the process were made privately before each of the gentlemen who had been generously invited to become rich by the scheme, and so cleverly were these demonstrations made that the pseudo scientist had but little difficulty in persuading eight men of wealth to form a secret and select syndicate to work his process. With a view to improving his inventions, the scientist occupied in making further experiments all the time which was necessary for him to get in his victims' investments, and then he proved how money making his scheme was by eloping with nearly \$10,000.

A well-dressed gentleman walked into a Vienna jewelry store on one occasion and requested the manager to send an assortment of diamond necklaces and bracelets to Count Something or other at one of the best hotels in the town during the course of the day. The manager, who easily recognized in his customer the personality of one of the first princes in Germany, replied, with an urbanity which might have melted the selfsame diamonds, that the esteemed order should be complied with. He not unnaturally concluded that the prince was travelling incognito, for there could be no question as to who he was. Something or other really was.

The jewels were taken to the count's hotel later in the day by the manager himself, who could not do honor enough to the royal customer. During the examination of the jewels the manager let out that he detected the count's identity, whereupon the latter professed intense annoyance and begged the manager to be discreet, and the particularly desired his presence in Vienna to be absolutely secret.

He had come unattended with that express intention. Finally, after much discussion, he selected 20,000 francs' worth of jewelry, which he directed should be sent round to the flat of a then famous singer, bearing no indication of whence it emanated beyond being tied up in a particular way. He would be leaving Vienna that evening and on reaching Berlin would forward full remittance.

In dealing with royal personages it is gross impertinence to think of the payment, so the case of jewels was sent as directed, and it was taken in and signed for by one of the servants of the flat, who the same evening eloped with the price and sought other climates.

The prince, whose personality the jeweler had so smartly detected, was a super at the theater where nightly sang the singer who did not get the diamonds. The maid who did get them was engaged to the princely super, and, as has been seen, she acted up to her engagement and likewise brought her husband a very handsome dot.

—London Globe.

CURIOUS RAILWAYS

Five of the Most Singular Constructions of This Sort.

A Single Track Electric Road, the Rails of Which Are Laid in the Sea—Another Which Climbs a Cliff Almost Perpendicularly—Two Very High Railways—One Balanced on a Single Rail.

One of the most recently built of England's railways may claim the proud position of being the most singular of all. This is the Brighton & Rottingdean Electric Railway, opened in 1896, and demolished by the great storm of Dec. 4 in the same year. Since then the havoc wrought by winds and waves has been repaired and traffic resumed. The rails of this single track railway are laid in the sea.

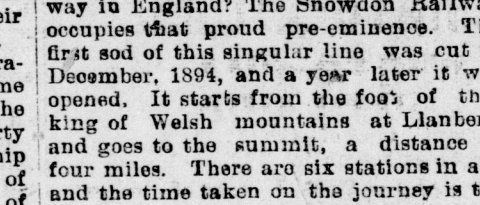


CRIPPLE CREEK TRESTLE.

the sea, and the singular looking structure pictured rises from the water on four steel legs, which run on wheels on the rails. Propelled by the electric current, this car, which represents the company's whole locomotive and rolling stock, proceeds at a slow and stately glide on its four-mile journey.

A no less convenient than curious railway is the electric one which establishes communication between Lynton and Lynmouth on the coast of North Devon. Those two tiny towns are situated, one on the summit of a particularly tall cliff 700 feet high, and the other on the beach below. The railway climbs up this cliff almost perpendicularly.

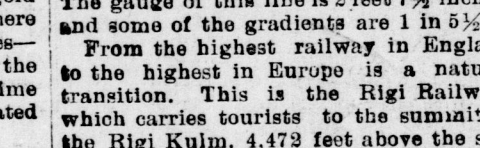
Do you know which is the highest railway in England? The Snowdon Railway occupies that proud pre-eminence. The first of this singular line was cut in December, 1894, and a year later it was opened. It starts from the foot of that king of Welsh mountains at Llanberis and goes to the summit, a distance of four miles. There are six stations in all, and the time taken on the journey is the



AGONY POINT LOOP, INDIA.

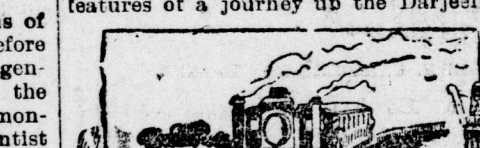
not very thrilling one of an hour. If, however, the pace is not exciting, the scenery on the way is, for half way up the little train of an engine and one carriage passes a windy shoulder of the mountain between two sheer precipices. The gauge of this line is 2 feet 7½ inches, and some of the gradients are 1 in 5½.

From the highest railway in England to the highest in Europe is a natural transition. This is the Rigi Railway, which carries tourists to the summit of the Rigi Kulm, 4,729 feet above the sea. An Indian line, the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, is one of the most remarkable in the world, and is also the highest, its Darjeeling terminus being situated on a giddy eminence 8,000 feet above the level of the plains. At many points it is possible to see the curves above and below from the train, no fewer than seven tracks being visible at one place. The sharpest curves are at a place well named "Agony Point," where the train on two occasions almost describes a circle in its own length. One of the most striking features of a journey up the Darjeeling-



SINGLE LINE RAILWAY, IRELAND.

Himalayan Railway is the sharpest transition from the burning heat of the plains to the cold air and the snows of this great height. There is a "single line railway" now working in Ireland. The Listowel & Ballygunion Railway sounds like the invention of some mad humorist; but such a place as Ballygunion really exists. It is a very popular seaside resort in the southwest of Ireland. The distance between this point and the other terminus at Listowel is ten miles, and there is an intermediate station—that of Lisselton. The system on which this railway is worked is called the Lartigue single rail elevated railway, and was the invention of a French engineer. This single rail line, it should be explained at once, is not a single track railway, but actually



THE RIGI RAILWAY, MOST WONDERFUL LINE IN THE WORLD.

has only one rail for trains to run on. This rail is supported on iron trestle work at the height of three feet three inches from the ground, and the locomotives and carriages are actually balanced on it.

There is nothing in Europe to compare with the extraordinary trestle bridges which carry Canadian and United States Pacific railways over the deep gullies and precipitous creeks found in many parts of these countries. They are of rough timber construction, sometimes rising to a height of 100 feet, and form a most complicated maze of timbers.



World's Largest Library.

The largest library in the world is that of Paris. It contains upward of 3,000,000 printed books and 160,000 manuscripts. The British museum contains about 1,500,000 volumes and the Imperial library at St. Petersburg about the same number. These are the largest libraries in the world.

Birds and Their Claws.

The reason given that birds do not fall off their perch is because they cannot open the foot when the leg is bent. Thus a hen while walking will close its toes as it raises the foot and open them as it touches the ground.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose

100 dozen special Heavy Cashmere Hose.

25c

—well worth 35c—in plain and ribbed.

Specials also in Children's Hose worth seeing.

Bayley's

A RARE OLD COIN.

A Chicago Justice Receives a Memento From the Edinburgh Bread Riots.

Justice James C. Martin has an old Scotch coin, which was given to him by a tramp at the Harrison street station in Chicago a few nights ago. So far as the numismatists know, there is only one coin



RARE OLD SCOTCH COIN.

like it in the world, and that is in the possession of the British Museum.

"I want a place to sleep," said the tramp, when he approached the police station, "and I don't want to sleep in the police station."

The man was poorly dressed, but his face had not been blotched by liquor and his look was intelligent. The justice questioned him and heard the usual story of misfortune and lack of work. His heart was touched and he gave the man 50 cents.

"God bless you," said the tramp. "Take this coin and may it bring you better luck than it has me."

With that he handed the small piece of money to the justice, Martin put it in his pocket and did not examine it until the next day. Then he saw it was one of the famous coins issued by the City of Edinburgh during the bread riots of 1793. It was good for provisions at the store of John & Alexander Thompson, merchants and ship chandlers. One side bears the cross of St. Andrew and the other is emblazoned with the coat of arms of the City of Edinburgh.

The coin is of great value. Numismatists do not know how much it is worth, as, from the fact that only one was known to be in existence, no quotation was ever made. After the riots were quelled the City of Edinburgh redeemed all the coins and melted them down. It was supposed that all were destroyed except the one in the British Museum.

Justice Martin was offered \$250 for the coin a few days ago, but he declined to part with it. He is looking for the tramp who gave it to him in order to return it to him.

Disappointed.

A little anecdote about Mr. Gladstone in the Chap Book makes itself welcome by teaching the great man's humorous side.

The Premier was invited to attend one of Punch's famous dinners. He was to meet Mr. Harry Furniss, who had, as one might say, discovered the Gladstone collar, and the entire company looked forward with amusement to the night when the ideal and the actual should thus confront each other.

The evening came, and Mr. Gladstone with it, but he wore a little band of white linen, behind which not even the lobe of the ear could be concealed. He had appreciated the situation and provided for it.

Broke the News Gently.

"You were a long time in the far corner of the conservatory with Mr. Willing last evening," suggested the mother. "What was going on?"

"Do you remember the occasion when you became engaged to papa?" inquired the daughter, by way of reply. "Of course I do. Then it ought not to be necessary for you to ask any questions." Thus gently the news was broken that they were to have a son-in-law.

Town Drummers in Scotland.

In Scotland the town drummer was an important personage and performed many duties. When beggars or suspicious characters could not give a satisfactory account of themselves on being brought before the bailies, and were ordered to be placed in the pillory or in the stocks, they were afterward drummed out of town.

World's Largest Library.

The largest library in the world is that of Paris. It contains upward of 3,000,000 printed books and 160,000 manuscripts. The British museum contains about 1,500,000 volumes and the Imperial library at St. Petersburg about the same number. These are the largest libraries in the world.

Birds and Their Claws.

The reason given that birds do not fall off their perch is because they cannot open the foot when the leg is bent. Thus a hen while walking will close its toes as it raises the foot and open them as it touches the ground.

A. Screation & Co. Stock Reduction Sale

PREVIOUS TO INVENTORY.

For One Month

We Will Take Low Prices On Entire Stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Blankets, Flannels, Dress Goods, etc.

A. Screation & Co.

134 DUNDAS STREET AND 135 CARLING STREET.

CHINESE FISHERMAN.

Description of How He Trains Cormorants and Makes Suckers Fish for Him—Suggestions for the Lazy.

"Speaking of the natural instinct and extent to which the faculties of birds may be developed," said an old bird trainer recently, "perhaps one of the most interesting examples of this is the fisherman who is trained by the Chinaman to catch fish. The cormorant is a very intelligent bird and is easily domesticated. They readily lay when captured and their eggs are hatched out by chickens. When a Chinese fisherman has a half-dozen or more of these birds he begins while they are still young to teach them to obey his commands and to come to him when they are called. He next allows them their freedom in the water, where they soon develop the natural inclination to dive in search of fish. But as the birds invariably bring the fish which they catch, a metal ring is fastened snugly around their necks and this prevents them swallowing.

"The fisherman takes his birds out on a raft to some favorable fishing ground and puts them overboard. They begin diving in turns for fish. As soon as a fish is secured the cormorant comes to the surface to swallow it, but is prevented from doing so by the ring around its neck. The bird is then called to the float by the fisherman, who robs it of its prey, and then loosens the ring and rewards the bird with a small piece of fish. The fisherman refastens the ring about the neck of the cormorant and the whole operation is repeated again and again, until the bird becomes tired of diving, when another cormorant is put overboard. Some of these cormorants are so perfectly trained that they will catch and deliver fish without being restrained by the ring, and I have seen one bird bring to the surface as many as 20 fish, all of which weighed from a quarter to one and a half pounds.

"Most voyagers in tropical seas are acquainted with this peculiar fish, which is known generally by the trivial name of the sucker. The distinguishing characteristic of this fish is laziness. Unwilling to exert itself overmuch in the pursuit of food, it has developed an arrangement on the back of its head exactly like the corrugated sole of a tennis shoe, and as artificial in appearance as if made and fitted by the hand of man.

"When the sucker finds itself in the vicinity of any large floating body, such as a ship, a shark, or a piece of flotsam, whose neighborhood seems to promise an abundance of food, it attaches itself firmly to the body by means of this curious contrivance, which permits it to eat, breathe and perform all necessary functions while being carried about without any exertion on its part. It can attach and detach itself instantaneously, and holds so firmly that a direct backward pull cannot dislodge it without injury to the fish.

"Several good-sized specimens of the fish having been caught, the Chinese fisherman fits small iron rings to their tails, to which he attaches long, slender but very stout lines. Thus equipped the fisherman sets out, and when a backing turtle is seen two or three of the suckers are put overboard. Should they turn and stick to the bottom of the fishing raft they are carefully detached by being pushed forward with the inevitable bamboo and started on the search again. At last they attach themselves to the supine turtle. Then the fisherman hauls in the lines, against which gentle suction the hapless chelon struggles in vain. Once on board the raft the useful remora is detached and is at once ready for use again."

Gold and His Wife.

Tolstoi leaves all practical matters relating to his publications to his wife. She supervises the printing, attends to the correspondence, and reads the proofs. She has brought out two complete editions of his works—one in a sumptuous form, the other a cheap edition for the public. Their text is identical, but the edition de luxe has a number of portraits of the author, some of which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Fine Feathers for Hats.

A Boston woman, selecting a hat at a milliner's, asked cautiously: "Is there anything about these feathers that might bring me into trouble with the Audubon Society?" "Oh, no, madam," said the milliner, who was from London: "these feathers, ma'am, are the feathers of a howl, and the howl, you know, madam, is more of a cat than a bird."

IN PETERBORO.

Mr. J. M. Donovan Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Peterboro, Dec. 2.—This town is famed throughout the Dominion as the most go-ahead, progressive, wealthy and up-to-date on the continent. This reputation is thoroughly deserved, and was earned by the quickness of the residents to see and to take advantage of a "good thing" when it comes our way.

One especially good thing that our people have benefited by is the king of kidney cures—Dodd's Kidney Pills—a household remedy in Peterboro.

Among those cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills is Mr. J. M. Donovan, who reports that this remedy cured him completely of Urinary trouble indicating the first stage of Diabetes.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy that has ever been known to cure this disease. They never fail.

GREAT SHOOTERS OF EUROPE.

[From Forest and Stream.]

In Europe, on the contrary, where the question of a game supply does not enter into consideration, killing for sport is recognized as legitimate and sportsmanlike. He is considered to have made a record of honor who has bagged the largest number of birds or other game. Thus we read of one—Prince Carl Trauttmansdorff—who has to his credit for a single day's game, the slaughter of 802 head of game, with the best bag of pheasants 303, of partridges 632, of hares 416, of rabbits 638, of roebuck 12, of fallow deer 20, and of black cock 14, and a best year's count of 10,833 head of assorted game. Another record smasher is Earl de Gray, whose exploits have been duly tabulated for a series of years, from 1867 to 1895. His pheasants score was 111,119, with 89,401 partridges, 47,468 hares, 26,747 rabbits, and as many quail, 567 deer, 2,077 buffalo, 1,393 wild duck, 567 deer, 12 buffalo, 11 tigers, a couple of rhinoceros, and 9,000 assorted; making a total of 216,699 for the entire period, or about 11,000 annually. This is a record which the most industrious market shooter in this country would need work hard to equal. In very truth the noble sportsman must have been a monomaniac in the field. Yet for all his slaughter the game supply where he shot has not been permanently diminished.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on earth, and the balance in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists.