

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We find in the London Standard an interesting account of the Blackwall tunnel under the Thames, which is being rapidly pushed forward by Messrs. S. Pearson and Son. It is well known that the original Thames tunnel, made by Brunel, was for many years almost useless, until the South Eastern Railway began to turn it to account for suburban trains. The next remarkable engineering feat in this direction was the under-river tunnels of the City and South-walk Railway near London Bridge. These, however, are but 10 1/2 feet in diameter, and seem insignificant compared with the magnitude of the present undertaking.

The many people who have visited Greenwich will have noticed that all the intercourse between the two sides of the Thames at that point has in the past been carried on by little ferry boats, which are still the only means of transporting the occasional passengers. The new tunnel will run from the entrance of the East India docks, on the north side of the river, to the Greenwich marshes on the south side, the purpose being to shorten the distance from Woolwich, Deptford, and Greenwich to the docks, and to open on the Greenwich side a large tract of land covering many hundreds of acres and well adapted to dwellings for working people. The London County Council has already erected some buildings on this tract.

The tunnel and its approaches are 6,200 feet in total length. The portion of the tunnel which passes under the river is 1,212 feet long, and the depth of the roadway at the lowest point is 72 feet below high-water mark. The tunnel's internal diameter is 24 feet 3 inches, and the traffic roadway through it is 16 feet wide; there are two footpaths three feet broad, one on each side. The curved space beneath the roadway is to be used as a subway for gas and water mains and electric leads. We should also note that the whole interior of the tunnel is to be concreted to a plain surface over which, above the footpaths, are to be laid white glazed bricks or tiles. The work of boring under the river is progressing steadily, the average rate of advance having been about 57 feet a week; of late, since the employment of cotton powder as an explosive, as much as 67 feet 6 inches has been made in six days.

It may interest engineers to know that the tunnelling operations were begun on the southern or Kent side on account of information derived from borings, which showed that the London clay existed there as a much more regular bed than on the Middlesex side, and formed a water-tight cover to the substranean workings. As the tunnel was carried under the Thames, however, a dangerous point was reached, where the top of the excavation came within six feet of the river bottom, which here consisted of nothing but flint ballast. On this part of the river bed the Thames Conservators permitted the contractors to put ten thousand cubic yards of puddled clay, whereby an artificial and water-tight bottom has been made.

It is said that in some parts of Japan sbbers are convicted on a majority vote of the community.

With a population of hardly 2,500,000 Greece has a debt of \$164,000,000 or about \$75 per capita.

The new photograph of the heavens which is being prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers shows 68,000,000 stars.

The nearest approach to the north pole was on May 13, 1892, when Lieutenant Lockwood stood within 396 miles of that coveted spot.

In the Gloom.—She (pointing at a star)—"Ah, there is Orion." Voice (from the darkness)—"Yes are mistaken, mum, it's Orion."

"I don't think your arguments against Wagner are sound." "Well if they are not, that's where they differ from Wagner's music."

The largest woodenware works in the world are located in Bay City, Mich. The present output every ten hours is 1,800 tubs and 8,500 pails.

Mr. R. J. Lowry has been engaged as bandmaster of the Foresters' band at Ingersoll. He has been the leader of the Guelph city band for the past two years.

The total assessment for Listowel for 1895 amounts to \$754,830, and the population of the town 2,685. Last year the assessment was \$785,185, and the population 2,352.

The Township of Logan has put in a claim of \$160 against the town of Mitchell for allowing a small patient to pass through there after his condition had been discovered.

The coroner in Dayton, O., has held Col. F. B. Mead and his wife responsible for the death of their 12-year-old daughter, who was treated by the faith cure while she was suffering from tubercular meningitis.

A new railway scheme for which a charter will be sought is the Lindsey, Haliburton and Mattawa Railway Company. The proposal is to construct a line of railway from a point on the Midland Division of the Grand Trunk north of Lindsay to a point on the Ottawa River near Mattawa.

A gentleman residing in Illinois, who has three married daughters residing in Winnipeg, was so alarmed by the sensational stories concocted by American newspapers regarding an armed outbreak in Manitoba over the school question that he wrote urging them to go home until the fighting was over.

The total amount paid in life insurance premiums in Canada, to old line companies, for 1894, amounted to \$9,911,000. Of this total, Canadian companies received \$5,454,000; American, \$3,398,000; British, 21,077,000. Canadian companies show an increase of \$278,000 in premiums received and British of a little over \$4,000, while American exhibits a decrease of more than \$5,000.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

WHERE SCHOONERS ARE CUT DOWN BY OCEAN LINERS.

The Great Number of Widows and Orphans.—Operations of the Fishermen.—Operations on the Banks.—Training School for the British Navy.

There is some talk among the French officials at St. Pierre-Miquelon, Newfoundland, of trying to induce the Atlantic steamship companies to lay down rules which shall prevent their vessels from cutting across the Banks of Newfoundland, writes a correspondent. Many fishermen's lives are lost every year in the running down of schooners by steamers. Some day the boat may be on the other leg, and an ocean liner may go to the bottom. There are two graveyards in this town, hewn like the sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea out of the rock, and the little wooden table throw light on this subject. If a schooner is lost in a storm, the rest of the fishing fleet know all about it, and record in the graveyard reads that So-and-so, a resident of these islands, perished in a tempest that swept the Banks at such and such a time. The record is, of course, equally precise where the fishermen has died a natural death afloat or ashore. But where schooners' crews have suddenly vanished between dark and daylight or during a fog, all the slab can say is that it is erected by a sorrowing wife or mother to the memory of one who "disappeared with his shipmates on the Grand Bank and was seen no more." In the graveyard on Dog Island, just opposite this town, a slab chronicles the disappearance of fifteen local fishermen one night, "but not apparently in a storm." In all such cases Atlantic steamers are suspected.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to St. Pierre is the number of widows and orphans. The French Government and the municipality maintain an orphan's home, the widows do washing for the bank fleet kneeling on stones in all weathers by the streams that rush from the heights of Cap L'Aigle and Pain-de-Sucre. Besides the St. Pierre fishermen who frequent the banks or engage in shore fishing, from five to seven thousand men and boys come from France in the spring and return in the fall. It is safe to say that of this contingent from 75, on an average, are drowned every season. Last year was one of the fatal years. A storm raged for days at the September equinox, and twenty schooners, these chains having parted, were hurled upon this rocky archipelago and the south shore of Newfoundland. In addition three men were sunk by steamers and all hands drowned. Eight other schooners were struck by steamers and damaged.

The fleets arrive on the Banks between April 18 and May 15. Among the French fleet, patron of the schooner selects the anchorage. There are anchorages and anchorages. You may hit on one teeming with cod, on one that harbors nothing but anons, a bastard species so-called from having a black streak resembling the tail of a donkey (and) down its back, on one which yields mostly large and fine cod or one rich in morrestes or ovigivots, young cod. The genuine Al cod of commerce is found principally on the Grand Bank. The cod of the Banquereau is not so heavy, and disappears in June when the caplin begin to run. The smallest cod is that of the Banc de Saint-Pierre, but they are of superior quality. There are all sorts of superstitious notions in the heads of the patrons with regard to anchoring. A patron from Dieppe was once deemed indispensable because the Dieppois were killed in sorcery, and, secondly, as the cod are the marine of Cancais does just as well provided he has the veins, the talent or knack of knowing how to light on a good anchorage, though no one can describe this vein except to say that it is a kind of instinct. Anyhow, the schooner has anchored in the Banc de Saint-Pierre, but they are of superior quality. There are all sorts of superstitious notions in the heads of the patrons with regard to anchoring. A patron from Dieppe was once deemed indispensable because the Dieppois were killed in sorcery, and, secondly, as the cod are the marine of Cancais does just as well provided he has the veins, the talent or knack of knowing how to light on a good anchorage, though no one can describe this vein except to say that it is a kind of instinct. Anyhow, the schooner has anchored in the Banc de Saint-Pierre, but they are of superior quality.

On a clear day there is no danger from the big steamers; in the first place, the steamer herself can keep a sharp lookout, and, secondly, as the cod are the marine in clear weather, it is not a busy time with the fishermen, and they would as lief see a steamer turn up as not. At four in the afternoon the lines or tanti are laid out. The schooner is the hub of the wheel, so to speak, and the tanti radiate from it like spokes. A six-dory schooner usually has lines enough to carry 12,000 hooks. The lines are lifted at four in the morning and the cod taken off. The collisions occur chiefly in the night when the fishermen are snatching a few winks prior to 4 a. m. They have the proper lights burning at the mast and a watch on deck, but if it is very dark with fog or rain the steamer is on top of them before they know it. If they have time to cut the cable, well and good; they lose the cable and their lines, but escape death. If not, the "Tout le monde sur le pont!" is hardly uttered when they are literally wiped out by a huge mass of iron and steel careering along at fifteen or twenty miles an hour. If they should be lucky enough to get off with their bows stove and a man or two killed by the impact, boats from the neighboring schooners soon arrive and ask, "Was she British or American?" "God knows," is the reply of the agitated men; "all we know is we saw the flash of a monster and heard voices blaspheming in a foreign tongue."

The fishermen take every steamer that hits them to be a passenger steamer, whether she is or not, and never by any chance speak of encounters with freight steamers, although I suspect that the latter are responsible for many of these disasters. Our nightlast summer the City of Rome, from Glasgow to New York, crashed into the Victor, a forty-ton schooner from St. Pierre, with a crew of thirteen and a dog. Every fishing schooner has a dog or else a four-year-old black cat with four white feet, for the dog, the Victor's boat was crushed, but she kept afloat. Capt. Young, of the City of Rome, stopped and sent out boats to grope for her. He then put Second Officer Mackenzie and Seaman Nelson aboard, and they brought the schooner once more to harbor after three days' tough experience from leaks and storms. That feat will long be remembered here, because, if the fisherman are to be believed, the steamers usually proceed on their way as if nothing happened and tell passengers who may have felt the shock that it was caused by striking loose ice or

suddenly changing the ship's course. Nine out of every ten collisions occur on the southern edge of the Grand Bank. It would not be difficult to establish an international rule forbidding steamers from going inside it. Such a rule would not affect the big liners, which sail from the southernly route, or even on rare occasions it did it would add to the security of their passengers. The fishing fleets of all nations on the Banks numbered nine hundred sail last season. The Banks proper cover an area of seven hundred square miles. The risk alike to ocean vessels and fishing vessels is sufficiently great to demand attention.

A good many things have happened since the elder Pitt declared that England would defend Newfoundland as a training ground for her navy even if an enemy were in possession of the Tower. France and Canada are the only countries which now give bounties to fishermen, Newfoundland has been almost driven off the Banks by the competition of France and by the competition of cod from Norway and Iceland, while the fishermen are in no great demand for modern navies, being of no more use than the veriest landlubber on board a steam-driven iron-clad he is lashed into shape. The industry on the Banks, once deemed so important by the United States as well as European nations, is on the decline. Cod are still abundant, but beef and pork have grown cheaper owing to the operation of modern agencies, and Chicago or La Plata is a much more important place the Old World than the Bordeaux fish exchange. The fishery, lot, however, has not changed, but is about as wretched as ever. If a Frenchman, he has all he can get of pork and all he can drink of brandy and loaded claret; but whatever his nationality he is still a sort of white slave on whom the elements have no mercy, and for whom his fellow-men care little. Of late a movement has been started in France for elevating him and protecting him from unnecessary danger. The French Government now has a careful inspection made of the schooners before they leave port, and the fishery is being gradually banished. Regulations have been issued respecting medicine-chests, the provisioning of stores before they leave the ship's side in case they should be carried adrift, and other details of that kind.

THE TARANTULA'S ENEMY.

The Golden Winded Wasps That Never Fail to Kill the Beehive Insect. Notwithstanding all the tarantula's great courage and pugnacity, there is one enemy the sound of whose coming throws it into paroxysms of fear. This enemy of which it has such an instinctive dread is a large wasp known as the "Tarantula-killer." It has a bright-blue body nearly two inches long and wings of a golden hue. As it flies here and there in the sunlight, glittering like a flash of fire, one moment resting on a leaf, the next on a granite boulder, it keeps up an incessant buzzing, which is caused by the vibration of its wings. No sooner does the tarantula hear this sound than it trembles with fear, for well he knows the fate in store for him when once his mortal foe perceives his whereabouts. This it soon does, and hastens to the attack.

At first it is content with flying in circles over its intended victim, and as it approaches nearer and nearer. At last, when it is within a few inches, the tarantula rises upon its hind legs and attempts to grapple with its foe, but without success. Like a flash the wasp is on its back. The deadly fangs have been voided. The next instant a fearful sting penetrates deep into the epidermis body. It struggles all in vain. A sudden paralysis creeps over it and it staggers helplessly like a drunken man, first to one side, then to the other. These symptoms, however, are only of short duration. While they last the tarantula, but a few inches away, awaits the result; nor does it have to wait long. A few seconds and all sign of life has disappeared from the tarantula; the once powerful legs curl up beneath its body, and it rolls over dead.

Then takes place one of the most curious incidents which illustrate the perfect adaptation to circumstances, everywhere so remarkable in the economy of the insect world. The wasp seizes hold of the now prostrate spider, and with little apparent effort drags it to a hole in the ground. Therein it completely buries it with earth, after having first deposited in its back an egg, which in course of time changes into a grub, and lives upon the carcass upon which it was born. This grub in a short while becomes another tarantula wasp, thus adding one more to the ranks of the enemy of the spider race.

The amount of slaughter which these large wasps inflict upon the tarantulas is almost incredible, and it is noticed that those to which the greatest destruction is due are the females. It can only be realized when it is known that though the female deposits but one egg in each spider, she has a large number to get rid of, each one of which she provides with a home, and its grub with future sustenance at the expense of the life of a spider. From the powerful character of the tarantula's sting it may be inferred that they are dangerous to human beings. But this is not so. It never annoys them unless teased. Without a doubt, it is man's friend, not his enemy, and much would dwellers in Mexico regret its absence were it destroyed.

To Manufacture Glass Pipe.

A new method of manufacturing glass pipe has been discovered, which promises to revolutionize that industry. It has hitherto been found impossible to mold large glass tubes of any great length because the glass would cool while running into the mold, and the structure of the tube was not homogeneous. The new method consists of using a mold with a movable piston. The piston is just enough smaller than the outer shell of the mold to allow for the thickness of the tube to be made. The piston is placed at the bottom of the mold and is moved up and down by hydraulic pressure. Pipes are made by this process in sections six feet long and are used for sewers and water pipes.

One Hope Left.

Judge—Can't your husband find work? Complainant—In fact he can but he's that lazy he'd not work if we were starvin', sir.

Judge (kindly, to prisoner)—You should do something to support your family. Why don't you become a labor agitator.

Bragging. First Little Boy—My sister wears a No. 3 shoe. Second Little Boy—Pooh! That's nothing. Mine wears a No. 6.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Baking Rules.

After properly mixing a cake, the baking is of the greatest importance. The oven should be in readiness, as more than half the success of cake making depends upon this point. The oven may be tested by holding the hand in for twenty seconds or longer; if the heat can be borne the oven is in order.

Cakes with butter require a moderate oven, those without a quicker one. Cookies or sweet cakes require a moderate, regular heat. Molasses or brown sugar cakes must be carefully watched in a moderate oven, as they burn readily. When placed in the stove, if cake is covered with a cap of brown paper it will not burn. Never move a cake after putting in the oven till it begins to bake or it may fall. Other articles should not be put into the oven while cake is baking, or it will be likely to injure it. If necessary to look at cake while baking, it should be done as quickly as possible.

Averse to "House-Cleaning."

Mrs. Rorer has this to say in regard to "house-cleaning," and who shall say she is not right, spite of the universal semi-annual general tearing up in our homes?

"My idea has always been to keep the room daily clean, to polish the windows all over the house at least once in two weeks. When curtains are soiled, have them laundered and put back—it is not necessary that every curtain in the house is soiled at the same time. Rooms in constant use need constant looking after. Where carpets are used they must be taken up in the spring, looked over carefully, with changed or turned, according to the wear; thoroughly clean, roll up, and put aside until fall. They must, of course, be wrapped in linen to keep out the moths, or they may be well camouflaged."

Desserts for the Nursery.

Plain gelatine, made according to directions, and whipped with cream before it is quite set, is a delicate and appetizing dessert.

Whipped cream flavored with prune juice or hot melted chocolate is another dainty dessert. The cream should not be heavy or it will be too rich, but should have some milk mixed with it.

Some Simple Cookery.

Pudding Puffs.—Nine tablespoonfuls of flour; pour into that a pint and a half of milk, a little salt, nine eggs well beaten; then butter nine large tuncups, fill them half-full and bake fifteen minutes. Serve with a sauce of butter and sugar beaten together with cinnamon.

Whigs.—Half pound butter, two pounds flour, one pint of milk, six eggs—butter must be melted in the milk—three tablespoonfuls of yeast. If you wish them for tea, stir in half a pound of sugar after they rise.

Olykoeks.—Sixteen eggs to a pint of milk, four pounds of flour, one and a quarter pounds of sugar, one pound of butter, and as much yeast as will make them rise; put dried currants or raisins in the centre of each cake before you put them in the boiling lard.

Almond Custard.—One quart of milk boiled with stick cinnamon, yolks of eight eggs; sweeten it very much; quarter of a pound of blanched almonds, pounded fine with rosewater. Stir it one way until thick.

Soft Waffles.—One quart of milk, four eggs, one gill of yeast, half pound of butter, one pound of flour; mix butter and milk and set it to rise at breakfast; one teaspoonful of saleratus.

Hoe Cake.—Stir in with enough Indian meal to make a batter, a little salt and two eggs. A nice cake for breakfast.

Swiss Cream.—One quart of cream flavored with vanilla, rose or peach, sweetened to your taste, the whites of five eggs stirred in when hot, exactly as omelette. To be eaten cold.

Ginger Nuts.—One pound sugar, one and a quarter pounds of butter, one pint of molasses, two and a half pounds of flour, one teaspoonful of strong ginger, one nutmeg, a few cloves, a little cinnamon, four eggs leaving out one white, one teaspoonful of pearlash.

Rice Pancakes.—Two large cupsful of rice, wash it well, boil in a quart of water; when the water is boiled off add one quart

BOOKS MAY CARRY MICROBES.

Precautions Taken to Prevent the Spread of Disease Through European Libraries.

It is a fact that has been well demonstrated that contagious diseases may be spread by means of books which have been in the hands of the sick or convalescing. All the eruptive maladies, scarlatina and varioloid among others, as well as diphtheria, may be transmitted in this manner.

Throughout Europe, and especially in England, strenuous efforts are being made to stop this source of contagion. At Edinburgh already a regular service has been organized by which the directors of libraries are notified each day of the names and addresses of all those in the city who are ill of contagious diseases. The librarians thereupon make careful search to find if any of their books have been lent in any of the houses specified. When such is found to be the case, the Hoarding Department seizes the books, which are then either disinfected, or destroyed, according to the nature of the illness. When a book, for example, has been in the hands of one ill of varioloid, it is immediately destroyed.

At Bradford, England, similar measures are also in vogue, and an effort is now being made to put them into effect at London. This, however, owing to the vast and dense population of the city, will be difficult of accomplishment. In Paris this plan will also be followed. At present the authorities of that city are endeavoring to find a satisfactory disinfectant. Experiments are being made with the vapor of formic aldehyde which is produced by the incomplete combustion of methylic alcohol in contact with the air and incandescence of platinum. This vapor, in addition to its antiseptic properties, is easily employed, and is absolutely harmless to cloth and paper, and its discovery will doubtless hasten the adoption of similar hygienic measures in the public libraries of this country.

SOAP AN ANTISEPTIC.

The Common Artery Has Been Found Capable of Killing the germs of Typhoid Fever and Cholera.

Common soap has just been discovered to be the best of antiseptics. For years scientists have sought an antiseptic which would be the same in time cheap and effective, and like many another search, theirs has ended by finding the looked for object under their noses.

Recent experiments made in Germany by Prof. Max Jolles have proved that a solution of soap is perfectly capable of killing the microbes of typhoid fever and cholera. With a one per cent. solution twelve hours of contact are necessary, but with a solution of from seven to ten per cent. only a few minutes suffice to destroy the germs of disease.

The hands or clothing washed in soapsuds and nothing else would effectively be freed from the possibility of spreading contagion. Prof. Jolles also asserts, as the result of his investigations, that it is not indispensable to kill the microbes at once in order to render them harmless, but that a substance capable of exterminating them in a shorter or longer time commences its action by attenuating their virulence and rapidly causes them to become innocuous.

Illinois Steel Strikers' Riot.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Four policemen were injured and one striker fatally shot in a riot of the Illinois Steel Company strikers at South Chicago on Wednesday. The riot followed a mass meeting of the strikers, at which about 500 men were present, and the speeches became so violent and the men so demonstrative that the leaders forced an adjournment. A crowd called brought a detail of police officers to the scene. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, but the order was met with boots and tarreats, two of the strikers during the officers to shoot. The policemen finally charged and drew their revolvers, and were met with a volley of stones and slag. Police-Lieut. Wagner and two patrolmen fell, and the other officers opened fire, sending about 25 shots into the crowd. At the beginning of the firing the strikers fled. Four leaders were arrested, and one striker was shot through the head and will die. None of the policemen are fatally hurt. After the shooting the rioters gathered in groups about the steel works threatening vengeance, and more trouble is anticipated by the police. The mills are kept under police protection, and the company's store of dynamite is heavily guarded.

Wonder of Relationship.

In a old scrapbook which had been in the family of the editor of "Notes for the Curious" for twenty-five or thirty years, and which contains a number of clippings without date, I find the following: "William Harman, who committed suicide at Titusville, Pa., a short time since, did so because some one convinced him that he was his own grandfather! Here is a copy of the singular letter he left: 'I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, because she was my father's wife. Soon after this my wife gave birth to a son, which, of course, was my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepmother. My father's wife also became the mother of a son. He was, of course, my brother, and also my grandchild, for he was the son of my grandfather. Accordingly my wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at one and the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather!' Was it any wonder that the poor man rid himself of such tangled relationship?"

Known What He Wanted.

I shay, could you kindly bigme me with a pigraun? Certainly, sir; but the piece is nearly over. Oh, that's all right; it's simply to show my wife I've been here.

The banks of the United States during the year 1894 lost over \$25,000,000 by theft.

TURKEY'S RAILROADS.

A Discipline That Differs from the Methods of Western Roads.

A gentleman who has been connected with Turkish railroads for some years, gives some interesting facts concerning the transportation system in the Sultan's dominions. The total railway mileage in Turkey is now 3,123, the principal lines being from Constantinople to Belova via Adrianople and Philippopolis, 562 miles; from Smyrna to Aiden, 507 miles with branches in different directions.

The discipline on the Turkish roads is very severe. Negligence is punished with heavy penalties, and if a collision occurs all employees who share in the responsibility are likely to be sent to prison and, if any one is killed or injured, under sentences for long terms.

Employees of the roads who are injured in service receive pensions, and if the injuries prove fatal their families are provided for. The law requires railroad companies to provide for the families of persons who are killed on their lines by accident, and those who are injured receive compensation to cover their board, medical attendance and loss of wages as long as they are unable to pursue their accustomed avocations.

At the same time there is a penalty of \$1 for walking upon a railroad track in Turkey for every offense. Cattle and other animals found on the right of way of railroads can be confiscated by the company, although the owner may redeem them by paying 25 cents each for sheep, dogs, goats, hogs and other small animals. It costs \$2.50 to get a cow or horse out of a railway pound. Animals that are not redeemed within a given time are sold at auction for the benefit of the railway company, which, however, must return to the owner any sum in excess of the fine imposed by law and the cost of keeping the animal while in charge of the company.

All articles left by travellers in the cars or in the station-houses are also subject to similar rules. They can be redeemed upon the payment of a fee, and at the end of a certain period all articles not redeemed are sold for the benefit of the company.

Every passenger must be in his seat when the last gong sounds, a few moments before the departure of a train. Travellers buying tickets must present the exact amount of money to the ticket agent, otherwise he is authorized to charge a commission of 4 per cent. for making change, which goes into his own pocket.

Local tickets are good only for the train for which they are sold, and will not be redeemed, but through tickets will be accepted on all trains within the limit of time indicated upon them. Children under three years of age travel free, and between three and seven are carried at half rate. All gentlemen, prisoners of state, policemen and other officials are carried at half fare upon the presentation of a certificate of identity called an "imihaber." Army officers and soldiers are carried free upon the presentation of a "peste" certificate.

Passengers found upon trains without tickets are required to pay three times the full fare between the place where they started and the first station reached after they are discovered, when they are allowed to buy a ticket for the rest of their journey at the regular rate.

One hundred pounds of baggage is allowed for every ticket, but the traveller has to pay three cents for having his trunk checked. The Oriental express and trains from Constantinople to Vienna (forty-four hours) and to Paris (seventy-two hours) run twice a week and carry first-class parlor and sleeping cars. Similar trains run between Smyrna and Aiden.

Tourists' Gold in Italy.

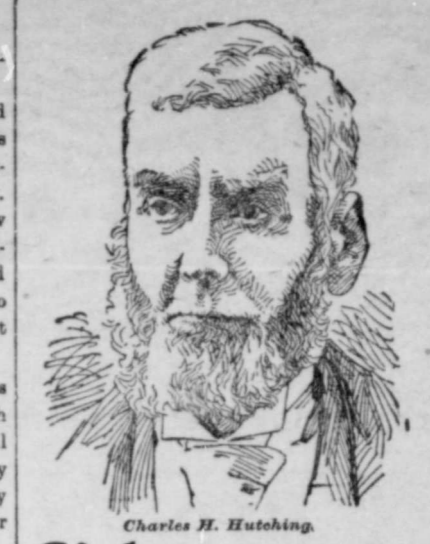
At the British Embassy to the King of Italy a calculation was made some time ago of the amount of gold brought by travelers into Italy every year. By far the largest number of these travelers come from England and the United States. The calculations made it evident that no less than \$20,000,000 or \$100,000,000 are brought into Italy and left there by these travelers. In the scantiest years that sum has not been less than \$14,000,000, while on other occasions it has risen to \$22,000,000. Mr. Stamer, a writer on Italy, relates that a girl woman in Sorrento once told him that the people in England had no sun, because the English had told her, time and again, that it was not for society they had come to Italy, but to see the sun. Besides, if the English were fair and judicious, if they had had a sun, why were they not sunburnt? If they do get sunshine in Italy, as they do, they pay very sweetly for it.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. Williamson, Beaverton.

WOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms, the birth and cure of the patient should be commenced with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and banish this formidable foe.



Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated, hands and feet cold, and a sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I took

Began Taking Ayer's Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."

Ayer's Pills

Awarded Medal at World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

Cyclers Must Pay Toll.

A decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court seriously affects 75,000 bicyclists in Philadelphia and vicinity. It also affects every wheelman in the rest of the state. The court decides that bicyclists must pay a toll of 1 cent a mile on every turnpike road over which they ride. The lower court decided that a bicycle is not a carriage, and is not subject to toll. Justice Dean, of the supreme court, holds that a bicycle is a carriage. It is less a carriage because propelled by a man instead of being drawn by a horse. This decision will keep bicyclists off the turnpikes effectively, and they will stick to city streets with asphalt. John S. Johnson, the leading lawyer in Pennsylvania, defended the turnpike company.

Three Girls at a Birth.

A despatch from Decatur, Ind., says:—The wife of Albert Zerkes, a poor farmer, living three miles north of here, gave birth to triplets, all girls. Acting on the suggestion of a friend they were named Ruth, Frances, and Esther, and the father wrote to President Cleveland, telling him of the event, and the christening of his daughters, and asking him to buy them each a new dress. Mr. Zerkes has now been greatly surprised and gratified at receiving a cheque for \$500 signed by Grover Cleveland.

WOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms, the birth and cure of the patient should be commenced with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and banish this formidable foe.

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Advertisement for Holloway's Pills & Ointment. Text includes: 'THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions. In all Female Complaints are invaluable. For Children and the aged they are priceless.' 'THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy