

## TWO MEN IN A BOAT—A WHIT MONDAY OUTING!



(1.) Gus—Well, I am glad I decided to have a row on the ocean, instead of going for a bicycle ride.  
Frederick—So am I, Gus. The weather's lovely, ain't it?  
Gus—Right, it is! And ain't the water cawin'?

Frederick—Eavily, Gus.



(2.) Gus—This is what I like—a little more wind. I allus was a good sailor.  
Frederick—Same here, Gus. This sorter rocking about is a most pleasant sensation, ain't it?

Gus—Yus, I like it when you rises on the top of a wave, and goes dahh again.

Frederick—And yet they say it makes some fellers feel sick! Pathedds!



Allie Sloper.  
(3.) Gus—Still al—alright—Fred? I—I—am.  
Frederick—Immense, ol—ole Fred! Perhaps the—er—gur'rth—perhaps the wind is just a trifle too high—er?  
Gus—Oh! I dunno—I rather (hic) like (hic) a high wind. But it certainly is wob-wobbly (hic).



(4.) Frederick—Shay, ole man (hic), I think we'll turn back now (hic).  
Gus—Shay, boatman (gur'rth—ole—er), turn back, d'ye 'ear?  
Frederick—Oooooo—er—hic—oo—!!  
Gus—Stars and daggers—pooker and syphons!!  
—Final, and grand banquet for the little fishes.

## ASSASSINATIONS OF A CENTURY.

Many Notable Cases in the Last Twenty-two Years.

Forty Persons Killed in the Attempt On Louis Philippe's Life in 1835—The King Escaped.

A Rochester contemporary gives a list of fifteen rulers who have been assassinated during the past century. It is as follows:

March 24, 1891, Paul I. Czar of Russia, killed at the instigation of members of the royal family.

Aug. 13, 1860, Prince Daniel of Montenegro.

April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, mortally shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, Washington.

June 10, 1868, Prince Michael of Serbia.

March 13, 1881, Alexander II., Czar of Russia, blown to pieces with nitroglycerine, while driving through St. Petersburg.

July 3, 1881, James A. Garfield, president of the United States, shot and mortally wounded by Guiteau in the railway station, Washington.

June 24, 1884, Sade Carnot, president of France, stabbed to death by Caserio.

May 1, 1895, Nasr-ed-Din, shah of Persia.

Aug. 28, 1897, General Borda, president of Uruguay.

Sept. 6, 1898, President Barrios of Guatemala.

Sept. 10, 1898, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, fatally stabbed while walking from her hotel in Geneva to the lake boat.

July 20, 1900, King Humbert of Italy, shot three times and killed at Monza by Bresci.

Sept. 6, 1901, William McKinley, president of the United States, shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Pan-American Exposition.

June 11, 1903, King Milan of Serbia, shot by Major Lazarovics.

Of these assassinations, fifteen in number, no less than ten have occurred in the last 22 years.

ATTEMPTS THAT FAILED.

Many attempts at assassination of royal persons have been made during the century and have failed. George III. of England was attacked twice in May, 1800.

Napoleon was attacked while first consul, and though he escaped, no less than twenty persons were killed and 52 wounded.

Louis Philippe, King of France, was shot at while driving along the Boulevard du Temple, and 40 persons were killed.

In 1853 a shot was fired at King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Ferdinand Charles II., Duke of Parma, was shot at on March 27, 1854.

King Ferdinand of Naples was stabbed by a soldier on Dec. 8, 1856.

Napoleon III. was attacked by Orsini and others on Jan. 14, 1858, and many persons were killed.

Prince Otto of Greece was shot by a student in 1862.

King Alfonso of Spain was shot at in 1878 and again in 1879.

Two shots were fired at William I. of Germany, the first by Hoedel, May 11, 1878, and the second by Dr. Nobeling, on June 2 of the same year.

King Humbert of Italy was attacked by Pietro Acciarito on April 22, 1897.

President Faure of France was attacked by a dynamite bomb on June 13 of the same year.

Three attempts were made to kill Queen Victoria, and two to kill the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII., but no one was injured.

One of the most extraordinary attempts ever made to kill a ruler was the attack on the life of Louis Philippe of France in 1835. On July 28 of that year a Corsican adventurer, Joseph Marie Fieschi, determined to

kill the king. He was well aware of the uncertainty of aim at times of excitement, and accordingly set to work to construct a gun that would fire in all directions at once. The barrels were arranged in fan shape, and there were 25 of them in all; in addition some of them were raised and some depressed, and each barrel was loaded with four balls. This infernal machine was placed in the window of a house which the King was to pass. When the King appeared Fieschi applied the match and a shower of bullets fell upon the King's party. Forty persons in all were killed, but the King escaped. Three other attempts were made to kill Louis, but he seemed to bear a charmed life.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER II.  
The assassination of Alexander II. of Russia was intensely dramatic. The plot to kill him was hatched in the Imperial School of Mines by a pupil named Russakoff. He had been a friend of the Czar in 1873 and had been executed. Russakoff was assisted by two women and four men. They prepared a number of bombs filled with nitroglycerine and dynamite, and on Sunday, March 12, 1881, while the Czar was riding through the street one of the bombs was thrown at him. This injured only one of the attendants, but a second bomb was thrown, and this blew off the legs of the unfortunate monarch, who expired soon after.

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For the international convention at Denver, July 3 to 12, the official route selected by the transportation managers for Ontario and Quebec is via the Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific Railways. Special train of tourist sleeping cars through to Denver. Tickets on sale July 6, 7 and 8. Return limit, Aug. 31, 1903. Very low rates from all stations in Canada. Write for official Christian Endeavor folder, rates and full information to B. H. Bennett, 2 East King street, Toronto.

13-n xt  
The woman with a chaotic top bureau drawer always has a delusion that she is going to straighten it up tomorrow.

## Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

## Doan's Kidney Pills

CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

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## THE MACHINERY FOR LAUNDRYING

Great Field For the Display of Ingenuity.

Six or Seven Different Machines in the Process of Ironing "Billed" Shirts.

It is only within the last few years, says Engineering, that English makers have paid any attention whatever to the smaller machines and contrivances so much needed in the many steam laundries now existing throughout the country. Their efforts have been almost exclusively confined to the larger ironing and washing machines, to the neglect of the smaller but equally necessary appliances used in every up-to-date steam laundry. When one considers that in the present day, to get the best results, each shirt has to pass over six or seven different machines before it is properly finished, it is at once apparent what a field there is for ingenuity in designing and perfecting these machines. The nature of the laundry trade makes it absolutely essential that the machines used shall be able to do their work quickly and well, and at the same time be unlikely to break or get out of order; and also that they shall be so designed as not in any way to run the risk of either damaging the finest fabrics or soiling them whilst being operated upon. The machines now being supplied by American makers are, adds Engineering, highly ingenious, and perform their operations on the whole satisfactorily; but they are much too stily built and subject to breakdown, which naturally causes steam laundry proprietors to fight somewhat shy of placing their eggs all in one basket, as it were, by investing in them and getting rid of a number of their operatives; because if a machine is installed to do the work of a number of hands and breaks down, it is a very serious thing for the proprietor, who can seldom command the requisite number of hands to fill its place at a moment's notice.

Shirt-ironing resolves itself into two divisions—the raw and the boiled starch systems, each of which requires a different kind of machinery. But little machinery is required for the raw starch system, as most of the work is done by hand, only the glossing of the bosoms and cuffs being done by mechanical means. The machines used for this operation consist of a turned and hollow cast iron roller, heated internally by means of a gas flame, under which a board on which the goods are stretched is passed to and from until the required gloss is obtained, the necessary pressure being given by a spiral spring, or in some cases a lever working in notches. The former is the better arrangement, as it admits of a certain amount of give-and-take, according as the goods vary in thickness.

The "slip" of the heated roller on the goods, which is obtained by means of gearing, gives the gloss and requires careful consideration, as it is a question of a compromise between gloss and wear and tear. The less the slip required to give the necessary gloss, the better for the linen. Most of the heated rolls of these machines are, according to Engineering, too small in diameter. It is also highly desirable that these machines should be so designed that, in the event of a roller stopping on a shirt front from any cause, such as the driving belts slipping or breaking, the board on which the shirt is placed should be capable of being thrown well dropped down out of contact, otherwise the work is liable to be scorched.

The boiled starch process is entirely different from the foregoing, and necessitates the use of an entire line of machines to complete it, and is at present, perhaps, the most experimental depart-

## HOW FAR ARE WE FROM FIRE?

Facts About the Thickness of the Earth's Crust.

Government Experts at Work Trying to Learn Nearness of Moulten Mass in Planet's Center.

How far are we from fire? Uncle Sam is trying to answer that question. His experts have been engaged recently in measuring the thickness of the earth's crust in various parts of the United States, and they find that it varies very much. The rind of the planet beneath Pittsburgh is about 25 miles thick; at Yankton, S. D., is only about half as thick as that.

Some Specimen "Bullies."  
Some of the best "Irish bulls" were not perpetrated by Irishmen. Other people besides those born in Ireland have a knack of putting ill-assorted ideas together, as witness the following:

The American calls attention to two rather good "bullies" which are attributed to the late Sir George Campbell. On one occasion he had been calling attention in the House of Commons to some abuse in Indian administration, and proceeded to observe that he had further revelations to make concerning other scandals in comparison with which this one was a mere "cabbage in the ocean." Another time, when speaking about military affairs, in India, he declared that "the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian army."

The Spectator also refers to two "Hibernicisms," which are not chargeable to Irishmen. One of them was recently uttered by the captain of a "boys' brigade"—a popular military organization in a certain English parish. He addressed the corps on the subject of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, and in ending his sympathetic remarks, chose an appropriate hymn to close the service. "And now," he said, "let us sing these lines in solemn silence." The other remark was made by a clergyman in a discourse on the transitory nature of earthly things. "Look," he said, "at the great cities of antiquity; where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so completely that it is probable they never existed."

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It used to be supposed that the crust was of a fairly uniform thickness everywhere, but this notion has been exploded by Dr. Nelson H. Darton, of the United States Geological Survey, who has been engaged for some time past in making temperature observations at great depths in mines, in wells and in borings for oil and gas. There are in the United States quite a number of such borings which go down half a mile or more; there is one at Wheeling three-quarters of a mile deep, and another in Pittsburgh is considerably over a mile in depth. Thus it has been practicable to get down pretty far into the shell of the globe.

RATE OF INCREASE VARIES.  
The accepted notion hitherto has been that the temperature gained one degree for every 50 feet going down. So it does, in some places; but the rate of increase varies enormously. Near Yankton, S. D., it is one degree for every 17 feet; in the Calumet & Hecla mine (Lake Superior) it is only one degree for every 234 feet. If it be asked why the earth's crust is so cool in the neighborhood of Lake Superior, the answer is that all the region thereabout is still chilled by the glacial ice-cap which anciently covered it. The chill left behind by the vanished ice-cap appears to extend downward to a depth of two or three miles.

In any given place the increase of temperature going down is constant, and it only requires a little figuring to ascertain at what depth in that particular spot the rocks must be molten. Such a condition of things must exist 25 miles below the city of New York, and it must be the same way 15 miles below Yankton.

WATER UNDERGROUND.  
The water in a well 50 feet deep remains at the same temperature all the year round. If you wish to ascertain the mean annual temperature in any locality take a bucket of water from such a well and set a thermometer in it. In the latitude of New York this temperature is in the neighborhood of 60 degrees. After you get down into the earth 1,000 feet or so the thermometer begins to rise, showing the effect of the subterranean heat, and it continues to go up steadily. If it were practicable to bore a hole deep enough

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**WEAKNESS**

PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN

It is sad to contemplate the unfortunate condition of so many men of our day and generation. At 30 they feel 50; at 40 they feel 60, and at 50 they should be in the very prime of life, they are almost ready for the grave. The fire of youth has gone out, the fountain of vitality is exhausted. Premature old age! No matter what produced it, whether evil habits in youth, later excesses, or business worries, the one thing for you to do is to go back to the vim, the vigor and vivacity of manhood. Don't lose your grip on life. There are yet many happy, golden years for you if you only get help. We can and will not only help you, but cure you to stay cured. Curing diseases and weaknesses of the nervous and sexual system has been our exclusive business for the past 30 years, during which time we have cured enough fallen men to make an army. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will restore to you what you have lost.

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the molten material from below doubtless would run up and out, creating an artificial volcano.

In parts of the west remains of former volcanic conditions still exist in the shape of masses of rocks near the surface which have not yet cooled off. Such a state of affairs is accounted for by the temperature of the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. It is likewise the case in the Yellowstone Park. Beneath the celebrated Conistota mine, in Nevada there is a focus of volcanic heat not more than four miles from the surface of the ground, and consequently the excavation of the great lode has been attended by extraordinary difficulties, immense volumes of scorching steam being evolved. At the 1,700-foot level the temperature was so high that cold water had to be shoveled from above to enable the men to work.

LOCAL VARIATIONS.  
Where such local volcanic influences exist, they must be taken into account in making investigations of the kind here described, else they would mislead; but this is not a matter of difficulty to the expert geologist. Beneath the plains of South Dakota there are no "igneous" rocks, any more than in the neighborhood of New York or Chicago.

The chilling of earth's crust in the region of the great lakes is another purely local condition, for which allowance has to be made, else it might be supposed that the shell of the planet was far thicker, judging from temperatures recorded, in that part of the United States than anywhere else on the globe. These causes of error being avoided, it has been found possible to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the thickness of the crust all over the country.

The Calumet and Hecla mine is 4,712 feet, or nearly a mile in depth. Professor Alexander Agassiz, not long ago, made a series of temperature observations there, holes being drilled in the rocks to various depths and thermometers left in them from one to three months. In this way the actual temperature of the rocks themselves were taken at 165 feet (the level of Lake Superior), at 625 feet (the level of the sea), at 1,257 feet (the level of the deepest part of Lake Superior), and at 1,750 feet. At the latter depth the thermometer showed only 70 degrees, a striking illustration of the chill.

SPECIAL THERMOMETER.  
Dr. Barton has devised a special kind of thermometer inclosed in a tube of thick glass, which he has lowered into deep borings all over the United States. The instrument registers the maximum temperature which it encounters. Rock

temperatures were taken in the Andes and other deep mines in a manner already described, while other records were furnished by the water gushing out of artesian wells. Such water, coming as it does direct from the depths, gives the exact temperature of the strata from which it is drawn.

The deep hole at Wheeling was bored unsuccessfully for oil. Its bottom temperature, at 4,500 feet, is 110 degrees. The Pittsburgh well, which is the deepest on this continent, 6,000 feet, was sunk for gas; a thermometer lowered in it to 5,000 feet registered 121 degrees. A well near Berlin, Germany, 4,170 feet deep, has a temperature of 118 degrees at the bottom. Another, near Leipzig, 3,740 feet deep, is 135 degrees at the bottom. But the deepest hole on earth is at Paroschowitz, Silesia. It is 6,500 feet in depth and going deeper. Temperature observations are to be taken in it, but none has been made as yet.

All obtainable data on this interesting subject are being assembled, and before long the United States Geological Survey will publish a chart showing just how thick the crust of the earth is all over the United States. Thus people everywhere in this country will have the satisfaction of knowing exactly how much solid ground separates them from a region where conditions correspond in all important respects to the traditional Hades.—Pence Bach in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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