CONGRESS OF BICYCLISTS

Row the Wheel Is Bringing the Nations Together.

Thousands of Britishers Tour the Continent Every Year-The Wheel Regenerating Society.

[The London Times, June 9.] Among the clearest pieces of evidence of the great part which the bicycle plays in modern life is the International Cyclists' Congress. Probably the members of the Publishers' Congress, numbering representatives of literature and the industries connected therewith from all parts of the world, would be surprised and indignant if any comparison were drawn between the two gatherings as solvents of national prejudices or agencies in making men know each other better. And yet, reading what has already been done to break down national harriers and what is connational barriers and what is contemplated by the International League of Touring Associations, the comparison is not so far-fetched or offensive to the guild of publishers as it might at first seem. How few, after all, are the books of one country which make their way into another and become part and parcel of its literature! The number parcel of its literature! The number of translations annually published is small in proportion of the literature of any year; and outside a select circle a work which happens to be success-ful in France or Germany may be almost unknown here. Mr. Cobden thought that commerce would create "international man," the cosmopolitan above local prejudices and at home everywhere. Commerce has of late stirred up as many jealousies as it has laid, and it looks as if the bicycle might do what so far commerce shows no sign of accomplishing. Every year our young men and young women go by the thousand to France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, to skim over their plains, to penetrate into their remotest parts; to see foreign life as it is, far away from towns and railways; to receive the hospitality of peasants and country folk; to make unexpected friends; and to carry away pleasant impressions totally incompat-ible with the retention unimpaired by

continent; youth everywhere roaming over several countries as if they were one, their by-ways sought out, and the stranger making himself at home everywhere. Already the collective strength of the cyclists has managed to get some fiscal concessions, small, to be sure, but such as the Cobden Club has never been able to effect in its long life. More is being attempted. The Union Velocipedique de France, the Ligue Velocipedique Belge, and other powerful associations are doing their best to remove certain vexatious restrictions, particularly the require-ment of the French customs authorities, who demand from the cyclist fresh payment every time he crosses the frontier, though he may have crossed twice or thrice in the same day. The leaguers are hopeful of bringing even the douaniers to reason. Other conquests and reforms are planned. It within the range of possibility that all over the civilized world there will soon be, thanks to the enterprise of the cyclists' organizations, a uniform system of danger sign-boards, which will make the course of the cycling stranger safe; that there will be a minimum standard of comfort kept up In the hostelries which cyclists frequent; that they will be secured against overcharges; and that there will as to such matters be a tribunal of appeal which hotel-keepers will respect. Already over large parts of England and Wales the comforts of inns have been leveled up and their charges leveled down, owing to the action of the cyclists, and in particular the powerful Cyclists' Touring

narrow prejudices.

And this, too, is going on all over the

We notice that some speakers at the congress hinted at other changes which might be brought about by combination of cyclists. One of these relates to the carriage by railway companies of bicycles. In this matter we are at a disadvantage as compared with our visitors. The English railway companies charge higher rates, and, with rare exceptions, they offer imperfect, unsuitable accommodation for expensive machines. They still treat the cyclist too much as if he were to be tolerated instead of encouraged; and at some stations they will have nothing to do with storing his machine. So far the cyclists' organizations have failed to do much to mend things, but a change may soon come: and, in view of the fact that about 100 members of parliament belong to one well-known cy- (Cheers.) Do we always recollect when

now of classes not nearly so large. One might be tempted to quarrel with an assumption, not always latent with the proceedings at such meetings, that the bicyclist is a being by himself and the touring club an imperium in imperio. But what we miss in the dis-cussions is sufficient recognition of the share which the cyclist is to have in the work of the world as well as in its amusements. The fact that almost every one can at small cost travel three or four times as fast and as far as before is already producing great industrial changes, and others must fol-low, in town and elsewhere. The country doctor begins to make his rounds, the rector his visits, the tax-gather his demands, by means of the cycle. The tradesman takes his orders and executes them by means of the modern shoes of swiftness. They are now the mainstay of many a country house. The clerk or workman reaches his suburban home, except in bad weather, on wheels, and the job which the latter could not take except on condition of receiving "lodging money" is now practicable for him. Not a few things go more smoothly now that they go on wheels. We are only at the begining of considerable economic and social changes, all ascribable to the ubiquitous "safety," which has already done more for the workingman since its introduction than legislation and philanthropy combined during the same period. It is hard to say where its influence ends. Acute critics have fancied that they could find traces of the influence of the cycle in contemporary literature and art. Realism, with lightness of touch, a knowledge of nature, with a perception of its fugitive moods, come as a matter of course, It has been said, to the artist who flies over half a county of a forenoon. One speaker at the dinner of the members of the congress hinted at a further change which the cycling clubs might promote—the discouraging of some objectionable practices, including scorening. Should they bring that to pass we scarcely know where to put limits to the debt due to them.

ROSEBERY SPEAKS

nteresting Allusions to the Real Work of the Church.

The London Times contains spech of Lord Roseberry, at Epsom, on the occasion of opening an addition to a church. We clip the following from

That is as far as I can go into the secular domain of our church-room; but there is an ecclesiastical aspect, and here again one feels invited to venture in that polemical field which has been so freely trodden during the last year. I do not feel inclined to enter upon that field. In the first place, I am quite certain that everybody here-man, woman, or child-has carefully studied the proceedings before the Archbishops at Lambeth, and is versed more than I am in the ecclesiastical intricacies of that case. In the second place, I am well aware, after the history of the last 19 centuries, that there is nothing so fatal to enter upon as theological discussions. They are, for some reasons unknown to the layman, conducted with more asperity than any other form of discus-Why that should be so, why the Gospel that came to preach peace and goodwill in this world should so often be the means of provoking the most violent of disputations, is a problem I confess I am unable to solve. After all, laymen, even the most insignificant, minds, and I confess I have sometimes been led to imagine what would happen if the great apostle of the Gentiles were to return to earth and see the position of the church at this moment. He would see that in the course of a long development of centuries the faith that he preached in poverty, in prisons, in stripes, in persecution to an unbelieving world has assumed very different shape and proportions at this time. He would see the splendor of ritual. He would see great structures -the most beautiful in the worldformed to commemorate that faith of which he saw the foundation laid in circumstances so different. He would see much to praise and perhaps something to condemn. But, if I may carry my conjecture a little further, my belief is that his main source of astonishment would be this-that the most beautiful, the most eloquent, the most pathetic, and the most memorable passage in his writings is the one that in ecclesiastical discussions is the most often to be forgotten. Do you remember the eloquent commendation that St. Paul gave on charity? It was not almsgiving only, but was that brotherly love which says no evil, which thinks the best of all things, and which sums it up by saying, "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity?"

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clists' club, a committee on a railway we dispute about incense and lights in bill may some day be as watchful of the interests of cyclists as they are est of all virtues that St. Paul inculest of all virtues that St. Paul incul-cated is charity? After all, I am not here for one moment to dispute the merits and the elevation of a careful and beautiful church service, but these are not the essentials of Christianity, and are we not a little apt in striving after incidentals to forget the

> THE REAL WORK OF THE CHURCH.

essentials?

Is there no work for the church to do outside these questions of incense and lights? There is no place, I think, in which there is more brought home to the inhabitant the miseries of abject and helpless poverty than in this parish of Epsom. I do not mean simply that the races bring inevitably in their train tramps and vagabonds who represent the failure and hopelessness of destitution, who sleep by the roadside as they fall tired without a farthing to bless themselves with, and who represent prehaps almost the last form of human hopelessness, that we see for some two weeks in the year. But we have another object lesson which is always with us. When the workhouse in the morning opens its doors and discharges its lodgers for the night we may see streaming along in a hopeless procession the moral cripples of the nation. We see them in great numbers in our workhouse which is so near London, and because it is on the high road, and because of these circumstances and because of our races we see perhaps more of the lowest, most abject form of human nature than most other parishes are able to witness. While there are these people here, while there is that benighted poverty, that almost hopeless suffering, that class to whom the world offers nothing but the hope of a better world to come, surely the church is not limited in its efforts merely to the consideration of what is the most desirable form of ritual to use for the church. There are, thank God, in the Church of England hundreds and thousands of clergymen as good, as industrious and as self-denying as their friend (Canon Hunter), but the work is even beyond their efforts or their energies. For, aftheir enorts of their energies. For, alter all, if the church—and I use the word not of the Church of England alone, but of the church in its catholic and its universal sense-is to vindicate in this nation, at this time of the world's history, at this end of the nineteenth century, its claim to be the true church founded by or Lord on earth, it must at least achieve this, it must mold the nation, it was leaven the nation, it must raise the nation, or history will record it to have been a failure. (Cheers.)

ROSA BONHEUR

Her Talent Asserted Early-Her Pet Nubian Lion.

Most of the juniors have heard of Rosa Bonheur, the great French artist who painted the Horse Fair, now in possession of the Metropolitan Museum at New York Mlle Bonheur died a few days ago, and numerous as were the stories told during her life of her strange power over wild beasts, none are more interesting than those which are now coming out about her childish days. Until she was past twelve "The Little Hussar," as her playmates called her. took her pleasures in the rough and tumble fashion of her brothers. When she was thirteen she began to find a great deal of pleasure in drawing borses, cows and sheep upon the barn doors, and by the time she was fourteen she had neither eyes nor ears for anyth ng but some shaggy-headed lion or striped tiger, who forget all their savage instinct when Bonheur looked in their eyes.

There has been much speculation on the secret of that look. "Hypnotism," said every showman in Paris, who was quite accustomed to having Mlle Bonheur walk into a cage of surly lions and pat and poke them into good humor, till they rolled on the floor at her feet like a huge bundle of happy kittens. "Kindness," said the old keepers who helped to attend to Mlle. Bonheur's pets on her estate near Fontainbleu, But whatever was the secret of her power over the four-footed kingdom, it made her the greatest of animal painters.

There used to be an old joke among the French circus men that when a lion or tiger proved refractory and unmanageable it must be given to Mlle. Bonheur. And she never failed to tame the most

In this way she came into the possession of a very beautiful Nubian lion, which was her devoted slave for years. Finally Mile. Bonheur was obliged to leave her estate at Fontainbleu, and, fearing to leave the savage creature in charge of any one else, she turned him over to the Zoological Garden. The lion drooped and pined. They sent for Mlle. Bonheur, but it was too late and the broken hearted king of the forest died with his head in her lap.

MILLIONS IN **PETTICOATS**

Strange Case of the Late "Countess of Balsch," an Eccentric Miser.

Quite a sensation has just been caused at Jassy, in Roumania, by the death of Mme. Balsch, who has by her eccentricities for years past attracted much attention in that

Some years ago she was the wife of a Herr Veldiman, by whom she had a daughter. After a year or two of married life she divorced him and married a Herr Balsch, by whom she had a son. Soon after the latter's birth she left her second husband.

She then went to Paris, where she called herself Countess von Balsch. Toward her children she never seemed to feel anything but the greatest hatred, and when her son died she sent the body to his father for burial.

She turned her daughter out of her house and the unfortunate girl was only kept from starvation by the kindness of relatives. After the death of her second husband she returned to Roumania, where she lived in complete retirement.

In spite of the fact that she was extremely wealthy, she lived in the most wretched manner and was generally reputed to be a miser. A few days ago she died. When her daughter came to examine her belongings no trace of money could be found. In going through her mother's clothing, however, she noticed that one of the petticoats seemed somewhat stiff, as if heavily lined. She ripped it open and found over two hundred thousand notes sewed under the lin-

Ing.
This put her on the track, and all her mother's petticoats, of which she had an enormous number, were examined. In nearly every one large sums of money were found, amounting altogether to between 2,000,000f. and 3,000,000f.—Fremdenblatt.

IT HAS BEEN NOTICED. "There's a rather queer thing that I have noticed about people wro follow the profession of letters."

"What's that? "The man who writes just to keep the pot boiling is not the one who produces the hottest stuff." A DEADLY POISON.

Persistently and strongly should the fact be emphasized that alcohol is a poison. Medical dictionaries define it as a poison. No well-posted physician will to-day hazard his reputation by denying that alcohol is as much and as really a poison as arsenic or strychnine or any other of those dangerous and deadly drugs that should never be tampered with by those unskilled in the science and art of medicine.

If the poisoned victim of indulgence in intoxicating drink desires to be cured he must at once abandon the indulgence that has caused his disease. Saddening experience has proved how hard and sometimes almost impossible it is to do this. The cry of the weakened and irritated nerves for the familiar relief of further indulgence becomes an over- is ground into pulp and then conmastering craving that only five minutes. those who have felt it can understand. The sufferer needs some substitute that will fall. With the first snow comes the frost, at once soothe and tone -- some now become most convenient avenues ever skilful treatment that will



overcome the fierce desire, ellminate the accumulated poison, and help nature to rebuild what folly has torn down. Can medical science supply this

It can and has. We have in the Samaria Prescription a positive antidote for alcohol. experience in the treatment of alcoholism. We stake our retreatment when our simple directions are followed. Failure impossible.

"I have taken your Samaria Prescription and it has cured me entirely. I have no wish to drink at all and feel splendid. I had tried to quit drinking often and lasted a while, but always went back. This time I feel that I have stopped liquor for good. I was always hard up before, but now I always have a roll and can buy things I could not afford before. My wife is the happiest woman going and a look at her face is like a blessing. I thought I would let you know how I felt about this cure, but cannot say all I feel. I wish

The Samaria Prescription not only tones and builds up the system to its previous strength and virility, but absolutely destroys and obliterates the appetite for liquor. Men who wish to stop drinking but who have tried and failed owing to a weakened will only a little over three years, entirely nepower, and who have lost conthe aid of this remedy cure lucinatons and is no longer fit to rule. themselves effectually in a short time. No necessity for going to a retreat or taking inof mineral matter, which lodge in the brain and other tissues, to their permanent injury, and frequently death, but an inexpensive home treatment.

The cost will be less per dose than whiskey. The price of it within the reach of the poorest man. If he can afford to buy whiskey or beer he can afford our cure. Reader, don't hesitate, but determine to

sold at druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, with full direc- governed or to import arms. None the less tions, to any address for \$3.00. wishing to conceal their iden- seating of Muzaffar on the throne almost tity when remitting may write us for our private address. Letters sacredly confidential.

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[Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Express.] Paper-making, one of the most useful and indeed, most necessary of arts, is a mysterious process to the layman. No scientific nor technical knowledge is necessary, how ever, to make the theory and practice of paper-making entirely clear to the mind un-educated in the art. From the beginning of the recording of human thought paper in some form has been the medium through which the human mind has perpetuated its action. Visitors to the works of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company can examine a sample of paper as made today in the Fiji Islands. It is pounded from the bark of the tappa tree, and illustrates the actual method of manufacturing papyrus of the date of Egypt's highest development in the arts. The paper issuing today from the machines of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company is verted into paper in the incredible space of

In a well organized woods operation it is

intended that all of the trees shall be felled

and skidded in piles before the first snowan I the brooks and bogs, before impassable, which the logs are drawn from skidways, to be deposited upon the ice covering the larger streams. By March all of the logs will have thus been deposited upon the larger brooks and rivers, and from the breaking up of the ice and the rising of the waters from the spring rain the log piles are carried swiftly to the lake shore, where they are collected in booms and towed in rafts containing about 5,000 cords each to the mill booms. The logging operations of the large pulp mill thus involves the investment of capital and attention to important details covering a period of one year before the raw material of the paper-maker is safely in store at the paper-mill. The amount of pulp wood necessarily carried in stock to afford a reliable supply to the mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company represents a constant investment of over \$150,000. Arriving at the mill the log is drawn from the water, sawed into lengths of 24 inches, and stripped of its bark, which is blown to the boiler-house and furnishes the steam necessary for drying the manufactured pulp. The barked stock is then earried to the grinders to be disintegrated into small fibres. The pulp grinder consists of an iron case containing a grindstone 54 inches in diameter and 26 inches across the race. Hydraulic cylinders, adjusted in position about the circumference of the grindstone, press the blocks of wood against the surface of the stone, which is revolved at about 200 revolutions a minute by a turbine It is the result of thirty years' wheel. Hydraulic pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch on three pockets pressing the wood irresistibly against a grindstone operated with a turbine of 300 horse-power will produce about five tons putation on the success of our daily of finely ground pulp. No. 1 mill of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper contains 21 of these grinders, and allowing the displacement of one grinder for repairs, the total produce of the mill equals 100 daily of pulp of the best grade. The capacity of pulp mill No. 2 equals that of No. 1, so that the aggregate capacity of the mills is about 200 tons of pulp daily-the largest output of any pulp mill in the

It may be mentioned that the Lake Superior Power Company are about to estabsh at this point, at a cost of several millions of dollars, a large custom reduction works capable of treating 1,000 tons of ore daily, and when these works have been completed they will compose the only industry of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

THE SHAH INSANE?

Persia's Ruler Is Said To Be Mentally and Physically Incapacitated to Rule.

According to reports from Teheran, the present Shan, who has been on the throne glects the affairs of state, spends all his time in the palace amusing himself with trol of themselves, can with telephones, and his intellect is believed to be impaired. It is said he suffers from hal-

For years before he came to the throne it was reported that Muzaffar-ed-din was in tellectually weak. After Mr. Benjamin, our first minister to Turkey, returned home in 1885, he wrote a book in which he rejurious hypodermic injections ferred to this report, but he was of the opinion that if the Crown Prince, who was governor of an important province on the Kussian frontier, gave the impression that he was weak-minded, he had purposes of his own for wishing to be thought mentally sometimes causing insanity deficient. However this may be, there was another report that he was very favorable to Russia's policy, which was to crowd British influence out of Persia as far as possible and to get all the trade and other concessions in that country she could induce the Shah to give her. This report has been borne out by the facts, for since the Crown the Samaria Prescription puts | Prince came to the throne Russia has advanced her trade interests without hind rance, has received many concessions and is now expecting to build a railroad clear across Persia from Caucasia.

The Shah is the second son of the late Shah, and his elder brother is still alive and is a very active and able man of affairs. The throne would have been his birthright throw off the tyrant now and if he had not been the son of a plebeian woman, while his younger brother was the son be a free man and let your fu- of a lady of high birth and royal blood. It ture efforts be for the benefit was feared that when the succession came Zil-i-Sultan, who is enormously wealthy of your family and not the and a man of high spirit and ambition, would contest the right of his brother to abrogate the natural rights of the elder son The Samaria Prescription is For this reason he was forbidden to main tain a separate army in the province he it was feared there would be trouble, and it has been asserted that he would not have Remit by P.O. or express order, submitted if it had not been for the awful or registered letter. Parties circumstances of his father's death and the before it was known that the old Shah had

fallen by the hand of an assassin. The present shah is 46 years old, and his son, the heir apparent, is 27 years of age. All the rulers of Persia amass enormous for tunes, as might be expected from the fact that the entire revenues of the country are at their disposal. The fortune of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to about \$30,000,000, a consider able part of which, however, is represented by the crown jewels,-[N. Y. Sun.

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