

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Local Notes.

Mr. James Perkins, custom officer at port of Iroquois has been superannuated, and Mr. James Bullis has received the appointment. He will enter on his duties the first of July.

It is stated that there are 3,000,000, 000 feet of white pine timber standing on the Government's forest reserve in vicinity of Lake Umbagog. The reserve is 2,200 square miles in extent.

Mr. A. Mowat, principal of the Seaford Collegiate Institute, has been appointed principal of the Brockville Institute to succeed Mr. T. G. Marquis, who has resigned to enter upon literary work.

The Presbyterian synod of Toronto and Kingston recently discussed the matter of revival services by indiscriminate evangelists and decided to appoint a committee to experiment for a year on the plan of having an evangelist corps of twelve ministers go through the synodical territory for two or three weeks periodically, conducting evangelist services.

Unless you intend to believe this story don't read it: A gentleman near here owns a bird dog which is especially good at fetching things out of the water. In order to show a friend what a dog could do, he threw a 50 cent piece into the water and told the dog to fetch it. The dog dived and brought back a two pound catfish and 35 cents in change.

The Day to Wed.

"Monday for health, Tuesday for wealth, Wednesday the best day of all, Thursday for losses, Friday for crosses, Saturday no day at all." So in the good old days the rhyme used to run, and maidens when deciding on their wedding day would say it over carefully, and then would fix upon Wednesday as the day of their marriage invariably. And so many of them seem to still, as more weddings take place on Wednesday, at least in this district, than on any other day of the week.

CHANDRY

MONDAY, June 24.—Mrs. Healey and her son, George, who have been visiting their many friends here for the past two weeks, returned to Syracuse on Saturday.

Miss Ida Knowlton is visiting friends in Athens.

During the severe thunder storm Saturday evening Mrs. James Miller received an electric shock which rendered her unconscious for some time. She is still confined to her bed.

Miss Eliza Sherwood has gone to Portland for a week's visit.

Mr. Geo. Beach and son of Lyn spent Saturday and Sunday at E. Beach's.

Misses Libbie Cheney and Stella Halliday of Elgin were the guests of Mrs. A. Elliot on Friday and Saturday.

MORTON.

MONDAY June 24.—The friends of Mrs. Jas. Gamble will regret to learn that she is seriously ill. Dr. Gardiner of Seelye's Bay is in attendance.

Mrs. B. N. Taber and Charlie Taber spent Sunday in Westport, the guests of their sister, Mrs. Dr. Singleton.

Miss Maude Crawford, who has been visiting her sister here for the past few weeks, left this morning for her home in St. Louis, Mich. Miss Crawford has held a situation in the insane asylum for the past two years and her resignation a month ago was deeply regretted by her many friends in the institute. She was accompanied as far as Brockville by her brother-in-law Mr. S. Taber, Jr.

Mrs. J. R. Leake is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Hartwell, Kingston.

Miss Lizzie Roddick, Lyndhurst, is visiting friends here at present.

Mrs. N. C. Williams and son of Smith's Falls visited Mrs. Dawson recently.

Miss Jessie Stevens has been the guest of Mrs. Dr. McGhie, Elgin, for a few days.

THE FARMERS WIN.

Gananoque Reporter. At Kingston last Thursday, the suit of certain landowners in the township of Leeds and Lansdowne against the Gananoque Water Power Co. was tried before Judge Lount. The suit was for damage to land caused by the overflow of water. The Water Power Co. some years ago acquired the right to raise the water in Charleston lake four feet above the normal level, and draw it off as wanted. And for that object they erected a dam and stop logs at the outlet. This year has been one of excessive rain, and to avoid damage to land on Charleston lake, they opened the dam to some extent at the outlet, so as to keep the water there down to the four foot limit. The consequence was—or at least it is supposed, whether as a consequence or not—that land below the outlet, along Wilkie creek and down towards Marble Rock, was flooded and damaged. The owners claimed payment from the Company on the ground that the dams at Marble Rock and Charleston caused the water to set back over the land.

There was no jury in the case. The judge considered two points—1st, was the Company responsible? 2nd, if so, what damage is each plaintiff entitled to. Under the new law men who suffered in common may join in a suit for damages, but the award must be made individually. Formerly in cases of this kind each man would have sued on his own account in the Division Court.

The Judge decided against the Company. He said that they were between the devil and the deep sea. If they raised the water too high in Charleston lake the farmers there would come upon them for damages. And if they lowered the dam to let the water away the landowners below would claim for being flooded. The mistake was made in lowering the water at the outlet. If the Company had kept that at just the height to maintain their four foot level, they would have been within their right; and any water which escaped above that would have been a natural operation beyond their control. But when they proceeded to assist nature, and let the water away, they became responsible for results. Having decided the first point, evidence was taken as to actual damage. Following are the amounts claimed by, and allowed to each plaintiff. (Costs, amounting to near \$2,000, to be paid by the Company.)

	CLAIMED	ALLOWED
James McDonald.....	\$ 30 00	00 00
Richard Williams.....	134 40	130 00
Charles Blair.....	40 00	30 00
David Haskin.....	65 00	45 00
Warren Landon.....	178 00	160 00
James Lappan.....	50 00	40 00
William McDonald.....	25 00	10 00
Fredrick McDonald.....	50 00	35 00
Samuel Turner.....	50 00	35 00
A. & W. McCready.....	7 00	5 00
E. & S. McCready.....	40 00	35 00
	\$659 40	\$525 00

The delegation from Lanark county council that were here on Wednesday last were greatly pleased with the House of Industry and its excellent management. A committee from the united counties met with them here and gave them all the information possible.

THE "IMPERIAL" OPAL.

Romanes of the Gem to Be Presented to King Edward.

The "Imperial Opal," which a wealthy Australian is anxious to present to the King, but which the latter is unable to accept, owing to the Royal Warrant forbidding the Sovereign to receive a present from a subject, has quite a romantic history.

The miner who discovered the gem had only a miner's proverbial brief possession. It fell into the hands of a prospector, a camp follower who appears to have recognized its value, as he obtained \$5,000 from the next purchaser. Upon the death of the latter his affairs were badly tangled, involving considerable litigation, whereupon the gem was transferred to one of the attorneys for costs. Thence it passed to the ownership of the man who has brought it to England, offering it to the King.

To overcome the difficulty, negotiations are now about to get the Commonwealth of Queensland to accept the gem, and then present it to the King in the name of the people. The jewel is, from all accounts, of exceptional color and size. A London firm of jewelers is said to have valued it at \$25,000 (\$125,000), while the owner declares he would not sell it for double that amount.

Report of Scotch Railway.

The reports of the Scotch railways for the winter half-year show that they have been heavily hit on account of the high price of coal. Fortunately a reduction in the price of this fuel has been intimated, and already prospects for the current half-year are distinctly brighter. Railway managers are hopeful, but at the same time it is impossible to say what is going to happen in the Scotch coal trade in the near future. It is in a very unsatisfactory position, and if a ten days' or fortnightly policy is followed out by the men, or if a strike takes place in consequence of the masters resisting this proposal, the output of coal will be restricted and prices will be maintained to the great detriment of legitimate trade. In view, however, of what is taking place in England, where in the Midlands there is a heavy decline in prices, it is hoped that the Scotch miners will do nothing to bring about a dislocation of trade.

NEW ZEALAND BIRDS

ONE WAS AS TALL AS A GIRAFFE AND LAID EGGS LIKE A PUMPKIN.

SKETCH OF EXTINCT GREAT MOA

It Was a Giant Edition of Some of the Curious Wingless Birds That Exist in That Part of the Empire at the Present Day—Some Freaks of Nature.

How would you like to meet a bird as tall as a giraffe, which lays eggs as big as a pumpkin? You can see the image of one at Christchurch, New Zealand. You can see a baker's dozen of skeletons showing the gigantic monster in the different stages of its growth, and behind glass you can see some of the real eggs laid by it a century or more ago, when it trod the soil of this country. I refer to the great moa, supposed to be the biggest bird ever created, writes the famous correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter, now on a visit to that distant British colony. I sat down before the model of it in Christchurch, New Zealand, and made some notes describing it. Its tall, as the bird stands on the floor, is just as high as my head and its ankle is as big around as my calf. Its gigantic body, covered with gray feathers, might have been modeled out of a small haystack, and its tall, thin neck is stretched so high above its breast that the whole could not possibly be squeezed into the average parlor. It has no wings, but its legs are as strong as those of a camel, and it looks quite as big. Its feet have claws much like those of a turkey save that they are enormous in size and each a foot long.

I doubt not the original could have stamped out the life of a man at one blow. Beside one of the moa skeletons was placed the skeleton of an ordinary man, the head of which rising at least eight feet above the skull of the moa. The bones were real bones found in this part of New Zealand; they are joined together by wires.

The first bones of the moa were discovered about sixty years ago. The bird existed in New Zealand within a very recent period, and there are Maoris who will tell you that their forefathers hunted it. The probability, however, is that it antedated the advent of the Maoris, but there is no doubt that it was once eaten in great numbers, for in the old ovens which have been excavated quantities of cooked moa bones have been found. But as to when that time was, when the moa hunters were no one knows.

The moa eggs were each about a foot long. One was found some years ago by a man when digging the foundation of a house. He had gone down several feet when he came upon the skeleton of a man in a sitting posture. The egg was held in the man's bony fingers in such a manner as to bring it immediately opposite his mouth, and it is supposed that it was with these hands he ate the egg. The bird was a little over a foot long, and I should say, two inches in diameter about the middle. The black swans of New Zealand. They are to be seen in all parts of the island, and you can shoot them anywhere along the lakes. They are even more beautiful than the white swans, their feathers looking like black velvet plush as they sail along the waters.

Commandant Kritzinger. A trooper of Colonel Gorrings's, who was taken prisoner by the Boers and has since succeeded in making his escape, gives the following description of Commandant Kritzinger. He is a short, thick-set man, standing about five feet eight inches. He wears a moustache and habitually speaks in an extraordinary loud voice. Taking him all round he is rather a nice fellow, with a most gentlemanly appearance, and is not at all bad looking. His age will be about 35 or 36. He speaks English fluently, and seems to be well educated. He is a wealthy farmer in private life and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The Boers under his command seem to like him very well and have the utmost confidence in him. He is much more popular with his men than Dewet. Notwithstanding this, he is greatly respected, and his lightest order is obeyed with the most prompt alacrity and thoroughness.

His second in command is a man named Scheepers, who is a "Kaptein." He has a secretary, whose name is Smit. The Commandant, by the way, wears no distinguishing mark of his rank. He is dressed in a blueish grey suit, with a double-breasted coat and wears top boots. The girths about unarmed, the only weapon upon him being a powerful field-glass resting on his breast, while a small leather satchel hangs at his side.

Western Australia's Premier. Sir John Forrest has tendered his resignation as Premier and Colonial Treasurer to the state of Western Australia. His office has been notable in many ways. The only Premier who has ever had, beginning his services with the inception of independent responsible government in 1890, he has held on to the last, without a real change in the Ministry, until the colony has become absorbed in the Federal Commonwealth and resigns only to take the Ministry of Defence in the larger government. While there has been no change of the entire Ministry during 11 years, the personnel has changed, in some cases several times over, so that Sir John is the only one who has survived to the end. His policy has been unchanged, however, and he has continued, as he began, the master mind of the colony, retaining an overwhelming majority in and out of Parliament.

Gladstone's Advice to Young Men. Be sure that every one of you has his place and vocation on this earth, and that it rests with himself to choose it. "Nothing succeeds like success." Effort, honest, manful, humble effort, succeeds by its reflection, especially in youth, better than success, which, indeed, too easily and too early gained, not seldom serves, like winning the throw of the dice, to blind and stupefy. Get knowledge, all you can. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable. But you, like men, be strong and exercise your strength. Work onward and upward, and may the blessing of the Most High soothe your cares, clear your vision, and crown your labors with reward.

them. Through several generations of birds it has learned by instinct or tradition—whether birds talk or not I cannot say—just where the kidneys lie in the sheep's anatomy. I am told that it strikes the right spot every time, and that it bores a hole in with its bill as smooth as a knife. The kea tears out the kidneys and the fat, and then leaves the sheep, which, of course, dies.

There are different theories as to how the kea acquired this taste for the finest of mutton. They had had nothing but berries and insects until sheep were introduced. Then they began to pick the meat from the sheep skins hung out to dry. Later on they attacked the live sheep, and after a time, having discovered just where the kidneys were, devoted their labors to no other part. There is no doubt of the fact that they take only the kidneys, and that every kea knows just where to strike a sheep the first time. Whether the bird talks to one another or not I do not know, but they certainly seem to work quite as intelligently as though they had language.

There are, however, but a few of the freaks which Dame Nature has created in the out-of-the-way part of the world. There are others so strange that I hesitate to mention them. This is, you know, the land of the marsupials, or pouch-bearing animals. You have all heard of the kangaroo who have his bag attached to the outside of his belly in which they carry their young. There are not many such in New Zealand. They are rather to be found in Australia. New Zealand, however, has marsupial rats, and saw at the college here in Christchurch a mouse not much larger than a good-sized cricket which had a pouch on its belly in which it carried its young. This mouse is perhaps the smallest marsupial known. It is a part of the biological collection of the college museum at Christchurch, and was shown me by Prof. Marnier, the chief biologist. Another thing he showed me was a live lizard which he says is a descendant of a family of three-toed lizards, the last of which is especially puzzling to the scientists just now. In the centre of the head is a third eye, which is clearly visible through the skin of the young animal, but which becomes thickly covered when it reaches maturity.

Prof. Marnier says there is a little doubt but that this eye was once used. The lizard he showed me is about a foot long, and I should say, two inches in diameter about the middle. The black swans of New Zealand. They are to be seen in all parts of the island, and you can shoot them anywhere along the lakes. They are even more beautiful than the white swans, their feathers looking like black velvet plush as they sail along the waters.

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KING AND RELIGION

STRICT OBSERVER OF THE CUSTOMS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

'TIS DUE TO LOYALTY TO HIS OWN

Never Attended Any Service on Sunday in His Entire Life Unless It Was Conducted by a Clergyman of the Religion by Law Established—Reads Service Himself.

A member of the royal household is authority for the statement that never in his entire life has King Edward attended divine service on the Sabbath, except when conducted by a clergyman of the Established Church. This may be said of many Englishmen, and is not due to prejudice against other religions, but to loyalty to their own. King Edward as a tourist has visited all the great cathedrals, Mohammedan mosques and Hindu temples in the world, and is familiar with all the famous churches of Europe. He has witnessed weddings, funerals and other religious ceremonies in Catholic and dissenting churches many times, but never on the Sabbath. Not even in Rome, where he once spent Easter Sunday, was he tempted to witness the impressive ceremony conducted by the Pope at St. Peter's, but went quietly to the little English Church, where he was one of a very few worshippers, explaining that he did so because he thought when members of the Church of England were in Rome and other foreign cities they should be more than usually particular to recognize and encourage their own form of faith.

No matter where he happens to be on Sunday—at sea, or at a German watering place or camping on the plains or in the mountains or visiting friends in the country—he has always observed the Sabbath in the strictest manner; and when there is a Church of England convent or chapel present, he reads prayers himself at the appointed hour to as many of his companions as are willing to join him in the service. Nor does he ever travel on Sunday, except at sea. This has been the rule of his life, as it was that of his mother, the late Queen, and his father, the Prince Consort.

At Marlborough House in London and at Sandringham, his country palace, prayers are read daily in the morning, the members of the household, the servants and the guests being expected to attend, although not required to do so. The attendance is voluntary, but general. The King is not always present in London, but seldom fails to appear at morning prayers while at Sandringham. On Sunday he invariably attends morning services; in London at the Chapel Royal, or at the Church of St. Anne, Soho, and at Sandringham at the beautiful Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, a quaint and venerable structure said to be more than 400 years old, which was restored at his expense for the benefit of his household and tenants and is held by the members of the household, the servants and the guests being expected to attend, although not required to do so. The attendance is voluntary, but general. The King is not always present in London, but seldom fails to appear at morning prayers while at Sandringham. 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