

ONCE MORE WELL

"Fruit-a-lives" Alone Cured Him

Clarence J. Placey is a farmer of Ulverton, Que., known as a man of integrity and good judgment. He writes in no uncertain terms of the great benefit he derived from taking "Fruit-a-lives" for a long standing kidney trouble.



Ulverton, Que.

I suffered for many years with kidney trouble, with bad pain in the back and all symptoms of disease of the kidneys. I took every known kidney remedy and kidney pills, but nothing gave me relief and I was getting discouraged. I was advised to try "Fruit-a-lives" and I did so—and this medicine cured me when every other remedy failed. I used altogether fifteen boxes of "Fruit-a-lives," and from the outset they gave me relief and I am now practically well again. No pain in the back, no distress, and all the symptoms of severe kidney disease have entirely left me. I am very thankful to be once more well and I freely make this statement for the sake of others who may suffer as I have suffered and to them I say "Try Fruit-a-lives."

(Sgd) Clarence J. Placey.

"Fruit-a-lives" — or "Fruit Ulverton Tablets" — are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Terrible Breathing Difficulty.

WELL-KNOWN MARINER DESCRIBES TEN YEARS' SUFFERING.

"For ten years," states Capt. McDonald, of Kingston, Ont., "I have been a terrible sufferer from bronchitic asthma, and often it was so bad that for nights at a time I could not sleep. I spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicines, but no dollar outfit of Catarrhazone cured me." Four months later Capt. McDonald writes: "I am still perfectly well, and have no bother from my old trouble."

The reason Catarrhazone is so successful is because its healing balsams and vapors get at the root of the bronchial irritation—right where the disease has its root. Other remedies work through the blood or the stomach, Catarrhazone works directly on the diseased membranes and always cures asthma, bronchitis and catarrh. Doctors say for a certain cure Catarrhazone can be depended upon. All dealers.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

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MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR LABOR LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.

Order from your Grocer.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

"Silver Plate that Wears"
Spoons of Quality
Exquisite designs, brilliantly finished, made to withstand long wear, are marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

The kind of silver plate you are proud to receive or give.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
Ask your dealer for tea sets, urns, pitchers, etc., made by MERIDEN BRITS CO.

Drinking Men Not Wanted

The above sign is now seen in many shops and offices in this city, because drinking men are unreliable.

Competition is too keen and life is too strenuous for an employer to keep men on his payroll whose nerves are unsteady and whose brains are not clear.

Every line of business is beginning to close its doors to drinking men.

Drunkennes is a disease, and like most diseases, has its remedy. Orzine is the reliable treatment and is sold under a positive guarantee to effect a cure or your money will be refunded. Orzine is in two forms: No. 1, which can be used without the patient's knowledge in tea, coffee, food; and No. 2, for those who wish to be cured.

The guarantee applies to both forms. Mailed in plain sealed package of receipt of \$1. Write for free booklet, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The Orzine Company, Washington, D. C., or G. C. McCallum & Co.

A Woman Though a Queen

ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND FEMININE IN HER CHARM.

Still Delights in Dress, Even if She Has Many Grandchildren—Has Magnificent Jewels.

The greatest appeal that Queen Alexandra makes to her immediate household as well as to her subjects is the appeal of perfect womanliness. She has all the feminine weaknesses which are said to be fast disappearing in her sex—a desire to keep young, a love of dress and jewels, a vanity which prompts her to read all that is written about her in England at any rate, a tender heart and boundless sympathy.

An American who was summoned to a private audience at the palace the other day said that the thing which most impressed him about the Queen was her air of motherliness, a sort of gentle protecting manner with also a tacit appeal to chivalry in it.

There is no more devoted mother in all the country than Queen Alexandra. She has been, no more tender daughter than she was to Queen Victoria, and no more loving wife than she was to the late king. Besides these characteristics her desire is to bestow an almost universal charity, which has to be modified by those who take charge of the money she wishes to distribute.

The love of what is beautiful in art makes the Queen choose her gowns and those of her only unmarried daughter with the usual woman's interest in dresses as dresses. To the first lady in the land soft fabrics, dainty laces and rich furs all possess an artistic value aside from their charm as adornments.

Queen Alexandra sometimes spends half a morning choosing a combination of colors for a reception gown and the jewels which shall help to set it off. All of which seems rather strange when one stops to consider the extreme simplicity of her life and dress in her girlhood days in Denmark.

At the courts the Queen is ablaze with precious stones, and at the first of these functions this season, when mourning was necessary, her black lace gown was relieved by the robe of pearls she always wears on state occasions.

This magnificent necklace is part of the Hanoverian crown heirlooms, and consists of five ropes of pearls varying so, ever changing, but ever grand and inspiring in beauty that come back to us in size from those as large as hazelnuts to those as small as peas. The ropes are of different lengths; the longest falling below the waist, is finished by two tassels of matchless stones which extend almost to the bottom of the gown.

Under this necklace the Queen further concealed the somberness of her corsage by alternate rows of pearl and diamond ornaments. On her head she wore the beautiful all round crown of pearls and diamonds which she prefers of all her crowns. Naturally, with her fair hair and delicately tinted face amid this collection of jewels, she was a vision of beauty.

These exquisite pearls, as has been said, do not really belong to Queen Alexandra, nor do the crown she wore. They were inherited from Queen Victoria, who settled them upon the royal estate, so that they are the Queen's only during the lifetime of her husband, and after that they will go to the next Queen Consort.

One crown, however, Queen Victoria left personally to Alexandra. This is a diamond tiara which rises to a point in the front and projecting at the side, is somewhat fan shaped in design.

Diamonds and pearls are the Queen's favorite jewels, and her most prized brooch is one that was given to her by the late Lady Cadogan. It is formed of a single pearl of great size and wonderful luster which was found in an oyster taken from the oyster beds in Clifden in Ireland.

Besides all her dog collars, ropes, rings and earrings of precious stones the Queen possesses many jeweled orders which serve to enhance the beauty of her gowns when worn on state occasions, since she always is careful to wear the order which will harmonize with the color of her dress. There is the deep blue of the ribbon of the Garter fastened with diamonds. The Garter itself is worn high up on the left arm with its motto in jeweled lettering.

Then there is the Portuguese order of Santa Isabel, which is a rosette and white ribbon with the diamond buckle, and there are many others with varying colors and jewels and representing many countries.

No woman in the world has her vanity more assiduously ministered to than England's Queen. The papers teem with one another in serving her with accounts of her beauty, her taste, her grace, etc., which must put a little sometimes even on the recipient of these rhapsodies.

But she never disappoints those who admire her charms, for at each public function she always appears in a gown which is a marvel of skill and beauty, and always she preserves a girlish figure, blond hair and a youthful face though her children are reaching middle age and her grandchildren are multiplying fast.

England's next Queen, the Princess of Wales, is a direct and absolute contrast to Alexandra. Already her face shows lines of care and anxiety, lines which come to many women with the burden of child bearing and child rearing, but while her expression lacks the gentle, placid sweetness of the Queen's hers is nevertheless a pleasing, strong, intelligent face.

She cares very little for beautiful jewels and generally wears none at all.

POSSIBLY YOUR WIFE.

Doesn't look as young and pretty as she used to. If her cheeks are hollow and pale, if she is tired and nervous she needs Ferrozone, which is noted for restoring the bloom of health to sickly girls and women. Complexion quickly becomes rosy, spirits rise, and strength increases daily. Health and vigor will soon return to your wife or daughter if Ferrozone is taken. It's the best tonic made, and costs 50c at the druggists.

except at state affairs. Her gowns are always simple and her culture severe. She feels very strongly that women in high places should be an example to the rest of womankind and that extravagance in dress is bad taste and a bad precedent to follow.

It was once mentioned to the princess that the extreme severity of the gown she wore at some charity gathering had been noticed, and her answer was that she considered it inappropriate to be very splendidly dressed to a fete given in the cause of charity.

Like the Queen the Princess of Wales gives largely, subscribing in fact to all the charitable organizations which makes demands upon her. She is said to take a great interest in the woman suffrage movement and is a frequent visitor and an earnest listener at the houses of Parliament.

In fact, if the Queen represents all that is delicate and lovable in the type of woman of years ago, the princess stands for all that is alert, thoroughly in earnest and deep thinking in the twentieth century woman. Yet English wits are shaking their heads and say, "She will never have the place in the hearts of her people which her majesty has maintained since she first came to England as a bride."

A REAL MISER.

Don Marino Torlonia, of the ducal family of Torlonia, of Rome, and at a dinner party in New York that a certain American millionaire reminded him of the famous Roman miser, Argapio.

"Let me," said a tall young man, smiling, "show you what a tremendous miser Argapio was. As he lay dying in his cold, dark, bare room, of stone on the Corso, his one thought was that since he was too ill to eat, a full lira a day was being saved on the food bill."

The doctor, after feeling Argapio's pulse, looked grave.

"Well," said the miser, "how much longer have I to live?"

"Only half an hour," was the reply.

"Argapio's eyes flashed fire."

"You scoundrel!" he cried. "Why do you let things run on to the last minute like this? Do you want to ruin me? Send for the barber at once!"

The barber arrived post haste.

"You charge," said Argapio, "twenty centesimi for shaving?"

"Yes, signor."

"And for shaving a corpse, five lire?"

"Yes."

"Argapio glanced at the clock. Seven of the thirty minutes left him still remained."

"Then shave me quickly," he gasped.

"As the operation was finished Argapio died. But with his last breath, smiling happily, he murmured, while the barber dried his stick, 'How splendid! How splendid! Four lire and eighty centesimi saved!'"—Exchange.

THE DANGERS OF CELLULOID.

Evidence is not wanting that celluloid is a dangerous material, and its increasing use in the arts and sciences suggests that the storage of this extremely inflammable substance should be placed under the strictest conditions of control than are apparently required at present.

A short time ago a serious fire occurred at a factory in Walton-on-Thames, in which the celluloid film was used for the preparation of kinematograph films. Apparently the fire was started by a film igniting in some way not satisfactorily cleared up, but too ignition of film was sufficient to involve very rapidly the entire factory in flames. One factory had failed to make his escape and the other had been destroyed.

The inquiry it was stated that there were no less than 27 miles of celluloid film on the premises at the time of the fire. In the spite of the precautions taken, a very large stock of highly inflammable material distributed in a large number of thin, it is quite evident that if the fire had reached the celluloid, a serious explosion would have ensued.

As a matter of fact, in the present case, owing to the imprudence and inefficiency of the fire brigade, no serious consequences were averted. The existence of such a place in the midst of an inhabited area might surely give rise to well-founded apprehensions as to the risks to which the storage of celluloid on this scale might expose the neighborhood.—The Lancet.

MARCH OF GRIP MICROBE.

For some reason not well understood, grip diseases have a way of sweeping around the world from east to west. Thus the great "pandemic" of grip which struck this country in 1900, is believed to have originated in Central Asia. From there it swept across Europe, progressing just about as fast as people travel, and after reaching the Atlantic coast, it swept rapidly to the Pacific, thanks to the fast railroad service. People carried it, it is believed, in their noses.

Such a "pandemic" of that of 1889-90 is followed through a long series of years by lesser epidemics, more or less localized. A theory recently suggested is that the microbe lives in the Washington swamp year in the lungs of the persons suffering from pulmonary diseases, who thus serve as foci for distributing the complaint, but this is a theory which is not yet proved.

There is no question, however, of the fact that the malady becomes progressively milder in type from year to year, until at length it becomes a mere cold (from now) another grip pandemic sweeps around the world.

One of the difficulties in the way of studying the life history of the grip microbe is that it does not attack lower animals, such as guinea pigs, rabbits and rats, with which the investigators in the Washington swamp factory are accustomed to make experiments by artificial inoculation. Only monkeys will take the disease, and these are comparatively hard to get. It is the same way with typhoid fever, to which the lower animals seem to be, happily for themselves, immune. Of course, it is not practicable to employ human beings for such experimental purposes, where dangerous diseases are concerned, and the research work is seriously hampered.

Special interest attaches to the grip of Panama fever (otherwise known as Chagas fever), because it was regarded as a serious menace to the workers on the interoceanic canal. It produces a malignant and deadly type of malaria, one of those dreaded tropical fevers, which, unless it is quickly killed, kills people off like flies. As recently discovered, the sole agent of its distribution is a species of mosquito, which introduces it into the human system by its bite.

The United States Government, incidentally to the process of cleaning up the canal zone, has pretty near wiped out the sources of the grip microbe to Tsoushen, an ancient village was asked what the name of the place was. After asking in turn who Mr. Garnet was, where he had come from, where he was going and why he wanted an inn, he considered the original question and finally closed the conversation by saying, "How should I know? I am not a learned man."—Manchester Guardian.

There is a guild of dealers in eggs in Spain.

A chain two and a-half miles long and weighing twenty-five tons, was recently made in England for use in a colliery.

2,500 VARIETIES OF ANIMALS

ELEPHANTS IN ICE COUNTRIES—400 KINDS OF BATS.

About 2,500 different kinds of animals are known on earth—that is, warm-blooded, milk-giving creatures, like our common domestic animals. To avoid confusion with other creatures, we ought to call them mammals, meaning milk-giving animals.

The largest order among the mammals is represented by the gnawers. About 750 of them are known to scientists, and new species are still being discovered every year. The largest among the gnawers is the beaver, which, through its remarkable dams and houses, has earned the title of chief animal engineer. The smallest gnawers are the little jumping kangaroo mice of our woods.

The order of mammals is represented by the elephants, of which only two species are now living, the Indian elephant and the African elephant. In past ages several species of elephants existed in temperate regions of the earth. Remains of them have been found in North America, as far north as Alaska, in Europe, and especially in Siberia.

ELEPHANT IN ICE CENTURIES.

Several complete skeletons have been found in Siberia. In 1901 an elephant was found frozen in ice near the Kolyma River, 60 miles north of the Arctic circle. Its long hair, the skin, flesh, and stomach contents were well preserved. The animal may have been in nature's cold storage for over 1,000 years. It is now in the Natural History Museum at St. Petersburg.

The largest of all mammals are not the elephants, but the whales. A large whale weighs about six tons, but the largest whale reaching the immense weight of 150 tons, and would furnish four carloads of flesh and blubber.

About 40 different kinds of whales and dolphins are known, and although they live in the open sea and look like fish, they are not fish at all, but are true mammals, breathing and feeding their young on milk like cows and horses.

The smallest of all mammals are the shrews—nocturnal, mouse-like creatures that hunt for worms and insects in woods and meadows. An egg shell would make a comfortable home for a mother shrew and her little ones.

The distribution of mammals over the earth shows many curious features. North America, northern Europe, and Asia, have many families in common. Such animals as wolves, foxes, bears, deer, and moose, squirrels and rabbits live all around the northern hemisphere. The mammals found on isolated islands are of surpassing interest to the naturalists.

FOUR HUNDRED KINDS OF BATS.

Bats were the only family of native mammals found on the thousands of islands in the Pacific. These islands are so far away from the great continents that no mammals but the flying bats could reach them. Two number of bats known on earth is about 400.

Islands which, like England, were isolated by the adjacent continent not long ago possess a few neighboring mammals as the continentals. On the other hand, an island like Madagascar, which has been separated from Africa, the nearest continent, since early geological time, has about seventy animals that are not found anywhere else on earth. These include lemurs, sloths, antelopes, buffaloes, giraffes, and other African mammals are entirely absent from the forests and savannas of Madagascar.

'POSSUM HAVE KIN FAR AWAY.

In Australia are found three egg laying mammals, two hedgehogs, and a duck bill, and over ninety pouched mammals, the marsupials of the naturalists. These pouched mammals, like the kangaroo, carry their young about in a skin pouch. The young are born small and undeveloped and the largest baby kangaroo is not any bigger than a mouse.

These pouched mammals, which are so few in number, are the habit Australia and a few neighboring islands, but are found nowhere else. The only living relatives they can now muster on earth are the 'possums of North America; but in former geological ages pouched mammals were also found on other continents.

Like Madagascar and New Zealand, Australia has no native members of the cat family, no foxes, minks, weasels, bears, deer, horses, cattle, and others characteristic of the old world, and of America. Naturalists believe that Australia was separated from Asia before these more modern mammals appeared and spread over the earth.

FINDING ONE'S WAY IN CHINA.

It is no easy matter to find one's way about in China, even if one knows the language. So, at least, says W. J. Garnett, the third secretary of the British Legation at Peking, who returned a little while ago from a journey through the provinces of Shantung and Kiangsu. There are, he says, villages every few miles, but the inhabitants seem very ignorant of the places in their own neighborhood.

As a sample of the conversation that took place when he asked the way from one village to another he records the following: "Is this the way to Tsoushen?" "Are you going to Tsoushen?" "Yes, is this the way?" "Oh, you are going to Tsoushen, are you? Where do you come from?" "From Chingchow. Please is this the way to Tsoushen?" "Oh, you've come from Chingchow, have you? Are you going into the city walls of Tsoushen?" Finally the native would admit he did not know the way to Tsoushen. At the entrance to another village an ancient villager was asked what the name of the place was. After asking in turn who Mr. Garnet was, where he had come from, where he was going and why he wanted an inn, he considered the original question and finally closed the conversation by saying, "How should I know? I am not a learned man."—Manchester Guardian.

MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A very commendable feature has just been introduced into several German schools. Automats were placed in the courtyard for a small coin deliver hot milk.

First one procures a cup, which falls out of an opening and which is made of waterproof strong paper; then a pedal is pressed down and the cup is filled with pure milk at any desired temperature. Heating is done inside entirely automatically by liquid fuel.

The cleansing and rinsing of the tubes and tanks through which the milk runs is also effected automatically. The success of the scheme has been very great, and they will be installed in many more schools of the German Empire.—Municipal Journal.

The Government of Chile has paid to date \$2,818,480 United States gold for property appropriated for public use in the reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso.

PECULIAR FEATURES OF BALLOON SAILING

SOME REASONS WHY IT SHOULD BECOME POPULAR.

Floating softly up into the blue ocean of air, watching the earth sink slowly away beneath us and fade and change quietly to an immense map spread before our wondering eyes—such are the first impressions of balloon voyagers.

The noise of those who come to wish "Bon voyage!" become fainter and fainter until the absolute quiet reigns about us. It is so still that the ticking of the clock in the barograph is heard noisily counting the seconds as it traces the line of our upward flight across the sheet.

Meanwhile the earth map down below us stretches out larger and larger; but its details are fading and becoming blurred. High hills have changed to flat surfaces. A river winds and bends its way through the duller colors like a tangled ribbon of silver. A small lake sparkles in the sunshine, giving life and fire to the sober shades about it. A railway train creeps slowly along, its trail of smoke streaming back over it, but as we look it suddenly disappears from sight, apparently swallowed up before our eyes. Then we realize that it has plunged into a tunnel, through a hill which to us seems only a flat surface; now it appears again, coming out on the other side.

So the wonderful scenes come and go, and as we may live them over again in later days. The cloud effect are at times the most beautiful of all. After having sailed up through these into the dazzling sunlight, we see the snowy billows just below our feet, the shadow of our balloon falling on the white surface. This shadow is often surrounded by a halo of rainbow colors of rare beauty. At such times one has the feeling of having left the earth completely, and to have reached some other planet. The white masses just below seem to be quite solid, and look as though one might step out of the balloon and take a stroll over them, if one only had snow-shoes. The air is wonderfully clear and pure, and gives one a feeling of exhilaration and freedom that is enjoyed in mountain-climbing. Is it, then, surprising that ballooning is rapidly becoming a popular sport?—H. B. Horsey in Century Magazine.

A MARCHIONESS MUCH LOVED

LADY BREADALBANE PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF BURNS BY VILLAGERS.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane was recently presented with a copy of the works of Burns from the villagers of Kenmore in recognition of her kindness in organizing a series of concerts for their entertainment. Her ladyship is one of the most skillful sportswomen in society, and makes special interest in deer-stalking. She is a daughter of the late Duke of Montrose, and bears the pretty names of Alma and Imogen. At Taymouth Castle, Lord Breadalbane's Perthshire seat, she possesses a fine private dairy, and it was there that the late Queen Victoria tried her hand at butter-making many years ago. Lord Breadalbane is a typical Scottish laird and one of the largest land owners in the Kingdom. His estate covers over 300,000 acres and extends in one unbroken line for more than 100 miles in length. His lordship was a great favorite with Queen Victoria, and held several important offices in the royal household. Among his many decorations he possesses the Order of the Seraphim, which he was conferred upon him by the late King Oscar of Sweden. Lord Breadalbane is the only British subject who wears this distinction. He is also entitled to wear what is even more precious to him—the medal of the Royal Humane Society, bestowed upon him some years ago for saving the life of a man at imminent risk of his own. At Auchmore house, one of Lord Breadalbane's seats, there grows what is believed to be the finest vine in Europe. Some years ago it produced as many as 4,000 bunches of grapes in a single season.—M.A.P.

MENACE OF A FLOWER.

The water hyacinth, the beautiful marine plant of green leaves and exquisite flowers, which has done such great damage to commerce in Louisiana and Eastern Texas, is making its appearance in the ship channel. A few years ago the water hyacinth was brought from Florida to Texas as a floral ornament. Last year the Government expended \$300,000 in an effort to control the pest, and has only partly succeeded. Streams and bays which once carried big barges are now choked with the plant. Texas have been closed to navigation by the rank vegetation of the hyacinth. The Sabie River above Orange has become filled with the plants, and it is related that these all grew from a few plants carelessly thrown into the river by some housewife when the plants she had in a tub as an ornament, became too numerous.—Houston Post.

THE HOME OF TOKAY GRAPES.

"The greatest grape producing region in the world," is the title claimed by San Joaquin County, Cal. The average yield in France is 2.7 tons per acre. The average for California is two tons an acre, while that for San Joaquin County is this district, shipping last year grapes to the value of a million and a half dollars. As only two-thirds of the local vineyards are now bearing, it is declared that their yield will soon reach six tons an acre, almost three times that of any other region in the world. The Flame Tokay is the great Tokay grape. In September last year the town held a Tokay festival, lasting three days, the whole town being decorated with vines and grapes, and the streets lined with booths, where every step was a cutting of a vine to loading and icing cars, was illustrated by the actual work.—New York Sun.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 12, Windsor, Ont.

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and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 15 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada. Also for sale by E. L. Guillemont, drugist, 307-309 Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

FAT FEES OF PROFESSIONAL MEN

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS WELL-PAID IN NOTABLE CASES.

John A. Morris, in Chicago Tribune: It is undoubtedly true, as Winston Churchill, the novelist, says, that the professions yield larger financial returns today than ever before. Especially is this true of the medical and legal professions.

Philadelphia physicians extract large fees from some of their patients. A few years ago Dr. William Pepper charged Robert Simpson \$1,500 for an examination lasting only about a minute. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of the same city once received as high as \$15,000 from one patient for only a few visits.

A bill of \$190,000 was sent by Dr. Walter C. Browning of Philadelphia to the estate of Senator C. L. Magee at Pittsburgh, and in the setting up of this estate it was brought out in evidence that Senator Magee once had declared his intention of giving Dr. Browning a fee of \$1,000,000.

For 100 days' attendance upon the late William L. Rainey, a millionaire cork manufacturer in Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel T. Barnes rendered a bill of \$33,000.

BIG FEES FOR DR. BILLINGS.

After the death of Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant prince, his physician, Dr. Frank Billings, was paid \$25,000 for his services. Dr. Adolph Lorenz of Vienna received a bill of \$30,000 for setting the hip of little Lolita Armour of Chicago, and in consequence of further attendance his total fees amounted to \$78,000 before he was through with the case.

When the present King Edward of England, then Prince of Wales, was sick several years ago Dr. William Jenner pulled him through after a month's attendance, receiving \$50,000 for the service.

Dr. Sir Morell Mackenzie, who attended the father of the present Emperor of Germany, in his last illness, presented a bill for \$100,000 for his services, and this bill was paid without a murmur.

FIRST FEE OF MILLION DOLLARS

For vaccinating the Empress Catherine I. at St. Petersburg, Dr. Thomas Dimsdale received \$60,000 and an annual pension of \$2,500 for life. For two days' attendance on the father of the present Czar, Prof. Zacharine of Moscow obtained \$75,000. The late Shah of Persia paid Dr. Galezowski of Paris \$25,000 for curing his son of an affliction of the eye.

One of the largest single fees for professional work was received by James B. Dill, an attorney, a few years ago, and he obtained a \$1,000,000 fee for judiciously and properly untangling the difficulty between Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation.

It is said that William Nelson Cromwell made one, or possibly two millions by negotiating the sale of the Panama Canal. He even risked his life to make his negotiations successful. One estate, the late Duke of Devonshire's, was under discussion in Washington it looked much as if the project would fall through. Friends of the canal fearing this went after Cromwell in order to save the day.

On inquiring of his health he found him sick in bed, with a temperature of 103. When he learned of the situation, however, he arose, dressed quickly, drove to Secretary Hay's office, stayed an hour, and returning to the hotel he lay battling with typhoid fever for six weeks. But the canal was bought.

FORTUNE FOR NEW YORK LAWYER.

A fee of \$800,000 was paid a New York lawyer, William D. Guthrie, for breaking the will of the late Henry B. Plant, owner of a system of railroads, steamships and hotels. Of the \$24,000,000 estate the widow's share was \$8,000,000, and this being tied up in trust she engaged counsel to have it released, for which service she gave him 10 per cent of her share.

In Milwaukee these charges in the case of Schandien, who died, were closed as recorded: Charles Spencer & Quarles, for the proponents, \$150,000; Frisbee & Redfield, attorneys for Mrs. Clara S. Heyl, \$107,000; Winkler, Flanders, Bottom & Fawcett, for the contestant, \$100,000; J. H. Hard, guardian for the Frank children, \$20,000; and George P. Miller, guardian for Erick Heyl, \$15,000.

For one single argument before the United States Supreme Court Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, once obtained \$200,000, and the result of this argument was the declaring unconstitutional of the income tax.

THE HOME OF TOKAY GRAPES.