# not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

#### Ghosts Far Under Water

Strange Things Seen by Divers in the Great Lakes.

Wrecks at the Bottom That Look Spectral and Weird.

An Encounter With a Dead Man-Pecuent Dangers - Fascination of the Calling.

"In spite of the fact that no deepwater lake diver ever goes down without feeling that the chance is by no means remote that he has looked for the last time on the sky and the earth and all he loves," said one who was formerly engaged in that perilous calling, "there is a fascination about the life that few divers, after becoming familiar with it, have ever been able to resist. This seems the more singular because no diver, shut up in armor and held down in the depths by a hundred pounds or more of weights, can ever banish entirely the thought that a little stoppage of the air pump, a leak in his hose, or some slight carelessness on the part of his tender in the boat above, is sufficient to bring down upon him the weight of a mountain and crush the life out of him as in the twinkling of an eye. There is always danger, too, of the diver fouling his lifeline himself by catching it on some projecting splinter, or around a sharpedged timber, and in his haste to release it he may precipitate the catastrophe of which he stands the most in dread. The fouling of a line frequently occurs, and I never had it occur to me -as it did more times than I care to recall-that I did not turn cold in my efforts to release it at the thought of what a slender thing held back the clutch of death down in those moaning

There is no sound down there but the intermittent wail and moan, wail and moan of the swaying waters all around and above, and yet seeming far away. There are no waves in those depths, only a mysterious swelling and swaying of the waters. Foundering vessels on the lakes, especially sailing vessels, frequently sink so squarely that the diver who goes down to work in them finds them resting on the bottom as trim and neat as if they were and startling sight to come suddenly the solemn depths of the lake, standsunlight and freedom of the lake above. It is a sight uncanny and ghostlike. The married three times, and he is the the spectral craft, which is all the more spectral because there is no creak of timber, no sound of straining ropes or grinding keel. The diver might climb the rigging, walk the deck, or go down into the sunken cabin as readily and easily as if he were a sailor and the vessel were sailing along with only the sky above her-but he can't help the intruding thoughts of death. The lake diver would much rather find a sunken vessel a wreck indeed. He naturally expects to find a broken ruin on the bottom of the lake, not the ghost of a perfect ship. He can work and search with better cheer among splintered beams and shattered spars and broken keels, where he has to chop and pry and batter down to uncover the object of his quest, whether it be merchandise, treasure or corpses, than he can on a sunken craft that gives him free and easy access.

"This spooky situation of a foundered vessel standing erect on the bottom is more apt to occur in Lake Huron than in any other of the great lakes. What the scientific explanation of the fact is I don't know, but a diver can work on the bottom of Lake Huron at a depth of at least twenty feet greater than he can in any of the other lakes. In Lake Superior a diver can't see further than ten feet into the water surrounding him, but in Lake Huron he can plainly distinguish objects 50 feet away. At a depth of 100 feet in Lake Superior a diver can work not more than one hour at a time, the feeling of oppression becoming then unbearably painful, but I have worked five hours at a stretch in Lake Huron 115 feet below the surface before the pressure forced me to signal to be hauled up. A man drowned in Lake Superior never appears on the surface. The dead float on the waters of Lake Huron, and yet all the water of that lake comes from Lake Superior. "I have gone down to the lake bottoms many times, engaged purposely to release the bodies of men, women and children who were known to have perished in wrecked vessels, and I early became insensible to any shock, feeling of horror or even uneasiness in searching among sunken wrecks for corpses. But there came a time when I could not go down simply to recover goods or valuables, no one having been carried to the bottom with the vessel, without being constantly haunted by the dread that some dead persons would rise suddenly from some part of the wreck and confront me, or that corpses were floating in the water above or around That feeling came to be a part of my work from an experience I had on a wreck not long after I became a diver. It occurred in Lake Huron. I had gone down to recover a valuable cargo from a vessel that had foundered so suddenly that the captain and cre had barely time to escape by the boats, The wreck lay in 90 feet of water. was badly broken up, and rocked and swayed in the water so that I kept my balance with difficulty as I worked among the timbers. I was prying and chopping my way to the hatches when from some place about the wreck, but m just where I never dead man rose suddenly in front of me. "The corpse was not more than ten feet away, erect in the water, facing me, and seemed to me exactly as if had risen in alarm at my approach. The man had died with both hands tightly chitching his breast. His open mouth. widely staring eyes, and distorted face made such a picture of horror as I hope never to see again. The corpse stood a second facing me, and it seemed to me as if its horror was of me and because of my presence there. I stood as if paralyzed such was my terror. The dead man rose at last toward the surface. and in such a way that it deepened the impression that I had disturbed him in his sepulchre, for it was for all the world as if he were fleeing from me. Several time before the corpse disappeared beyond the line of my vision it

a fish swimming by or the air hose flapping against me gave me such painful starts that I had to signal to be hauled to the surface, and it was a long time before I could summon courage to go down again. Never after that could I go down a hatchway into the cabin of a sunken vessel at such times without shuddering over the thought without shuddering over the thought that perhaps some poor victim of the wreck was imprisoned there, and that he would suddenly be released by the lurchings of the hulk and appear to me Changes That Will Be Wrought in all his swollen, wild-eyed horror, notwithstanding that all the time I followed diving after my first startling experience, I never came face to face with an unexpected corpse. The one I encountered on that occasion must have been the corpse of an unfortunate stowaway, for none of the crew knew

the dead man nor of his presence on the vessel "Lake divers get big pay for their work, but as there are a good many in the business, and jobs are sometimes far between, they do well if they average more than fair wages, taking the year through. I have made as much as liarities of Lake Huron-Ever Pres \$1,000 in a month, but there were a good many months during which I did not make a dollar. Full of peril as the life of a lake diver is, it is safety itself in comparison with the life of a lake sailor. I would rather take my chances, nine times out of ten, in going to the bottom and working there among the ever-present dangers that beset the diver than to sail before the mast on the great lakes. I didn't quit the life of a diver because of its perils or its hardships. I followed the calling ten years, and after escaping with my life by the narrowest chance from threatening and imminent dangers on the uncanny bottom of the lake, fathoms and fathoms down in the subterranean gloom, I was compelled to abandon diving by an accident that happened to me in the full light of day and while breathing the free air of heaven, with no sign of danger nigh. I was preparing to go down to search a wreck off Before I was ready to descend heavy chain fell from the derrick of he wrecking scow I was on, just missing my head and striking me on the right shoulder, crushing every bone in it. The accident crippled me so badly that I was unfitted to resume work as a diver, and I reluctantly abandoned the profession that had so much fascination for me. The diver who went fown in my place on that wreck having been down long beyond the time it was possible for anyone to remain in that water, the men above hauled him up. He was dead, his life-line having been cut by a jagged piece of iron on the hull. I don't know whether that might have happened to me or not if the chain hadn't fallen upon me and prevented my going down. Perhaps it might."

HIS NUMEROUS FAMILY

Levi Bradshaw, of Connecticut, the Father of Forty-One Children,

[New London, Conn., Day.] A short ride from Mossup in what is known as the Sparks district, in the still plowing the surface. It is a weird eastern part of Killingly, lives Levi Bradshaw, whose record for populating down in the earth is such that he deserves to become famous. Bradshaw emigrated ing erect on her keel, as if she were from Canada, and has lived in this dashing away before the breeze in the vicinity about thirteen years. He is now in his 71st year. He has been moaning sway and swell of the waters father of 41 children, 40 of whom are gives a see-sawing tossing motion to now living. By his first wife he had six children, including a pair of twins. His second wife bore him 24 children, half of whom were twins. His present wife presented him with eleven chil-

Bradshaw was not 14 years old when he married the first time. The eldest son is now 44, and has several children and grandchildren. Twenty-nine of the old man's sons and daughters are married and all have children. The grandfather does not know just how large his family of grandchildren and greatgrandchildren has become. enumerate up to 150, but is in the dark as to the remainder. He estimated that they may run up to 200 or so. The Killingly patriarch married his last wife in Danielson thirteen years Only one out of her eleven children has died. The death occurred at birth a few monts ago. The rest are healthy and robust. like their father.

Mr. Bradshaw is believed to be the banner father of New England and the banner grandfather of the United

The family live at a fork in the roads, in what is known as the Shippee school house. It is a little, one-story structure, and, having been abandoned for school use some time ago, now shelters as bright a lot of children as probably has ever been under its roof. When reporter called at the door he found the little shavers regaling themselves with bread and 'lasses, and they looked rolliscome and very sweet, though perhaps not exactly in kissable form. Mamma had gone to Danielson to buy some groceries, and papa was somewhere, and the kids were running the ranch. Later on the healthy old gentleman appeared and answered all questions in broken English. He appeared to be in mortal fear that someone was to take away some of his young hopefuls, and when given assurance to the contrary, apparently breathed easier. Mr. Bradshaw is a wiry looking little man, and he said that his numerous family were amply provided for, even though he was not now able to work much.

MR. HOUSE A WINNER In a Long and Stubbern Struggle at

Berlin. Ontario. Berlin, April 4.—The recent elections and the return of the popular candidate created less interest in Berlin than did the news that our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Andrew House, had | won the contest in which he has been

For over a year Mr. House has waged a flerce conflict with kidney disease. The pain he endured was unspeakably severe, and he could get absolutely no relief till he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now he is completely cured—of course

Mr. House says: "I am sincere in saying Dodd's Kidney Pilis cured me, and I am truly and earnestly thankful

Why will you allow a Cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run that the Nile cataracts will some day the risk of filling a consumptive's supply the power necessary for rungrave, when, by the timely use of tekle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the Khartoum. Not only are there magnipain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving. branches in the Shire Highlands have rapid descents in level admirably suithealing and curing all affections of rapid descents in level, admirably suit-A willing horse is often overworked; good kieker gets to quit before his

Care of the Complexion. It is a well known fact that a torpid liver produces a sallow hue and a dull all of which, with their mountain tribuyellow complexion. You need not ex- taries, reach the plains after taking pect a clear, beautiful complexion, if innumerable giant leaps down the the blood is rendered impure by a slug- mountain sides. It is nonsense to say gish action of the liver, which cannot that the development of this water

## The Future.

Through Electricity.

Cheap Water Power May Alter the Face of Europe and America

Nature's Generosity Will Put Industry Under New Conditions

[E. H. Mullin, in Cassier's.] Electricity, unlike steam, can be distributed over a wide area from the point of its production, with comparatively little loss; unlike steam, it can be stored up for an indefinite length of time, ready for instant use; unlike steam, it can be economically subdivided into units small enough to run a sewing machine. Thus electricity, as a motive power, permits dispersion of the industrial population where the defects of steam made concentration an absolute economic necessity. Moreover, so far as the waterfalls of the world are to be realized for the production of electricity, they will invite the establishment of industrial works under new conditions and with new surroundings. Lord Kelvin, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States, spoke of the economical, industrial radius of the electricity produced by the Falls of Niagara as 40 miles. While the limit of the concession of the Cataract Construction Company was 450,000 horse power, Lord Kelvin said he hoped that our children's children would see no falls at all, all the water-equal to 7,000,000 horse power, according to Prof. Unwin-being applied to industrial uses. But a radius of 40 miles is equal to an area 233 times the size of Manhattan Island, for example, on which the city of New York now stands, so that the Magara Falls industrial district is capable of supporting a popula-tion of 58,000,000 before reaching half the density of the population on Manhattan Island. And if the whole 7,000,-000 horse power of the falls be taken, a previous calculation, made by Lord Kelvin, shows that the electricity thus produced could be distributed over a adius of 150 miles at a pressure of 80,-000 volts, with a transmission loss of only 20 per cent. But the area of 150 miles radius is to the area of 40 miles radius in about the proportion of 14 to 1; therefore the larger circle would support, at the rate of half the density of Manhattan Island, the almost incredible population of 812,000,000, or about

two-thirds of the population of the entire globe. WHEN COAL IS SCARCE.

Were Niagara the only great waterfall in the world, it is quite that these figures, or something like them, might be realized, because long before the world's coal supply is exhausted its price for steam-raising will be prohibitive, while as long as the sun shines the waters which fall into the ocean will be lifted up and carried back to the great American lakes. But between Niagara Falls and tide water there are now under construction works to take 150,000 horse power from the St. Lawrence River at the Long Sault Rapids without perceptible diminution of the river's flow through the main channel. The city of Montreal is now getting light and power from the Lachine Rapids, also on the St. Lawrence River, and it may be that the same particle of water will help first to turn the turbine at Niagara, then the turoine at Massena, near the Long Sault, then the turbine at Lachine, while a pound of coal burned at Niagara is gone forever.

It has already been remarked that the modern industrial city has been dependent for its rapid expansion upon its superior advantages with respect to coal-that is, it must have either a navigable water front, or be a natural railway receiving and distributing center, or be the natural focus of a coal and iron region. All this will changed in the great electrical waterfall cities of the future. The power, as a rule, will be produced in the mountains, while the cities will be scattered far and wide over the foothills. There will be better air, more room, better drainage, more civilized conditions of living than is the case with the present overcrowded industrial beehives, built, for the most part, on the swampy deltas or in the valleys of

great rivers. CHANGES THAT MAY COME. Under the pressure of dear coal and with the attraction of cheap water power, the face of Europe will be changed. The Highlands of Scotland will become industrially more important to Great Britain than the comparatively flat Midlands. Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, the Austrian Tyol and Transylvania may become the dustrial centers of Europe, owing to their superiority in water power. For the rest, the course of manufactures will seek the sources of the great rivers or of rivers not great which have a very rapid fall.

Thus, in the United States, Montana, containing, as it does, the stormy beginnings of the Missouri, is already developing as the greatest ore-refining region in the world. Utah and California, in both of which coal is \$5 a ton and upward, have now horse power to spare for industrial purposes from the waterfall electric plants which they already have in operation. Portland, the capital of Oregon, now gets its light and power from turbines on the Columbia River. Colorado, a year ago, had seventeen different electric driven by water power, used exclusively for mining purposes. The State of Washington and the whole Dominion of Canada have waterfalls without end

SAVING ENERGY.

In more distant lands we find English engineers already making plans for saving the energy of the falls of the Nile fifteen miles below Cairo, and it ning trains of cars from Alexandria to

ed for the development of electricity by turbine wheels. We too often think of Hindustan as a great plain, forgetting that the Himalaya Mountains, the highest on the globe, give birth to the Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra and the Oxus,

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and as much nerve in investing it as the greatest men in the financial centers of Europe and America. The cheapness of ocean freights has equalized the price of wheat and beef at every seaport in the world; the invention of automatic, labor-saving machinery has made the Hindu or Japanese, standing at a loom, very nearly the equal of the American or Englishman doing the same work. And as an invention along the older lines of human effort makes progress in machinery from less automatic to more automatic, so will the natives of Hindustan and Africa be able, under Caucasian direction, to utilize all the natural and local sources of power which Providence, through the sun's evaporative agency, has provided for them.

#### India's Hoarded Wealth

Millions of Gold Bricked Up in Sec et Vaults--What Hindoos Save They Hide.

[Springfield Republican.]

During the first decade of my residence in India I was for some years associated with a wealthy banker named Lalla Muttra Pershaud, the Lahore agent of the great banking house known as "The Seths of Muttra," and from him I learned a great deal about the system of hoarding practiced in all ages by the wealthy classes of India. He died at Brindabun about 1867. It may be explained that the title "Lalla" used by native bankers has no exact equivalent in English. It might with equal propriety be translated master, professor or banker.

Both in ancient and modern times one of the stock objections of European nations against trade with India has been that that country absorbs a large amount of the precious metals, which she never disgorges. It has naturally been asked what becomes of these treasures, for we do not find in India that abundance of either gold or silver which might naturally be expected; and the reply has always been that they are withdrawn from circulation as currency by being hoarded. For years it been a prevalent opinion in all eastern countries that there is a vast amount of treasure hidden in the earth, which, unless found by accident, is lost

When up country last year I heard that Chewringhee Lalla, manager to Lalla Muttra Pershaud, already mentioned, was in Gwalior on some temporary business, and I called on him, as an old friend, at a place in the Lushkar where he was residing. Among other subjects we discussed the action of the government in closing the mints, and asked his opinion about the possibility of a gold standard for India, and mentioned the fact that certain members of the Currency Association conwith a gold currency. The Lalla laughanxious the late Maharajah Scindia was to get back the fortress of Gwalior, but very few know the real cause prompting him. That was a concealed hoard of 60 crores (£60,000,000 sterling) of rupees in certain vaults within the fortress, over which British sentinels had been walking for about 30 years, never suspecting the wealth concealed below their feet. Long before the the British Government gave back the fortress, everyone who knew the entrance into the concealed hoard was dead, except one man, who was extremely old, and although in good health, he might have died any day. If that had happened the treasure might have been lost to the owner forever, and the world for ages, because there was only one entrance to the hoard, which was most cunningly concealed, and, except that entrance, every other part was surrounded by solid rock.

"So the Maharajah was in such a fix that he must either get back his fort-ress or divulge the secret to the government and run the risk of losing the treasure forever. When the fortress was given back to the Maharajah, and efore the British troops had left Gwafrom Benares, sworn to secrecy in the Temple of the Holy Cow, before leaving, and when they reached the Gwalior railway station they were put into carriages, blindfolded, and driven to place where they had to work. There they were kept till they had opened out the entrance into the secret vault, and, when the concealed hoard had been verified, and the hole built up again, they were once more blindlded, put into carriages, and taken back to the railway station and rebooked for Benares under a proper es-

Chowringhee Lalla went on to tell me hat for generations before the rise of the British power, his ancestors had neld the post of treasurer in the Gwallor state, and that, after the British had annexed territories around Delhi, one of his great-grand uncles had retired from the post of treasurer of Gwalior with a fortune of 20 crores of rupees (£20,000,000 sterling). By great good fortune, all this money was quietly got into British territory, he declared; and 15 crores of it are at this day bricked up in a secret vault under a Hindu temple dedicated to the goddess of wealth in the holy city of Brindabun. "Now," said the Lalla, "If the treasurer

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"Five hundred millions of gold would be absorbed and concealed before a gold currency had been twelve months in thanks, the latter, as in the case of the circulation. Europeans, even those who have been in the country for years, have no idea of the hoarding propensities of even well-to-do natives, without counting the more wealthy bankers and or bad. For the former, the cock has, traders. For example, my wife," said perhaps, the most distinct set of sounds, the Lalla, "has more than three lakhs they are quite unlike any other note of rupees hidden for fear of my dying he uses, and are confined to the asserbefore her, because I am much older tion that he has found something good than she is, and we have no son alive to eat. Cock pigeons do the same, and to inherit my property. And I know we imagine that geese have an equinothing about the place where this valent sound.

money is concealed."

Dogs have

and the Lalla replied: "Natives don't the very wealthy, although they may neither books nor pictures, nor any explaintain leaf serves each guest for a ence between the "talk" dish, where Europeans spend hundreds species. of rupees in dinner and breakfast ser- particular note which signifies "come" and silver in secret vaults, except the mit the force of all this reasoning.

QUADRUPEDS

Do Not Ask Questions, but "Look" Them and Make Statements.

Unlike children, animals do not ask questions. They only "look" them, and though they constantly and anxiously inquire what is to be done, and the exact wishes of their masters, and occasionally even of other animals, the inquiry is made by the eye and attitude. A terrier, for instance, can almost transform his whole body into a note of interrogation.

Of the two remaining forms of speech -statement and request-the animals make very large use, but employ the latter in a far greater degree than the former. They use sounds of request, not only in particular cases in which they desire something to be done for them, but also in a great number of cases in which the request is a form of warning—"Come!" "Be careful!"
"Look out!" "Go ahead!" 'Help!" The speech which indicates danger is sufficiently differentiated. Birds, for instance, have separate notes of warning to indicate whether the danger is in the form of a hawk, cat, or owl is on the move, the birds, especially blacksidered that £50,000,000 sterling of gold birds, always utter a clattering note, India constantly repeated, and chickens have a special sound to indicate the presence ed the idea to scorn, and assured me of a hawk. But when disturbed by that £50,000,000 would not suffice to man the blackbirds have quite a difreplace the silver hoards of even one ferent sound of alarm, and the chick-"You know," he said, "how ens also. Animals on the march are usually silent; but the hamadryad baboons use several words of command, and the cries of cranes and geese when flying in ordered flocks are ossibly signals or orders. Various monkeys, geese, a goat, a

ewe with a lamb, elephants, cat very commonly, and dogs innumerable, are credited with "accosting" persons and bringing to their notice by vocal means the objects they desire or the actions they wish done. A most ingeniously constructed request of this kind was made a few years ago by a retriever dog late one night in London. The streets were empty and the dog came up, and, after wagging his tail. began to bark, using not the rowdy bark which dogs employ when jumping at a horse's head or when excited, but the persuasive and confidential kind of bark which is used in requests and reproaches. He was very insistent, especially when a small, dark passage was reached, up which he ran, still barking. As this did not answer, the dog ran back and took the writer's hand, in which he was carrying his in his mouth and gave a gentle pull before the British troops had left Gwa-did not meet with attention desired, the dog pulled the glove out of the hand in the direction of the passage. As this and carried it off up the passage, keeping a few yards in front and waving his tail in a friendly way. This natur ally led to pursuit, when the dog, still keeping ahead, dropped the glove in front of a gate leading into a butcher's yard, and began to bark again. As it obviously wanted the gate to be ed, this was done, and it trotted in without further remark. Every one who has kept dogs knows the tone of the bark of request-a low very unlike the staccato bark of anger

or vexation, or remonstrance. A bulldog at the Earl's Court dog show made his particular part of the bench almost unendurable by the form of bark, kept up (as we heard) for nearly three hours without a stop, because he was jealous of the attentions paid to the dog next him. This had won the first prize, and consequently received all the admiration; so the other dog barked short, sharp, incessant yelps at him all day long, only stopping when some one patted him believe that lengards are absolutely silent creatures: but many of the felidae have a particular sound of peared beyond the line of my vision it turned in the water and seemed to gaze back at me with that haunting look of horrer, the hands still clutching the breast. After the body had gone out of sight I tried to proceed with my work, but I was so much unstrung that work but I was so much unstrung that work but I was so much unstrung that the development of this water power is visionary; the falls of the Laila, "If the treasurer to be? The falls of the could accumulate so much, what were to be? The treasures of Gwalior form the liver and blood. Ladies, Dr. Chase's Kidney-but accumulations of the state likely but a very small amount compared with the blood pure. This is the secret.

"Now," said the Laila, "If the treasurer could accumulate so much, what were to be? The treasures of Gwalior form the giving of water or milk. There are bankers in Bombay, Parsees at that, who have as much capital brought out and replaced by gold di-

rectly the government decreed a gold | conversation with the tigress; and the puma, when domesticated, has a considerable range of notes to ask for food, water and society, or to return cat and tiger, a kind of purr.
"Statement" in animal speech is

mainly confined to indications that the creature has made a discovery, good

On this I asked how natives man- state a discovery, elephants only one. aged to accumulate so much wealth, The dog barks loud and sharply over something new or surprising, we have spend like Europeans. Take the house heard a dog barking this way when a of any well-to-do merchant with an couple of geographical globes were income of, say, 1,000 rupees per month; placed in a window-objects he had at the very outside, 50 to 100 rupees never seen and wished to call attenwould purchase the whole of the fur- tion to. But a painful discovery, such in it. Beyond a few purdahs as that of a dead body, or a dangerously (curtains) and beds, furniture in the wounded man, is sometimes communi-European sense does not exist. Even cated by the dog howling, which marks a different form of speech. A practical have a carriage and horses, possess acquaintance with shore shooting and the men who have learned to imitate pensive work of art; and when a feast | the notes of shore birds, discloses some is given to their friends a piece of a curious facts as to the minute differ-The greater number have a vices of fragile, but most expensive, and this note seems always to be underchina and glassware. All this the na- stood and generally obeyed, almost intive saves and hoards. The wealthy conceal their accumulations of gold species, though no bird of another ornaments, which are reserved for and it. But the few shore birds, which are worn by their women." I had to ad- really "talkative," namely, the wild species pays the slightest attention to geese, the redshank, and the green plover, pay very little attention to the calls either of their own species or of any one who can imitate them. We never heard of any one who has ever tried to "call" wild geese. Green plover can be called, but very seldom; and though redshanks can sometimes be whistled within shot, this is rarely

The difference between the notes of invitation made by various shore fowl —stints, gray plover, golden plover, ringed plover, knots and sandpipers-is so slight that no one but a fowler would notice them. Yet to these men the difference is as great as that be-tween the sound of French and English. A really first-class gunner will sit in a creek in August and call the birds up, if within hearing and inclined to move, n any order you like to name. Even such closely allied birds as the curlew and the whimbrel have different notes. We once saw a large mixed flock of gray plover, knots and stints flying past on the muds, at a distance of some ninety yards. A gunner noticed that there were two or three golden plover among them. whistled the golden plovers' note, and from the big flock of some sixty birds the pair instantly flew out, wheeled and passed within fifty yards, answering the call in their own language. Perhaps the best instance of the aptness of the gunners in leafning bird languages was recently recorded in the Westminster Gazette. It is credited to a fowler who shot the only specimen of the broadbilled sandpiper ever killed in Norfolk. When down on the muds listening to the notes of the shore birds he distinguished one which he did not know. He imitated it, the bird answered, flew up to him and was shot. which seem almost to talk, and certainly can imitate other birds when engaged in their curious "song," which seems like a conversational variety entertainment, are all the time enjoying a monologue. Starlings, when they have anything to say, as when nesting, or quarreling for places when going to roost, use quite different notes. Of all bird voices the song of the swallow is most like human speech-not our speech, but like the songs which the Lapp or such outlandish races sing. A Lapp woman sings a song just like that of a swallow at dawn.—London Specta-

LECAL QUERIES.

[Answered by W. H. Bartram.] READER.-Can a mortgage that is awn for five years be collected in four years after it is due, interest being paid up to last year? Ans. — Yes. The mortgage can be collected at any time within ten years after it is payable, or after the last payment of interest or principal. The principal cannot be coled until it is payable by the mort-

VANNECK .- A owns a lot on which B. builds a barn without permit or lease from A. Can B remove said barn after A has legally forbidden him? What can A do if B removes barn without A knowing it, and how will A have to notify him? Ans.-B cannot le gally remove the barn upon the facts stated, and if he does so unknown to A, the latter can sue him for damages. One notice forbidding removal is sufficient. A had better consult a lawyer if B is likely to remove the barn.
REGINA.—Has anyone a right to take a parcel or letter that is addressed to me from the postoffice, and open and give it to another to carry around the country, or leave it at another person's house, to be sent to me with the children, if they happen to go that way? Ans .- Notify the postmaster, and if your notice is not respected by the postmaster, complain to the postmaster-general, Ottawa. 2. Has a post clerk any right to hold back a letter for anyone else if it is addressed

to me? Ans.-No.