#### PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

REPORTED UPON BY COMMIS-SION SENT OUT SOME TIME AGO.

They Think the Rebellion is About Crushed and Feel That the In surgents Cannot Hold Out Long-The Population Generally Favors the Americans.

Washington, July 18 .- The following statement was given out this afternoon at the state department:-

"The state department yesterday re ceived from the Philippine commission an important despatch conveying these

"By the co-operation of the commission municipal government has been established in several towns. These are work ing admirably, and one good effect is that considerable numbers of insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in in swarms. The system will soon be extended to other towns, which are asking for it. Continued success in this direction will mean the beginning of the end. The commissioners state that the general situation is as described in the message of General Oils of the 26th of June, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands, have since been opened to trade. Despatches from Dr. Schurman, on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago, were of the same purport, A disposition to accept American soverthat the general situation is as described

ward into the Laguna provinces, is also under subjection. The insurgent arms have suffered great losses and are scattered. The only large force which helds together is about 4,000, in Tarles province and northern Pampanga. There are scattered forces in bands of 50 and 500 in other portions of Luxon, and in Cavite and Batanga provinces they could possibly assemble as many as 2,000. They are demoralized from recent defeat. The most of the people are terrorised by the insurgent soldiers but desire peace and American protection. They no longer flee from our gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines has become dense, taking up land cultivation extensively. They are kept out of Manila as much as possible, as the city population was becoming too great to be cared for. The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in aid from the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains. The trade of the city this afternoon burning out 26 attempted and the country is not hidden and the content the trade of the city this afternoon burning out 26 attempted and the country is not hidden and the country is not hidden attempted and the country is not h which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains. The trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of incurgent revenues, is now interrupted. General Otis doubts the wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supplies of food and the merchants are suffering losses. He meditated at that time the restoration of trade privileges, although the insurgents might reap some benefit from it, a plan which has since been partially carried into effect. The courts are in successful operation under the direction of able Filipines. Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet, awaiting re-Filipinos. Affairs in the other islands ares comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All were anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops were recoived. General Oils is giving his attention to the Joio archipelago and the Palawan islands. General Oils speaks of the general desire of the volunteers to re-sulist. He has provided for the enlistment of two regiments which have been permitted.

#### HON. C. A GEOFFRION DEAD.

He Passed Away Peacefully Shortly After Two O'clock Yesterday Morning.

MONTREAL, July 18-Hor. C. A. Geoff-Details of the death of the Hon. C. A.

Geoffrion state that he was conscious until about two hours before his end.

Even star the visit of the continue themselves to politeness and courtesy to passengers when they are off duty." The officers say that life on board ship would become intolerably dull to officers and passengers alike, rion died at 2 o'clock this morning.

Even after the visit of the archbishop yesterday Mr. Geoff. ion did not seem to realize that his condition was as serious as it really was and only a few minutes before he became unconscious he was speaking of the medical treatment he had received. Shortly after midnight the dreaded change came and from that time until 2.15, when he passed away, he was in a state of coma. There were present at his deathbed Mrs. Geoffrion, their two daughters and their son. The end was peace.

The family have been already deluged with telegrams of sympathy. Flegs are at half mast in all the public buildings, and sorrow is manifested everywhere at the loss of Montreal's eminent citizen. It has been arranged that the funeral ceremonies will take place at NotreDame and that the archbishop will chan the absoute. The interment will take place in the vault of the Dorien family at Cote dee Neiges cemetery. The funeral is expected to be the largest since that of Honore Mercier. Even after the visit of the archbishop

The Cambridge-Oxford and Yale-Harvard Teams.

London, July 18-Messrs. Jackson. Wendell, Morrison and Brooks, of the International University advisory committee, held a final meeting at the Queen's Club, Brighton, this afternoon, to complete arrangements and decide upon the order of Saturday's events in the athletic contests between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. It

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was agreed that the programme should open at 4 p. m. with the long jamp and hammer throwing concurrently, closing IN NEW Of hammer throwing concurrently, closing with the three-mile run and high jump.
The question as to the number of trials to be allowed in the hammer throwing

to be allowed in the hammer throwing and long jumps was the occasion of considerable discussion, the English rules being four trials and the American rules six trials. A compromise was reached on six trials for hammer and five trials for the jump. For the high jump the usual custom on both sides is three tries at each bar. Runs under the bars do not contrast ties. not count as tries.

Information gathered at all the train-

information gathered at all the training quarters gives promise of close contests, especially for the 100-yards hurdles, the quarter-mile and the long jump.

The question of selecting a mate for C. D. Daly (Harvard) for the long jump will be decided between J. T. Harrington (Harvard), and Morse (Yale), and Roche (Harvard), tomorrow. ton (Harvard), and Morse (Tale), and Roche (Harvard), tomorrow.

G. C. Vessall (Oxford), who, with L R O Bevan (Cambridge), will represent the English universities, has the top record and continues in splendid form.

Nearly all the Oxford teams were on the grounds today.

Smith will supplant Winterbottom (Cambridge) in the three mile run.

The demand for seats on Saturday increases daily.

reases daily.

Brief Despatches.

TORONTO, July 18 - Word has been re-ceived from Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., that he will sail for Canada on August

LONDON, July 18—The Rev. Frederick W. MacDonald, uncle of Rudyard Kip-ling, has been elected president of the Wesleyan conference.

A severe electric storm passed over the city this afternoon burning out 26 telephones about the town. Thrown From a Carriage.

WEST DERRY, N. H., July 18-While west Derry, N. H., July 18—While driving along a road near Nottingham this morning Mrs. I. B. Bartlett, Haverhill, Mass., and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Demarst, of Manchester, were thrown from their carriage and all three were probably fatally injured. Dr. Demarst is 34 years old and is one of the most prominent clergymen in the Universalist denomination.

Ottawa Wants the Race.

OTTAWA, July 18-Ald. Hanlan, of Toronto, who is here training Ottawa oarsmen wired Jake Gaudaur, at Vancouver, today, offering to raise a citizens purse of \$2,000 if the latter will consent to row his match with Wray, the Australian, on the Ottawa river instead of Burrard inlet as now suggested.

Sixty officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam;hip Company have thrown up their places in consequence of a new rule: "Executive officers are not permitted to participate in the amusements of the passengers. They will confine themselves to politeness and



### FREE.

National Watch & Jewelry Co., Dept. 25, TORONTO, ONL

# **TENDERS**

For an Annex to the Lunatic Asylum:

Department of Public Works. Charletown, P. E. Island, June 27th, 1899. SEALED TENDERS will be received at

this office until noon of Saturday, 29th July next, for the building of an annex to the Lunatic Asylam at Falconwood, according to plans and specification to be seen at this

## IN NEW ONTARIO.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT AND THE GREAT PROSPECT BEFORE IT.

in Continuity and Extent Rainy River Mas No Known Equal in the World-Cheap Fuel and Living.

The gold fields of northwestern Ontario, especially those included in the large area comprising the Lake of the Woods, the Rainy River basin, and the more northern section bounded on the north by English River and Lac Seul, are steadily making a reputation which, notwithstanding present lack of capital, will probably, within a few years, place the district in the very fore of the gold-producting regions of the world.

the district in the very fore of the goldproducing regions of the world.

Amongst the advantages which tend to
produce such pre-minence must be
placed the extraordinary abundance of
water power, nowhere rivalled in gold
producing countries, the plentifulness of
timber, the easy and cheap accessibility
of the entire region by water communication and rail, the latter to be soon
greatly increased, the cheapness and comfort of living, and more than all, the immense area of the gold-bearing rocks and
the fact that nowhere else does quartz
mining return a quicker profit for the
expenditure incurred in opening and
developing mines. Unlike the Australian
and Transvaal fields, the entire country
is traversed by expressed weins and reefs of and Transvaal fields, the entire country is traversed by exposed veins and reefs of gold-bearing quartz, the veins numbering tens of thousands and yielding profit gen-

erally almost from the very surface.

in the message of General Oits of the 26th of June, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands, have since been opened to trade. Despatches from Dr. Schurman, on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago, were of the same purport. A disposition to accept American sovereignity and to welcome our troops was everywhere manifested.

The report of Gen. Oits of the 26th of June stated that, as aconsequence of the rainy season, little island campaigning was impossible. A large part of the Tagalos county is occupied. A large stretch on the south to San Fernandino on the north, nearly 60 miles, and easie stretch on the south to Eaguns provinces, is also under subjection. The insurgent arm have suffered great losses and are east at the sides of captian. Canadians have little capital to spare by ond what is needed in the ordinary operations of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with some most promising properties. During the past year or a little more, American apital has become interested in the ordinary operations of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with the gold ores to day, He was welcomed by a recention committee composed of citive beyond what is needed in the ordinary operations of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with the gold ores to distinct of the cativity witnessed in connection with the gold ores to divide the southern and the case of a connection with a properties operation of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with the gold ores to divide what is needed in the ordinary operations of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with the gold ores to divide what is needed in the ordinary operations of business; hence the lack of activity witnessed in connection with water the active witnessed in connection with the gold ore active witnessed in connection with the gold ores to diverse and connection with part of the The Question of Capital.

> crossed by prospectors. Almost every-where where prospecting has been fairly attempted and the country is not hidden attempted and the country is not hidden by swamp or alluvial deposits (the latter are not extensive), gold-bearing veins show themselves in an abundance almost unknown elsewhere, either in the old world or in the Rocky Mountain and Andean regions of America. At present about 500 properties are under more or less active development, but generally by people who have very little money to push their work.

> Magnificent Mineral Range. The mineral range in which the Rainy The mineral range in which the Rainy River District is embraced is a very wide one, and of immense length. Possibly in its continuity and extent it has no known equal in the world outside of the Andean and Rocky Mountain regions and their continuations on the continent of Asia. It may correspond with that geologically early Laurentian island continent, which, like a bow, stretches from Labrador southwestward across the Ottawa almost to the shore of Lake Ontario and thence corresponding the contraction of the corresponding to the shore of the corresponding to the southwestward across the Ottawa almost to the shore of Lake Ontario and thence curves northwestward across Lake Superior to the sub-Arctic regions between Hudson Bay and the Mackenzie River valley—a region of glacier swept rocks, often outcropping ever large areas, and stretching for thousands of miles, with a width of from a hundred to several hundred miles. But little explored, a region of wilderness, almost uninhabited, is nearly all of it. This much is known, however, that in Labrador, on the Gulf and lower part of the River St. Lawrence, as well as in its entire stretch from a little east of the Ottawa and through Ontario to the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, gold, iron, silver and very many of the most useful metals are found in lenses, fissures and cracks to an extent probably unequalled, so far as present knowledge goes, in the entire remainder of the world.
>
> The modes of occurrence of metals in these rejutivity and metamorphosed rocks

The modes of occurrence of metals in The modes of occurrence of metals in these primitive and metamorphosed rocks known as Laurentian, Huronian, Keewatin, eto., appear to be in some respects different from the modes in other mineral districts. With few exceptions, the known ones, only in the extreme southern end of this immense bow, as in Hastings County in southeastern Ontario, the gold ores are largely free milling. Experience thus far has been that the veins improve in richness with depth. Where a change in the character of the ore occurs, as it does in several instances in occurs, as it does in several instances in the Lake of the Woods country, it is to an increase in the woods country, it is to an increase in the ratio of concentrates to free milling ore. The concentrates are tested by wet, or chlorination or cyanida-tion processes. Smelters are not required. Everywhere, too, though narrowing and losing values, synatimes constitutes Everywhere, too, though narrowing and losing values, sometimes, especially at about the depth of 100 to 130 feet, occur to trouble the inexperienced miner, the tendency thus far observed has been for veins to increase in width with increasing depth. No failures are known where depth is reached, all failures being due to sinkings that were not on true veins, and increase inexperience, had manor to ignorance, inexperience, bad man-agement, or lack of capital. As said be-fore, the known veins are counted by Tenders to be marked "Tender for Annex to Asylum."

The signatures of two good and responsible sureties must accompany each tender.

The government not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

RICHARD SMITH,

The known veins are counted by thousands: sometimes even dozens are found on single properties, especially in the peculiar eruptive granite areas around the peculiar eruptive granite areas around Shoal Lake on the Lower Seine, and Shoal Lake on the Rainy River and rebuilt in 1634.

almost every section. 10 to 30 or more feet in width; and are said, on the not feet in which; and are said, on the not always satisfactory evidence of assays, to carry values as high as some of the highest grade narrow veins. But there are also several large reefs or dykes of low grade ore which are of proved value, of a width counting into the scores and even hundreds of feet, and seeming, from surface assays, to be likely, under the favorable conditions they present for quarrying at very low cost, to prove paying properties. Claims made on their be-

quarrying at very low cost, to prove pay-ing properties. Claims made on their be-half seem to bear an impress of honesty in general, and the geological formations tend to confirm the hopes advanced regarding them.

Pay Ore at the Surface.

In this great mineral range, nature, through glacial action, has placed the pay ore at the surface instead of it having to be found at the cost of dead work as in some parts of the world. Hundreds of feet of debris have been swept away by the glaciars, leaving the veins exposed to the eye and almost ready for active production.

The Rat Portage Miner in a recent issue states that the dividend-producing mines of the Rainy River country aggregate \$100,000 per month of bullion, while the total expenditure in reaching this production has been only about \$500 000. The advantages of the Rainy River district as a gold mining field for prospecting and mining may be stated as follows:

The immense extent of the gold area The immense extent of the gold area. The extraordinary abundance of gold veins in nearly every section, and the ease with which, owing to the frequent out-cropping of these veins, they may be discovered and traced. It is only in a few sections that alluvium or drift covers the rocks below the light surface soil, while, except in alluvial valleys and swamps, the bare rock ridges crop out every few hundred yards, and generally present their perpendicular faces at the sides of

the gold is found in smaller but richer veins. In several instances, on small properties of 40 or 80 acres in extent, the veins are counted on the surface by the score. Five or six feet is a very common width of veins, but in not a few properties, cross cutting reveals a vein width of 20 feet or more of high grade ere. Failures have occurred in a few instances, but generally from lack of capital and Valley to Rainy Lake and the Lake of Woods. will be completed and will Valley to Rainy Lake and the Lake of Woods, will be completed and will traverse the very centre of some of the most active gold fields in the district. This ease of access compared with that possessed by the Transvaal and most of the gold fields of Western Australia is a very important advantage enjoyed by the Rainy River country.

Agricultural Productions.

Saw mills abound, and over the entir Saw mills abound, and over the entire district land is found suitable, both in soil and climate, for farming, stock raising, dairying and gardening. The broad valley of the Rainy River from the lake of that name to the Lake of the Woods is an extensive belt of very rich agricultural country, while around Wabigoon in the north are several townships of almost unbroken farming land. All the cereals, vegetables and fruits of Manitoba are grown in the district and are of good quality, and camps need not lack the usual delicacles the soil and climate afford, for agricultural settlement will rapidly follow, in many localities, the establishment of camps. From the outside, too, provisions are cheaply obtainside, too, provisions are cheaply obtain-ed. Manitoba reaches to the Lake of the Woods, and Southern Ontario with its farms and orchards and vineyards is within cheap reach by both rail and

water.
Full equipment in machinery. not a in Western Australia, British Columbia and the Transvaal, is obtained near at hand, from the machine shops of Ontario

and Quebec.

The cost of mining is low. The ore is The cost of mining is low. The ore is free milling and the concentrates are treated by simple processes. Owing to the cheapness of living and nearness to thickly settled communities, wages are reasonable, not nearly so high as in most of the great gold fields of the world. Miners receive \$2 a day and surface men from \$1.50 to \$1.75. The average cost of mining and milling in Northwestern Ontario varies according to circumstances tario varies according to circumstances from \$1 to \$3.50 per ton, most of the veins probably involving, under the present rather undeveloped conditions of the district, an expense of \$2.50 to \$3.50

The wet-bulb thermometer, for determining moisture in the air, is made and used as follows: Provide two thermometers and tie a bit of the thinnest muslin neatly around the bulb of one of these and keep it soaked with water. Lift this thermometer out of the water, and whirl it briskly through the air for two minutes, if the air is very dry, and for three or four minutes if the air is very moist. Read it quickly, and it gives the temperature of a thin layer of water evaporated under the influence of the wind produced by the whirling. The dewpoint of the air in which the thermometer is whirled is about as far below the wet-bulb as this is below the temperature of the dry-bulb similarly whirled and read rapidly. The two thermometers may be hung side by The wet-bulb thermometer, for deter two thermometers may be hung side by side on a short piece of string for con-venience; and this is then called the "sling psychrometer."—Monthly Weather

Pretection From Snow. Smoke tinted spectacles are worn plains of Russia. It was discovered that the glare caused by the sunlight on the snow made them blind, and spectacles were fitted to them to protect their sight as they plucked the grass which sprouted through the earth's white mantle.

A YANKEE. Various Views In Various Places as

to What He Is. "I was greatly amused," said a New Orleans citizen who has lately made a visit abroad, "to notice how the term 'Yankee' widens in application as one gets farther and farther away from the habitat of the real thing.

"In New York a Yankee is commonly supposed to be a native of Connecticut, Vermont or Massachusetts, and I have noticed that the name is applied to mean skinflints rather than to the people in general. In St. Louis a Yankee is understood loosely to be any one from the extreme northeast. Here in New Orleans the term includes pretty nearly everybody above Mason and Dixon's line in short inortheasen's and 'Van ine-in short, 'northerner' and 'Yankee' are more or less synonymous.

"Now comes the really absurd part of it, although quite in line with what I have just remarked. While I was in London I found myself continually re ferred to as a 'Yankee' by natives who had learned I was from New Orleans. 'I think you Yankees are very charming people,' said a big wholesaler who wanted to be extra pleasant. 'I know several from your state.' I tried to explain at first, but I soon got tired of that. I was sure to be greeted by a stare of amazement. 'But I thought all Americans were Yankees, doncher-

know,' would be the usual protest. "Later on I met a very intelligent hotel keeper at Bern, in Switzerland, and in the course of conversation he remarked that he had an extremely agree able countryman of mine staying at his house the previous season. 'As you are both Yankees,' he said, 'you may by chance know him.' 'Where does he live?' I asked. 'In Buenos Ayres,' replied the hotel keeper.''—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

INDIAN SIGNAL SERVICE.

They Have Long Telephoned by the Travelers in uncivilized countries have often wondered how some savage tribes were able to transmit news for hundreds of miles with no apparent facilities for doing so. An interesting light is thown on this subject by Jose Bach, who tells of the means by which the Indians on the Amazon communicate with each other at a distance. The natives live in groups of 100 to 200 persons in settlements half a mile or a mile apart. In each dwelling there is a wooden drum, which is buried for half its height in sand mixed with fragments of wood, bone and mica, and has

a triple diaphragm of leather, wood and rubber. When this drum is struck with a wooden mallet, the sound travels far and is distinctly heard in the other drums in the neighboring dwellings. sion of the sound takes place through the earth, since the blows struck are scarcely audible outside of the houses in which the instruments are placed. After a "malooca," or dwelling, has been "called up" by an initial blow conversation is carried on between the two drums. Mr. Bach's explanation is that the communication is facilitated by the nature of the ground, the drums doubtless resting upon one and the same stratum of rock, since transmission through ordinary alluvial earth could

not be depended upon. This method furnishes an ingenious modification of the process employed by Indians for perceiving distant noises, such as the gallop of a horse, which consists in applying the ear to the earth.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is something new to discover that

a bodily affliction can assist one in mastering the difficulties of learning a foreign language, but there is a case of the kind on record.

Miss Gertrude came down stairs one morning with red eyes, a swollen nose and a generally distressed appearance.
"What is the matter, Gertrude?"

asked her mother. "An awful cold in my head," she re-"I am very sorry," said her sympathizing parent.
"I was when I got up," cheerfully rejoined the young miss, "but I'm not now. I can get that French nasal sound exactly. Tray be-ong. Bong zhoor. How's that?"—Youth's Companion.

> Tod Sloane's gameness will never be questioned by those who saw him win a race on Walter in a nose finish at the old East St. Louis track some years ago. After the race Tod was hardly able to dismount. Then it was learned that he had broken an arm in the race. It seems that he was growded against the fence in a jam around one of the turns and broke his arm. Switching the reins to his good arm, he rode the race out with great determination, putting up a "Garrison finish" and winning on the post by the narrowest possible margin. It was an exhibition of gameness the like of which was never before heard of in the history of the American turf .-Chicago Record.

It is said that during the Irish rebellion of 1848 a bishop sent a request to a parish priest for information and received the reply, "The peace of the country is assured; faction fights are

A similar twist in logic is manifested in a message of congratulation received by Mr. Willis, on his election to the New South Wales parliament. The telegram from his agent read, "Carnida jubilant; heavy fighting; several hurt,

Worthy of Worship. "Faw gwacious sake, deah boy, who was that common fellaw you let shake

youah hau 1?" "Deah boy, he may have a common look, but he has a gweat soul. He is the fellaw who designs the new collaws." -Indianapolis Journal.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Value as a Preventive and Cure Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals of Chicago, in a paper with this title, said that the absence of systematic study by physicians and the very meager literature compelled him to be somewhat dogmatic in his paper. One of the most common observations made by medical men, he said, was that the long, narrow, flat chested individual was the one liable to the development of tuberculosis and that in patients presenting this form of chest the chances for recovery were re-

duced to a minimum. This observation he considered sufficient to suggest that systematic physical training in aiding the development of the respiratory muscles, thoracic walls and pulmonary capacity would be of great service in preventing tuberculosis and in curing its early stages. Collapsed air cells, he said, furnished a most favorable nidus for the development of tuberculosis. Therefore for the prevention of the disease measures should be adopted to expand the lungs and bring

the air cells into the best possible work-He thought it probable that in most ases there was an early tuberculous localized anæmia, diminishing the nutri-tion of the parts and making them more susceptible to the tubercle bacilli and their toxins. Of the large percentage of the human family said to be affected by tuberculosis (80 per cent), the majority recovered, even when the disease affected the lungs, it not proving fatal in

more than 12 per cent. He stated that in most of those who ecovered the disease had made but little progress, and that it was only at autopsy after death from other causes that its presence was detected, in view of which it was the physician's duty to recommend measures likely to strengthen the resisting power of the lungs. The beneficial influence of a high altitude he considered probably due to the increased distension of the air vessels, and that as a means of prophylaxis the first measure should be to teach the pa-

tient to breathe deeply. Careful physical training, he said, was of the greatest importance, it being possible for the long, narrow, flat chest ed to increase the expansion of the chest two or three inches, improve the form and increase the circumference. He believed it possible by physical developwhen it had become established in the chest and to promote recovery.-Med ical Record.

COMMERCIAL ENGLISH.

Warning to Those Who Would Send

Manufacturers who wish to do an export business must have their circulars and catalogues translated into foreign languages, says Engineering, but care should be taken that the translator is not only a good linguist, but also an expert in the particular business to which the documents to be translated refer. Otherwise the translation is apt to be a matter of ridicule to those to whom it is sent.

We cannot well give an instance to show how an English circular might be translated into bad German, for example, but the London Engineer gives us the following illustration of a translathe following illustration of a translation from another language into English, which is probably no worse than many translations from English.

"We pique ourselves," says the circular, "on making you known that the sale of the —— has, by us, undertaken.

This preparated, exclusively arranged by some vegetables, is entirely spoiled about something hurtful to the steam boiler blades. By our preparated every calcareous substance is neutralized, reducing it to power, and at the same from the usual corrosion, not only, but the ebullition, is totally avoided, as it appears about some very interesting ex-

several establishments."

In conclusion the circular adds, "To be willing, this preparated may be decomposed.

A citizen, while crossing Fort street at Griswold, picked from the crosswalk a Yale lock key with a tag attachment on which was pen printed in capital letters the word "Pokey." He was wondering over the significance of the word when the loser of the key happened along in search of it. As the two men were old friends, the key was handed over to its rightful owner. "Excuse my curiosity," said the finder of the key, "to know the purport

of that word upon the tag."
"Certainly," came the reply. "The
key unlocks my postoffice box. 'P. O." stands for postoffice; 'k-e-y,' key. Postoffice key. See?"

Then the two citizens hurriedly started in opposite directions, each with a broad grin on his face.—Detroit Free

Mr. Beerbohm Tree relates an amusing story about a boisterous voyage from New York. He was lying in his cabin. The luggage and fittings were fly-ing round. The vessel was rolling terri-bly. Suddenly there was an extra special lurch. Mr. Tree was knocked to lurch. Mr. Tree was knocked to the floor by a heavy weight and lay half stunned. On fully recovering his senses he looked to see what it was that had felled him. It was an admirable contrivance and was marked, in bold letters, "Life Saving Apparatus."—London Globe.

Onions are stated to be almost the best nervine known. No medicine, it is claimed, is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a wornout system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza. Eaten every day, they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the com

"KURSULUSUS"