

It Is Not What We Say

But What
**Hood's Sarsa-
parilla Does**

That Tells the Story. Its record is
unequalled in the history of medicine.
Even when other preparations fail,

Hood's Sarsa- parilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

A CLOCK IN THE HEAVENS. How to Tell the Time by the Dipper and the North Star.

In his cot in the big hospital the patient, having dozed half the day, now lies wide awake in the darkness. At the other end of the ward the clock is ticking, but its face is hidden in the gloom, and how is he to tell how the hours are passing? Looking northward through a high window just beside his cot he finds his question answered. He sees there the Great Bear, commonly known in part as the Dipper, climbing upward to its highest perch in the heavens. Why not convert the two uppermost stars of yonder Dipper into the hands of a clock? It is 9 o'clock, and

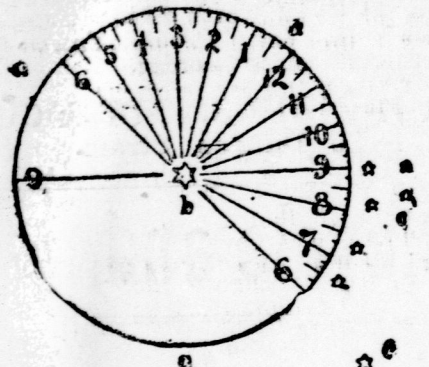


DIAGRAM OF THE CLOCK.
a, a, apparent orbit of the Dipper around the North Star; b, North Star; c, Dipper. They are hanging in a nearly horizontal position, pointing almost due east to the north star, and elevated only a little more than the star from the horizon. Where will they be at 12, at 2, at 4, or at any hour when the weary, restless patient wants to know the time? It is a question to be wrought out mathematically or rather diagrammatically.

Before proceeding with the construction of the celestial dial, however, it will be best to say a few words about the interior mechanism of the clock for the instruction of the unlearned. Why does the Dipper always describe a circle around the north star, never sinking below the horizon? Look at the following picture of the earth, the north star and the Dipper, and the subject will be perfectly plain.

We the spectators located at the North Pole the north star would be directly overhead. Were the spectator at the equator it would be seen at the horizon. When seen from these latitudes it follows that it is as we see it on any starry night. The Dipper is so near the unchanging north star that in these latitudes it never rises or sets like respectable stars, but keeps up its perpetual dance around it. Further south it rises and sets, for the north star sinks and the Dipper sinks with it, but with us it is compelled to take part in a perpetual masquerade in full view.

Now for the celestial clock, whose machinery was put in motion at the beginning of time. It will not have two hands, certainly, for it will be able to tell the



SHOWING THE DIPPER'S POSITION.
a, a, earth; b, axis of the earth; c, North Pole; d, South Pole; e, point of observation in the latitude of New York; f, North Star; g, seven stars of the Dipper, the two upper stars of the constellation always aligned on the North Star.

hours and minutes, if not the seconds, with only one. But there will be no use of wasting words in explanatory text when a diagram will serve us more lucidly and make the entire suggestion more easily comprehensible.

The long sides radiating from the centre of the circle mark the hours that intervene between the setting and the rising of the sun when the days and nights are of equal length. The short lines indicate the half and quarter hours, and the unmarked segment of the circle represents the portion over which the Dipper passes during the twelve hours of daylight when it is invisible. But it is always found at the old stand, to the right of the north star, but somewhat higher in the heavens at 9 o'clock in the evening. The dial is not accurately marked. The patient has not accurately either the astronomical instruments or opportunities for observation needed for accuracy.—Chicago Herald.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

USE YOUR EYES

When walking down the street and notice the number of men carrying a stick, and if you make up your mind to be in style with the rest of the world, remember we have the largest variety in the city, also the leading imported and domestic cigars.

HUGH LOVELESS, TOBACCONIST
202 1/2 DUNDAS STREET.

CUBA'S ONLY WEAPON.

SWORD IN WAR AND REAPING HOOK
IN PEACE.

The Machete or Cane Knife Which the Insurgents are Using—Declared by Spain to be Contraband of War, It Strikes Terror to Her Soldiers.

There is no weapon in peace or war like the machete, which the Cubans now are using in their fight for liberty. Every country has a sword of its own, but Cuba is the one place whose only sword and only instrument of war has been her reaping hook or cane knife. If she frees herself from Spain the most decisive part of the work must be done with the machete.

There is not one Cuban in a hundred who knows how to use a gun. The islanders have been denied the use of firearms so long that those who had fallen into possession of guns in the battles of the ten years' rebellion often threw them down when they got into battle and relied chiefly upon their cane knives. The battle of Baira, in which so many Spanish heads were cut off, and which was the bloodiest in Cuban history, was won by cane knives over the best rifles in the hands of the Spaniards.

The best cane knives are made in America, and before and since the uprising on the island there has been a great demand for them. Besides the cane crop in Cuba is now being harvested, and Spain feels that she can crush the uprising more easily if she can cripple the harvest.

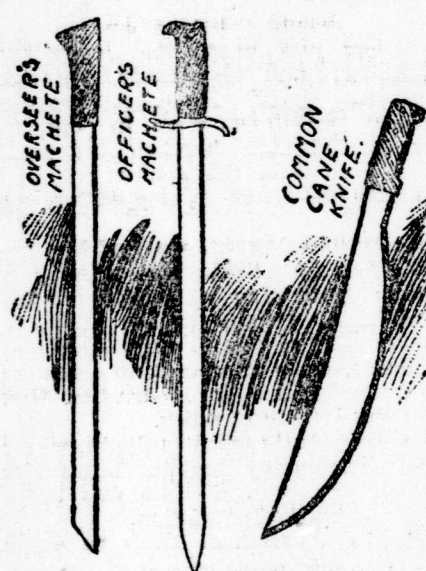
The mother country has not only taken this opportunity to deprive Cuba of the one weapon and utensil that is necessary both in war and peace, but she has sent an agent to the United States to buy cane knives or machetes, as they are all called in Spanish, with which to train her own Cuban army. But the prospect that the Spanish soldiers will learn how to use this weapon is not half so promising as that the Cubans will learn how to use rifles.

A reporter was shown just what a Cuban cane knife will do in the hands of a Cuban who knows how to use one. The dry head of a bullock that had been butchered some days before was placed before him.

"Now," said the Cuban, "I will split that head open between the horns with one stroke as if it were so much butter." This he did. The Cuban said he had cut off horses' heads in battles and had more than once seen the ghastly sight of men split down from head to foot with such a weapon. In the national museum in Madrid are a number of gun barrels cut in two by these knives.

The great execution of the machete lies in the wonderful skill in handling it. There are three classes of these knives. The first is nothing more nor less than a sword, twenty-eight inches in length, made of the very best spring steel and encased in a leather scabbard. It looks like an ordinary sword, but is much heavier. It is worn by Cuban officers and gentlemen. The next is an over-seer's machete, very flexible, and with a slight stroke it will sever a man's head from the body.

But the broad, heavy sixteen-inch knife is Cuba's peculiar weapon of offense and defense and her principal agricultural



and domestic implement. It is used for nearly every service for which you need a knife: an axe, a cleaver, a pruning hook or a scythe. Forests are cleared with them, and they are about the only tool in a butcher shop. Nowhere else in Spanish America is the machete so generally used. Nearly the whole of Cuba is devoted to the cultivation of cane and tobacco, and every stock of these crops is harvested with the machete. Great skill in handling them is the result.

These regular cane knives, on account of their peculiar shape, cannot be worn in a scabbard. They must be worn hanging, exposed from the trunk, and the fact that they can thus be worn at all denotes that the wearer is one of very careful habits, for the blade is always kept as sharp as the very best steel can be made. Absolutely every male Cuban wears one. It is his most highly valued piece of property, and he will do almost anything to secure a good machete. In the mountains of southeastern Cuba he is at home with his machete. He would not give it for the best rifle or revolver. The undergrowth is too dense for anything but the passage of the machete through the brush. He trims his footpath and waits to spring upon a Spaniard and behold him. And there is nothing that a Spaniard dreads so much in Cuba as the work of these knives. Their stroke is the stroke of death in nearly every instance.

Cement for Mending Firebrick.
In reply to several inquiries, we reprint the recipe for simple cement for mending firebrick in stoves: To one part of common salt, add one part of powdered soapstone, and mix with water to a stiff paste. If powdered soapstone cannot be obtained, common coal ashes, sifted through a fine sieve, will answer. Fit the broken pieces of brick together and plaster them tightly with the cement while they are still warm. Make a fire in the stove as soon as the bricks are mended, as the heat hardens the cement. Bricks mended in this way with the soapstone powder will last a long time. A cement of ashes and salt will not last so long.

Cost of War.
The wars of the last seventy years have cost Russia \$1,775,000,000 and the lives of 664,000 men.

"I say, Raggy, de papers says dere's microbes in bank bills."
"Yes, dat's why I don't go to work. If I did anything, dy'd pay me in bills, an' then I'd ketch eutlin'."

A NEW WOMAN'S BIBLE.

A REVISION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES
BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN.

It is to Determine Whether They Really
Declare That Man is the Master and
That Woman Must Obey Him—First Report
of Six Years' Work.

A Woman's Bible, translated by a joint committee of distinguished American and English women, is the most serious labor yet undertaken by the women's rights leaders.

The first five books of the Old Testament—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy—have already been carefully studied, and the position of Woman in the Bible has been fixed with precision.

Six years ago this work began. It has for some time been suspected that a revision of certain portions of the Scriptures would show that women had not been fairly dealt with by Biblical students. The main question to be determined was whether there was any real basis in the Bible for the assertion that man was the master.

The work of the new committee of women has, they claim, already progressed far enough to show that the Scriptures do not proclaim the superiority of man. The members of the revision committee find on every hand abundant evidence of the absolute equality of the sexes.

And this discovery has raised the question as to what word shall be used to signify this equality of sex. The revisionists paused in their work to debate this point and then proceeded to coin a new word—"amphiarate," then, will hereafter signify in the translations and reports of the committee "absolute equality of man and woman."

The title page reads thus:
THE WOMAN'S BIBLE.
ALL THAT RELATES TO WOMAN
IN
THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,
WITH
COMMENTARIES
BY
A COMMITTEE OF ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN WOMEN.

It has been decided by the revisionists not to issue any literal translation of any portions of the Bible until the entire work is completed. The committee has, however, prepared an informal interpretation or paraphrasing of certain important passages, with comment.

It is interesting to know something of the women who have labored patiently and conscientiously as members of the Revision Committee. The venerable leader of this committee is Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of New York, who is now eighty years of age. With Mrs. Stanton have been associated Miss Frances Willard and Lady Somerset, Mrs. Mary Livermore, Rev. Olympia Brown, Rev. Phoebe Hanaford and Sarah A. Underwood, who was editor of the Open Court and, with her husband, editor of the Index. John Bright's sister, who has since died, was another famous woman who was to have assisted. Frances Ellen Burr, of the Hartford Times, and Helen Gardner were others.

"Miss Lord and I went through the Pentateuch, and next year, while in London, assisted by my daughter, Mrs. Blatch, I continued with the same five books, in which are many of the most important mistranslated passages most frequently quoted to establish the inferiority of woman."

The books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy are ready for publication. They will appear probably at the rate of a chapter a week, and the chapters have been made short. The plan

is now that the revision shall assume a public form and later be shaped by Hebrew and Greek scholars. No man will have a hand in it.

While the general revision committee appointed six years ago did not continue with enthusiasm, some of them have done important work and I have their copy. Both Frances Lord and my daughter, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of England, assisted me on the Pentateuch.

"It was arranged that the members of the committee should select such portions of the Bible as they preferred. The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford has done a part of the Old Testament which was her choice. Frances Ellen Burr, of Hartford, has also done the section she chose, while others who have assisted are Helen Gardner, who took a part of the Old Testament, and also Mrs. Livermore.

"The personnel of the committee has varied from time to time, and I am now in communication with a number of most important women, some of whom are willing to assist in the further revision, and others who, from the offices they fill in various organizations, do not dare to appear in such a connection, although they see the necessity of the work."

Mrs. Stanton expects that at the briefest it will require two years for the completion and publication of the Woman's Bible. While this appears a very short time in comparison with the years required for the revision of the New Testament last made by men, it is easily explained by comparison of the amount of work to be done. There is no intention of tampering with anything which does not concern woman directly. It is not the women of the Bible, but women in the Bible. And in some cases the men who married them have been brought in.

A Prominent Lawyer Says:
"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on the premises. First-class work guaranteed. We are manufacturers of first-class mattresses and pillows. Dealer in stoves, spring beds and furniture. JAMES F. HUNT, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Species of snakes that are enemies of one another in captivity will coil up in to their winter sleep in the same bundle.

Lord Kelvin maintains that the earth is 100,000,000 years old.

Three injunctions have already been granted by the Canadian courts and many in the United States restraining merchants from selling cheap and inferior imitations, heavy damages being allowed.

"I had always hesitated because it seemed such a Herculean task to attempt to revise the entire Bible. But when we found women filled but such a small part of the Bible I decided that the work could be done. I did not intend to attack any doctrines, creeds or beliefs, simply the false position woman in the Bible had been left in through man's neglect."

"Miss Lord and I then took up the Pen-

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172 and 174 Dundas St.
TRE MENDOUS LACE SALE.

One thousand dozen Lace, bought from a manufacturer's agent. All the newest and best styles and designs. The brightest and cleanest lot of Laces you ever clapped your eyes on. We are selling the whole lot at

HALF PRICE

Half price means a 10c lace for 5c, a 20c Lace for 10c, a 25c Lace for 12 1/2c, a 30c Lace for 15c, and that's just what we are doing. Come and see.

ANOTHER SUMMER HATS

Numbering nearly 900 Hats. We cleared the lot at a price. The latest New York and London Straws. We are lost when we try to give you an idea of their cheapness. We can't do it. Come and take your choice. Hundreds of them are going at

QUARTER PRICE.

These sales are most opportune, the season just commencing. You will miss it if you fail visiting these sales. To dealers wishing to do a successful lace trade, visit our store, we have some lines that will help you.

BAYLEY'S

tatench and commented upon it. To carry out the plan of revision a committee of English and American women was then formed. Among them were many famous names—Mrs. Mary Livermore, Rev. Olympia Brown, Rev. Phoebe Hanaford and Sarah A. Underwood, who was editor of the Open Court and, with her husband, editor of the Index. John Bright's sister, who has since died, was another famous woman who was to have assisted. Frances Ellen Burr, of the Hartford Times, and Helen Gardner were others.



MISS FRANCES WILLARD. LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

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QUERIES ANSWERED.

Village Geese.—My neighbor has for years kept geese, which he allows to run at large and drives away from his own premises. The village constable has warned him, but although there is a bylaw against their running at large he has not been prosecuted, probably on account of his family and circumstances. The sidewalks and commons in the vicinity are rendered filthy, and the geese frequently stray into my premises. Three of the geese and a brood of goslings are now roaming around, to the annoyance of everyone but their owner, and this will continue during the summer, as in past years. Would it be lawful to leave poison, such as rough on rats, strychnine or arsenic in food for them to eat, either on my premises or on the streets, as I see no other way of abating the nuisance? He has been warned, but says that as long as other people let their cows and horses run at large contrary to law, he will let his geese do the same, and until the village council enforce their bylaws, which they are not disposed to do. Ans.—It would not be lawful for you to place poisoned food on the streets, but you would be justified under the circumstances in placing it upon your own premises, taking care, however, that you do not injure dogs or other animals of your own or lawfully on your premises.

Canadian Barristers in United States Courts.—What is the rule about Canadian lawyers appearing in American courts? Have any of them been permitted to plead there? Ans.—There is no rule on the subject. In most of the States the courts regulate admissions and attorneys and counselors to practice, and the judges having the power to admit to practice generally have assumed the right to grant a hearing to Canadian barristers in special cases. The privilege was granted to the late Chief Justice M. C. Cameron when at the bar, and he was counsel in an important railway action before the Circuit Court sittings at Detroit. There are, no doubt, other instances of Canadian barristers being heard in United States courts. The writer has, however, never heard of the privilege being granted at a criminal trial. In every case, however, it is a matter of courtesy, and it is doubtful whether the United States judges have the legal power to hear counsel who have not been regularly admitted to the bar of their State. The admission, including an oath of allegiance, is difficult to see how the judges could dispense with it, even as a matter of politeness and courtesy. In Ontario the admission to practice at the bar is in the hands of the Law Society, by whom barristers are called and presented to the courts. In a criminal trial the defense of a prisoner by a foreign counsel not legally entitled to be heard, would in all probability be good ground for a new trial, should the question arise either in Ontario or any of the United States, whose laws have the same British origin, although in a civil action the opposing party could not take advantage of the irregularity, after having acquiesced in the granting of the privilege by not objecting at the outset.

Australia does not possess many butterflies, but it has many varieties of moths. Wonderful creatures are some of these, which, at the best, so exactly resemble a withered leaf, that you would never suppose them to be anything else unless you chanced to see them move, which they are very careful not to do while you are looking on.

See that Every Yard of the New and Ideal Inter lining has this label on it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
LONDON
FIBRE CHAMOIS
LIGHT DURABLE
EVERY YARD LABELLED
PATENTED JULY '90 & MAR '95, TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

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A. Screaton & Co.

New Curtains.

To-day we open up a large shipment of

Chenille Curtains.

All the new shades, in plain and fancy designs, at \$3, \$3 50, \$4, \$4 50 and \$5.

Crossley's Carpets

Take the lead. To be had only from us.

A. Screaton & Co.

OAK HALL

Men's Suits

\$5, \$6, \$6 50, \$7, \$7 50, \$8.

Men's Suits

The material, the cut, the finish—these are points of excellence.

Added thereto is the fact of reliability, the wear, color, shape size. You can't puzzle us with them.

OAK HALL

148 and 150 Dundas St.,

LONDON.

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.