

SYMPATHY'S WAVES.

"IAN MACLAUREN" TALKS ON THE TELEGRAPHY OF THOUGHT.

He Says Distance is No Barrier to Communication Between Friends—Sympathy the Medium, and the Waves as it Were, to Carry Ideas and Emotions From One to the Other.

The newest thing in wireless telegraphy is the theory of the novelist, Ian MacLaren (the Rev. John Watson), that costly electrical transmitters and receivers are not always necessary for the sending of messages to any quarter of the globe.

He says waves of ideas and emotions may be sent back and forth between persons widely separated, just as electrical waves travel between two points without wires. He declares sympathy is the medium that carries the thoughts, and that it makes no difference, according to his theory, to be successful in sending thought messages one must be unselfish and be filled with love for fellowmen.

Here is the startling statement of the world-famous novelist, theologian and preacher.

"I believe it is possible for people hundreds of miles apart to signal to one another without wires. Between you and the person there must be a common feeling. It is most frequently makes itself felt in the hours of trouble, and is often a call for help. The correspondence here is between heart and heart, and the medium through which the message passes is love."

"Indeed, this invisible medium for carrying the waves of thought and feeling is the body of the risen Christ. It is Christ who unites the whole race, and especially all Christian folk, by His incarnation. Into Him are gathered all the fears, sorrows, pains, troubles of each member, so that He feels with all, and from Him flows the same feeling to other members of the body. He is the common spring of sensitiveness and sympathy, the connective medium with His neighbor, and makes of thousands a living organic spiritual unity."

"In exact proportion as one abides in Christ to that degree will he be able to communicate with his brethren, seen and unseen. Have you not noticed how one of delicate soul will detect secret troubles in the failure of a smile, in the shadow of a voice, in a fleeting shadow in the eye? How did he know? We duller people say, 'By his following me.' But it is the only answer. Why did we not know? On account of our hardness and selfishness."

"If one lives self-centred, ever concerned about his own affairs, there is no callousness to which he may not descend; if one lives the selfless life, there is no mysterious secret of sympathy which may not be his. In proportion as we live for ourselves are we separated from the families, our friends, our neighbors; in proportion as we enter into the life of the cross we are one with them all, being one with Christ, God is one with God."

At the conclusion of his lecturing tour through the western States Dr. Watson was asked what experience he had in carrying the waves of thought and feeling through thought transmission. In answer he referred the interviewer to a book entitled "In Answer to Prayer," wherein he has narrated several of his strange experiences. Perhaps the most remarkable case cited is as follows:

"It was my privilege, before I came to Sefton Park Church, to serve as a colleague with a venerable minister to whom I was sincerely attached, and who showed me much kindness. We both felt the separation keenly, and kept up a constant correspondence, which was good and affectionate man followed my work with spiritual interest and constant prayer."

"When news came one day that he was dangerously ill it was natural for his friend should be greatly concerned, and as the days of anxiety grew, that the matter should take first hold of his mind. There was a great kind of yearning towards the end of a week, that the sickness had abated, and when, on Sunday morning, a letter came with word of recovery, the strain was quite relaxed, and I did my duty at morning service with a light heart. During the afternoon my satisfaction began to fall, and I grew uneasy, until by evening service the letter of the morning counted for nothing."

"After returning home my mind was torn with anxiety and became most miserable, fearing that the good man was still in danger, and it might be next unto death. Gradually the conviction deepened and took hold of me that he was dying, and that I would never see him again, till at last it was laid on me that if I hoped to receive his blessing I must make haste, and by-and-by that I had better get at once."

"I did not seem as if I now had any choice, and I certainly no longer had any doubt, so, having written to break my engagements for Monday, I left at midnight for Glasgow. As I whirled through the darkness it is certainly not to be forgotten that I had done a unusual thing, for here was a fairly busy man leaving his work and going a long night's journey to visit a sick friend, of whose well being he had been assured on good authority. By every evidence which could tell on another person, he was acting foolishly, and yet he was obeying an almost irresistible impulse."

"The day broke as we dimmed the agents beyond Moffat, and I was now only concerned lest time should be lost on the way. An arrival I drove rapidly to the well-known house, and was in no way astonished that the servant who opened the door should be weeping bitterly, for the fact that word had come from that very house that all was going well did not weigh one grain against my own inward conviction."

"He had a relapse yesterday afternoon, and he is still dying now. No one in the room seemed surprised that I should have come, although they had not sent for me, and I held my reverend father's hand till he fell asleep in about 30 minutes. He was beyond speech when I came, but, as we beloved, recognized me and was content. My night's journey was a pious act, for which I thank God, and my absolute conviction is that I was guided to its performance by spiritual impulse."

"Another remarkable incident narrated by the famous novelist is as follows: 'One afternoon I made up my list of stock visits and started to overtake them. After completing the first, and while going along I felt a strong impulse to turn down a side street and call on a family living in it. The impulse grew so urgent that it could not be resisted, and I rang the bell, constraining me on the doorstep what reason I should give for an unexpected call. When the door

OPENED IT TURNED OUT THAT STRANGERS NOW OCCUPIED THE HOUSE, AND THAT MY FAMILY HAD GONE TO ANOTHER ADDRESS, WHICH WAS IN ANOTHER STREET, BUT COULD NOT BE GIVEN.

"This was enough, it might appear, to turn me from almost visiting, but still the pressure continued, as if a hand were drawing me, and I set out to discover the new house, till I had disturbed four families with vain inquiries, when the remembrance of my unmade and imperative calls came upon me, and I abandoned my fruitless quest with some sense of shame. Had a busy clergyman not enough to do without such a wild goose chase?—and one grudging the time one had lost."

"Next morning the head of that household I had yesterday sought in vain came into my study with such evident sorrow on his face that one hastened to meet him with anxious inquiries. 'Yes, we are in a great trouble; yesterday our little one (a young baby) took very ill and died in the afternoon. My wife was utterly overcome by the shock, and we would have sent for you, but I am afraid you have no time. I wished you had been there—' if you had only known."

"And the time?" "About half-past 8."

"So I had known, but had been too impatient."

Countess Schimmelmänn, who recently visited Toronto in her yacht, tells a remarkable incident.

"There has been great deal written and said about wireless telegraphy," she said, "and I lately read a very interesting article about the wireless telegraphy of thought. Now, I am a sceptic myself about the matter of telegraphy of thought, but there is one way in which certainly there is a wireless telegraphy from spirit to spirit, and that is from the spirit of God to our soul."

"What is your case? And the wonderful thing about this telegraphy is that the more you use it the stronger it works. If you set those unseen waves in motion and keep them waving they grow just by that motion get stronger, and this will explain the necessity and the power of constant prayer. It is by these lines we get into a territory of very wonderful and many yet unknown things. As the poet says, there are many things between heaven and earth of which our school wisdom has not as yet the capacity to dream. There are good and bad influences coming in contact with us out of unknown spheres. The only thing I know and am sure of is the influence my Heavenly Father sends through His spirit and His angels."

"I have been asked to give a few striking incidents of my life that I cannot explain, but simply have experienced. The only explanation you can possibly give to it is a wireless telegraphy from heaven that was sent me as a warning."

"It is now two years ago that I was with my yacht, the Duon, in the Lymfjord. My youngest son, a bright, golden, curly-haired boy, was rowing with one of our sailors in the boat, and a half from our yacht. In the clear air of the north they were yet to be seen, and I, watching them, saw the golden curls and overturn the boat so that it was filled with water. I saw him and his comrade struggling in the waves and my led sinking until his golden curls were floating on the waves."

"All this took several minutes of time, and already at the first sight of the overturning boat I cried for help and hurried the crew into the lifeboat. With great quickness they tried to reach the spot, but it was impossible to do so before the lapse of 15 minutes. When they arrived they found the boat quite safe and both lads fishing in the water."

"They could not think what had made me see this, and turned to row home, but after they had taken several strokes toward the shore, I saw the boat overturned exactly as I had seen it about 15 minutes before, but the boat being near, the mate was just in time to catch the golden curls of my boy when he was sinking, while the sailor was clinging to the boat, so both were rescued. I am not subject to this kind of thing, and I can only give this fact as my own. I have never seen this again, and cannot give any other explanation than that it was a warning from God to rescue the lives of the boys."

THE WILDEST LIONS.

Wishes of the Man-Eating King of Beasts.

When lions become man-eaters, these inert and treacherous brutes take no unnecessary trouble to catch men, and while human beings are plentiful none of them undertake perilous enterprises or proceed on any hazardous expeditions. They know what to do and where to go in order that prey may be procured with the least amount of risk or exertion. Such a lion is well aware of who his anchored field or that meadow patch. He has informed himself of how many men accompany the village herd, where any outlying camps are situated, and how they are guarded. There is no route by which travellers proceed or traffic is carried on that such a king of beasts does not know. His way to eat caviare is given as follows: Toasted bread burnt thin, buttered, over which is spread a layer of the onion, on that is put a little grated onion, with lemon juice over the whole.

Up to a few years ago all the caviare sold the Lake of the Woods country passed through the hands of American commission houses, and their profits were consequently a loss to the local fishermen, but now the latter deal direct with the European caviare men. The price paid for caviare has been steadily increasing each year. Last year it was from 50 to 70 cents a pound, and it is understood that the fishermen have been offered in advance a much higher figure for their own caviare for this season. Two years ago the price was only 35 cents a pound. The caviare is a little more than double the value of the sturgeon, and as the latter brings in to the fishermen from a cent and a half to two cents a pound more than the ordinary sea fish, its value to the toilers of this inland lake can be appreciated. In view of the heavy profits which have to be paid in shipping out the fish it is doubtful if the industry could be carried on successfully if the catch of sturgeon was prohibited.

The following table shows the catch of sturgeon and the production of caviare from the American waters of the Lake of the Woods:

Year	Canadian Sturgeons	American Sturgeons	Canadian Caviare	American Caviare
1894	12,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
1895	78,000	72,000	1,150,000	115,000
1896	100,000	100,000	1,200,000	120,000

In 1897 the Canadian waters of the lake produced 214,154 pounds of sturgeon and 81,080 pounds of caviare, valued approximately at \$60,000. The American figures are not yet forthcoming for 1897.

CANADIAN CAVIARE.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY IN LAKE OF THE WOODS DISTRICT.

Great Value in the Fish of the Lake—The Many Products of the Sturgeon—Of All of These Caviare is the Richest—The Price of the Luxury Increasing.

An important industry and one little known in the east is the fishing industry of the Lake of the Woods; yet the fish production of the lake has reached immense proportions, and is proving an important factor in the prosperity of the district. One fact that is not commonly known is that the Lake of the Woods comes nearly all the caviare consumed in the American markets. It is Russian caviare to the general public, but it is only Lake of the Woods caviare bearing a continental label, and exporters of the article state that only the fish made by the Lake of the Woods are used purely for commercial purposes, there are localities where the sportsman can find some of the best angling in the land. Some 15 miles inland to the west of Whitefish Bay, Lake of the Woods, there is a chain of small lakes literally full of black bass, and a huge trout population. This splendid fishery member was not to be found in the Lake of the Woods district, but a couple of years ago his presence was discovered accidentally, and since then many Lake of the Woods people have enjoyed a few weeks' bass fishing each season. The lakes containing the bass are limited in number and difficult of access, but the sport afforded by the journey into the country is well repaid by the success of the fisher. The Government and it will not be legal to cast for them until the expiration of another year.

Another year.

THE COMING FARMER.

Depos on the Chances of Agriculture in the West—The Caviare.

"Agriculture does not appeal to everyone as an opportunity; but the world is about to witness a change in this. Business and scientific principles can be applied here as well as elsewhere. I believe the era of great farmers is upon us—men who will control hundreds and thousands of acres of land, and who will be the methods of the merchant and the manufacturer will apply as readily here as anywhere else, and the farmer will be considered in the highest sense of the word. He will plant his fields with the greatest economy and reap with the least and most profitable results. The matter of labor, as other merchants do, and spare himself all but the executive functions connected with his business. He will be an important factor in the life and prosperity of the nation."

There is a little scurry of feet on the other side of the door, then the door is opened, and a woman with a long, ax-like face and a carried nose of the Bergère genus, offered the man, "but is your mother in?"

"What?" exclaimed the man, stepping back in astonishment. "My mother-in-law, I did not imagine you could be the lady of the house. You will pardon me, but you do not appear old, but you are going to ask if I might be provided with a slight repast, as I have not eaten since Wednesday."

"She had fried an extra dish of potatoes for him and toasted half a loaf of bread. Finally he arose from the table. "Now," he said, "you will pardon me, but have you an old pair of pants?"

A screen stopped him. A broom was raised. He twiddled for the door and as he slammed it behind him he heard the words, "I'd like to have you know that I'm a maiden lady."

So he fell in the end after all.

Taking Care of Baby.

An infant should be given no food containing starch until it cuts its teeth. Startle it with inside ailments, corn, flour, potato, sugar, rice, potato, etc. An infant cannot digest any of these until its teeth are cut.

Violent noises and rough shakings or tossings are hurtful to a baby, and should be avoided as much as possible. Infants should never be put in a sitting posture until they are at least 3 months' old, when they will probably sit up of their own accord. They should be carried in the nurse's arms, as if the little back is at all curved it may lead to curvature of the spine or chest disease.

Until children are 4 or 7 years old they should have 18 hours' sleep every night. In addition to this nap for two hours, either in the morning or afternoon, especially in hot weather, will do a great deal toward keeping them bright and well.

When Genius Gets a Show.

"Why is it that mind is brighter when a man is past 40?" "After that age the man gets sense enough not to eat too much."

SOME HANDY HINTS

TO THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE A TRIP TO EUROPE.

What Tourists Should Wear En Voyage—How to Travel—Trunks and a Necessaire—Second and Third Class Comforts by the Way.

To those unused to foreign travel who contemplate a trip to Europe for the summer months or for an absence of a year or more Mrs. A. G. Lewis offers a few practical hints such as would have been helpful to her when standing face to face with a trip abroad. If one understands how to manage it, a trip to Europe is not a formidable affair. As a rule, the halls and reception rooms are shabby and dull looking, the halls often numbered with baggage that it is difficult to find a path, but as a rule beds are good, rooms are comfortable, the table excellent and service admirable. It is perfectly safe to go to any hotels mentioned by Baedeker or Cook. You will find carriages standing near railroad stations and wherever. Take any of these leading lines of the hotel selected and yield up your baggage without fear of its being lost. At the hotel the landlady will be ready to speak English. Through him all necessary arrangements may be made for carriages for seeing the city. A boy will be sent along to show the way. The arrival of the hotel coach bringing strangers is announced by a special bell, which calls to the vestibule the landlady or lady, sometimes both. They cordially greet each guest and during your stay there seems to be a special care and interest in the welfare of the "strangers within the gate," which almost deludes you into believing that you are being received as a guest rather than as a stranger in a strange land.

Before starting it is a good plan to be provided with at least \$25 of the currency of the country where you are to arrive first, and to find out beforehand the relative and specific value of the coin—a study which is continually forced upon the tourist.

In any city where people are intending to stop several weeks it is better, especially for those who dislike hotel life, and for ladies travelling in company, to secure a home in some well-recommended boarding-house. It is much cheaper, the rates being usually not over \$1 or \$1.25 a day, except in Austria, where everything is more costly and hotel rates relatively higher.

There are so many English-speaking people throughout Europe in all large cities and you meet in travelling so many people who know where the accommodations are to be found that after the first plunge into a foreign land you begin to pick up the necessary points and a little time, become quite courteous and efficient.

To be able to speak German or French—French particularly, since it is the universal continental language—is a great help in every country. Nearly all well-educated people in the usual parts of Europe speak German and French, and English likewise.

All sensible folk travel second class in Europe. There is little difference between first and second class except perhaps in the fineness of the plush and a little extra dashing, which really counts for nothing.

ARTIFICIAL OYSTERS.

They Are Sold in Large Quantities in European Cities.

A gentleman who has just returned from Paris says that the most wonderful thing he saw while in that city was artificial oysters. Not mock oysters—made done up in a party—but a bricole served raw. In looks they appear to be genuine American oysters, but when one is eaten the difference is at once perceptible. The usual price paid for them is three cents each, or 30 cents per dozen.

In cheap restaurants they may be procured for two cents each, but are apt not to be fresh at that price. When brought on the half shell they look as nice as any oyster, and one who is not a judge of oysters would eat them without question. The only genuine thing about them is the shells. The manufacturers buy second-hand shells at a small cost and fasten the spurious oysters in place with plaster. Only half a shell is used. In that shape they are packed in tiers in display windows. Others to be served without shells are put up in jars of 25 to 100. The imitations are consumed in such quantities that dealers very keepers of hotels and restaurants to destroy their shells and even pay cooks and waiters liberally to pound them in pieces.

THE PRAIRIE FOLK'S WEDDING.

The Seldem Takes a Trip, But Goes Direct to Her New Home.

"As the prairie girl has grown up with her training along practical lines, so she asks only of her lover that he shall be manly and true," writes Charles Moreau Harger, of "A Girl's Life on the Prairie," in "The Ladies' Home Journal."

"Thousands of acres of land do not make a fortune, and social degrees are practically unknown. The wedding is nearly always at the bride's home. Not one in the near relatives and a few dear friends are the guests. The bride's white wedding gown is simply made. Bunches of golden-rod or rose dock the little parlor or sitting-room, and from the organ comes the wedding march. Seldem does a groomsmen or a bride's attendant, take part in the ceremony, and more seldom is there a reception afterward. Forfeiture indeed are the bride and groom if they can escape a vociferous serenade, for the charivari and the bombardment of rice and almond shoes are well-established customs on the plains. The papers usually add to the story of the marriage: After the wedding supper and congratulation the happy couple drove to their own home, which had already been fitted up for their occupancy."

The Importance of Sugar.

It is not generally known that sugar, usually considered as a sort of luxury by those not informed, plays a very important part on our physical organism. Some have gone so far as to claim that sugar is the only source of physical strength in man, and that other substances, such as fats, are formed into sugar before assimilation is possible. Sugar promotes digestion and bodily strength. It has been found in Russian factories that the men work more willingly when they receive a daily allowance of sugar, which, when issued to them, is first combined with fruit pulp.

SOME HANDY HINTS

TO THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE A TRIP TO EUROPE.

What Tourists Should Wear En Voyage—How to Travel—Trunks and a Necessaire—Second and Third Class Comforts by the Way.

To those unused to foreign travel who contemplate a trip to Europe for the summer months or for an absence of a year or more Mrs. A. G. Lewis offers a few practical hints such as would have been helpful to her when standing face to face with a trip abroad. If one understands how to manage it, a trip to Europe is not a formidable affair. As a rule, the halls and reception rooms are shabby and dull looking, the halls often numbered with baggage that it is difficult to find a path, but as a rule beds are good, rooms are comfortable, the table excellent and service admirable. It is perfectly safe to go to any hotels mentioned by Baedeker or Cook. You will find carriages standing near railroad stations and wherever. Take any of these leading lines of the hotel selected and yield up your baggage without fear of its being lost. At the hotel the landlady will be ready to speak English. Through him all necessary arrangements may be made for carriages for seeing the city. A boy will be sent along to show the way. The arrival of the hotel coach bringing strangers is announced by a special bell, which calls to the vestibule the landlady or lady, sometimes both. They cordially greet each guest and during your stay there seems to be a special care and interest in the welfare of the "strangers within the gate," which almost deludes you into believing that you are being received as a guest rather than as a stranger in a strange land.

Before starting it is a good plan to be provided with at least \$25 of the currency of the country where you are to arrive first, and to find out beforehand the relative and specific value of the coin—a study which is continually forced upon the tourist.

In any city where people are intending to stop several weeks it is better, especially for those who dislike hotel life, and for ladies travelling in company, to secure a home in some well-recommended boarding-house. It is much cheaper, the rates being usually not over \$1 or \$1.25 a day, except in Austria, where everything is more costly and hotel rates relatively higher.

There are so many English-speaking people throughout Europe in all large cities and you meet in travelling so many people who know where the accommodations are to be found that after the first plunge into a foreign land you begin to pick up the necessary points and a little time, become quite courteous and efficient.

To be able to speak German or French—French particularly, since it is the universal continental language—is a great help in every country. Nearly all well-educated people in the usual parts of Europe speak German and French, and English likewise.

All sensible folk travel second class in Europe. There is little difference between first and second class except perhaps in the fineness of the plush and a little extra dashing, which really counts for nothing.

ARTIFICIAL OYSTERS.

They Are Sold in Large Quantities in European Cities.

A gentleman who has just returned from Paris says that the most wonderful thing he saw while in that city was artificial oysters. Not mock oysters—made done up in a party—but a bricole served raw. In looks they appear to be genuine American oysters, but when one is eaten the difference is at once perceptible. The usual price paid for them is three cents each, or 30 cents per dozen.

In cheap restaurants they may be procured for two cents each, but are apt not to be fresh at that price. When brought on the half shell they look as nice as any oyster, and one who is not a judge of oysters would eat them without question. The only genuine thing about them is the shells. The manufacturers buy second-hand shells at a small cost and fasten the spurious oysters in place with plaster. Only half a shell is used. In that shape they are packed in tiers in display windows. Others to be served without shells are put up in jars of 25 to 100. The imitations are consumed in such quantities that dealers very keepers of hotels and restaurants to destroy their shells and even pay cooks and waiters liberally to pound them in pieces.

THE PRAIRIE FOLK'S WEDDING.

The Seldem Takes a Trip, But Goes Direct to Her New Home.

"As the prairie girl has grown up with her training along practical lines, so she asks only of her lover that he shall be manly and true," writes Charles Moreau Harger, of "A Girl's Life on the Prairie," in "The Ladies' Home Journal."

"Thousands of acres of land do not make a fortune, and social degrees are practically unknown. The wedding is nearly always at the bride's home. Not one in the near relatives and a few dear friends are the guests. The bride's white wedding gown is simply made. Bunches of golden-rod or rose dock the little parlor or sitting-room, and from the organ comes the wedding march. Seldem does a groomsmen or a bride's attendant, take part in the ceremony, and more seldom is there a reception afterward. Forfeiture indeed are the bride and groom if they can escape a vociferous serenade, for the charivari and the bombardment of rice and almond shoes are well-established customs on the plains. The papers usually add to the story of the marriage: After the wedding supper and congratulation the happy couple drove to their own home, which had already been fitted up for their occupancy."

The Importance of Sugar.

It is not generally known that sugar, usually considered as a sort of luxury by those not informed, plays a very important part on our physical organism. Some have gone so far as to claim that sugar is the only source of physical strength in man, and that other substances, such as fats, are formed into sugar before assimilation is possible. Sugar promotes digestion and bodily strength. It has been found in Russian factories that the men work more willingly when they receive a daily allowance of sugar, which, when issued to them, is first combined with fruit pulp.