WERE TO SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. BUILLANDS.

opera going mother took her e-vear-old son with her to the one night when "Sylvia" was ng performed rather than remain me and amuse him there. He arded the entire performance with fference until the curtain went up displayed a stage full of gracebut scantily clad coryphees wendtheir way on tiptoe toward the tlights. Then he astonished his her and amused the occupants of icent stalls by asking: "Mamma, I have one of those when I get -New York Journal.

SOME PROFITS IN STEAMSHIPS.

e London Economist recently publisments of 147 British steamship comp ements of 147 British steemship compan-from which it appears that of the num-36 paid no dividends last year, 36 less 5 per cent., while none paid more than ar cent. The National line, running to York, paid 1½ per cent. on its common in 1890 and nothing since. It paid 3 cent on its preferred stock in 1890 and and nothing since. The Cunard line 4 per cent. in 1890, 3 per cent in 1891, 2 cent. in 1892 and 1893, and nothing last

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sity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. ed over 35 years in thousand es; is the only Rei . Ask druggist for Wood's Phosph fers some worvaless medicine in place of this, rice in lettr, and we will send by return il. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will ase, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

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A SONG OF OLD DAYS.

Oh, days of the past, with your glory,
Come back to my heart once more!

th, days with your song and your story,
Come back to my heart once more!

or there's never a heaven so sweet to see
As the beautiful heaven you made for me.

he song and the sunlight—the bird and the
bee—

Oh, days of the past come back to me!
Oh, days of the past; with your splendor,
Come back to my heart once more!
With your kissings and carolings tender,
Come back to my heart once moreFor there's newer a vessel that sails the s
As dear as the ships that came to me;
And the lighthouse is darkened, and ev
will be—

will be—
Oh, days of the past, come back to me!
Oh, days of the past, with your flowers,
Come back to my heart once more!
Oh, days of the beautiful hours,
Come back to my heart once more!
For there's never a day that my life m

sweet as the days of the past to me; rift like a vessel that's lost at sea— days of the past come back to me. Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constituti

#### JERRY'S BABY

A little group of miners were in the low roofed chamber at the foot of the shaft. The orange glare from the little oil lamps on their caps made occasional swift reflections upon the black walls, and when the men spoke or smiled there was a marvelous flashing of teeth from their dark faces. Always, too, there could be seen the gleaming of their eyeballs, of a fierce steel color in this sombre light. The greasy cables in the shaft were running rapidly, and somewhere in that strange ,chimneylike hole that extended to the faraway daylight the elevator was falling like a missile. A subtly strong odor of powder, smoke, oil, gas, wet earth was eternally in the nostrils.

Suddenly from behind those curtains of inklike night that stretched before the passage that led away from the half dozing when rudely awakened by foot of the shaft there came a mystic low rumble, the clank and rattle of legs. A vicious gleam shone from his whip and a boy's shout. Then a train his head as he prepared to repulse the of two cars, drawn by a tandem of daring person who was taking such straining mules, appeared from out the darkness. The driver, a tiny, begrimed urchin, yelled imperatively, face grasping tightly round his mus-swinging his long lash. The train cular leg. The next minute, when the opped at the foot of the shaft, and as the urchin unhooked his team and and with a cry of horror saw the light swung them about he yelled to the of the vicious mule's lamp shining on

men. "Ain't it near quittin time?" an apparition, with its load of miners, nying softly. whose lights flickered and fluttered in reddish movements. The "inside" foreman, as he stepped from the platform, called sharply to the urchin: "It'll be quittin time fer you if you don't hustle out more trips. Git in

with them thar mules!" With another shout to his team, the journey, and the rumbling of the vheels on the uneven track continued until the little dancing flames on the boy's cap and on the head of the lead mule were but mere yellow points of

In the chamber at the foot of the shaft the "inside" foreman spoke to the men: "Mr. Williams told me th' baby's comin' when th' shifts change!", "Git out! Is she?"

"Jerry's baby!" "Sure she is," said the "inside" fore-

The men smiled. Jerry's baby was Patch shaft. She gave them ador-long, able confidence. She was such a baby. all as comrades. When they spoke of tamed by John Williams' baby." ing of a little silver idol of some reand, moreover, she had done that Jerry," and Mr. Williams obeyed, which no man in the Maffet's Patch had succeeded in doing. She had

tamed Jerry. Had you asked ,three months before this time, who Jerry was, the stable boss, if you were a man, would have told you in a most vivid and picturesque manner, which, though it might have shocked, would have forever inpressed you with Jerry's character. nan, the stable boss would have said, after a little time to coilect in his mind words to fit the occa-sion, "He is the viciousist, contraryist, subbornist, wickedest and worse kicking mule in all the Lehigh and

Wilkesbarre Coal company's imnes."
In the first place, Jerry had a bad record. He came from the south with lot of others, and was sent down the mine to wear his life away in the damp, lamplit darkness, pulling heavy cars during the day, eating mush and corn, sleeping in a little stall, and having rats as large as kittens run over

him at night.
This was decidedly objectionable to a mule of Jerry's high spirit, but he apparently realized he could not help himself, and forthwith proceeded to which she gave to Jerry, laughts 115 a side gain inspect some brattice work. make life as disagreeable as possible for those who had anything to do with him. He could work if he wanted, and Land by his teeth when, as the driver said, he had "a Suddenly Jerry litted his head. A working streak on," he could pull a duli boom, a sound long drawn out His hind legs, when he was walking.

the end of a car against which he had and were dashing toward the bottom been leaning. Thus Jerry earned his of the shaft.

reputation as a vicious animal. times; consequently the mule was pass abreast, the cruel hoofs of the sometimes horribly beaten and kick- rapidly advancing animals would ed. One day the fellow resolved to crush out her life in their wild rush.

e operation, "that'll fix you!" and turned to one side, his ears laid he aimed a terrible kick at Jerry. straight back. The rushing animals The heavy nailed boot cut open the lightning speed and struck the man. ry did not eat his corn, and his next was terrific. The animal was hurled driver discovered the glass and threw back against the other four, who stop-

bad reputation and added to it at var-ious times, to the terror of the driver

boys and stable bosses. The baby was the only child of young John Williams, the clerk in the mine office. She caught a heavy cold during the winter, and the doctor was called in and prescribed medicine which the baby swallowed with greater or less avidity according to its sweetness or nastiness. But the medicine did the baby no good, and she was growing so weak and thin that Mrs. Williams found tears starting to her eyes as she looked at her, and Mr. Williams went to the office with a very grave face and worked nervously over his books. Then Grandma Williams came to the rescue. "Take HANDSOMEST WOMAN IN LONthat child down the mine," she said, 'and let it breathe the air there for

That will cure her."
"Down the mine!" exclaimed Mrs. Williams, horrified. "Yes, down the mine, and she shall go this very day, and I will go with

half an hour each day for a week.

"But"-remonstrated Mr. and Mrs. Williams in unison. "No 'buts' about it," said Grandma Williams. "John, put on your coat. Mary Ellen, wrap the baby up warmly

and stop crying."
Grandma Williams had her way. ed the gaseous mine air, day after day, and grew strong and lusty again. It was on one of these visits that the baby and Jerry made each other's acquaintance. On the day they first met Jerry stood near the bottom of the

The baby's father had put the baby who was growing heavy, down on the track and was talking to some miners. The baby seeing a light a few yards away-it was on Jerry's headtowards it and found Jerry. He was something grasping one of his fore chains, the whistling slash of a eyes, and his ears were laid flat along cular leg. The next minute, when the miners and the baby's father turned. the baby's head, Jerry's ears were The elevator suddenly appeared, like pointed downward and he was whin-

The men sprang forward, one spatched the baby back, another drove the mule back, but the baby began to cry and stretch out her tiny hands toward Jerry, while he, still whinnying, gazed at her with such a look of intelligent curiosity that his driver said: "I don't believe that brute 'ud hurt her," and urchin started them on their return a moment later that baby, in her father's arms, was stroking Jerry's scarred and rough head, while a row of miners stood at the animal's side, ready to drive him back with blows and Buenos Ayres claims to be More Popukicks if he attempted to bite But Jerry was as quiet and gentle as the baby herself.

· Ever after that day they were firm Every time the baby came down to the mine, a visit she insisted. on making every week or two, sne would see Jerry and stroke and play with him, and give him sugar and apples to eat, until it was said among ples to eat, until it was said among populous city in the southern hemisphere." We have also understood

dust, who labored all day in this deep merly so vicious and stubborn was is probably one that has been at some will be continued. Nearly all the leadhole in the earth far from sunlight. now the most gentle and docile in the with her lisped sent- mine, and he was always pointed out ences and little gestures, treated them to the visitors as "the mule that was

her, one might think they were talk- The baby had been away for three ligion. And her power was never return home she said, "Papa, take questioned. Her baby smile ruled men, baby down mine; baby wants to see baby down mine; baby wants to see As the inside foreman told the foot-

man, the visit was to be made when the shifts changed; consequently when the baby and her father reached the foot of the shaft the day men had finished their work and the mules were in their stables, but the stable boss considered it no trouble to bring Jerry out where the baby was sitting in the middle of the track upon an armful of straw, brought for her by one of the driver boys.

After the three weeks' separation the greeting between Jerry and the laby was most affectionate. The baby clapped her hands and rubbed her soft white cheek against Jerry's rough rose, while he whinnied to express his delight. Jerry had become so gentle that Mr. Williams and the stable boys lad complete trust in him, and knew that he would not harm a hair of the baby's head, so after watching them a minute or two, and hanging a lamp on a timber near the pair, they walked a few yards up a side gangway to

The baby had a couple of apples which she gave to Jerry, laughing at his efforts to take each piece with his lips, so as not to endanger the tiny

heavier load and do it quicker than echoed along the gangway. It was any other mule in the mine. But he followed almost inmediately by a did not always have "working streaks rush of air, which to an experienced on." He was not different from ordinary mules, except in one particular. top coal or rock near by. The babe laughed on, holding a piece of apple appeared to have no joints. One toward Jerry, who, with his head high miner, when Jerry's life as a mine in the air, listened intently. In a momule commenced, remarked this fact: ment there was a crashing, rattling, "That mule's no good; his joints is tearing noise in the stables where five stift," and he scratched Jerry's leg mules were confined, then the swift with a long wisp of straw. It tickled, thump of hoofs down the narrow and the man dodged just in time to gangway—the mules, frightened by escape Jerry's hoofs, which splintered the fall, had broken out of the stable

To reach that point they would pass He killed one man. The fellow was Jerry and the baby. The gangway brute, and Jerry was obstinate at was narrow, two mules could hardly get rid of the animal forever, and Jerry seemed to realize it all. He mixed a lot of broken glass with his backed away from the baby, who, innocent of the danger, held out her "There," he said, as he completed hands and called him. His head was came nearer. With a backward heave Jerry's hoofs flew out with of his whole body, Jerry's hoofs flew out and struck full on the breast of the excitement which followed Jer- the first mule. The force of the blow ped bewildered. At that instant the

Thus it was that Jerry sustained his | three men rushed out of the side gangway, and the baby was snatched

up into her father's arms.

The stable boss understood the situation at a glance, and, springing past Jerry, with a whip and voice, drove the five mules back, while the baby's father kissed her again and again, and Jerry calmly munched some pieces of apple which had fallen from the baby's hands. Occasionally he looked up, and one could then see those two large, melancholy eyes shining there in the darkness, it up with new contentment, as if even this hopeless prisoner could understand the happiness that comes from a deed nobly done. American Gazette.

DON.

It is now ten years since the beautiful Lady Helen Venitia Duncombe made her bow to London society under the chaperonage of her eldest sister, the duchess of Leinster. Her grace's death leaves Lady Helen Vincent, as she has now become, the most beautiful woman of London society. She is of slender figure, with a per fect bust, full arms, and a face exquisitely chiselled, and denoting intelligence of a high order. Her skin is white with the whiteness of snow, her eyes are a light blue. Her husband. Sir Edgar Vincent, not so many years ago was voted the handsomest man in the household troops, to which he belonged in the capacity of captain of the Coldstream guards. At present occupies the lucrative position of financial adviser to the khedive and director general of the Ottoman bank. Lady Helen comes from a stock that

has given England many beauties. Her great grandmother on her mo ther's side was known as "the beautiful Miss Linley," and became the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, author of "The Rivals," himself a very good looking man. Other decendants of Sheridan noted for their beauty were Lady Seymour, afterwards duchess of Somerset, at one time England's crowned "Queen of Beauty," and mother of the present Marquis of Dufferin. And all these women not only inherited the good looks for which the brilliant ancestor was noted, but also some, at least, of the esprit and wit that made his fame. Lady Vincent was the brightest of the Duncombe sisters, and did not

make the mistake of marrying for love and position alone, like her late duchess of Leinster. Her grace, while in the flesh, was always hard pressed for money, and was very glad of the several hundred pounds per year which the enormous sales of her photographs yielded her. Sir Edgar Vincent is a millionaire, and is growing richer every day. -Munsey's Magazine.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH. lous Than Melbourne.

(Buenos Ayres Review.) The omniscient Whitaker, under the heading "British Possessions in Australasia," states that Melbourne, with The men smiled. Jerry's baby was popular with the miners of Maffet's pressly to see Jerry, and so, before Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres to Patch shaft. She gave them ador-long, she became known as Jerry's be also in the southern hemisphere, able confidence. She was such a baby.

and, oddly enough, Whitaker himself charming and trustful friend to these men, rough, grim and dark with coal easy task. The mule which was forcities than for Melbourne. The remark time true, and has been carried on

from year to year. In any case, the result of last week's census establishes incontestibly the claim of Buenos Ayres to be the largsouthern hemisphere. With allowance for imperfections in the execution of the census, inseparable from the way in which it was carried out, the figure 655,688 may be taken as practically correct, and no other city in this half of the world can lay claim to possessing within 100,000 of the number of inhabitants. The population of Buenos Ayres is thus larger than that of any other city of the United iKngdom except London and Glasgow; it is considerably larger than that of Liverpool or Birmingham, and it is only about 50,000 less than the combined population of Manchester and Salford. Of the great cities of Europe only Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Moscow surpass Buenos Ayres, and in North America only New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Philadelphia Our city is the second city of the Latin world, surpassing Madrid Naples and Rome, in Europe and Rio Janeiro, Santiago, Lima and Mexico in the New World. The rate of growth is no less remarkable than the actual size, for in the last four years Buenos Ayres has increased by about

THE TRIALS OF LIFE. Lawyer Quibble—What was the greates trial you ever presided over, judge? Judge Kidby—Bringing up ten daughters sir.—Harper's Bazar.

QUESTION OF CAPACITY.

Minnle—"She is just full of tact, don't you think?"
Mamie—"I don't know. She seems to find more room for ice-cream soda than any other girl can get."—Indianapolis Journal.

# BEACH'S

Are the ideal Family Medicine in Pills Small, sugar-coated, and therefore easy take; they do not sicken; a mild but prom and safe Laxative, restoring the

#### STOMACH AND LIVER

to healthy action; thus curing Constipation.
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PLANTING TEETH.

You Need no Plate.

Antiseptic Surgery as Applied to the Lates Dental Practice Makes it Possible to Substitute Sound Teeth for Old Ones.

An article recently published in tha Brooklyn Eagle described certain adances made in the science of dentistry vithin the last decade or two. The ractitioner of to-day is no longer a lestructive, but a reparative agent, Exraction is no longer the logical remedy or an aching molar, and if you care o pay the difference in cost the vacan-ies in your gums can be filled—not by eeth set on a celluloid plate, but by he natural article, transplanted from

inother's jaw.

This work of transplanting teeth is something which, while entirely familar with the higher grade practitioners, he general public knows very litt'e ibout. Like many other so-called discoveries it is really nothing absolutely novel-merely an elaboration and improvement of an old system abandoned rears ago because of conditions then existing which rendered the practice iangerous. These conditions having been removed, the rejected method was revived witr eminent success, and it is now recognized not only by individual ractitioners of high standing, but by ill the leading dental colleges.

Nearly a century has elapsed since Sir John Hunter, an eminent London natomist, discovered that healthy eeth extracted from the jaws of one person could be transferred to those of another. He based his operations in this direction on the supposition that the planted tooth should always be made to fit the socket and in the malority of his experiments it is believed that he inserted the new tooth in the kill unhealed wound left by the extraction of another. Valuable as Hunter's general contributions were to medical science his method of transplanting teeth was not destined to enloy uninterrupted popularity. He himself recognized its great fault and others were not slow to apprehend what he discoverer of the system was ready o acknowledge. It was found that cerain blood diseases were liable to be transferred along with teeth, and so his particular line of dental surgery was abandoned as too dangerous for

When the system of antiseptic surgery was evolved, Dr. Younger of San Francisco conceived the idea of applyng it to Hunter's old method of tooth transplanting. He very properly argued that a tooth thoroughly cleaned and subjected to a bath of antiseptic fluid was no longer a medium for the transfer of disease. Moreover, instead of dealing with the matter on the lines dopted by its discoverer, that is, that the tooth should be made to fit the socket or cavity, Dr. Younger worked on the principle that the socket should be nade to fit the tooth. His experiments under the new conditions proved emiiently satisfactory and it speedily beame evident that the art of transplanting teeth had become a recognized

ranch of dental surgery.

To-day the system is pursued by all first-class dentists in New York and by many in Brooklyn. It is not popular in the most correct sense of the term, because it costs more than ordinary people can afford and, beside, it can hardly be carried to the extent of giving a man or woman a whole set of ivories that once belonged to some one else. Still, it is practiced in many cases and ing dentists in New York nowadays devote their energies to saving teeth. With all the conditions now militating against the development of perfect teeth, this is no easy matter. It gives weeks on a visit. On the day of her est city in South America and of the them enough to do without devoting valuable muscular tissue to the extraction of big grinders with roots like anchor flukes. When they have a patient whose tooth really must come out they pack him off to a certain doctor who makes a practice of doing such things. If the extracted tooth is not decayed, this practitioner puts it away in an antiseptic bath, where it remains with some score of others until a dentist has a patron whose jaw has a vacancy that could be filled by transplant-ing. A demand is then made upon the individual who keeps teeth in stock and the order is filled with regard to the requirements of shape, size, etc. It is no longer necessary, as in the days of Hunter, to have a recently made cavity ready for a newly extracted tooth. A skillful dentist will make an incision in shillful dentist will be shillful dentist will be shillful dentist will be shillful dentist will be shillful dentist will sert the tooth which has lain perhaps The tissue heal, and in a short time the transplanted tooth is as firmly rooted as any of its neighbors which have been grown on the soil. Ordinarily, where it is determined to replace an extracted tooth by transplanting, it is customthat she was seriously ill and consewoman was no longer able to attend to the matter herself. When she re-

covered and returned to town the cavity was in a condition to receive another tooth. In some cases where the roots

#### fasten it to the old foundation with Furniture With a History. Kitty-Not one of our parlor chairs stands straight; they have all lost a

castor or something.

them has a history.—Life. Woman. Mr. Jinklets-What do you think of the coming woman?"
Mr. Blinklets—Well, if she is any

thing like the going woman she'll be late.—Detroit Free Press.

BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER.

If you don't Object to Other Cast-offs Lord Saulsbury's Third Call to Office as Prime Minister-The Head of the Cecil Family.

Lord Salisbury's summons from Queen Victoria to form a new Ministry to succeed that of Lord Rosebery, makes him for the third time Prime Minister of Great Britain. He succeeded Gladstone in June 1885 but was turned out of office in February, 1886. Glads one had a very brief season of power, for the faction now known as the Liberal-Unionists deserted him, and Salisbury ecame Premier again in August. Salisbury's second Ministry lasted until August, 1892. He carried on a vigorous foreign policy and opposed Home Rule. Three years ago the Irish issue became too much for him, and Gladstone exchanged places with him once more. Cataract proved too much for the Grand Old Man, and he resigned office in March, 1894. Lord Rosebery succeeded him, but has not had what could be called a very good time. Rosebery's Administration has not been remarkable for any settled policy; it has been on the retreat most of the time, and it was probably with relief that its leader resigned office on June 22,

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, is the head of the old historic family of Cecil. Queen Elizabeth's Lord Burley belonged to this family. One of the Cecil characteristics is a bitter tongue, and Lord Salisbury possesses it. He was a younger son, and began life as a colonist beneath the Southern Cross. Then his elder brother died, and his plans of life were changed. He assumed the title of Lord Cranborne, took a prominent part in Parlia-ment as a debater, became a member of several Cabinets entered the House of Lords on the death of his father, and when Disraeli died became leader of the Conservatives. He is strong and domineering and there is nothing of the trickster in his nature.

Trees and Health.

It has been noted that the first settlers in heavily-wooded sections of the country have generally been healthy, reason for this is that trees and plants of all kinds possess the power of absorbing poisoned air from decaying vegetation, besides which the exhalations from evergreens and the smoke from burning resinous woods are noted for the relief they give to those suffering from pulmonary diseases.

New heavily-wooded countries, as already noted, are the most healthy for settlers, and they continue so for some years, as only a small portion of the forest can be cleared away each year. quickly, but always steadily. The the forest is removed and sunlight is admitted, the soil fills rapidly with vegetable mold, which decomposes more rapidly than it can be absorbed in the freezing. Take pains to see by the scant vegetation, and as a rethat it is frozen slowly but steadily. sult the atmosphere is rendered impure and malaria becomes a common complaint. In view of these facts, people of trees as disease absorbing and health-giving agents. Naturally, this leads to the question as to what trees for packing should be coarsely chop-

are best for protection against disease. there are localities surrounded and hemmed in with pitch pines, which are the ice and salt a second and even a famed for their curative qualities in third time, the rule being that as often consumption, and the pines are thus as the brine appears at the top, alindicated as valuable surroundings in lowing the ice to float, the water pulmonary complaints. It would seem should be drawn off and the freezer reasonable to suppose that trees having be kept wet with the brine; it will materially assist in saving the ice, as the would be the best for this purpose, as evaporation causes intense cold and such trees would undoubtedly have the keeps it from melting.—N. E. Farmer. most absorbing power. We have seen the eucalyptus tree mentioned as of special value as a purifier of the atmosphere.

Linen for Liners. There are no laundries on board ship: they take up too much room. So the chief steward lays in thousands of pillow slips, sheets and towels. These come on board tied up in bales of a dozen each, and are stored in the linen locker, a cubbyhole of a place, on the main deck; the ventilator pipes from the engine room run through it and

keep it hot.

There is no danger of linen getting mildewed there. The linen which has been used is thrown into another room provided with the same atmosphere, and is kept thoroughly dry. Where there are clean napkins every day, fre- year 1745, was a great improvement on quent changes of stateroom linen and everything in the stove line that had an everlasting replenishig of towel preceded it. The principle upon which racks, the demands upon the linen it was constructed were similar to the

Most of these find their way to the for months in its bath of disinfectant, soiled linen locker in the course of the voyage. When the vessel arrives they are carted off to a laundry.—Tit-Bits.

Dr. Patton on the Bible. A few ultra conservative Presbyterary to keep the cavity open until its new occupant is introduced. The length most able of all the conservative leadmost able of all the conservative leadmost able church. In speaking of the planting process. A prominent New Bible he said: "The great question of York dentist relates an instance of a our time is simply this, What is the woman who lost a transplanted tooth Bible? There are two ways of dealsoon after its insertion in her gum. She | ing with this question-one is the ecclewas out of town at the time and her siastical way! one is the way of scholar dentist was inaccessible. She filled the ship. It is the prerogative of the court cavity with cotton wool and so kept it of last resort to say whether this or that open for several days. Then she fell utterance does or does not contravene sick and passed through a long attack our confessional statements regarding of typhoid fever. When she realized inspiration. The church in her judicial capacity cannot settle the great dequently liable to delirium, she instruct- bate upon this question. She cannot ed the nurse to keep the cavity in the gum still open, and those directions go on, and it must be in the hands of were implicitly follwoed when the sick men who have special aptitude for the

A Whale's Spouting.

The whale does not discharge water but only its breath. That, however, in and base of a tooth remain intact your rushing up into the air, hot from the modern dentist will fit a new top and animal's body, has the moisture con-densed to form a sort of rain, and the colder the air, just as in the case of our own breath, the more marked the reblowhole clear above the surface of the water it appears like a sudden jet of steam from a boiler. When effected, as it sometimes is, before the blowhole Tom-Ah, I suppose every one of reaches the surface, a low fountain as from a street fire plug is formed, and when the hole is close to the surface at the moment a little water is sent up with a tall jet of steam. The cloud blown up does not disappear at once, but hangs a little while, and is often seen to drift a short distance with the wind.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

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THE HOME. Freezing Cream.

Confectioners recognize kinds of ice cream, known as the Neapolitan (this bein in general use in Europe) and the Philadelphia, which not only shares its foreign sister's popularity, but is a desperate rival. Table Talk explains that the Neapolitan is a rich frozen custard, and many modifications of it are found-so many, in fact, that some are but masquerading under a false name. The Philadelphia cream is made of pure cream. sugar and flavorings only. Commercially, cream is classified as single, butter and double cream, the single being that skimmed from milk of 12 hours standing; double from that of 24, and butter cream from that of 36 hours standing. The best professional ice cream makers use the double cream only, and as soon after skimming as possible. This is what is meant when the housekeeper asks for cream whip. The better the cream, the better the consistency of the ice cream, as vry rich cream will not freeze hard and yet retain its consistency-not

melting rapidly when exposed. Neapolitan creams are supposed to be made of cream, egg, sugar and flavoring, but very often milk and cornstarch take the place of some of the cream, as well as the eggs. The more milk and cornstarch used, proportionately, the harder will be the ice cream and the quicker it will melt when exposed. Too large a quantity of milk, especially of cornstarch or some thickening, should not be used; it would give the cream a coarse, flaky appearance, as the watery por-tions would freeze into crystals.

A very good ice cream may be made of milk, with cream, eggs and a small proportion of cornstarch or arrowroot: but milk and eggs or any amount of gelatine (which should never be used in ice cream) will not compensate for

any absence of cream.. In the first place get a good freezer The proportion of salt and ice should be two-thirds ice to one-third salt, a four-quart freezer requiring about 10 pounds of ice and two quarts of salt for freezing. The ice should be chopped fine, and the salt be the coarse rock salt. Mix the salt and ice and pack the freezer., Do not turn in the cream until the freezer is packed, for if put in the pan and then packed it begins to freeze at the bottom before the top is chilled, so makes it harder to freeze and not so apt to be smooth. As soon as the mixture is turned into the can, begin to turn the crank slowly. As it begins to thicken turn more graining of the ice cream often comes from the turning of the crank too rap idly at first or interruptions occurring When thick beat hard for two minutes. Take off the cross-bar, remove the lid and dasher, pack the ice cream, replace the lid, closing the hole with a cork. Draw the water from the pail and repack with salt and ice. The ice ped, and one-half less salt should be On Long Island and in New Jersey used than for freezing. In warm

IRON STOVES.

Dr. Franklin First Made Them for the Burning of Coal.

One of the very first attempts at making an iron stove was by Count or Cardinal Polignas of France early in the 18th century. The results of his efforts were simply iron fireplaces, constructed with hollow backs, hearts and iron jambs; the only improvement it showed over the old fireplace was in a slight saving of heat. In the year 1716 Dr. Desaugliers of London improved the Polignac fireplaces to such an extent that they could be used for

burning coal as well as wood. Dr. Franklin's stove, invented in the it was constructed were similar to the air-tight stoves introduced many years later. Indeed, it is believed that had Franklin experiment would have been air-tight. About the year 1775 (there is some dispute about the exact date) Dr. Franklin improved his stove so as to make it suitable to the consumption of common bituminous coal. In 1782 Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) made several improvements on Franklin's designs. In 1833 J. L. Mott aade the first stove that would burn anthracite coal. Since the last named date hundreds of inventors have taken part in bringing the stove up to its present perfection.—St. Louis Republic.

JOHN WESLEY'S PRIVATE LIB-RARY.

(Chicago Times-Herald.) The library of 4,000 volumes which William Deering gave Garrett Biblical institute, and which arrived in Evanstown a day or two ago from England contained everything from a pamphlet to an octavo. Dr. M. S. Terry of the institute said: "The collection is a very complete history of the early struggles of the Methodist church. It includes many of the writings of Wesley, supporting his doctrines, and many of the assaults of his enemies. His own family collection has been obtained entire, composed largely of the literature of Methodism. The collection will now have a great practical value to the institute, but from the standpoint of the antiquarian, the lover of rarities, and sult. When the spout is made with the the specialist in church history it will

possess great interest." A report from Point Escuminac states that the catch of lobsters is so small there that many of the factories have-

Constipation, Headache, Bachache—the result of a disordered Stomach and Liver—cured by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

been closed.