CHECKED THE BOER INVASION!

A Large Force of the Enemy Disappeared in the Cedarberg Mountains.

Gen. Brabant Ordered to the Front---Baden-Powell Starts for the Transvaal---Stead Talks About Mr. Kruger---Canadians May Be Home for Christmas.

Kruger's counsellors: 'England is our accuser. England is the sole witness

appealed for arbitration before the war. We are fighting for arbitration

"I found Mr. Kruger hale. His hearing is not so good as it was. His mind moves somewhat more slowly,

but every now and then the old fire flashes from his eyes, and you hear

the deep, resonant voice, which has

so often rallied the burghers in bat-tle. Queen Wilhelmina is kindness

itself. She has displayed pluck, in re-

markable contrast to the timidity of many of her official advisers. I found

the old man's spirits unshaken by his

reverses. He disclaimed any desire to

humiliate England, and said they only

wanted their rights.
"It may interest Americans to know

that Mr. Kruger's appeal to the ci-vilized world would be received every-

were a king the courts would be open everywhere. This feeling, it is well

to note, is not shared by Russia. The

Boers will not listen to any proposals for a compromise. They are unanimous. Falling independence or arbitration they will prefer to die fight-

OF CAPE COLONY

Memorandum Issued by the War

Office.

How the Boers Manage to Evade Their

Cape Town, Dec. 22.-A government

"The principal seat of action has

been transferred to the northern part

of Cape Colony. Early Dec. 16 a large

body of Boers crossed one Orange

River toward Burgersdorp. A British force followed, to avoid which the

Boers turned westward and occupied

Venterstad, Dec. 18; but they evacu-

ated the town the same day on the

approach of the British, and marched

"The Boers, however, have been in-

tercepted, and find difficulty in mov-

ing in any direction, as steynsburg,

Burghersdorp, Stormberg, Rosmead

and Naauwpoort are suid strongly held

by the British, and the Orange River

Drift, making for Colesburg, but on

the dispatch of a British force they di-

verged and occupied Philipstown, Dec.

19, cutting the telegraph wires be-tween Philipstown and Houtkraal

Early this morning a portion of these

Considerable reinforcements have

been sent to De Aar and Hanover, and

it is expected that further invasion

will now be stopped, except in the

case of scouting parties which may slip through to raid cattle and to ob-

fighting, as the enemy, in every in-

stance, have retired before the Brit-

men at Venterstad prisoners: but the

attacks, inflicting heavy loss.

Magersfortein garrison repulsed their

some hours fighting and a refusal of a

ENEMY'S BRILLIANT DASH.

The details of Gen, Dewet's escape

from the encircling British columns

describe one of the poldest incidents of

the war. When Haasbroek's com-mand joined Dewet, Dec. 12, some 15

miles east of Thabanchu, Gen. Knox

was only about an hour distant, and

but Dewet was equal to the occasion.

Dispatching Haasbroek westward to

make a feint at Victoria Nek, Dewet prepared to break through the Brit-

about four miles of broad, flat, un-

broken ground. At the entrance were

two fortified posts. Artillery were posted eastward watching the Boers.

"Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army

of 2,500 men started at a gailop in

open order through the nek. Fresident Steyn and Peit Fourie led the

rear. The British guns and rifles boomed and rattled incessantly. The

Boers first tried the eastward route, but encountering artillery they di-

hill where the fire of only a single

of magnificent daring, and its success

was complete in spite of the loss of

The British force detached after

Haasbroek, came in contact with his commando at nightfall. The burg-

hers were scattered, and the Welsh

Yeomanry galloped among the re-treating Boers, using their revolvers and the butt-end of their rifles with

"In incident of the fight was the

gallop of a British ammunition wagon

right through the scattered Boers, the

In Cincinnati there is talk of auto-

gunners using their revolvers freely.

a 15-pounder and 25 prisoners

"The whole maneuver was a piece

verged and galloped to the foot of

charge, and Dewet brought

post was effective.

Boer situation seemed desperate;

column at Springhaau Nek Pass,

Bloemfontein, Thursday, Dec. 19 .-

"Hitherto there has been very little

They took our garrison of 20

tain much needed supplies.

cut the line there.

reached Heutkraal station and

"Another 2,000 Boers crossed at Sand

has risen considerably in their rear.

in the direction of Steynsburg.

memorandum makes the following an-

nouncement:

THE INVASION

London, Dec. 22 .- A dispatch from than in the words of one of Mr. De Aar, Cape Colony, says that the Yeomanry have driven the Boers out against us. England is the judge. England is the executioner, and Engof Houtkraul the enemy retiring west- land hopes to profit by our death. We

From its Cape Town correspondent today. We have the right to expect the baily Mail has received the followorld. the Daily Mail has received the fol- the lowing: "The second invading force was designed to occupy Bristown; but being checked by the De Aar troops, it has dispersed into the Cedarberg

"An enormous concentration of troops is being made upon the Belt country occupied by the invaders, but It is not likely that the Boers will offer battle in large numbers. There is a renewed demand for the wholesale proclamation of martial law." BEATEN OFF.

A Johannesourg dispatch says: The Boers attacked Zunfontein Dec. 18, but were beaten off.

London, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated the 21st, says:
"At Thorndale Gen. French has routed 2,500 Boers with four guns and ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

A Cape Town dispatch says: Gen. comamnder of newly-raised colonial division, has been ordered to the front, and will start tomorrow. Transvaal tomorrow.

The Boers derailed a train at Barberton, killing an inspector and others. OPEN REVOLT IN CAPE COLONY. London, Dec. 22.—"We understand that private, reliable advices have been received in London," says the Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange River are in more or less open revolt, and that there is likely to be sharp fight-

invasion is crushed.
"The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful.

ing on a rather large scale before the

The Canadians.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.-In a report receivmilitia department from Major Ogilvie, in command of E Battery, the major says that Lord Roberts expressed a wish that they would remain a few weeks longer. This was on Nov. 12. On the following day the major reported that all of the left and center sections, with the exception of eight, wanted to go home. The right section would volunteer as a battery, but if the battery goes they all wanted to go except two, who wished to be transferred to corps in

After seeing the worst part of South Africa, and not getting into the Transvaal, the men were tired of the country.

An order-in-council has been passed

Lieut. Pinault, Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, Dr. Neilson and Lieut .-Col. Cotton, all of department of mil-"colonels" for their valuable work done in connection with sending of

MAY REACH TORONTO TUESDAY. Montreal, Dec. 21.-The announcement that the Elder-Demoster steamer Lake Champlain, with nearly 300 members of the first Canadian contingent, was reported off Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 10 o'clock this morning, coupled with a second announcement that the militia department have decided that the troops shall land at Halifax, removes all doubt as to whether the Ontario members of the contingent will be able to reach home before Christmas. Cape race is 36 hours' run from Halifar, so that the first glimpse which the contingent will have of their native shore will be It will not take the western men long to swallow the much-debated pint of er, and they have quite a margin left for festivities in Halifax. If they leave that town on Saturday night, it will be quite easy for them reach Toronto by Tuesday morning. Those of them who leave Halifax before Sunday night may reach the western city much earlies

Oom Paul's Position.

STATED BY STEAD.

London, Dec. 21. - Wm. T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he has had a long conference with Mr. Kruger, and has ascertained at first hand the views of Mr. Kruger and his counsel'ors as to the present situation and future prospects. Stead has written the Associated Press in part as fol-

"First of all nothing is decided about his visit to America at present. President Kruger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration. Until the last government absolutely refuses to say a word in support of the principles which they solemnly laid down at The Hague conference. Mr. Kruger will not partake in popular demon-strations. Mr. Kruger is emphatic in disclaiming any desire to involve other What he asks is that the governments which at The Hague declared their secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear on Great Britain. "I connot put their position better

THE CANAL TREATY.

EXPLAINS

Senator Lodge's Statement Regarding the Amendments.

He Denies That Any Hostility Toward Great Britain is Contemplated.

Washington, Dec. 21 .- Senator Lodge, in charge of the Hay - Pauncefote treaty in the senate, made a statewhich in part follows: "Let me first say that the amend-ments were not dictated by hostility toward England, and still less were they in any degree a reflection upon the sec-retary of state, whose patriotism, pur-ity of purpose, knowledge, accomplish-ments and high achievements in dealing with our foreign relations, especially in China, are fully and cordially recognized by men of all parties and all shades of opinion in the senate. The amendments were made by the senate solely because in its opinion they were necessary for the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal, and consequently for the sake of peaceful and har-monious relations with the rest of the world on that subject in the future The vote by which they were adopted shows this. The second or Davis amendment passed by a vote of 65 to 17, and the other two were adopted without division. The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Rulwer treaty ceases to exist Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist, and is superseded by the Hay-Paunce-fote treaty. The object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the Isthmian Canal. Some good judges thought that the Hay - Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others believed that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer-treaty still remained in force. The American people desired to get rid of the Clayton-Bul-wer treaty finally and beyond queswhere with unanimous enthusiasm were it not for the deep-rooted distrust and jealousy of the dynasties of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern against the president of the republic. If he

fote treaty, as it stood, we were clearly bound, if engaged in war, to permit a hostile fleet if it succeeded In getting inside the three-mile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practicable question, and it is of no consequence whether it is or not. It was a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to seize the canal. That promise we either intended to keep or else we made it knowing that under the stress of war we should break it. If we meant to keep it, then it was a promise no nation ought to make. If we knew that we should not keep it in time of war, then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself. This was the purpose of the second or Davis amendment which entirely dis-posed of any such promise, and which follows exactly in principle and almost exactly in words Article X. of the Suez convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez Canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed in Nic-Pursuers-Further Advance Likely aragua.

'Under Article II.of the Hay-Paunce-

ticle 3, by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty, and thereby become parties to Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty we should have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal With England, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged treat but as we expect Europe to keep out of this hemisphere, it seem ed to the senate, unwise, however excellent and liberal the intention, to invite European nations to share in an American treaty, and thus give them the right to meddle in American affairs at any point.

"Such are the purposes of the three amendments, which in no way derogate from the intention of the United that this canal shall be a neutral highway for the world's com-

"Do you think England will accept or reject these senate amendments? the senator then asked.

"That is a question I have been asked many times, and upon which I don't think it would be right or proper for me to express an opinion," was reply. "But I think I can, with propriety say a word as to our view the amendments. It is well recognized in international daw that when the conditions under which a treaty been made have been radically changed, and new conditions new demands have arisen, this fact is an ample ground for seeking an abro gation or modification of the original instrument. The American people desire to build, and mean to build and control the Isthmian canal. They recognize that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, made 50 years ago, under conditions no longer existent, stands the way. They have no desire to clear it from their path in a violent fashion by formally denouncing it, or by passing llaws and taking action in contravention of its provision. They wish to remove it by amicable arrangement a suitable and becoming manner. 'The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was

framed for this object. The senate is part of the treaty-making power, and treaties sent to it for ratification are not strictly treaties, but projects for treaties. They are still inchoate. In the exercise of its undoubted rights, without the slightest reflection upon any one, and without a shadow of hostility to a friendly nation, the senate continuing the negotiation begun by Mr. Hay, offers three new propositions England. They ask her to omit the clause inviting other nations to adhere, which does not touch her at all. They ask her to conform to our desires by agreeing in unmistakable to the suppression of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which whole purpose of the negotiation. They ask her finally to accept in this treaty the reservation of rights in time of which she granted to Turkey the Suez convention, and of which, as the present possessor of Egypt, she is now herself the beneficiary. These propositions are all essential to Amerinterests, and are fair, reasonable, friendly, and in no sense offencanal built, be it great or small, second only to that of the United States, for she alone has, like the United States, large possessions North America, and both an Atlantic

"We agree that all vessels of commerce and of war shall pass through the canal on the same terms as our own, and in war between other powers we agree to preserve the neutrality of the canal toward all belliger-ents. In deference to the wishes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to this treaty, and not to any we may hereafter make with them, we relinquish the right to make permanent to let of fortifications, and, although there is for me." mobile lines to compete with the

canal we assume a great burden, by

which the whole world will benefit, and if we bear the burden alone, the power and the control must be ours alone also. We desire to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the most friendly way possible. We are most averse to any other disposition of it. England does not intend to go to war with us to prevent our building the canal. If it is physically possible to build it, we mean in any event to do so. Under these circumstances we are very clear that it is as much for England's interest as ours to accept the new propositions in the friendly spirit in which they are offered, and thus end a controversy over an outworn freaty which is only a stumbling block to both nations. It is not to be doubt-ed that the English minister, whose ability, experience and reputation are known to all the world, will duly weigh all these considerations, and rightly comprehend these senate am-endments and the spirit in which they are given."

PLANNING TO STEAL CHILDREN

Indications That There Will Be More Abductions.

Millionaire Cudahy Offers \$25,000 for the Capture of His Boy's Kidnappers.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21.-Edward A. Cudahy, sen., today confirmed the statement that he would pay \$25,000 for the capture of the gang who abducted his son Edward and secured a ransom of \$25,000 in gold. It is stated that Pat Crowe, well known in local police circles, is the man whom the police suspect of being the leader of the gang. Officers are hunting for Crowe, but so far he has not been arrested. A force of private detectives from Chicago went to work on the

case today.
Young Cudahy today stated that the letter demanding the ransom was hurled into the yard by his abduc-tors before they left the neighborhood of his home. The letter was dated ahead one day, probably because the writer knew it would not be found until Wednesday morning. Statements that this letter was signed "Jack" are declared to be in error, as it is now said the missive bore no signature. ABDUCTIONS PLANNED.

Milwaukee, Dec. 21.—Strangely co-incident with the abduction and ransome of Edward Cudahy, jun., in Omaha, is a letter found a few days ago a Milwaukee street car. The letter was addressed to William Stewart, Chicago, Ill., and told of a plan to rob residences of Milwaukee's wealthy oitizens, and to abduct a little girl. The letter was turned over to the police, who, at the time, looked on it as the work of a lunatic. The day following this advertisement appeared in a Milwaukee paper: "Lost -Reward of \$5 for the return of letter addressed Wm. Stewart, Chicago, Address letter to John Smith,

Milwaukee, General Delivery, Wis." The paper also received a letter signed "Jack," in which the writer says he is the person who lost the letter in the street car, and that he advertised for it. He had been expelled, he said, from a desperate gang of robbers and kidnappers, who are working in different parts of the country, and that he had determined to inform against them. Then he told of a plan which had been arranged rob the Schandein residence, abduct a little girl and hold her for a Numerous other prominent ransom. including Mayor Rose, Pabst and Charles Uihlein, had been marked for visits from the gang, he

A SMALL CLIE Investigation today shows that there is no little girl at the Schandein

residence. The result of 24 hours' work on the part of the police of the city and half a hundred detectives has established the location of the house in which Edward Cudahy, jun., was held a prisoner for nearly two days. The house is located four miles from the city, at 3.604 Groves street, and in a place of easy access, but so situated as to allow the desperadoes ample opportunity to lay and carry out their plans without molestation from inquiring neighbors. Within easy communication by rail and wagon roads to Omaha and South Omaha, and on a high knoll, where sentinels could give immediate alarm in case of necessity. the one and a half story shack was admirably chosen by the bandits. No doubt exists in the minds of the police as to the identity of the place. Young Cudahy himself was taken to the and identified many features which he had recognized while a blind-folded prisoner.

DETECTIVES BUSY The testimony of the neighbors also is of a nature that leads everyone to believe this was the retreat of the abductors. Evidences show that they made a hurried departure when their night's work was completed. Beyond finding the house in which they were located prior to the kidnapping the police have made no progress looking to a capture of any of the outlaw. evening an official of the Omaha National Bank confirmed Mr. Cudahy's statement that he had with. drawn from that institution the \$25,-000 in gold with which the latter states he paid the ransom to secure the return of his son. The reward offered by Mr. Cuda'hy has caused those working on the case to redouble their efforts, and Chief Donohue said to-England's interest in having night he felt confident of locating part, or all, of the men engaged in

> FOR NINE YEARS .- Mr. Samuel Bryan, Thedford, writes: "For nine years I suffered with ulcerated sores on my leg; I expended over \$100 to physicians, and tried every preparation such disease, but could get no relief. I at last was recommended to give Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil a trial which (using it internally and externally) in a complete cure. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and I write this are alone worth striving to possess. to let others know what it has done

no need of such fortifications, the right to erect them is an important right, and its relinquishment goes to the last verge of concession. The vast expense of the canal is ours, the maintenance and defense of it are ours, and the American people will never permit a canal there which they do not control, because the defense of the United States over-rides every other consideration.

"In building and maintaining the canal we assume a great burden, by HOW many times during this season does the question cross your mind-what

In selecting a Christmas gift, the article to be acceptable should be appropriate—to be sensible should be useful. We have gifts for gentlemen-suitable,

"Slater Patents"—Synonymous with faultless evening wear. Material, fit and finish the best money and skilled workmanship can produce. Laced or elastic sides, \$5; low cut, \$3,50.

"The Slater Skater" - Built for comfort and endurance, reinforced where the foot needs bracing, indorsed as the correct hockey boot. Price \$3.

"The Slater Radiator"-For driving, curling, and in cold dry weather for walking. Sole of durable compressed felt; Dolge felt insole next to the foot. uppers of Kidduck, lined throughout with piano felt. Stand on ice all day in this shoe and never get cold feet. Price \$5.

"Slater Rubber Soles"—Black or Tan, Canuck Calf, or Kidduck. Soles and heels of the best quality rubber; slipless. There are more Slater Rubber Soled Shoes worn than all other makes combined -- a proof of their quality.

"The Slater Juvenile"—The shoe for boys, and makes a lasting gift. Same workmanship and material as in the "Slater Shoe" for men. Built to protect growing feet. Little gentlemen's and youths', sizes 8 to 21/2, \$2.50; boys', 3 to

"The Slater Slipper"-Soft as a glove, high cut back and front, elastic sides, snug and easy. Price \$2.50.

To be genuine, a "Slater Shoe" must bear the Slate-Frame Trade Mark on the sole. Every pair Goodyear welted, the best method of shoemaking ever invented.

What is more preferable for a Christmas present than a pair of "Slater Shoes", "Slater Overshoes", or "Slater Shoe Rubbers"? An ideal gift that a gentleman will appreciate

For Sale Only in London at

THE SLATER SHOE STORE. I

Clode & Co., - - - 146 Dundas Street.

The Best Possible Life.

In all the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have sickness, but it is a life which prod overcome the world.—St. John, xvi., 33. a rich harvest, a life you can look In the government of God the things upon when you stand on the which are most desirable are within reach of all. Not, of course, the things | Look yourself carefully over; which we with biassed judgment regard as the most desirable, but those discover your weak and your s which are really so in view of the points; vivisect yourself with the ke soul's origin and destiny. If this world were all we should have

very different standard of morality, and the qualities of character which involve self-sacrifice and the surrender of life for the sake of principle can answer them without causing would have much less value than self to change his whole outloo now. Draw a line about a man's sev- inlook. He will be born again enty years. Tell him there is nothing he has done that work thorought beyond that line, and he naturally concentrates his whole attention on the narrow territory he occupies. He will get out of his circumstances all the comfort and enjoyment they can produce at any cost, either to his honor to his neighbors and competitors.

A narrow prospect makes a narrow man. The laws which govern human nature have decided that subject in just that way. The man who lives in a dark cellar will never equal the man who lives in the sunshine under a broad sky. The soul always fits itself to its surroundings. If they are large the soul grows to be large; if they are small the soul dwindles to like proportions. The glory of Christianity is that it

not only fixes no limits to spiritual development, but declares in emphatic terms that there are no limits. In the of the roughest and crudest man, who has hardly attained to self-consciousness, who is blind as to his estimate of himself, and who tumbles and totters and falls and at last dies. forsaken and unknown, there is germ of a glorious life to which by effort he may hereafter attain. No one is so brutal that he has not the making of an angel in him. The spiritual protoplasm may seem like an inert atom, and even the philanthropist may despair of it, but the electric life of God will some time enter that atom, and its inertness will give way to energy. It will start on its eternal upward journey, and every cycle of the future will help to develop it and make that soul the bright product of infinite wisdom and love. When we look, therefore, we must

look at what is afar off, not at what is close at hand. In reckoning as to the things that we ought to do, and as to the spirit in which we ought to struggle and endure, we must look through the telescope of religion and get a glimpse of the stars. That glimpse, if it be clear, will decide our duties, will deprive temptation of its subtle attraction, will make envy and covetousness mere specters, and reveal those qualities of character street-which, if life continues after death, above. The best possible life is made out of London Bridge is that kind of material. It may not a cost of £100,000.

have a mine of gold in its gardmay not be richly endowed with leis ure and the appurtenances of buxury ly of a struggle with adversit snore without a regret.

skill of a surgeon. What are you worth to God, to world, to yourself? Where are v These are sharp questions, and n great many things he has prized lose their value, and other which he has neglected will ass large proportions.

Then comes the last question, namely, Are you willing to work along line of this new revelation: will forgive your enemies; willing to a helping hand when it is willing to live your own life in own way, or rather in God's way: ing to suffer as Christ suffered, the guidance of angels; willing search for the sweet and avoid bitter as a religious duty; willing took for the light, sure that the cl will break and the sun come out that question is properly answe you will become a transformed and transfigured soul; your burdens be lightened; your shoulders broaders ed, your hands strengthened, heart peaceful, serene and conto Every experience will contribute your happiness, and the conscious of God's continual presence will be greatest happiness of all. This is within the reach of living man, and it constitutes the possible life. GEO. H. HEPWORTH.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

Wall Forty Feet High and Lives.

He was at work on the Adelaide Street Skating Rink, when he alighting squarely on his feet. was terribly injured, both legs broken, his left foot dislocated, and he was severely injured internally. lay for six months in the hospi Rheumatism set in, and he suffere more than mortal tongue can tell, til last spring, when he got relief using Dr. Arnold's Toxin Pills. Mr. John Mullen-18 Chestnut str

Mr. Henry Hill-grocer, 1,152 Duffe street-testify as to the truth of

London Bridge is to be improved

A Substitute for Plum Pudding.

Plum pudding, the traditional Christmas pudding, is expensive, and few people can afford either the time to make it or the cost of the materials. Substitute a Saratoga pudding, and few will know the difference. To make one, roll and sift one pint of stale bread crumbs; add one cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a grated nutmeg, a cupful of brown sugar, a pound of seedless raisins, a quarter of a pound of shredded citron, floured, and half a pound of raw suet, freed from membrane and chopped fine; mix thoroughly. Dissolve one teaspoonful of baking soda in two tablespoonfuls of water, and add to it one cupful of New Orleans molasses; add one egg well beaten, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and pour into the dry ingredients. Work all carefully together until it is moist, not wet, and pack it down into a greased kettle or mold. Cover and boil continuously for four hours. Lift the lid of the mold until the pudding is cold, then cover and stand aside. Reheat at servingtime. An ordinary lard kettle may be used in place of a mold. This pudding to | may be made a week before Christmas and heated for the Christmas dinner. Serve with hard sauce. When one cannot afford a hard sauce

the next best thing is a jelly sauce. Put half a tumbler of currant jelly into a saucepan, and add a pint of water and the juice of one lemon. Moisten one tablespoonful of cornstarch with a to little cold water; add it to the jelly and water; cool and stir until thick and smooth. Serve hot.

IT IS A LIVER PILL.-Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peguliarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

The town of Gloucester, Mass., showed the smallest rate of increase of population of any town of any importance in the State. The whaling industry doesn't amount to much now. THERE IS DANGER IN NEG-LECTING A COLD. Many who have

died of consumption dated their tronbles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.