

## SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured, I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. Hearty advice all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

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## THE OYSTER AS A CATCHER OF RATS

The Rodents Easily Taken Into Camp by an Intelligent Bivalve.

An oyster as a rat trap is a new role in which a large and muscular bivalve has recently appeared as a valuable occupant of the basement of a downtown restaurant.

In the damp and dark cellar, where this particular oyster has made his home since being dragged out of his clammy bed a few weeks ago, and brought along to Richmond with a whole barrel of less intelligent oysters, there dwell a colony of rats, who have eaten oysters for so many generations that the ears of the young rats of the strain have become hard like miniature oyster shells, and upon close examination their tails are found to be growing hard, and will, no doubt, be used by the posterity of this colony as oyster openers. These discoveries prove beyond any doubt the remarkable influence of habit and diet upon the physical development of man, and would be given due consideration at this time but for this more unusual phenomena in nature history of a rat-catching oyster, which is to be written about just now.

This oyster story is vouched for by "Albert," the colored man behind the free lunch counter at the Commercial Hotel, who is an authority on bivalves not to be disputed. This oyster was a death-trap for rats, and his operations were in the nature of a revelation among those who had always regarded oysters as old and desecrated, containing a very delicious morsel, which was to be had without any risk to life or limb.

This oyster had a habit of feeding just as other oysters do, but instead of partaken of his meal and salt, a mighty poor substitute in the opinion of an oyster for the delicacies washed ashore from the sea's depth to his ocean-brink home, he would swallow, when not asleep, have his shells open and notice things and his surroundings in the dark and mysterious basement. Among the first things he noticed when his eyes became accustomed to the dim light of this strange prison, were rats, and as he noticed them eat the heart out of several of his silent companions when they had been so careless as to go asleep with their mouths open, he resolved then he would lie and wait for Mr. Rat to come his way.

The time was long before the chance was offered, and the oyster, who had become quite restless and felt the absence of legs for the first time in his life, proved equal to the occasion. The rat approached, as he found his intended victim with his shell wide open. Setting upon his hind legs before the pearl-lined disk, Mr. Rat raised his chin, stretched his short neck, and reached in for his meal. As he did so the oyster closed up on him, catching both front feet in the clamp, and the music began. The rat squealed and jumped, but such a lively rattling the oyster over the basement, that "Albert" rushed into the domains of these imprisoned and probably dumb creatures with some arms and legs. "Found the rat caught fast in the oyster's grip, and though Mr. Rat made an awful squeaking noise, the oyster did not open his mouth.

The rat had dragged the oyster to his hole, and backed into it, but the shell was too large to enter, and there the prisoner was held.—Richmond Times.

## PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

"What do you think of that man's speeches?" said one statesman.

"Well," answered the other, "his conclusions are not very novel. But I must say he gets some marvelously original facts."

## "HELPLESS WITH RHEUMATISM"

South American Rheumatic Cure. Mr. Barker, of 9 Suffolk Place, Toronto, writes:—"It is only fair to my suffering neighbors to publicly express my great gratitude for the almost miraculous cure from Rheumatism effected in me by the use of South American Rheumatic Cure. For three months I was next door to helplessness, and my sufferings were intense. But two bottles of this great remedy cured me. It relieves in six hours."

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

## DISCOVERY IN THE PYRENEES

Ancient Human Body Found in a Mountain Cave.

Remains of a Man Who Lived Ten Thousand Years Ago—Stone Implements Near By.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.] The scientific and religious world are both a good deal stirred up over a recent discovery in the Pyrenees. Some people who have been getting out building stone from the Pyrenean hillside came upon a shallow cavern, while exploring it they discovered what was by far the oldest relic of the human race extant. It is the mummy—for want of a better name it is so called—of the prehistoric man.

The type clearly approaches Caucasian in class. The body is extremely well preserved, as well it might be, seeing it has been preserved absolutely from moisture or atmospheric deterioration for many thousands of years. The body when first discovered was enveloped in what the great scientists who examined it, and there were the greatest of all continental Europe, declared to have been the skin of the cave bear, a species of animal that became extinct with the last mighty convulsion that changed the face of this earth.

This newly discovered mummy or preserved human body is at least 10,000 years old. It is the first authentic perfect human corpus known to the scientific world, which accounts for the extraordinary interest taken in the find.

## ABOUT AVERAGE HEIGHT.

It represents a man who was young, not beyond five-and-thirty years of age. He was about 5 feet 11 inches in stature, and extremely well proportioned. He evidently came to his death in battle or by violence, for there is a bad wound on the back of the head, sufficient to have killed him. Having been kept dry so long and cut off from atmospheric effects, the body is in a wonderfully fine state of preservation. The French government wishes to keep it so, and, therefore, as soon as the leading savants of France had carefully examined it, the body was inclosed in an air-tight steel case, with a glass top of sufficient thickness to endure the outward pressure of the air when that with in the case had been carefully pumped out. The limbs of the body were well proportioned. From the appearance of the soles of the feet the man in life must have gone barefooted, for they were greatly calloused and hardened. The color of the man was of a light brown, something between the Japanese and the Anglo-Saxon. By his side there was a stone axe, a flint knife and what is declared to be a bark-formed drinking cup. Not far from where this remarkably preserved prehistoric man's body was found were parts of the skeleton of a woman. The pelvis and the other portion of the body clearly proved that it was a part of the skeleton of a woman, and one who was about 5 feet 5 inches in stature. Some finger joints, in an excellent state of preservation, indicated hand small and delicately made. These remains must have been deposited where they were found, though the great natural convulsion which ensued about 10,000 years ago, occurred very soon after, or possibly contemporary with the placing of these remains where they were found.

These discoveries prove that the Pyrenean caves, some of which are very extensive, ancient and somewhat mysterious, in use as human dwellings during the stone age, or from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago. The Darwinian theory of the development of man, and the somewhat joined by these late discoveries of human beings, fully developed, that existed anywhere from 100 to 200 centuries ago.

The French Royal Academy of Science intends next summer, and even this winter, as far as may be possible, to institute a thorough investigation and research all through the cave region of that mountain section of France. The government has appropriated \$200,000 francs, and the learned society above named will add 100,000 francs more. This will permit a complete exploration of this heretofore practically unknown region being made.

**DAUGHTER OF THE PHARAOHS.** Up to this discovery the oldest human body with all its member intact, that was known to exist was in the possession of the Egyptological Society of France, a body created by the French government during the joint occupation of Egypt by France and England. It is the mummified body of an Egyptian princess, the daughter of King Tutankhamun, the great-grandfather of the ruler that so opposed the Israelites.

The writer was present when this young princess' body was first unwrapped after being brought from the north wing of the Pyramid of Gizeh. It had been discovered lying on a hidden shelf by the active modern Egyptians working under Dr. Lepsius and Champollion, Jun., as famous an Egyptologist as his great father was. Khedive Ismail Pasha, then ruling the country, was present. We were all seated in circles. The khedive, after Champollion had read from the Egyptian character on the mighty stone coffin the rank and dignities of the princess, gave the orders, and the attendants began unwrapping the body.

Each wrapping went around the body five times. Finally with the air filled with the scent of bitumen, myrrh and a dozen other ingredients blended, the last wrapping was removed, and the body of Pharaoh's daughter was exposed to the eyes of a people that were cave dwellers when her father was king of all Egypt and Ethiopia. All the attendants, including the khedive, involuntarily removed their hats as they beheld the body of the ancient princess.

## OCEAN DERELICTS

The Fanny E. Wolston Roamed the Sea for Ten Thousand Miles.

[From Ainslee's Magazine.]

Perhaps it is the natural instinct to personify every craft that floats—perhaps it is because they were once the domiciles of living beings—that makes the human interest in derelicts universal. They are the embodiment of pathetic, the menace of tragedy. From the slavery of man they have gone forth to the freedom of the sea, which means, after all, that they are stumbling blindly to that destruction which ultimately awaits all things which are without the law. Some of them last but a day; others float for years. The average number afloat is usually about twenty, but in 1883 an average of thirty-five a month was reported. Most derelicts are made off the coast of the United States in the Gulf stream, and they are prone to follow in the wake of the liners after they follow the ocean river around its great circle, and many of them get into the Sargasso sea.

The most notable derelict was the Fanny E. Wolston, a three-masted schooner, lumber-laden, which was abandoned Oct. 15, 1891, and was last seen in 1894. She drifted at least 10,000 miles following the great circle in a zigzag way. In this she differed from the W. L. White, a schooner which was abandoned off Delaware during the blizzard of 1888. The White was a fast traveler and started immediately for Europe. At times she attained a speed of thirty-five miles a day. She floated first to the Grand Banks, and hid in the fog that hangs over that region. She stayed doggedly in the mist, floating around and around in a comparatively small circle, looming up suddenly under the bows of liners, sending cold shivers to the hearts of fishermen, colliding now and then with other vessels and

making a general nuisance of herself. After several months of this fun, she suddenly left one day and continued her journey to Europe, grounding at last on one of the New Hebrides after a cruise of ten months and a drift of 6,800 miles.

Then there was the Fred B. Taylor, a schooner cut in half off our coast by the steamship Trave. The people on the Trave waited to see the two parts sink, but strangely enough, they remained afloat. They became separate derelicts, and each went on a voyage of its own. The stern stood high out of the water, and the wind blew it north, but the bow, sinking low, was carried south by the cold shore current which runs from Labrador south to Hatteras between the coast and the Gulf stream. The bow was destroyed off North Carolina. The stern grounded off Wells Beach.

## THE PACIFIC OCEAN LOSING CHARACTER

Increase in Ships on the Pacific Followed by Increase in Disasters.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Pacific ocean is fast losing the reputation implied in the name given to it by Magellan, which it owes to the placid appearance of its surface when he first saw it. The change is one of the inevitable results of the growth of commerce. Prior to the discovery of gold in California comparatively few vessels sailed over its waters. There were, therefore, few casualties to report. In late years, however, commerce has extended in all directions. The ocean is filling with ships, and the disasters of the sea are multiplying proportionately.

Along the California coast the ocean is placid enough to retain its reputation as pacific. Storms are rare. It is not often that its waters are lashed into fury like those of the Atlantic in these latitudes. But along the Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaskan coasts there is little or any difference between the conditions prevailing in the Pacific from those existing in the Atlantic Ocean. Mariners now dread Cape Henry, at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, almost, if not quite, as much as they do Cape Hatteras, on the eastern coast. Wrecks are lining the northwestern coast of the continent, and they do the northeastern shores of it.

As the Pacific Ocean is gradually filling with the white-winged and steam-propelled agents of commerce the danger to the navigation of the Pacific waters as are taken in the Atlantic ocean. The Pacific has undoubtedly been made the graveyard of many steam and sail vessels which were taken to be found here. The Atlantic ocean because they were not considered safe to keep in commission in the latter, under the mistaken belief that milder weather and smoother water were to be found here. Others have been lost through the vicious practice of overloading, the risk being taken on account of the same error of opinion regarding the placidity of the Pacific waters. Ship-owners, however, fast learning that rotten hulks and overloaded craft are not any more immune from disaster here than they are anywhere else, and the increasing perils of navigation resulting from it demand the abandonment of both.

## THE INDEPENDENT GIRLS OF HOLLAND

Educated With Boys and Go Into Business for Themselves.

[London Humanitarian.]

In Holland the mass of every class go to public schools, and all mix together. Education begins at 6 years of age in the public schools, and at 12 a girl is examined and passes on for a five years' course in the higher burgher schools, of which Holland possesses a large number. The girls are admitted principle. In the primary schools boys and girls are brought up together, they learn side by side, and are on familiar terms in the childhood without the smallest ill result. A great point is made of languages, and no Dutch girl of the upper or middle classes is considered educated who cannot speak English, French and German more or less fluently.

Probably owing to the system of education in force, the women folk are inclined to grow up somewhat independent. We are told that the prejudice against women working for a livelihood has almost disappeared, and even rich women sometimes choose a profession. They include doctors, dentists, mail, and the first-rate photographers and gardeners. About 1,000 girls hold posts as assistants chemists, some 3,000 are nurses, trained in the White Cross homes, and on a par with the very best of their profession. A woman curator of the National History Museum in Haarlem, and another holds the same post at Utrecht, while a third is head dispenser at a hospital in Amsterdam. The railway post and telegraph offices are largely served by female clerks, who altogether outnumber the male.

Girls in Holland have a great deal of liberty. They put calls, shop and go to parties at the houses of friends without a chaperon, walk and travel alone, cycle and have tennis and wheeling clubs in company with young men. They enjoy their fun and freedom, and are in no hurry to find husbands. Marriages are not arranged and the parents' consent is only asked after a proposal is made and accepted.

## DIAMONDS ARE VERY POPULAR

Precious Stone in Greater Demand Than Ever Before.

The Famous Jagersfontein Mine and What It Has Turned Out Very Recently—Its Bright Future Prospects.

Of late, the one bright spot in a dreary market has been the inquiry for diamond shares, and very naturally attention has been chiefly directed to the Jagersfontein mine, the "good second," Jagersfontein. The names of the two mines have been coupled together in many ways, and rumor was busy as to possibilities in the future when it became known that Mr. S. B. Joel had joined the board of the former. Apart from all these speculations there is a very general opinion that there is an exceptionally good time coming for diamonds. Not only is the coronation looming large, but diamonds are today more popular than ever they were, and American millionaires and British subjects with money to spare are buying them in increasing quantities. It is becoming more generally realized than heretofore that they are not only very beautiful to wear, and a delight for the eye, but are actually good investments. Moreover, the passing of the Orange River Colony from Boer rule to British should exercise a good influence over the Jagersfontein mine, though it must be acknowledged that the late Free State government was much purer than that of the Transvaal. Under all these circumstances the report and balance sheet of the New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Company, together with the record of the meeting in Kimberley—all of which appear in this week's issue—have been looked forward to with great interest. Jagersfontein has a unique history, and if it has never rivaled the gigantic De Beers corporation, it has always been regarded as a steady producer.

## HIGH QUALITY DIAMONDS.

The diamonds as a rule are of very high quality, and there have been some sensational finds. The "Pam" brilliant weighed in the rough some karats; the "Reitz," held by many to be the most beautiful stone ever discovered, 834; whilst the "Excelsior," found in 1893, holds the record as the largest diamond ever unearthed. The new Jagersfontein Company, formed in 1897, has by a process of amalgamation, come to own the whole of the mine, and has paid steady dividends ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. In their report—which should be read in conjunction with the details given by the chairman of the meeting at Kimberley—the directors have, of course, to lament the dislocation of work consequent on the miserable war forced upon us by the folly of Paul Kruger, supplemented by the overweening ambition of the former president of the country in which the mine is situated. There is a loss on the year of £13,742, after writing off the sum of £3,483 for depreciation, but during the last six months of the year no work whatever was done at the mine. During the month of October, November and December, 1900, the town of Jagersfontein was in a state of siege, and the services of the company's employees were placed at the disposal of the military authorities. On December 25, 1900, considerably to the surprise of the directors and others, the town was evacuated. The balance-sheet and profit and loss account therefore only represent the months' operations, and, under the circumstances then existing, operations during that time were carried on under great difficulties and upon a very reduced scale. A dividend of 8 per cent., equal to £40,000, was declared on September 30, 1900. As matters in the country at that time appeared to be quieting down, and there seemed every prospect of the company being able to resume usual operations, it was thought advisable by the directors to declare this dividend, especially as a dividend had been passed on March 31, 1900.

## INTERESTED IN DE BEERS.

It is well known that the company is largely interested in De Beers, whose shares are in such high favor, and during the year the directors have realized a further 2,000 shares of their substantial holding. The proceeds of which have been invested in National War Loan 2½ per cent, and consols 2½ per cent. The investments in German Imperial Loan and Jagersfontein Mine and Estate Company's shares remain unaltered. Dividends to the amount of £18,075 have been received on these investments. With regard to the present state of affairs, no material damage seems to have been done to the machinery, but the mine has been making water. This latter trouble can, however, be speedily coped with by the powerful pumping plant already ordered. The results of such operations as could be carried on have kept up the prestige of the mines, and there must be a large amount of blue ground on the floors. Finally, the directors state that they have approached the Orange River Colony administration with a view of completing the railway connecting Jagersfontein with the main line, and have every hope that this will be speedily accomplished on the cessation of hostilities.

The chairman, Col. Harris, in his speech at Kimberley, pointed out that in spite of the difficulties recently experienced, the company continues to be in a very sound financial position, and this may easily be verified by a study of the balance-sheet. On the whole, the report is an exceedingly cheering and business-like one. The

## A Woman is Judged by Her Skirt Edge

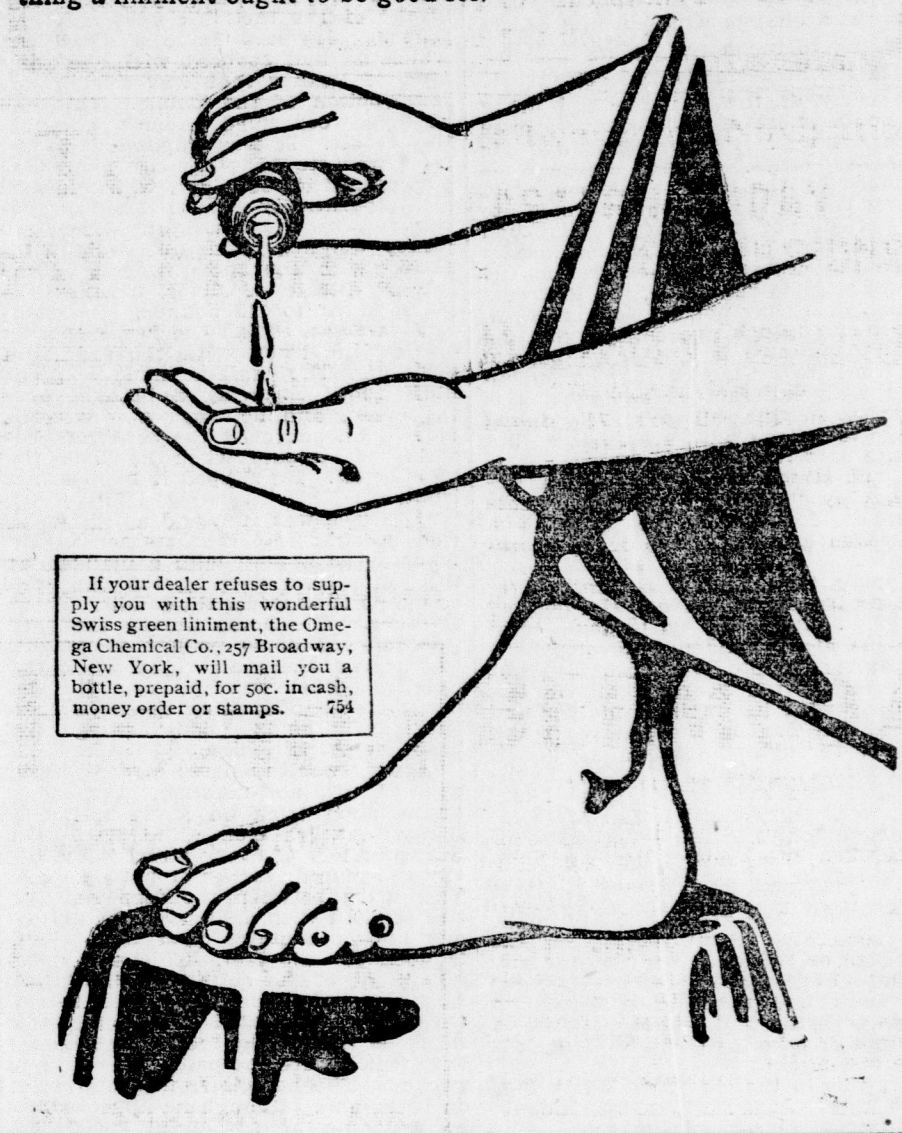
even more than by any other portion of her attire. If the skirt is bound with S. H. & M. Redfern Bias Corduroy, she can be certain of a skirt edge that will command admiration by its elegance, and one that will give herself satisfaction by its durability. Redfern will outlast three ordinary velveteen bindings.

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troubles which have overtaken the company were none of its own making, and have practically passed away. The Orange River Colony is now perfectly safe, and Jagersfontein will soon resume its output of magnificent stones, and the payment of high dividends. Its position in the market is a very secure one, and in the future the shareholders have everything to hope for and nothing to fear.—South Africa.

## "Lifting the King."

[London Tatler.]

One of the picturesque English coronation ceremonies which have been discontinued is that of lifting the king. In the old days the monarch always slept at the palace of Westminster, on the night before the coronation. The regalia, which are still, technically speaking, in the dean and chapter of Westminster, were brought to Westminster hall in preparation for the ceremony. These were arranged on a long table, the crown, the scepter, the spurs and so on. The king, when he descended from the palace to Westminster hall, was lifted by his nobles on to a marble chair, by the way, which perished in the ruins of the houses of parliament when they were burned 60 or 70 years ago.

The lifting of the king into this chair was a survival of the old Saxon custom of carrying the king on his shield. The custom survived up to the time of the coronation of George IV. When the monarch was seated in the chair he at once directed by pointing his finger which of his nobles should carry the various parts of the regalia to the abbey, and the procession began.

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