Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Lord Rothes, although he succeeded to his ancient peerage some twelve years ago, has only just been placed in possession of his ancestral estates and home in Fifeshire by the death at the age of nearly 80 of the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, widower of the seventeenth holder of the Rothes earldom—namely: Henrietta, Countess of Rothes, a peeress of Scotland in her own right, who had bequeathed to him a life interest in the property.

Lord Rothes may be described as the grand bootjack to the crown of Scotland, having inherited the queer prerogative conferred upon a former Earl of Rothes of pulling off the sovereign's boots on the return of their majesties to their apartments on the conclusion of any function or ceremony in Scotland.

Leslie House, in the county of Fife, where Lord Rothes will now take up his quarters, has been in the possession of the Leslie family for many centuries. Originally it formed an immense quadrangle. But three sides were burnt down in 1763, and it is the fourth side that forms the present mansion, standing on the summit of a hill with terraced gardens, sloping down to the River Levan. Among the treasures and family relics preserved at Leslie House are a dagger used by Norman Leslie, master of Rothes, in assassinating Cardinal Bethune, the magnificent sword of state carried by the Duke of Rothes at the coronation of Charles II. There is a picture of John, Earl of Rothes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a magnificent portrait of Rembrandt by himself. In the village of Leslie, situated on the family property, is the old church mentioned in the ballad on "A Country Wedding," written by King James V. of Scotland, who described it as "Christ's kirk on the green," and it was this same monarch who planted most of the grand old beeches, hundreds of years old, which are a feature of the estate.

The Leslie family is one of the oldest in Scotland, and is descended from that Berthold Leslie who was one of the principal Magyar magnates who escorted Queen Marguerite from Hungary to Scotland in the year 1067, in the reign of King Malcolm I. At one time the Leslie family was immensely rich. But the seventh earl, who was also Duke of Rothes, had the misfortune to die while occupying the office of lord high commissioner at Edinburgh, and King Charles II., wishing to recognize his great services to the crown by mortuary honors, gave orders that since he had died while in the act of representing his sovereign he should be laid to his rest with all the ceremonies and pomp reserved for the obsequies of monarchs.

As the corpse had to be interred at Leslie, in Fife, it was necessary, of course, to convey it in state all the way from Edinburgh at a fearful expense. King Charles, however, forgot to pay the bill, amounting to some $40,000,000, died before it could be collected, and as his surly successor and brother, King James, declined to admit the obligation, the Leslie family were compelled to pay the entire expense themselves, every rood of their land being mortgaged for the purpose.

Lord Rothes is good looking, a fact which many people are disposed to ascribe to the circumstance that, like the equally well favored Marquis of Exeter, he has a strong strain of peasant blood in his veins. The earl's great-grandfather was a Devonshire peasant of the name of George Gwyther, employed by the day in the gardens of the twelfth Earl of Rothes. Although he could neither read nor write at the time, Lady Henrietta Leslie, the eldest of the earl's three daughters, fell in love with him at the age of 16, and contracted a secret marriage, which was not revealed until she succeeded to her father's earldom and honors. When at the death of the twelfth earl Lady Henrietta became Countess of Rothes in her own right and a peeress of the realm, she caused her husband to assume her patronymic of Leslie in the place of his own.

The earldom of Rothes is one of those Scotch peerages which descend through the female, as well as through the male line, and out of eighteen of its holders ten at least have been women.

Sporting people may be interested to know that the husband of the late Countess of Rothes in her own right, and grandfather therefore, of the present earl, was that popular sportsman, Capt. Martin Haworth (to which he afterwards added the name of Leslie), who revived the fad for coaching, and started the first coach plying for hire, the "Old Times," which ran between London and Brighton. He was famous in his day as the best four-in-hand whip in England.

The peasant blood in Lord Exeter's veins comes to him through the romantic marriage of the first marquis, while still Lord Burghley, with Sallie Hoggins, a union which forms the theme of Lord Tennyson's famous poem concerning "The Lord of Burleigh." This Lord Exeter's first marriage to Miss Vernon had been unfortunate, as she had eloped from him. After his divorce he took to traveling about the country on foot, disguised as an artist and landscape painter, for the purpose of seeking diversion. In the course of his wanderings he fell in love with the daughter of a Shropshire peasant of the name of Tom Hoggins, and without disclosing his identity he wooed, won and married her in the little Shropshire church of Bolas, where his name still figures on the parish register as "Henry Cecil."

A woman of singular beauty and of much natural refinement, she had no suspicion that her husband was one of the wealthiest noblemen of the United Kingdom and the head of the historic house of Cecil, Lord Salisbury being merely the chief of a junior branch thereof. The way in which he ultimately disclosed his name and title to her is exquisitely told by Tennyson in the poem to which I have referred above. Accompanied by her, he, still in the guise of a wandering artist, leads her from mansion to mansion and from park to park to inspect the stately homes where the wealthy nobles dwell, until he finally brings her to Burleigh where she—

> Sees a mansion more majestic
> Than all those she saw before,
> Many a gallant, gay domestic
> Bows before him at the door.

And then, entering, he leads her from hall to hall:

> And while now she wanders blindly
> Nor the meaning can divine,
> Proudly turns he round and kindly
> "All of this is thine and mine."
>
> Here he lives in state and bounty
> Lord of Burleigh fair and free,
> Not a lord in all the country
> Is so great a lord as he.

The eldest son of the "village marchioness" almost ruined the family by his misfortunes on the turf and by his insane obstruction to the approach of the Great Northern Railroad line to Stamford. Before he died he was compelled to stultify himself by constructing at his own expense a branch line, expending several million dollars for the purpose, on which sum no interest has ever been paid.

Sir William Macgregor, who has just been appointed governor of Newfoundland, is one of the most remarkable men of the British colonial service, both physically and intellectually, and indeed his herculean strength has contributed in no small degree to impress the savages over whom he has been called upon to rule in the past with a sense of the power of the British Empire. No more remarkable illustration of his muscular force can be given than the fact which led the late Queen Victoria to bestow upon him the Albert medal, granted to civilians for acts of extraordinary gallantry which in the army or navy would have won the Victoria Cross. In fact, the Albert medal, which Sir William is the only colonial governor to wear, may be looked upon as the civilian counterpart of the Victoria Cross. It took place while he was high commissioner and administrator of England's possessions in the Pacific, with headquarters at Suva, the capital of Fiji. The Syria, with a shipload of Indian coolies on board, had struck on a rock at some distance from Suva. The only way by which the vessel, which was stuck on a reef at the foot of a precipice and being pounded to pieces by the surf, could be reached was by means of ropes and by a broken mast, which had fallen against the side of the cliff. Again and again Sir William made the perilous journey to and from the wreck, either with a man or a woman on his back, and sometimes with a child held by its clothes between his teeth in addition thereto.

The greatest tax on his strength was, however, in connection with the rescue from the wreck a white woman who had got at the spirits, was mad with drink and had fallen overboard. The captain of the ship and a police officer, who had gone after her, were being swept out to sea. Sir William caused himself to be let down by a rope, caught the knot of the woman's hair in his teeth and with his hands seized the two men and dragged them all three to safety. Then he wrote his report of the distaster and of the rescue. Several of those who had taken part in the latter received the Royal Humane Society medal. But as there was no mention in Sir William's report of his own services, or, in fact, of his having been upon the scene at all, it was not until much later that the matter was brought to the attention of the government and by the latter to that of the Queen, who, as stated above, conferred upon him the Albert medal.

Sir William is a Scotch physician hailing from Glasgow, and after holding the position for a time of resident physician and superintendent of the Royal Lunatic Asylum at Aberdeen, he managed to secure an appointment as chief medical officer at the Seychelles Islands, from which he was transferred in a similar capacity to the Mauritius, and also given control of the government lunatic asylum there. Promoted to the post of chief medical officer of the Fiji Islands, he eventually became governor of the colony and high commissioner for England's possessions in the Pacific, taking a very active part in the suppression of "blackbirding"; that is to say, the kidnapping of natives for compulsory work on plantations. The "blackbirding" was in those days a regular form of maritime trade of the piratical order, those engaged therein being hunted down by the English authorities, like pirates, and Sir William had many exciting adventures, both by sea and on land, in connection with his relentless war upon the "blackbirders."

For seven years he was governor of British New Guinea, where there was plenty of fighting all the time with hostile native tribes, and where he may be said to have carried his life in his hands. For the last five years he has been governor of Lagos and high commissioner for the native protectorate on the West Coast of Africa, where he has shown immense tact and judgment in dealing with the natives. His promotion to the governorship of Newfoundland comes to him as a well-earned reward after so many years spent in tropical climates doing yeoman service for the British crown.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP

Best for the HAIR

I wish those who value a good head of hair to shampoo their heads with my Witch Hazel soap. It will positively cure the worst cases of dandruff and all scalp diseases. It gives new life and vigor to the scalp and has a tendency to produce a glossy and beautiful growth of hair. For the complexion it is the best soap made. It makes the skin soft as velvet. For baby it has no equal. Cures eruptions, allays itching and makes baby sweet as roses.

To those who have sallow or dull complexion or who have pimples, eczema or any skin eruption, I can recommend my Paw-Paw Laxative Pills. They positively cure constipation, biliousness and all liver ailments. If you have dyspepsia or are weak and nervous use my Paw-Paw Pills.—MUNYON. 9

Ravages of Jackals.

During a discussion on jackals in the Cape House of Assembly a few days ago Mr. Rubidge gave figures based on intelligent and recorded observation of the depredations caused by jackals. In one year the losses caused to his stock amounted to 10 per cent. Estimating on a basis of 25,000,000 sheep and goats, the number of the flocks in 1895, he worked gradually up to a yearly loss of £1,500,000 directly traceable to jackals. Mr. Garlick called attention to the fact that the present estimate of the flocks of sheep and goats stood at 17,000,000, and with that number as a basis the Cape Argus works as follows upon Mr. Rubidge's figures:

"Allowing for a loss of 5 per cent instead of 10, the annual destruction of small stock would be 850,000 equal at 5s per head to £212,000, and at 4s each for the loss of wool or hair to £107,000—or, together, £382,000. That is the first item in the tale of the destruction. Next there came the estimate of loss caused to the veldt and to the flocks by the kraaling system. If there were no jackals the flocks would run free at night, with a great advantage in the manuring of the veldt and an increased value in the quality of the wool. Mr. Rubidge estimated the loss from enforced kraaling at a pound weight of wool or hair per animal, and taking 6d as the average price, this accounts for a further loss on 17,000,000 sheep of £425,000, bringing the total loss so far to £807,000. But that does not end the indictment against the jackal.

"The kraaling system has reduced the dropping of lambs from 90 per cent to 60 per cent, and Mr. Rubidge estimated the loss on 25,000,000 sheep from this cause at £450,000—or, say, about £250,000 on 17,000,000—bringing the figure of annual loss up to £1,057,000. Now, in 1902, the colony exported wool to the value of £1,930,227—so that the loss caused by the jackal, according to the estimate of a practical farmer, who speaks from facts, amounts to over one-half of the total export of wool.

"When we remember that wool is our staple article, it will be admitted that if this industry suffers annually a loss amounting to one-half its export value the matter is one for the most serious consideration of parliament."—South Africa.

Cure the Most Extreme Cases

Stone in the Kidneys Cannot Stand Before Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. S. A Cassidy, of Ottawa, Permanently Cured After Years of Suffering by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 26. — While all Canada knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard remedy for all Kidney Complaints it may surprise some people to know they cure such extreme cases as Stone in the Kidneys.

Yet that is what they have done right here in Ottawa.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the man cured, is the well-known proprietor of the Bijou Hotel on Metcalf street, and in an interview he says: "My friends all know that I have been a martyr to Stone in the Kidneys for years. They know that besides consulting the best doctors in the city and trying every medicine I could think of I was unable to get better.

"Some time ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me.

"I could not imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys, and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

If the disease is of the kidneys or from the kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

SUCCESS ATTENDING CULTURE OF RUBBER

Effective Means Employed to Supply the Extraordinary Demand.

The man with the gum shoes is almost as extinct as the dodo. We have progressed both in shoemaking and in sanitary sense until most men find it unnecessary to incase their shoes in rubber sandals even in rainy weather. As women are still addicted to light shoes, however, they furnish a constant market for rubber footwear.

But the passing of "the man with the galoches" has not decreased the world's demand upon the product of the rubber tree. The remarkable electrical development of the last two decades has drawn upon the rubber supply to an extent not appreciated by those who have but a superficial knowledge of the electrical industries. Rubber is the most important insulator that has been discovered for high-tension conductors and for inside wiring.

In view of the increasing demand created by the rapid development of this industry, the reports of United States consuls in the rubber-producing countries are of special interest. Some time ago one of our consuls in Mexico sent in a very discouraging report regarding the future of rubber culture in that country. He took a very pessimistic view as to the success of the plantations recently started there, and in which American and English capitalists are heavily interested.

From the United States consul at Para, Brazil, a report has been received which gives a description of several very successful rubber plantations in that country, which, the writer claims, demonstrates the success with which rubber trees may be planted and cultivated.

In this connection the statements of the editor of the Indiarubber World in the current issue of that publication, are of especial interest and value, being based, as they are, upon actual observation and investigation. The editor, who is making a tour of inspection in rubber-producing countries, takes issue with the Mexican consul, declaring that the plantations in that country are certain to become important sources of rubber. In Ceylon he found many flourishing plantations where the trees were raised from the seeds, demonstrating the complete success of this method of replenishing the rapidly diminishing rubber forests.

As there are vast sections of the country not yet planted, but which are adapted to rubber culture, there appears to be no immediate danger of a rubber famine so long as capital can be drawn into the starting of new plantations.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WE HAVE no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

The Germans are encroaching on what has been for many years almost an English monopoly—the hotel business in the Island of Maderia. They have obtained from Portugal a concession for the establishment of sanitariums there, the company to be exempt from payment of duties for many years and now the Germans are likely to get a concession to supply Funchal with water next winter.

A "Dye" Soap!

MAYPOLE is a cake of soap that dyes to any desired color or shade. Famous the world over for brilliant, fast, clean, economical, easy, safe dyeing at home. As superior to the old fashioned "powder" dyes as gold is to brass.

Maypole Soap

Made in England, but sold everywhere 10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

PEARL FISHING OF THE SULUS

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY CARRIED ON BY NATIVES OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

Islanders Dive a Hundred Feet Without Any Appratus—Oyster Beds Protected—Interesting Legend.

Some people who have studied both races think the Moros are superior in some respects to the Tagalogs, who constitute the great majority of the population of Manila and Luzon, and are the people we mean when we refer to Filipinos. The Moros are said to have more character and stability, but they have never had a chance to show what is in them, and it will be an interesting problem for ethnologists and sociologists to watch their development under a liberal government and the educational privileges the Yankees have introduced in the southern islands of the Philippine archipelago. You can see fair samples of the Moros at the St. Louis Exposition, for about 200 representatives of that race are there as an object lesson for the information and edification of the people.

It is certainly true that the inhabitants of the Sulu Islands are much more interesting in their personality than the Filipinos of Luzon and the others of the northern group. They are more cheerful, active and gay. They are fond of bright colors and dress with greater taste and originality. The women wear trousers similar to those of the Chinese, very baggy and hanging around the heels; the bodice is tight with close-fitting sleeves. To protect the head from the sun they wear a sort of scarf or mantilla of cotton or silk called a "jabul," and it usually hangs over their shoulders. They have a passion for jewelry, and load their wrists, ankles, fingers and ears with quantities or rings and pendants. Their features and manners are more attractive than those of the Tagalogs.

The men wear tights of bright colors, striped silks or cottons, often with rows of large buttons along the seams; they have waistcoats buttoning up to the throat, jackets similar to those worn by Italian peasants and turbans. The men, as well as the women, wear quantities of jewelry.

MOROS ARE MUSCULAR.

The Moros will average considerably greater in stature than the Tagalogs, and many of them are of superb physical development. They are muscular, agile and enduring—remarkable for running, swimming, jumping and other athletic sports. They endure suffering with extraordinary patience and stoicism, but when roused to passion are uncontrollable. They have keen perceptions, a sense of humor and retentive memories, and their experience with the Spaniards and the Chinese has made them suspicious and distrustful. They are sober in their habits, loyal to their friends and masters, kind to their wives and children and generous and hospitable to strangers. They will engage in fighting, pleasure and sports with the greatest energy, but are indolent when it comes to doing anything useful, and consider work fit only for slaves.

They are habitual liars, but are not malicious; they are always ready to promise anything, answer questions in the manner which they think will be most gratifying to the inquirer, regardless of the truth, and will always give a pleasant, cheerful account of everything they are responsible for without reference to the facts. No matter what happens they put on a brave face and tell a plausible story. Persons who employ them can never trust their reports.

They have many useful arts and are skilful as mechanics. Their fighting weapons, domestic utensils, coats of mail and ornaments are made with skill and taste, and it is not considered degrading to manufacture weapons, and to engage in labor connected with warfare is considered honorable. They are excellent sailors. Few of them have regular occupations, but they turn their hand skillfully to anything that is required of them by their dattos or masters. Their most profitable occupations are pearl fishing and sailing.

TONS OF PEARLS.

Oyster pearls are found everywhere among the southern islands, and thousands of tons of mother of pearl shells are shipped to France, Germany and the United States for button making, knife handles and other useful and ornamental purposes. The shells are worth $15 a ton for the best quality, while the poorer grades sell down as low as $6 and $7. The trade is handled by Chinese middlemen, and Singapore is the chief market. The prices received for the shells will pay good wages and a fair profit, while the pearls that are often found in them are a windfall. The fishermen use the most primitive methods, diving into the sea from their boats and bringing up the shells with their hands often from a depth of 75 and 100 feet. They can hold their breath for a remarkably long time under water, and are among the best swimmers in the world.

Most of their oyster beds have been worked for centuries, and many of the pearls worn by the Indian princes and the mandarins of China have come from the Philippine waters. But the fishermen cannot do anything in deep water, hence the beds there have never been touched. Companies are now being organized to work them, and with the proper sort of dredges a few boats can furnish enough shells to supply all the button factories in the world, while the chances of finding pearls, of course, increase with the number of shells opened. The shells of the Sulu Islands are superior to those found elsewhere in the East Indies and bring higher prices.

No attempt has ever been made to cultivate pearls by inserting little particles of alabaster and other seeds in the shells of live oysters. A pearl, you know, is an excrescense made by the crystallization of saliva from the glands of an oyster when irritated by a foreign substance in the shell. A grain of sand or a particle of stone is usually the foundation for a natural pearl. The growth is very slow, the saliva requiring time to harden and crystallize.

MONOPOLY DEMANDED.

The governments of the other East India colonies regulate pearl fishing, and have introduced scientific methods, which must be done here sooner or later. The organization of companies to engage in pearl fishing with dredges and hoisting machines caused the Sultan of Sulu to appeal to General Wood for protection, and he gave the history of the industry in the following quaint language:

"I beg to inform my father, the civil governor, as you want to know about the mother-of-pearl shell, why it is the right of all the Sulu people, above all my own right, this is the reason:

"The forefathers of the Sulu people used to take the mother-of-pearl shell from the downs because the mother-of-pearl shell belonged to the downs, and they took them to eat the oyster with other food; of the shell they made plates and saucers to put the food on, and the pearls they used to make a hole through and put them on a string as necklaces for their children. This was at a time when no other nation had come to Sulu to buy the mother-of-pearl shell.

"Later, a big boat, called the Sampang, drifted from China to Sulu; there were on board many people, all Chinese; it was loaded with merchandise. The people came ashore and saw the mother-of-pearl shell which the Sulu people were carrying. The captain of the boat said:

"'Have you many of plenty more of these things?' and the people answered, 'Plenty; this is what we take from the downs to eat with the other food.'

"The captain said, 'Gather me plenty. I will buy them from you.'

"The people went and gathered them and bartered them for plates and saucers. When all the shells from the downs were finished they looked into the deep, and that is how they found the pearling grounds, and the people noted them, and remembered them. This is what they agreed upon: Whoever finds pearling grounds they belong to him from generation to generation. That is what they agreed upon. That is the reason why the Sulu people have the right, and the strangers come with the 'badja' (dredge) to get the mother-of-pearl shell from the deep because they cannot see them.

THE FIRST SULTAN'S EDICT.

"Later Salips came from Mecca of the Arab nation; they came to Sulu to convert the people into Mohammedans, as they had no religion. And when the Sulu people, including the islanders, adopted the faith, then they agreed to have a sultan, and they elected Saripul Hassim to be sultan. Saripul Hassim said:

"'I don't want you to make me your sultan if you do not know what the rights of the sultan are, and who I have to govern over, because this is not my country; this is your country.'

"And that is how anybody agreed to accept him as sultan over Sulu and all the islands; that is how he became sultan and governed over all, and that is how Saripul Hassim accepted to be the Sultan of Sulu, to have all power over land and sea, and the people's rights, where they get their living from on land and sea, were left to them because they were the means of their getting their living.

"A law was made that if they found valuables in the sea, such as pearls, tortoise shell, ambal or anything extraordinary, they have to show it to the sultan, and if the pearls weigh six chuchuk or over they become the share of the sultan. If they do not have that weight, the people can do with them as they please and sell them. If the sultan wants them he will buy them according to custom. As to tortoise shell, if it weighs two tieltiel, it goes to the sultan, and as to the ambal, whether it is much or little, it falls to the sultan. Whoever finds it must take it to the sultan. Whoever of his subjects violates this law as agreed upon the sultan can punish him as he pleases.

"They accepted this law as agreed upon, to be carried out by them (sultan and people), and their descendants, and not to be changed; but they asked of the sultan not to let any other nation to take a share in this industry; it is enough for them; and the sultan agreed to this, because they did not know how to earn their living otherwise. This is what the sultan and his subjects agreed to, because the Sulu had no other treasures on land beyond the cultivation; the treasures came from the sea only, therefore other people are forbidden, because this is the property of all my subjects, and especially my own.

BELONGED TO SULTAN.

"Recently, in my time and in the Spanish time, there came to me Captain Tiana. He wanted to dive for pearl shells. I said (sultan and people): 'We have an agreement; I will confer with my people.' I sent for my chiefs and dattos and I told them about it, that Captain Tiana came to me and asked to dive for pearl shells. They said it cannot be done, because there is an agreement between our forefathers that other nations cannot join in this industry of the Sulu seas, because there is no other means of earning a living for your subjects.

"I informed Captain Tiana of it. He said: 'Allow me to dive for pearl shells, I will give toll to you as sultan, and I will also give toll to the owners of the pearl grounds, according to what we agreed upon.'

"So I informed all the owners of the pearling ground, and they said: 'If he is really in earnest to give toll to the owners of the ground according to what we agreed upon, if he don't agree we will not allow him to fish.' Thereupon Captain Tiana and I went to the Spanish governor to bear witness. The governor said: "All right; anything you agree upon. I cannot change the law of the Moro people, and I will not interfere.'

"That is how I allowed Captain Tiana to fish, and I gave him a letter of the truth, according to the agreement. Therefore if any other person of other nations want to fish for mother-of-pearl shell he will have to do as Captain Tiana did, and ask me for a letter of truth, and if he has no letter of truth, and does not pay tolls to the owners of the grounds, and especially to me, he cannot dive, and if he violates this, and if anything befalls him I am not responsible, and do not want to be held responsible, because the mother-of-pearl shells are like the property in our boxes given to us by God. Therefore, forbid it. It is our heritage from our forefathers.

"Hadji Mahomad Jamalul Kiram,
"Sultan of Sulu."

Acting upon this information and Gen. Wood's recommendation, the Philippine commission passed a law prohibiting all persons from fishing for pearl oysters in the waters of the Sulu Archipelago without licenses from the Government. It is believed that, properly cultivated and protected, the pearl fisheries may be made a source of great wealth, as well as a profitable industry to the natives.—William E. Curtis, in Washington Star.

Epidemic of Pleurisy

Doctors say the country is full of it. First it's a chill, than a cold—the inflammation grows till pleurisy is the result. Give 20 drops of Polson's Nerviline in hot water at once. Congestion is prevented, warmth and circulation restored—you are cured. Any sickness can be prevented by Nerviline. It saves big doctor bills, and costs 25c for a large bottle. Try Nerviline.

Exporters of gold always prefer to ship in bars rather than coin, simply because of the greater subjection of coin to abrasion in transit. They cannot be packed as closely as bars. It is said that $1,000,000 in American eagles may show as great a loss as $100 from abrasion in being carried from New York to Paris.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED PILL—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

A 16-year-old brigand has arisen to fame in the neighborhood of Trieste, Austria. He has already committed several murders and has organized an "intelligence bureau" that has enabled him to defy the officers of the law so far.

The September Metropolitan

contains readable things on

War	Marriage
Business	Art
Animals	Love
Romance	Poetry
Nature	Beauty
Letters	Motoring

and

Kipling's New "Soldier" Story

For Sale by All Newsdealers

A 35-cent Magazine for 15 cents

Their Bold Flirtation.

A good-looking, well-dressed young girl and a man with a yachting costume and a curled mustache were sitting side by side in the sand the other morning carrying on a violent flirtation. Beach flirtations are common; you can see dozens of them every day, going on unconcealed on the beach or boardwalk. But this one was unusually spectacular.

After some vivid posing the girl laid her head on the man's shoulder. Immediately he reached over and kissed her. Then she pulled her white parasol over the heads of both, so they were partly concealed from the crowd that by that time was looking on.

A moment afterwards a severe-looking woman came strolling along, spied the pair, and rolling her umbrella up, made a club of it and sailed into the curling mustached person. After trouncing him she tackled the girl, gave her a few whacks with the weapon and sent her flying across the sand.

Then from somewhere came a bass voice which shouted "All right!" and the three got together, and in the friendliest fashion possible helped rearrange each other's clothing, and then walked together under the boardwalk.

The crowd by this time got wise to what it was all about. The man who had shouted "All right" dragged a biograph camera from under the walk and said: "I think we've got a pretty good lot of exposures there." He was making a comic scene for a big vaudeville house.

The biograph is to be called into play some day soon as an advertising medium for Atlantic City—perhaps this week. The city officials and a picture concern are co-operating towards arranging a series of scenes—not like this one, though—depicting the pleasures of the place.

There will be bathing scenes, sailing scenes, pictures of the boardwalk and pier, crowds and of all the other many attractions. Through the winter and spring these will be shown all over the country, and it is expected that as a result many of those who see them will come here next season. This is perhaps the first time such an advertising sceneme has ever been used—at least to benefit a summer resort.—Philadelphia Press.

Bu-Ju KIDNEY PILL

Come

Do Not Delay

Delays are dangerous. If you are suffering from any form of kidney disorders you should at once take steps to cure yourself. Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill, will cure you, no matter in what form the disease manifests itself. If you are affected by any of the following results of kidney trouble, then take Bu-Ju, The Kidney Pill: Lame back, rheumatism in its various forms, pallid complexion, puffed face, swollen feet, dropsical conditions, sick headache, sick stomach, weak eyes, loss of memory, brain fag, tired feeling, loss of ambition, sleeplessness, melancholy, and many other ailments. A cure is absolutely guaranteed.

Bu-Ju, The Kidney Pill

is for sale by all druggists, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price; 50 cents per box.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED
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