

and on another occa-
sion before his para-
chute was nearly
always escaped with
him. He fell into the
water from the bal-
loon and was seen
on a meadow, and
after 2500 feet with-
out a parachute, the
time seemed to favor
him. He had an
end of courage. In
a man of medium
dark hair and brown
eyes 171 pounds, and
he

the banana has be-
come a diet, it may
be the general read-
ing extract from the
15th inst. a North
Carolina. The writer is
L.L.D., one of the
barons of the London
who was the imme-
diate missionary of
John Williams, who
was labored with great
zeal now residing in

England in 1838, John
of Bromanga, received
kindly interest in his
his Grace the Duke of
Long these were some
carefully selected and
to be taken in the
the islands of the
generally known the
which missionaries have
to, and additions to the
in the Pacific and
leaving the banana
two before he was
nga, in 1839, Mr.
more at the harbor of
from Chatsworth, the
were apparently dead
on board ship. When
1841 I saw that case,
the banana plant grow-
ing in a bulb which was
of the box, still con-
taining life. This plant was
sent to Mr. Mills, the
small interest by the
their curiosity rose to
they saw that it com-
while yet only about five
the very first bunch
100 lbs. The bananas
of thirty species of
one far exceeded them
chiefly begged Mr.
the young shoots, and
from village to village.

to go on out stations
in 1845, and in our
"John Williams," I
of this rare banana
iron pot, and fastened up
away from the waves and
of the larger islands visited
on shore one or more
new banana was greatly
reading and again when
1843 and 1842, there was
banana brought on board
on shore. When I was
a cart passing along
bunches of this very
steamer just arrived,
had over Eastern, Central
nesia, and all have come
with which went out from
1838. It is called the
and is known in botany
avendishii," having been
brought from China by
the Devonshire in 1829,
a the conservatory there,
one of long yesterday, by
of Mr. Chester.

and rapid spread of this
acid has become quite
have heard native orators,
speaking of the rapid
plenty, comparing it to
plant, and well they may
part of the century the
root on Tahiti, and now it
ens Eastern, Central, and
ent Western Polynesia as
regate of 600,000 converts
and of these 60,000 at
union with the mission
destined still to spread
and Malayan Archi-
the not far distant future,
of Polynesia shall unite
take hands with their
China and Japan.

Playing "Possum."
Wednesday from Jackson,
Joseph Flowers, a reputable
who has known E. D.
sant, since boyhood, says
did not lose his life in the
up affair, for he saw him
Thursday and spoke with
of this, and says, further-
told him to "keep his
while yes," and he has
until now. Two other
the expressman who took
was named St. Thomas,
on, say it was E. D. Hogan
the St. Thomas scension
been lying low since he
re. These reports greatly
friends.

I. D. Dean and Professor
the United States Medical
of "Medical Tribune," An-
New Improved Hand-book
Domestic Medicine," says
signature, in speaking of a
kidney disease "A read-
copical examination of the
revealed quantities of abnor-
mal uric acid, confirming
of. After trying all of the
in vain, I directed him to
Safe Cure. I was greatly
served a decided improvement
Within four months no
be found, and only a trace
as he expressed it, he felt

Bad Prospects.
our friend Jones contracting
he is still expanding them.

A NEW NAVAL TERROR.

England's Latest Supply Ship—A Quick
Fighter and a Fast Sailor.

A new acquisition to England's navy was
launched recently and christened the Vulcan.
She is designed as a twin-screw
torpedo-boat ship, but is a fast protected
cruiser and a formidable fighting craft as
well and represents an entirely novel type.
The construction of the Vulcan was begun
on June 16th, 1898. She is of 6,200 tons
displacement—larger, in short, than any of
the large Indian troop-ships and three
times as large as many a cruiser. She is
built of steel, her hull alone weighing 3,170
tons, and her principal measurements are
as follows: Length, 350 feet; beam, 68
feet; mean draught, 22 feet. The vertical
keel is of an unusually heavy and
substantial character and is 3 feet
6 inches high. The cast-steel U-
shaped sternpost is extra strong,
weighing five tons. The vessel is divided
into numerous water-tight compartments,
and is protected by a continuous steel deck
six inches deep in the slope and 24 inches
elsewhere. The engines are of the triple
expansion type, and will give a collective
indicated horse power under forced draught
of 12,000. They will drive the ship at a
speed of 30 knots (23 miles) and 18 knots
(20.7 miles) as sea. There will be storage
for 1,000 tons of coal, an amount sufficient
for 3,000 miles steaming at 18 knots an
hour. She will have a balance rudder that
will enable the new war ship to turn a
complete circle in not more than 400 yards
in diameter in little over three minutes. As
a torpedo depot ship she will be admirably
adapted for the work. She will be a floating
factory, full of forges and workshops
for the repair of torpedo boats
and torpedoes, submarine mines and
all the necessary gear for submarine
work on a large scale, and she will also
have upon her decks a small flotilla of
torpedo boats of the largest size. These
she will be able to hoist overboard and dis-
patch in all directions at a few minutes'
notice. The Vulcan will also have a tor-
pedo armament of her own, consisting of
six launching tubes, some of which are to
be under water. Regarded more particu-
larly as a cruiser, she will possess qualities
which will entitle her to rank among the
most formidable unarmored cruisers in the
world. She will have weapons which at
close range will be capable of penetrating
armor up to nearly sixteen inches thick.
The quick firing arrangement will be the
most powerful of any ship in the world. It
will enable her to discharge on each broad-
side a storm of from eighty to one hundred
and fifty projectiles a minute; and should
she ever be attacked by unarmored cruisers
or torpedo boats, she would be able to give
them a warm reception.—New York World.

The Death Roll of the Forth Bridge.

In an article under the above heading a
writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says he has
learned from Dr. Hunter, of South Queens-
ferry, that, including five drowning cases,
the fatal accidents from all causes in con-
nection with the Forth Bridge amount to
fifty-three. As regards those killed in the
actual construction of the bridge there
have been forty-four lives lost, death taking
place either at the time of the accident or
soon after. One man was trusted himself
to work at a height of 120 feet over the waters
of the Forth, simply grasping a rope. His
hands got numb with cold, his grasp
relaxed, he fell backwards down and down
into the water, and he was fished up alive.
In another instance a spanner fell 300 feet,
knocked off a man's cap and fell on the
wooden stage at his feet, and went clean
through a four inch plank. In another
case somewhat similar, a spanner which
fell from a great height actually tore a
man's clothes from his waistcoat to
his ankle, and left him uninjured. One
of the most thrilling incidents was that in
which the "staging," or scaffolding on
which the men work high up in mid-air,
gave way, carrying a number of poor fel-
lows in its fall. Two of these men, striking
some portion of the work in their descent,
were killed before they reached the water;
one or two others who fell clear of the
girders were rescued from the Fifth little
the worse for their fall and immersion.
Two others, however, managed as they fell
to grasp at one of the struts high up above
the water, and there they clung for dear
life; to effect their rescue was itself an
undertaking of no slight danger. But
efforts were promptly made, and before
long the man who happened to be nearest
the rescuers was reached. And this brave
fellow, hanging there in the ironwork,
actually dissuaded the rescuers from delay-
ing to take him off before they saved his
companion. "Never mind me," he said,
"I can hold on a bit longer; go and see to
my mate, for he's getting dazed, and he'll
drop." Happily this hero and his mate,
too, were saved.

Willie Was Quite Right.

Mrs. Dumpey—"For shame, Willie!
You've been fighting again. Your clothes
are torn and your face is scratched. Dear
me, what a trial you are! I wish you were
a girl—girls don't fight." Willie Dumpey
—"Yes, ma, but don't you think it's better
to have a good square fight and get all the
mad out of you, than to carry it around,
the way girls do, for months?"—Lawrence
American.

Would Like to Commute.

Police Magistrate—William Ronder,
drunk and disorderly—fifth time since
New Year's, William—I'll have to make it
\$10 this time.
Mr. Bill Ronder—Please, Your Honor,
wouldn't it come cheaper if I could make
some arrangement to pay by the year?

Gently Corrected: Miss Chatty Lafite
(of Chicago, at the seaside)—There goes a
crab. What a strange creature it is! I don't
you think so, Miss Somers? Miss
Minerva Somers (of Boston)—It is miss-
ing strange, yes. Miss Chatty Lafite—You
mean it is passing strangely, no doubt.
That's one on you, Miss Somers.

"Maria," said the Chicago husband, "I
beg of you to listen to me." "No, sir; I
am resolved, and you can say nothing to
change me. I will have a divorce." "But,
change me. I will have a divorce." "But,
Maria, one word." "Well." "Even your
best friend would tell you that you haven't
ghost of a show on the stage."

The Cincinnati Enquirer remarks that,
"whatever may be its faults, ice-water
never made a man kill his mother-in-law,
but beer and whiskey have often been so
responsible."

THE VALUABLE MECHANIC.

Some Good Advice to the Young Man
Learning His Trade.

When a young man starts out to learn
his trade, says the Stationary Engineer, and
goes into a shop totally unmechanical in the
manual performance of his duties in the
new field of life on which he is entering, it
is important that he should bear in mind
this fact, viz.: That his position, so far as
it relates to himself, is intrinsically an edu-
cational one, as much so as in the school or
college from which he may have recently
graduated. The simple performance of so
many hours' work per day, while it has a
certain financial measure of value to the
employer, has a value to himself when prop-
erly considered that is greater than can
be measured in currency. As his progress
and standing in the school depends on the
thorough mental understanding of each pro-
gressive step he took, so, only in a
more material sense, his advance in
mechanical skill and knowledge is de-
pendent on his thoroughly understanding
not only the routine details of his work,
but the why and wherefore of each opera-
tion. There always has been, and prob-
ably always will be, two classes of
mechanics—those who stand at their bench
and go through the manual motions of
their work like automatic machines, with
little more conception of why the results
are as they are, and the other that class of
men who make no moves without knowing
why and how results are obtained and the
relative importance of each step. This is
the mechanical education that counts, the
education that schools the mind to a clear
comprehension of the principles equally
with details, and leads unflinchingly to that
higher field where skill, discernment, and
marked ability find their natural level.
The young man who, on beginning his
mechanical education, realizes and acts
upon these truths, will develop that ability
which is not gauged by mere manual
dexterity, but rather that which, when
in later years he may be called to
design, lay out and superintend the
work of others, will enable him to
credibly fill the position. Such
positions come to those who bring thought
and brains, as well as manual dexterity, to
assist them in their work. To such men
we owe the improvements of the age in
every branch of mechanics. It is a fact
that too many mechanics work along day
after day accomplishing their work by a
"main strength" and "foolishness," which is
the direct and legitimate result of a lack of
proper and thorough application in their
earlier mechanical life. The point em-
phasized is that the mind that is able,
through careful training and application to
bring to bear a knowledge of the principles
involved, as well as execution of detail in
the work, is one that approaches that
standard of ability which should be the
aim of every young man who is beginning
his mechanical education—his work in the
shop. When he has attained this no ques-
tion of wages will ever trouble him. Such
men are always wanted. The supply is not
equal to the demand.

The Favorite Times for Suicide.

Statistics show that the months in which
the fewest suicides occur are October and
November, while the greatest number occur
in April, May and June. July and Septem-
ber also have a goodly share, the latter
possessing a peculiar fascination for
women. This refutes the old idea that
suicides occur more frequently in damp
and gloomy weather, for the months just
mentioned as being the most prolific are
certainly those in which the skies look
brightest and the earth is fairest. Another
remarkable fact in this connection is that
the progressive increase and decrease in the
number of suicides coincide with the
lengthening and shortening of the days.
and, as M. Gouery has shown, not only the
seasons of the year, but the days of the
month and the week, and even the hours of
the day, exert an influence, the constancy
of which cannot be mistaken. As a result
of his elaborate research he found that the
greatest number of suicides among men
occurred during the first ten days of the
month, and from Monday to Thursday of
the week. This is accounted for by re-
membering that the majority of workmen
receive their wages either on the last
of the month or the last of the week,
and that "pay day" is often followed by
dissipation, debauchery and remorse. Oes-
tingen completed this interesting observa-
tion by showing that the larger number of
suicides among women take place during
the last half of the week, when they are
most apt to feel the effects of man's
prodigality and wrong-doing. In regard to
the hours of the day, we know, from Bierre
de Boismon's examination of 1,993 cases
of suicide in Paris, that the maximum
number occurred between 6 a.m. and noon,
and thereafter regularly declined, reaching
the minimum at the hour before sunrise.
Popular Science Monthly.

The First American Shoemaker.

Among the Pilgrim Fathers who came to
Salem, Mass., in the second cargo brought
by the Mayflower, in 1629, was Thomas
Beard, "The Shoemaker." Boston was
not settled, or known even as St. Botolph's
Town. Beard brought a letter to Governor
Endicott, stating that he was sent by the
Massachusetts Bay Company in London,
and was to be maintained by them, and
commanding him to the care and helpful
favor of the Governor. From their
knowledge of the few cattle here, and the
needs of the people, the company wisely
shipped some "hides" in the Mayflower's
cargo; these probably being tanned sides
of leather. The little colony of Neumkeag
gave a warm welcome to their new fellow-
citizen, and his address and credentials
moved them to present him fifty acres
of land. After this pleasant event he seems
to have lived so peacefully that he had no
further history; but he is the first one of
whom our records tell as being an Ameri-
can shoemaker.

A Neighbor Sent Him.

He—I'm the piano tuner, mum.
She—I haven't sent for any piano tuner.
He—Yes mum, I know mum; it were
the gentleman next door sent me here,
mum.

A New Definition.

Teacher—Now, my young friend, can you
tell me what memory is?
Master Tommy (after a moment's hesita-
tion)—Please, sir, memory is what you for-
get with.

SPEED OF INSECTS.

Many of Them Able to Outstrip Birds of
Great Swiftness.

High speed is attained by insects in their
flight, many of them being able to outstrip
swift birds. It has been computed that
the common house fly, in ordinary flight,
makes 600 strokes per second and advances
25 feet, but that rate of speed, if the insect
be alarmed, may be increased six or seven
fold, so that under certain circumstances
it can outstrip the fleetest racehorse. It is
no uncommon thing to see a bee or a wasp
endeavoring to get in at the window of a
railway train in full speed, and it is calcu-
lated that if a small insect can fly faster
than a racehorse can run, an insect as
large as a horse would be able to travel as
fast as a cannon ball. Leaveshank re-
lates an exciting chase, which he beheld in
a menagerie, about one hundred feet long,
between a swallow and a dragon-
fly—among the swiftest of insects.
The insect flew with incredible
speed and wheeled with such address
that the swallow, in spite of its utmost
efforts, completely failed to overtake and
capture it. A pigeon fancier of Hamme, in
Westphalia, recently made a wager that a
dozen bees liberated three miles from their
hive would reach it in better time than a
dozen pigeons would reach their cage from
the same distance. The competitors were
given wing at Rhybern, a village nearly a
league from Hamme, and the first bee re-
ached home a quarter of a minute in
advance of the first pigeon. Three other
bees reached the goal before the second
pigeon, the main body of both detachments
reaching almost simultaneously an instant
or two later. The bees, it may be men-
tioned, had been handicapped in the race,
having been rolled in four before starting
for purposes of identification. According
to Chabrier the male of the silkworm moth
travels upward of 100 miles in one day, and
there are many British moths, as entomol-
ogists well know, which can cover long
distances in an incredibly short space of
time.—Chicago Mail.

The Governor's Chase.

The Governor sat in his easy chair, a
spy-glass at his eye—"Has any one seen
three thousand men and a train of cars go
by? A pilot train with the head man on
one more, and another one still; with racks
of wheels and clank of bell, and shrill of
the whistle shrill. They travel not as the
world to hear. They have advertised the
place of the fight, for six long weeks or
more, and I fear that I cannot find the
place, 'till the brutal fight is over. Oh,
rally and squander, my men-at-arms, and
look if you can see where three railway
trains and three thousand men have hidden
away from me."

They rallied and squandered, those men
at arms, they searched the country through-
out, and another Governor came along, and
joined the searchers, too. They looked in
the clock and under the stairs, and under
the bed they peered, and out in the
kitchen and everywhere, but the
trains had disappeared. They felt in
their pockets and looked in their hats,
and lowered a man down the well, but
where all those slugs had disappeared to,
there wasn't nobody could tell. They
asked a boy at Lowery's store, and the
blind man down by the hall, and the woman
who keeps the candy shop, but they hadn't
seen nuthin' at all. They dragged the pond
at Sawyer's mill, and they questioned the
toll-gate man, and all through the lot at the
back of his house the Governor roared and
ran. But all in vain, for wherever he
looked, the people he sought were gone, and
the only place he didn't look was where the
fight was on. And he never knew there
had been a fight until a week and a day,
then he sent a constable after the men,
four thousand miles away.

Long live the State of Massachusetts! The
Governor, long live he! If ever the moon
should run away may he there to see!
Should hostile powers invade his land at
some far distant day, may he find the foe
that wastes his State before it goes away.
And great good medicine had it been, for
the land of the sunny South, had the Gov-
ernor closed his long-range mouth.—Bur-
dette in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Noise and Nerves.

The most sensitive, delicate and easily
injured parts of the human system are the
nerves. These can never become so accu-
stomed to incessant strain as to escape
injury. That which is unpleasant to the
senses is always—and so far as the sense
of hearing is concerned, discordant noises
always are—injurious to the nerves. The
yelling of steam whistles, the hiss of steam
pipes, the rattle and clash of wheels on
stone-covered streets, the rumble of street
cars, the clangor of bells, the howling of
hucksters, keep up a condition in which a
healthful and sensitive system of natural
strength and sensitiveness is impos-
sible. And there is not one of those
noisy agencies that is not suppressed
more or less completely in most of the great
cities of the world. In Berlin heavy wag-
ons cannot run on certain streets. In
Paris any carload of rattling material must
be fastened until it cannot rattle. Munich
allows no bells on street cars. In Phila-
delphia, church bells have been held a nu-
isance in certain neighborhoods by judicial
ruling. Steam whistles are forbidden in
nearly all of the larger cities of this coun-
try, and most of these noises in our ad-
vanced stage of civilization are utterly
unnecessary. Clocks and watches are now
so cheap and plentiful that steam whistles
and bells to denote the time are useless.
Why should not all useless noises, and
nearly all are useless, be suppressed?—
American Analyst.

T. GRANGER STEWART, M.D., F.R.S.E.,
ordinary physician to H. M. the Queen in
Scotland; Professor of Practice of Physic
in the University of Edinburgh, writes of
Bright's Disease as follows: "Catarrh of
the intestines also occasionally occurs,
sometimes producing an exhausting
diarrhoea." Warner's Safe Cure cures the
Diarrhoea by first removing the cause.

Couldn't Stand Any Worse.

Mr. Curtis—I tell you what 'tis, you
could have a far worse husband than I am
Eunice (his wife)—I don't want one.

—He is a fool that praises himself and

is a madman that speaks ill of himself.

BRITISH SERVING PEOPLE.

Retainers of the Old Nobility and Their
Familiarities.

The best domestic servants in the world
are undoubtedly to be found in England,
writes a New York Sun correspondent.
Nowhere else can such thorough, trust-
worthy and willing service be had. The
servants of the aristocracy in the middle
ages were a class apart, and they have re-
mained so ever since. To-day a servant in
Great Britain considers himself of a lower
order of mankind than his master, and
brings up his children in the same belief.
Humility is the creed. The master—per-
haps a drunken, selfish and poverty-
stricken gambler, graced by neither birth
nor position—treats his servant like mad
and flings his boot-jack at him. The ser-
vant, who is as likely as not an intelligent,
honest, frugal and temperate man, dodges
the boot-jack, bows respectfully and
murmurs the perennials "Thank you, sir."
The domestic servants of England are
creatures of remarkable foibles and con-
cits. Thackeray immortalized the flunkey's
speech and manner, but it is doubtful whe-
ther the ridicule he poured upon them has
had any effect toward correcting their ex-
travagance, as it would upon that of any
other class. These servants still speak
stereotyped English, but with an unmis-
takeably aristocratic accent, and although their
pay is seldom high, they look down with
a contempt upon workingmen, or, in
deed, upon any one not holding the social
rank which entitles him to treat them with
insolence. In England the law assigns to
every one, from the ranks of "gentleman,"
or "esquire" upward, a distinct rank or
precedence on the social ladder. The ser-
vants, of course, are not included in this,
but among themselves they give every
man or woman his or her place in the
strictest manner according to the rank
of the master. A duke's servant takes
precedence over that of a marquis and the
servant of either of these nobilities takes
down upon a man who is the servant of
merely a "gentleman." A thing which
helps them greatly in maintaining these
distinctions is that under no circumstances
do they ever do work outside that apper-
taining to their particular offices. A but-
ler, for instance, would be much less likely
to put a hand to work which should be
done by a footman than a duke himself.
The upper men servants have usually
acquired, as a result frequently of heredi-
tary transmissions, an air of aristocratic
vanity or superciliousness. They are not
allowed to grow mustaches, but that only
serves to make more prominent the aquiline
nose and high scornful lip. It also makes
one think that they must be relatives or
friends of the great men of the earlier Vic-
torian period, such as Sir Robert Peel,
Lord Palmerston, or the Duke of Wellin-
gton, and that they are survivors of that
period. They are almost incomprehensible
to the majority of Americans in their in-
tense arrogance.

"One breaks the glass and cuts his fingers;
Can gather honey from a weed."

Those who are wise, and who love the
truth, will believe what we say when we
tell them that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pres-
cription has done more to relieve the suffer-
ings of women, than all other medicines
now known to science. It cures all irregu-
larities, internal inflammation and ulcer-
ation, displacements and kindred troubles.
It is the only medicine for women, sold by
druggists, under a positive guarantee from
the manufacturers, that it will give satis-
faction in every case, or money will be
refunded. This guarantee has been printed
on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried
out for many years.

A Sad Case.

Two children belonging to Duncan
Hartelle, of Cornwall Centre, died this
week from diphtheria. The mother has
been suffering from the same disease, and
the case is made all the more sad by the
fact that poor Hartelle himself does not
know anything about the hand of death
cutting down two of his bright little chil-
dren, he being an inmate of the Rockwood
Asylum. He was sent to that institution
only a few months ago. The deeply af-
flicted mother has the sympathy of all in
her bereavement.—Cornwall Freeholder.

She Could Talk About Something Else.

Irate Husband—O dear, can't you talk
about something besides dresses?
Wife—Certainly, my dear. You ought
to see the bonnets they are making now-
adays at Smith's. I stepped in to-day and
saw a beautiful thing in pink for only 387,
and others were of course a good deal more
expensive. A \$50 gown just took my eye,
but I thought I wouldn't get one that cost
as much as that before I saw you. Of
course I can talk about something besides
dresses, you dear old hubby.

Alma Ladies' College.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.
Nearly 200 students in 1898. 16 graduates
and certified teachers in the Faculty. Total
expenses from \$40 to \$60 per term or from
\$150 to \$250 per year in advance including
Music and Fine Arts.
McLachlin Hall, costing \$20,000, erected
last year to meet demand for rooms, now
open. Address, Principal Austin, A. M.

A Happy Family.

There is no cheerfulness in the world
comparable to that afforded by the daily
life of a large family. There may be a
depth of bliss where only two are together,
of which the life lived by ten or a dozen
could afford no idea; but for the cheer of
varied interests, of lively voices, of going
and coming, of song and laughter, what can
be desired better than a large family?—
Wilson Star.

A Vocal Impediment.

Mrs. Bloodgood—I understand that Mrs.
Chataway, who has just moved into our
block, has an impediment in her speech.
What is it? Do you know?
Mrs. Parvane—Her teeth drop out while
she is talking.—Burlington Free Press.

—Here is Senator Wm. M. Evarts' defi-
nition of a contingent fee: "It is a very
simple thing. I can explain to you what a
contingent fee means in a few words. In
short, if I lose your suit I get nothing; if I
win your suit you get nothing."
—When a man affirms that "there's lots
of money in leather," don't dispute with
him—purses are made of leather.

RAILWAY RACING TO SCOTLAND.

Five Hundred and Forty Miles in Twelve
Hours and Fifty Minutes.

This season the railway companies have
again begun to "race" each other, with
this difference, as compared with last year,
that the fastest speed is attained by train
running between Aberdeen and London.
It is now possible for passengers from
the "Granite City" of Aberdeen to make
the journey to London by the G. N.
W. Railway in the course of the same
day, for the traveller who leaves that city
at 8.15 in the morning will reach London
at 7 o'clock in the evening. This is a mar-
vellously quick run for a distance of nearly
600 miles, the quickest, indeed, that has
ever been attempted between Scotland and
England. This train is declared to be the
quickest in the Kingdom. Besides being a
great boon to travellers from Aberdeen, the
new train will enable letters that leave that
place in the morning to be delivered the
same evening by the last post in London.
On the return trip you may travel the 640
miles to Aberdeen in 12 hours 50 minutes
leaving at 10.30 a. m. and arriving 11.20
p. m. By the Great Northern the time
taken is 13 hours, or slightly more than by
the rival route—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Greek Boxing in Classic Times.

The boxing to-day is almost as much
more humane and presentable than the
Greek sort as a boat at modern Greece
Roman wrestling than the Roman gladi-
atorial shows. The Greek boxers were a
fearfully hurtful contrivance called a *cestus*,
which consisted of bands of bull's hide
fastened around the knuckles, and stuffed
with knobs of lead and iron. These were
very like the brass knuckles or "knuckle
dusters" that are now used by burglars
and criminals only. They must have made
the old-time boxing matches both gory and
horrible to an extent that would have
shocked even the toughest of the tough
citizens that attend the modern contests.
The old fellows used often to wear a pro-
tecting cover over their ears, in order to
keep them unutilized, just as the German
students guard their eyes against thrusts
with the *schlaeger*. Boxing, moreover, was
one of the most important features of the
Olympian games, the great athletic meet-
ings of Greece's hey-day, whereas
the historically perfect runners and
wrestlers and archers and chariot
drivers, and all the young men lived and
studied to excel. All had to box
and go through a bloody and brutal per-
formance that wouldn't be practised by any
modern pugilist and wouldn't be tolerated
now by anybody. The only thing compar-
able for beastliness to Greek boxing in these
days is a form of contest called purling, in
which a man heavily shod tries to disable
his antagonist by kicking his shins, but
that never excited any popular interest, and
it is almost never heard of more. As re-
gards the sciences in boxing we imagine that
the improvement in that respect has been
equal to the mollification. The Greeks, we
believe, were right-handed fighters, using
the left chiefly as a guard, while the ac-
cepted theory now is that if but one hand
is used for offensive purposes it should be
the left. If the Athenian *Pes* should ven-
ture within the ropes to-day without his
abominable *cestus*, and face a first-class
man, it would be a talent to an obolus that
his sponge would eventually be the one to
go up. Johannes Sullivans could prob-
ably whip Caster and Pollux in the same
ring.—New York Sun.

Logic is Logic.

Now there was the case of our friend McKay:
He said to himself, in his resolute way,
That a cough which was growing from bad
worse
Must be cured, in spite of a slender purse.
An ocean voyage was out of the question,
A Florida trip a useless suggestion;
Yet he wouldn't! His money he paid
For the "Golden Medical Discovery," by Dr.
Pierce made:
And as sound as a nut is his health to-day—
"Logic is logic, that's all I say."

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only
medicine for the diseases it is recommended
to cure, sold by druggists, under a positive
guarantee from the manufacturers, that if
it doesn't either benefit or cure in every case,
the money paid for it will be promptly re-
funded.

The Mexican Wasp.

The Mexican wasp is built entirely for
business. He is over two inches long when
he is of age and is about the color of a bay
horse. His plunger is fully an inch long
and as fine as a spider's web. Unlike the
stinger of the common bee, the stinger of
the Mexican wasp is not forfeitable. He
doesn't give it up after one lunge, but he
always in readiness for an all-day job if
necessary. The mission of the Mexican
wasp seems to be merely to hunt up people
and run that stinger of his into them. The
natives say he will go ten miles out of his
way to get a whack at a person. The na-
tives seem to get fat on snake bites, centi-
pede bites and scorpion stings, but if they
discover one of these wasps in the neigh-
borhood they hunt for cover without delay.
—Tombstone Epitaph.

Will You Read This for \$500?

For many years the manufacturers of
Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are
abundantly responsible financially, as any
one can easily ascertain by enquiry, have
offered, in good faith, a standing reward
of \$500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter
how bad or of how long standing, which
they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by
druggists at 50 cents.

Played For All It Is Worth.

Saddy Tragedian (on the Rialto)—Got
any engagement yet?
Saddy Comedian—Yes, I'm playing a
small part at the Fashion Theatre.
"What salary?"
"No salary; but the part calls for a
meal on the stage, and I get something to
eat."

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DUNN'S

BAKING

POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND