

TERP.
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THREE OLD MAIDS.

Joseph Howard Speaks of Misses Beecher, Dix and Anthony.

I have in my mind three old maids, and the moment I mention their names they will be recognized the world around as the names of three great women. They are Catharine Beecher, Dorothy Dix, Susan B. Anthony. There are others who have attained notoriety, such as Kate Field, the wine agent, Anna Dickinson, the stump speaker. But I am not speaking of notoriety. I am dealing with forces, vital, effective. Dorothy Dix will never be forgotten so long as the word hospital endures, or so long as cold type preserves the records of humanitarian effort on the battlefield and in the sick wards during our late civil war. She was a nervous sisterly left hand to the great war secretary, her brother, John A. Dix. Catharine Beecher will have her memory perpetuated so long as life endures and children are to be taught, while Susan B. Anthony, who has survived taunts and outlived slander, might well die to-day content with the record she has made in an endeavor to uplift the women of the world from the slough of dependence, upon the solid substantiality of self-support.

Catharine Beecher was not a pretty thing to look at, but mentally she was the peer of any of her family.

Dorothy Dix, for reasons of her own, preferred the life of spinster, a sweet-faced, happy-hearted old lady when she died.

Miss Anthony, filled with a bitter gall of prejudice, is not in every way to be commended nor in every leading to be followed, but the man who derides her honest intention and seeks to despise her of the crown of glory and of honor that fits her brow as a pioneer along the very choicest lines of thought in the best interests of her fellow women is a coward and a dastard.

How to Keep Milk.

A summer bulletin has just been issued by the Ontario Board of Health, to spread information regarding contagious diseases, and especially diphtheria—"that slayer of its thousands in Ontario" and elsewhere. The care of food and the best modes of disinfection are dwelt upon. The following advice is given as to the care of milk, "that most important of all articles of food."

The cows should be healthy, and should not be fed upon swill, or the refuse of breweries or glucose factories, or upon any other fermented food. The pasture must be free from noxious weeds, and the barn and yard must be kept clean. Cows must not be allowed to drink stagnant water, but only pure, fresh water, and they must not be heated or worried before being milked. The udders should be washed, and then wiped dry before each milking. The milk must be at once thoroughly cooled. After the milk has been received by the consumer, it should be kept in a perfectly clean place, free from dust, and at a temperature not exceeding 60° F. Milk should not be allowed to stand uncovered, even for a short time, in the living or sleeping rooms. In many of the better houses in the country and villages, and occasionally in the cities, the drain from the refrigerator leads into a cesspool or kitchen drain. This is highly dangerous; there should be no connection whatever between the refrigerator and any receptacle of filth. The only vessels in which milk should be kept are tin, glass or porcelain. After using the vessel, it should be scalded, and then, if possible, exposed to the air.

Instances are given of febrile diseases and outbreaks of sickness caused by bacteria, and a great quantity of hygienic instruction may be found in the twelve pages. Disinfection is spoken of thus: "It is a great pity that in the matter of disinfection of rooms we should in this region still be going through with the inefficient machinery of burning sulphur with closed doors under the impression that it will destroy contagion. Sulphurous acid, as it is usually applied in house disinfection, has been shown to be very inefficient and unreliable. It may be better than nothing, but in disinfectants—which are often our sole weapons in fighting epidemics—the best is none too good. The efficiency of sulphurous acid may be increased by securing the thorough wetting of every article to be disinfected, but even then it is not great. The disinfection of the room and its contents at the close of the illness will be more easy and efficient, if care has been exercised in removing all unnecessary articles of furniture, hangings, pictures, etc., from it at the commencement of the disease. All clothing which cannot be washed, bedding, mattresses, pillows, etc., carpets, cushions and all such furniture as has not exposed wooden frames, should be tied up in sheets saturated with 2 per cent. carbolic solution, and sent away to be steamed at the public disinfecting station. All valuable articles should be burned at the disinfecting station. If this is impossible they may be disposed of in the house furnace or range at such times as cooking is not going on. Polished and metallic articles should be firmly rubbed off on all their surfaces with cloths wet with five per cent. carbolic acid. The clothes used should be immediately burned. Walls, doors, windows and woodwork should be thoroughly washed, as should, finally, the floor, with five per cent. carbolic solution. If walls are papered or frescoed, the floors should be thoroughly flushed with five per cent. carbolic solution and then all the walls should be thoroughly and firmly rubbed down in every part with lumps of bread, the crumbs being allowed to fall on the arbolized floor. Then the woodwork should be washed with carbolic solution, the crumbs gathered up and burned and the floors washed with water.

The room should be finally exposed as fully as possible to the air for at least twenty-four hours, and longer if it is practicable. This pamphlet should be widely circulated and be kept for reference.

"Forty Thieves" was recently billed for a Montreal theatre, but it was a failure. The insignificant number of thieves was only jeered at by the American colony of defectors and cashiers. —Texas Shiftings.

J. K. Emmet's season begins early next month, and his energetic, young, business-managing son is hard at work. Emmet intends to make a feature of a "string quartet" which will carry in his company, and which has been selected with great care.

FOUR ONES.

Used to Designate the Hour on Watch Faces—How It Originated.

"Mark down the figures on the face of a watch," said a Summitt street jeweller. "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6"—began the reporter, as he put pencil to paper.

"No, I mean the Roman numerals." Then this was produced: "I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII."

"You are wrong," said the jeweller. "I guess not," said the reporter. "Try again," said the jeweller.

"Perhaps I don't know how to count in Roman figures," said the reporter. "You know that well enough, but the watchmakers use different ones. Look at your watch."

"Haven't got one."

"Well, look at mine. See the figure which stands for 4 o'clock."

The reporter looked and was surprised. It was IIII, and not IV.

"Are all the clocks and watches that way?" he asked.

"Every one which has Roman figures on its dial."

"Why?"

"Well, I'll tell you the story. It is nothing but a tradition among watchmakers, but the custom has always been preserved. You may or you may not know that the first clock that in any way resembled those now in use was made by Henry VIII in 1570. He made it for Charles V, of France, who has been called 'the wise.'"

"Now Charles was wise in a good many ways. He was wise enough to recover from England most of the land which Edward III. had conquered, and he did a good many other things which benefited France; but his early education had been somewhat neglected and he probably would have had trouble in passing a civil service examination in these enlightened ages. Still he had a reputation for wisdom and thought it was necessary, in order to keep it up, that he should also be supposed to possess book learning. The latter was a subject he was extremely touchy about."

"So the story runs in this fashion, although I will not vouch for the language, but put it in that of the present day."

"Yes, the clock works well," said Charles, "but, being anxious to find some fault with a thing he did not understand, 'you have got the figures on the dial wrong.'"

"Wherein, your majesty," asked Vick. "That four should be four ones," said the king.

"You are wrong, your majesty," said Vick. "I am never wrong," thundered the king. "Take it away and correct the mistake." And corrected it was; and from that day to this 4 o'clock on a watch or clock dial has been IIII, instead of IV. The tradition has been faithfully followed."

—Toledo Blade.

United States Ammunition.

At the Schuylkill United States arsenal, near Philadelphia, there is manufactured each year 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 15,000,000 of rifle balls. Three millions are used for target practice by the rank and file of the army. The other is kept for reserve or used in testing arms. So much each day is used to test the character of the work produced. The pressure, carrying power and the quality of the arms used are tested every day. New guns are being sent out to be tested and thousands of rounds of ammunition are used in these experiments for war. The arsenal at Philadelphia is the only one where ammunition is made in large quantities for the government. Its operations are peculiar and its machinery a study. The different processes represent the triumph of mechanical ingenuity. In these hours of peace few people can comprehend how much is being done in the way of testing the implements of defense. —New York Times.

Blind Fish.

Professor Ray Lankester, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, thus attempted to account for the absence of eyes in the fishes in the famous underground Kentucky caves in the following way: A great flood carries to the bottom of the Kentucky caves, some 30 miles below the surface, a number of fish among whose very numerous offspring will be some defective in sight, as some babies are born blind, or without any eyes at all. The fish who can see some faint glimmerings of light will swim away toward that light, while those will remain that cannot perceive the gleams. This with every succeeding generation would occur, the stronger in sight swimming away and the weaker remaining, and as the breeding would therefore occur between those of the worst sight, fish would be born with weaker eyes and weaker until born blind.

The Minister Gets Accurate Information. "What pretty children you have!" said the new minister to the proud mother of three little ones. "Tell me, my dear"—taking a little girl of 5 upon his lap—"are you the oldest of the family?"

"No, sir," responded the little miss, with the usual accuracy of childhood; "my pa's older'n me."

An Unsatisfactory Apology.

Mr. Jay Hawke (of Secaucus).—I thought you advised a Congress of Beauty Show here.

Mr. Coney Fake (proprietor of museum). Well, ain't yer seen it?

Mr. Hawke.—This place is a fraud! Mr. Fake.—Dat's what all d' papers say. Why don't ye read 'em?

Temptation Solitected.

Willie (who has eaten his apple).—Mabel, let's play Adam and Eve, and I'll be Adam."

Mabel.—"All right. Well?" Willie.—"Now you tempt me to eat your apple and I'll succumb."

They are telling a very good story of Toole just now. Once, in Dundee, he offered to give a short sketch as a side show at a charity bazaar, and crowds paid their shilling to get into the room. When Toole came up, and assured the doorkeeper that he was the showman, the canny Scot stuck to his orders, and said, "May be ye are, and may be no, but ye canna get in here till ye pay a shilling." Toole paid.

WHEN PEOPLE MARRY.

Curious Things Shown by Records of Pennsylvania.

Thirteen per cent. of all the men married in Pennsylvania last year married women older than themselves. Seven per cent. took wives of their own age, and the remaining 80 per cent. married women younger than themselves. The average age of the men was 27 years and of the women 23 years. These interesting facts are found in the annual report for 1898 of Secretary of Internal Affairs Thomas J. Stewart, which contains much other curious information about the matrimonial propensities of Pennsylvanians. Thus it appears that more men are married at the age of 23 than at any other, and that among women 21 is the favorite age. The youngest wife of 1898 was only 13 years old, and the oldest was aged 71. Two boys of 16 were married, and two old graybeards of 86 ventured into matrimony, probably not for the first time. Of 14,726 women married, and whose ages were given, 4,065, or 27.5 per cent. were less than 20 years old. Among the men there were only 493 who were so young. There were 25 girls of 14 years married, 105 of 15, 353 of 16, 816 of 17, 1,333 of 18, 1,434 of 19, 1,322 of 20, 2,041 of 21, 1,517 of 22, and 1,140 of 23. After the latter age the number of those who found husbands rapidly declines. These figures show that if a Pennsylvania girl is not married by the time she is 23 years old the chances are that she will become an old maid. Men proceed more leisurely about matrimony. Besides the two 16-year-old husbands in 1898 there were 39 aged 17, 128 18 years old, and 325 19 years old. The figures then take a jump to 637 at 20, and reach the maximum in 1,565 at 23. They decrease slowly after that. There were 437 men married after they were 50 years old, but only 171 women. There was a remarkable disparity in the ages of some of the couples. A woman of 59 years married a man of 31, and an old man of 74 wedded a maiden of 24. The youngest couple were a 17-year-old husband and a 15-year-old wife. The girl of 13 wedded a man 19 years older than herself. A man of 54 married a girl of 18, his age being just three times hers, and a man of 48 died nearly as well, taking a 17-year-old wife.

In the marriages where the women were older than the men the differences in ages rarely exceeded five years. There were 83 marriages where one of the parties had previously been divorced.

It is estimated that there were 6,000 marriages of couples from this State in Camden alone, and, of course, there must have been very many more in cities and towns in other States bordering on Pennsylvania. —Philadelphia Record.

Very Faultieroy.

First Omaha Boy.—So you ain't goin' to run away from home and go swimmin' with us to-day? Did your mother say sh'd whip you?

Second Boy.—No, I wouldn't mind a lickin'.

First Boy.—Would she lock you in the cellar?

Second Boy.—No, I don't mind any of them common things, but she said if I ain't good she'll make me wear my Faultieroy clothes, so you kin bet yer life I'm goin' to be good. —Omaha World.

A Doubtful Compliment.

Weeping Widow.—You are sure, Mr. Boneplanter, that you will conduct everything in a satisfactory manner?

Eminent Undertaker.—Have no fears on that score, I beg of you, Mrs. Billhope. Of all the people I have buried in my long and successful career I am proud to say that not one ever raised the slightest objection to my work.

Convenient.

"This is a mighty convenient railroad," said a traveling man to the conductor.

"Glad you like it."

"Yes, it's great. You can get out wherever you want to without waiting for the car to stop."

Disenchanted.

Cooling pair.—King street walk; Moonlight clear; Pleasant talk.

Melon rind; Lonely lay; On the pave; In Luna's ray.

Bliss entranced; (Love is blind); Never saw; That melon rind.

Quick fit pants; Sudden yell; Short but earnest; Sounds like—well!

Fractured pants; Busted collar; Tailor glad; About a dollar.

—London's policemen number 14,247; hackmen, 14,267.

—The style of some writers is graphic, of others, merely paraphrastic.

—The import duty on the "Angelus," rating it at the value paid for it, will be \$37,000.

—Break the news gently," said a train robber to his pal, as they pulled down the telegraph wires.

—A wonderful young Russian giantess has just reached Paris. Her name is Elizabeth Liska. She is only 11 years of age, and is already 6 feet 6 inches in height.

—Father," said Willie, who had just been corrected, "that strap is hereditary, isn't it?" "I don't know that it is," "But it descends from father to son, doesn't it?"

—At Canterbury, England, the other day, Archbishop Smith defined gambling as "the risking of sums larger than a man could afford to lose on ventures over which he could exercise little or no control."

President.

The wise man seldom gives advice. Else he would lose his fame. But when he must he shows his sense in doing it by reference; If things go wrong—that's evidence That he is not to blame.

Edward Michael, J. W. Pigott's manager, has returned from London. He says that Nat Goodwin positively signed a contract yesterday, by which he will produce "The Bookmaker," which Pigott will come to America to rehearse.

LAND TENURE IN CHINA.

The Laws all Favor the Tenant, who Pays no Taxes.

In a paper lately read before the Shanghai Asiatic Society by Mr. Jamieson it was stated that, although the Emperor theoretically owns everything under the sun, the private owner of land in China has as absolute a property in it as he can have under any Government. Waste or abandoned lands, as well as those for which there are no heirs, revert to the Crown, which can also annex private land for public purposes. Land tax is in all cases paid direct to the Government, and there are no zamindars and no "farmers-general" in China. There are two main tenures, military and common, the former applying only to certain military colonies and to grants made to his followers by the Manchou conqueror of the country in 1644.

Ninety-nine hundredths of the land is held under common tenure, which has three conditions attached to it, viz.: The payment of the land tax, the supply on demand of state labor to the authorities and the payment of a fine in alienation. For the land tax the hsiun, or district, is the unit, and is assessed as a fixed sum by the Government, which the district magistrate has to pay whether he receives it or not. But as a rule he has a surplus. In the event of some great calamity, such as a dearth or inundation, he may get a remission, the benefit of which reaches the people. The supplying of state labor has almost fallen into disuse, which perhaps accounts for the bad state of public works in China. The fees are payable on the transfer of land by sale or mortgage, succession or inheritance. Probably half the soil of China is owned by the peasants who till it. Large tracts are owned by retired officials and their families, usually called the "literati and gentry," who lease it to small farmers on a kind of customary tenancy as well as the rent, which is paid in kind, amounting to half the crop in the best soil and diminishing as the land is poorer. The rent is paid as soon as the crop is harvested, so that rents are seldom in arrears and evictions are very rare. The laws are all in favor of the tenant, who pays no taxes or rates of any kind, and when he leaves takes everything with him, including his house. The soil is so rich that the farms are generally very small, and indeed it is estimated that a square mile is capable of supporting a population of 3,840 persons. Within these broad lines there is every variety of arrangement respecting the ownership of land; there are absolute sales and sales in which the vendor has a right to claim something more if the land rises in value; some sales are revocable, some irrevocable, the former being apparently in the nature of mortgages, the limitation period being 30 years.

Again, there is a dual ownership in land, one man owning the surface, the other being regarded as the owner of the soil and liable for all the taxes; and there seems to be a good deal of Chinese law in the respective rights of the two owners as to house building and laying off in the common ground. The ownership is established in the usual way by title deeds, registered in the district offices. —Philadelphia North American.

All competent authorities say Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own, but presents the symptoms of other affections. Warner's Safe Cure is universally recognized as a specific for Bright's Disease. That is why it cures so many other diseases, which are caused by the kidney affection. It restores the kidneys to healthy action.

Try the Ice-Chest Treatment.

Just notice how nicely Mr. Gladstone and his wife have gotten along all these years and learn a lesson from it. "Whenever my wife insists I submit," says the great liberal; "whenever I insist she submits. We never discuss family affairs at the table, and if anything unpleasant occurs during the evening we never refer to it till next day." That is a good scheme. Family difficulties should never be discussed until they have lain in the ice-chest over night.

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE.

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO. Graduates of Alma Commercial College are now in lucrative positions in the leading cities of Canada and the United States. Full courses in Book-keeping, Phonography, Penmanship, Type-writing. Certificates and Diplomas granted.

Young ladies pursuing either of the above courses can also enter for Music, Fine Arts, or Elocution, and enjoy all the advantages of residence. Rates low. 60 pp. Announcements free. Address Principal Austin, A. M.

A Loss to Literature.

Mrs. Culture—"I don't see what is the matter with the magazines. They used to be full of intensely interesting articles, but now they are dreadfully stupid."

Mr. Culture (an omnivorous newspaper reader).—"I think it likely, my dear, that all the intensely interesting writers have been engaged by the patent medicine proprietors."

"What's In a Name?"

Shakespeare said there was nothing, but there is. Would Caesar have had such notoriety if his name had been Caleb W. Pickerskill? Think of Patti drawing \$7,000 a night if the bill-boards announced her as Jane Brown! The idea is absurd. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets is a name that has made a record. These tiny, sugar-coated pills cure sick and bilious headache, bowel complaints, internal fever and constiveness.

America, as the land of big things, will never be able to submit without an effort of rivalry to the record achieved in Paris the other Sunday in the way of a big concert. We think an orchestra of two or three hundred performers large, but in the gardens of the Tuileries there was a concert given by a band of 28,000 performers, representing the musical element of 72 departments of France. The simultaneous playing of the "Marseillaise" was most impressive.

—Los Angeles has a modest girl who learns church songs from her sister and not from the book, because it is a hymn book.

—Marriage is not always a failure. The wedding presents at yesterday's royal ceremony at Buckingham Palace are worth \$1,000,000. —New York World.

MUSIC ON THE FIELD.

It Is Seldom Heard, but the Players Are Often There.

The majority of people imagine that every band accompanies its regiment wherever it goes for the purpose of keeping up the good spirits of the soldiers, of supplying tolerable harmony for the better digesting of the officers' dinners, and in the case of actual conflict to inspire the man with enthusiasm and incite them to acts of heroism compared with which Tyrtæus—with his flutes and verses inflaming the ardor of the Spartans, so that they cut in pieces the whole army of the hitherto unconquerable Messenians—is quite out-rivalled. Nothing of the sort, says a writer in the *National Review*. Our fine regimental bands are not taken to the battlefield, and to suppose that Tommy Atkins expires to the strains of "Men of Harlech," or "Bonnie Dundee," is to perpetuate a fallacy which many an old widow with a scapegrace son could dispel.

What real fighting would be to orchestral accompaniment I cannot judge, but it would certainly be no inglorious and to place a tube in the face of the enemy until an abstruse ball choked his funnel or created a vacuum in the neighboring bass drum! It is the trumpeters and buglers of the cavalry and the buglers, drummers and fifers of the infantry only who go on active service in a musical capacity, and then the bandmen and band sergeants are deputed to the ranks, their instruments being returned into stores for safe custody until the piping times of peace. The trumpet major and trumpeters of the cavalry, and the drummers, buglers and fifers of the infantry join their respective troops, retaining their instrumental duties in the field, but the other bandmen are trained as stretcher bearers and to assist the medical staff generally in the care of the wounded. If circumstances warrant it, both cavalry and infantry musicians are liable to be called upon for ordinary soldiers' duties, and they are so trained when at home.

Occasionally even the bandmaster goes on active service (though more often he has to remain at home instructing backward men and boys unable to bear arms), and the case of the bandmaster of the Twenty-fourth South Wales Borderers, who was killed at Isandula, as well as the promotion of the bandmaster of the Sixty-fifth (York and Lancaster) Regiment, are recent instances of this. The latter, E. H. Mahony, was appointed quartermaster in this regiment, and was mentioned in the despatches and promoted honorary captain for his distinguished conduct at the battles of El Kan and Tami. The bands of the Grenadier and other stationary regiments are never ordered away for active service, either in the ranks or as bandmen, which may, or may not, be a reason why men are so anxious to get into these particular bands.

A feeling of dullness and languor.

Which is not akin to pain. And resembles suffering only. As the mist resembles rain.

is often the first indication of incipient disease. In such cases the famous "ounce of prevention" is the highest wisdom, and may be found in its most potent form in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, by its wonderful blood-purifying and invigorating tonic properties, will quickly restore the ebbing vitality, repair and strengthen the system, and thus ward off threatening sickness. Its action of influence reaches every organ of the body. The "Discovery" is guaranteed to cure in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or money refunded.

Entertaining for Swells.

In many of the smoking or coffee rooms of the English hotels, especially in the large cities, there is on the mantel a box for contributions to some charity. On the top is a card on which is inscribed: "Please give a penny and it will thank you." Drop a penny in the slot and up comes another card on which "Thank you, sir," is printed. It pleases the half-buddled cheap swells immensely. —Daily Hotel Register.

They "Mean Business."

If any one has ever given Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy a fair trial and has not been cured thereby, the manufacturers of that unfailing Remedy would like to hear from that individual, for when they offer, as they do, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh which they cannot cure, they mean just exactly what they say. They are financially responsible, and abundantly able, to make good their guarantee if they fail, as any one can learn by making proper enquiry. Remedy sold by all druggists, at 50 cents.

Ladies' Bars.

The New York *Star* in a recent issue gave an appalling account of women's drinking places in New York city. How many Christian women would be utterly shocked to read of the "ladies' bar" at Mailland's, of six tables full of women ordering drinks, "absinthe cocktail," a "pony of brandy," champagne and sherry; or to hear of the women's brioche-brace store, where young girls and matrons indulge in all sorts of liquor from beer and milk punch to whiskey and brandy. —Es.

Malleous.

Mrs. Youngwife—I am so happy! My dear husband never goes out. He always stays at home with me in the evenings.

Female Friend—Yes, I have heard that he never cared for pleasure of any kind.

"Ye," said the literary man, with a sigh.

"style is a fine thing for a writer to have, but when his wife's got it, too, it takes all the profit away."

D O N L 33 88.

AGENTS MAKE \$100 A MONTH with us. Send 20c. for terms. Accolored rug pattern and 30 colored designs. W. & P. RUSH, St. Thomas, Ont.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND