

**A True Mouse Story.**

"Molly, mamma wants you in the parlor. Hurry."

"Oh dear! I was just finishing Agatha's apron." Molly held it up with pride as she spoke, but big sisters are unappreciative.

"Well, put it away. I am to brush your hair and put on you a clean apron. Mrs. Warren wants to see you."

"Very well, when I thread my needle and stick it in." Molly unwillingly folded up her doll's spring sewing, which lay scattered all about. But she was an obedient little girl, and when Sister Bess had finished making her toilet, she went at once downstairs.

Just as she shook hands with Mrs. Warren, something dreadful happened. She distinctly felt something move in her pocket! It gave a little jump, and then was quiet; then it jumped around, until Molly was nearly frantic. She was sure a mouse had gotten into her pocket; and at the thought she uttered a scream that brought mamma to her side.

"What is the matter? What is the matter?" cried mamma.

"It's a mouse! It's a mouse. I feel it in my pocket! O-o-o!" Demure little Mollie actually screamed with fright.

Mamma gasped the pocket and held it.

"Now, darling, it will not trouble you any more," she said. A funny look came into her face, and she began to laugh. Then she put her hand in the pocket and drew forth—A spool of thread!

"Here is your mouse," she said. Molly suddenly checked her tears and began to laugh, too.

"Why, it has been unwinding ever since I left the nursery," she exclaimed catching sight of the thread trailing along the floor. "I wonder where the beginning is!"

"Run and see, and wind it up carefully as you go," said mamma.

With the tears still wet upon her April face, Molly retraced her steps, winding all the time. And where do you think she found the end of her thread? Why in the very needle she had stuck in Agatha's apron, and laid away in her little work basket.—"Holiday Magazine"

**Christian Science License Vetoed.**

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—The McClelland Bill, which would have permitted Christian Science and other practitioners who do not use drugs to practise without submitting to a medical examination was vetoed to-day by Governor Glynn.

**The Mysterious Illness Near Dorchester**

The Dominion government is interesting itself in the situation near Dorchester, where a disease resembling cholera has caused several deaths. Under the government's directions three physicians are on their way to or have arrived at Dorchester—one from Ottawa, or Montreal, one from Halifax, and one from St. John—Dr. W. L. Ellis, of the immigration staff, who went to Dorchester this morning. It is stated a bacteriologist of Montreal is on his way on the instructions of the provincial board of health. Dr. E. O.

Steeves of the provincial board is to dine at Dorchester to-day.

The body of the infant who died on Monday night, will be held pending the arrival of the doctor who will perform an autopsy.

S. J. John has a special interest in this mysterious disease because the family first afflicted spent some days in this city. The family consisted of husband and wife and four children, named Fraser, who came out from Scotland on the S. S. Letitia, on April 15. From the steamship they went to the Salvation Army home—the new Metropolitan—on Queen street, and later went to a farm at Taylortown, near Dorchester. D. E. O. Steeves, chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, wrote to the St. John board on Tuesday that while the Frasers were in St. John one of the children was ill, and he advised the board to look after the Salvation Army home. The local authorities acted promptly and commenced at once fumigation of the rooms occupied by the Frasers. This work was continued to-day.

D. E. Steeves said the disease is of a very contagious form. The symptoms are severe diarrhoea, considerable prostration, abdominal pains and vomiting. He said medical men should be advised to look out for similar cases in St. John. This advice has been sent to the Public Hospital and the Quarantine station on Partridge Island.

**Huerta's Amnesty Offer Accepted**

VERA CRUZ, April 30.—More than 30,000 rebels have accepted Huerta's offer of amnesty, and have pledged their support to the Mexican government in its conflict with the United States, according to advices received here from Mexico City today.

The insurrecto forces that have promised to support Huerta are the following:—Rafael Buelna, commanding 6,000 men in Sinaloa; Emiliano and Eufemio Zapata, commanding 18,000 men in Morelos and Puebla; Jesus Salgado, commanding 6,000 men in Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca and Jose Alvarez, commanding 9,500 in Guerrero.

Proclamations offering amnesty have been sent to all towns south of Mexico City. Although Huerta has given notice of his acceptance of the offer of mediation, made by Argentina, Brazil and Chile, he is continuing with his war measures. Urgent calls for volunteers to fight the Americans were sent to the federal governors of all the states controlled by the Huerta regime, and of these twenty one responded with the guarantee that they would raise from 35,000 to 45,000 men each.

Practically all such volunteers would be drawn from the poor classmen, who have absolutely no knowledge of warfare, and whose usefulness would consist wholly in carrying on guerilla fighting in the event of hostilities with the United States.

General Huerta is reported to have been reassured by General Joaquin Maas, commanding the federals in the northern military zone, of the loyalty of his troops and the remnants of General Velasco's army may also remain loyal to Huerta, but this is doubtful, as about 3,000 deserted to the constitutionists after the fall of Torreón.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—United States Consul Miller at Tampico, returned to shore, today, to settle the affairs of the consulate and turn them over to the British consul, Rear Admiral Badger reported. He went ashore under a guarantee of safe conduct from the Federal commander. The American consul at Tampico was reported on his way to Galveston aboard the British steamer Wanda.

The Post Office Department announced today that mail for transmission to the United States mail agency at Vera Cruz is subjected to American domestic classifications, conditions and rates of postage.

engaged in efforts at mediation has made any representations whatever to the French government with the object of influencing President Wilson to name conditions, which, in their opinion, would render the success of the negotiations possible. This statement contradicts the report from Berlin yesterday.

TOKIO, April 30.—General Valaspuez of the Mexican army, has been recalled from Japan by President Huerta, ostensibly to render assistance in the present crisis. The general left Yokohama very quietly. Under the name of Valero he purchased arms in Japan from private firms for his government.

In Japan there is good reason to believe that they are anxious to hold aloof in the Mexican question.

**Feeding Young Chicks**  
A few Suggestions given by the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa

**DO NOT FEED TOO SOON:** When the chick is hatched it has a sufficient supply of nourishment in the yolk of the egg to last it for several days. What the chick requires for the first few days is NOT FEED but WARMTH and REST.

**A LITTLE SAND OR GRIT FIRST:** When the chicks are removed to their brooding quarters there should be some coarse sand or fine chick grit scattered where they can have free access to it. They should then be left until they show positive signs of hunger which would be between the 2nd and 3rd day after hatchling. They may then be given some bread crumbs that have been VERY SLIGHTLY moistened with milk; this may be scattered on clean sand or chick grit. If being brooded by a hen she will see no food is allowed to lie around, but if in a brooder that part of the food that the chicks do not pick up in a few minutes should be removed as nothing in feeding cases, so much trouble as leaving food of that nature around until it is sour.

**FEED FOR THE FIRST 10 OR 12 DAYS**  
The following daily ration of five feeds given about two and a half hours apart and continued from the time the chicks are two or three days out of the shell until 10 or 12 days of age may be altered or adopted to suit conditions:

First feed:—Dry bread crumbs slightly moistened with milk.

Second feed:—Finely cracked mixed grains or commercial chick feed.

Third feed:—Rolled oats.

Fourth feed:—Dry bread crumbs moistened with milk.

Fifth feed:—Finely cracked mixed grains.

In addition to the above give the chicks daily a little green food such as grass, lettuce, sprouted oats, etc. Do not have the moistened bread sloppy but in a crumbly state and during this period let the chicks onto fresh soil or grass every day if possible.

**FEED AFTER 10 OR 12 DAYS.**

After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old, coarser food may be allowed. The infertile eggs may be boiled and mixed with the mash food and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which is put cracked grains and dry mash or rolled oats may be placed where the chicks can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers all hand feeding except the mash may be discontinued. If the chicks are on range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called, at which time the mash may be dropped and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding.

Place grit and water, also a dish of sour milk if possible where the chicks will have free access to them. Nothing provides animal food in better form than does milk, the chicks like it and thrive on it.

**Saving City Sewage**

In European cities the question of proper disposal of sewage has become a question of scientific research and much thought, with a view to the elimination of waste. In Canada and the United States nothing is done in this regard, and it is estimated that in every large city enough fertilizer flows into the sewers and finally finds its way into the lakes and rivers to fertilize thousands of acres of good farm land. European investigation into the questions of sewage is not alone conducted from a health standpoint, but the sewage contains large quantities of fertilizing and building materials. "Millions of dollars' worth of plant food are flowing on to the ocean through the rivers of this country, and too little effort has been made thus far to put a stop to this flood,"

says Rural New Yorker. "Without question, the future must see a change in this matter of handling sewage. We must make use of the plant food rushing away in this manner, and the question of health demands some radical action."

German and French cities in some cases filter the sewage and use the liquid to irrigate farms at some distance from the cities. Certain parts of the sewage are boiled or steamed and made into tankage, which is ground up as fertilizer.

**WHY NOT?**  
It was Robert's first visit to the Zoo. "What do you think of the animals?" inquired Uncle Ben. After a critical inspection of the exhibit the boy replied: "I think the kangaroo and the elephant should change tails."  
—Youngstown Telegram.

**New Treatment For Tuberculosis**

Paris, April 29.—A new treatment for tuberculosis which, in the opinion of some of the principal experts in the disease, gives greater hope for a cure of the scourge than anything yet discovered, was described to the Academy of medicine at a sitting last night. The new method is the discovery of a young Swiss biologist, Henry Spahlinger.

The treatment consists of combined intra muscular injections of antigenic solutions and of ferments, which are modified according to the condition of each patient. The treatment, it is claimed, causes the drying up of lung cavities, and the disappearance of bacilli, and stops the fever. These results never have been obtained by any previous method for the cure of tuberculosis. The action of the injections is said to be extremely rapid on incipient cases.

In several cases the patients were said to have been able to follow their usual occupation.

**MADAME LILLIAN NORDICA IS SINKING.**

Batavia, Java, April 30.—Madame Lillian Nordica, who arrived here quite ill, nearly a month ago, has had a relapse and is sinking. The doctors gave up all hope of her recovery.

**Much Bogus Radium Placed On Market**

London, April 27.—A member of one of the most important radium firms in London, in conversation, said to-day:

"All sorts of absurd rumors are afloat. There is no truth, for instance, in the talk about a 'corner' in radium. It is being sold at a fair commercial price, from \$80 to \$100 a milligram, but the demand is far in excess of the supply. The maximum output is at present about 2,000 milligrams a year, and we have orders on our books for more than 5,000 milligrams.

Much bogus radium has been placed upon the market.

**ONE BUTTON SHY.**  
(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

One day the teacher was trying to impress on the mind of the youngsters the fundamental features of the Declaration of Independence. To this end, she gave each of them three buttons, saying the first represented life, the second liberty, and the third the pursuit of happiness.

"Johnny," said the teacher to one of the boys of the class a few days later, "take your three buttons from your pocket and tell me what they stand for."

"I can't, Miss Mary," was the confused response of Johnny. "I hain't got 'em all."

"Haven't got them all?" severely demanded the teacher. "Where are they?"

"Here's life an' here's liberty, Miss Mary," answered Johnny, producing two buttons, "but mother sewed the pursuit o' happiness on my pants."

Good nature and good sense must ever join;  
To err is human, to forgive divine.  
—Pope

"It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong; but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends."  
—Euripides.

**A DAILY THOUGHT.**  
No one leads so calm a life as he who thinks little of himself.  
—St Augustine.

**ANYONE CAN DYE THEIR CLOTHES WITH DYOLA**

The Dye that colors ANY KIND of Cloth Perfectly, with the SAME DYE.

No Chance of Mistake. Clean and Simple. Ask your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Booklet. The Johnson-Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal.

A ratification of the law will be barred from entry into Canada under a new interpretation of extradition-council N. 897, which will become effective on May 31.

The renewed activity of Mount Mesuvius and Mount Etna is reported to be of the same character as that of 1906, which cost hundreds of lives and was at its worst during the month of April. At that time several towns were covered by the stream of lava. There is apprehension of a repetition of the scenes of that year, and in addition to the apprehension based on the nature of the present activity there is the general knowledge that when this mountain begins to show unusual activity no one can tell where it will stop. It is not so large as many others, but its capacity for mischief has been most formidably demonstrated, and no one can say that it has reached its limit of efficiency in brilliant destructiveness.

**Steamer Wrecked Off Duluth, Minn.**

DULUTH, Minn., April 29.—The steamer Benjamin Noble is lost off Duluth and twenty men are believed dead. Wreckage was found on Spark Point. Not a man reached shore, so far as is known.

HONG KONG, China, April 29.—The Standard Oil Company's plant is in full blaze. Seven huge tanks, containing more than 7,000,000 gallons of oil, are burning furiously. Troops have been called out in an endeavor to circumscribe the blaze. They have succeeded in saving the entire stock of benzine. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LONDON, April 29.—The British Ordnance department has had a series of mishaps in the big gun and shell tests at Shoeburyness. The last is the third within the last six months, and since each gun costs \$100,000, the loss of three is a serious matter to the exchequer.

Super-X-rays, twenty times more penetrating than the ordinary X-rays, are announced as the result of experiments by Dr. Dessauer, of Berlin. He declares that by his method X-rays are made almost as effective as radium in the treatment of disease.

A newspaper has appeared in St. Petersburg called the Vagabonds' Gazette. It is intended for circulation among the criminal classes.

On Chicago's Arbor Day, last Friday, 300,000 trees were planted by the 400,000 school children throughout the city.

**Mi-o-na**  
**An Excellent Stomach Remedy**

Mrs. J. R. Whyte, Killarney, Manitoba, who says, "I have found great comfort and relief from Mi-o-na. I had been greatly troubled for months with heartburn and a heavy burning feeling in my stomach. A fair meal would disturb me so much that I would have to sit up at night—the food would sour on my stomach and form a gas which would cause belching and dizzy spells. These distressing troubles disappeared after using Mi-o-na and I shall always speak highly of this excellent stomach remedy."

Mi-o-na is the best prescription for stomach trouble ever written. It gives quick relief and cures permanently. Mi-o-na is put up in tablet form and is small and easy to swallow. Sold by leading druggists everywhere. 50 cents, with a guarantee to cure or refund your money. Or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. You will search the world over and not find a stomach remedy half so good as Mi-o-na. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.