COLONIZING NEW ONTARIO.

WORK OF THE COLONIZATION BUREAU THIS SEASON.

How Settlers Are Alded in Finding Homes -Progress of Settlement - Large Ameri can Influx - Conditions to Be Ob erved The colonization system established by the Provincial Government in or-

der to aid settlers in taking up homes in the cultivable portions of New Ontario, has been in operation throughout the season. Mr. Thomas Southworth. Director of Colonization, states that the influx of population, has been considerably larger than was anticipated. The machinery of the Bureau being new and much remaining to be done in the way of organization, it is hoped that with the experience of this year as a guide considerable improvements will be effected before next season. It is the duty of the Director to become personally conversant with the general characteristics of the agricultural land in the various districts available for settlement, so as to be able to advise settlers upon many points which may determine their choice of a location. In this way the land-seeker knows in what part of the country he is most likely to be suited, and is spared the cost and delay involved in acquiring such knowledge at first hand. Though some progress has been made a great deal of land supposed to be well suited for settlement yet remains to be inspected, and the work is being proceeded with as fast as possible.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

The machinery of colonization is in better working order in the Thunder it must be. He saw that Vivien would Bay District, than elsewhere, largely | never feel happy or at ease with him on account of the Bureau having enlisted the services of R. A. Burriss, sight of him brought an expression of formerly of Bowmanville, who has in pain over her face-her voice took the location of immigrants, taking a purely unselfish interest in the work. Last year he selected a township in the Rainy River Valley for a colony from the United States, and subsequently was instrumental in securing homes for a number of settlers in Whitefish and Slate River Valleys, in Thunder Bay District. In various townships in this district land guides are employed under the superintendence of the local colonization agent to direct incoming settlers to the most eligible locations and assist them in selecting lots. The townships to which the influx has been mainly di rected this season are Blake, Gillies. O'Connor, Strange, Lybster, Conmee Paipoonge, Dorion, Gorham and some others in the same vicinity. Those coming in are chiefly Americans, many of them from the States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin-men accustomed to farming and calculated to make good settlers. A considerable proportion of them have been renters on the other side and were attracted here by the prospect of getting rid of the landlord. A few are of French origin. Both the older settled parts of Ontario and the old country are also well represented among the new arrivals. RAILWAY FACILITIES.

The settlements mentioned and the colony at Dryden and Wabigoon can be reached from Port Arthur, the special rate of railroad fare for settlers secured by the Bureau being one cent per mile each way, which very considerably reduces the expense of transportation. In the territory of the Rainy River Valley the present cost of access is much greater than it will be when the Rainy River Railway is in operation. The line is being rapidly pushed to completion and will probably be in running order this season. EASTERN ALGOMA AND LAKE NI-PISSING.

The considerable movement of population to the cultivable lands along the line of the C.P.R. in Eastern Algoma, from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, is also receiving attention at the hands of the Bureau. A good deal of good land is being taken up around Lake Nipissing. Much land in this direction, now accessible with difficulty, owing to its distance from the railway, will be more easily reached next season, as wagon roads are constructed. The growing settlement at the northern end of Lake Temiscamingue has also attracted a number of home-seekers. French Canadians predominate among the arrivals in the Lake Nipissing settlement, where many of their compatriots are already established, some of whom are thriving and well-to-do farmers. A number of the French, however, combine lumbering with agriculture, and are engaged for several months in lumber camps, so that they are unable to make much progress in clearing their lands. The French-Canadians have also several flourishing settlements in East Algoma. CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

The conditions of settlement under which free grants are given involve the construction of a house 16 by 20 feet and the clearing and cultivation of fifteen acres of land within the five years that must clapse before the patent is issued. The buildings put up are nearly all of the old-fashioned loghouse type, the material for which costs from \$5 to \$20, according to locality, for which the labor is usually supplied by neighborly co-operation In other than free grant districts the land can be bought at a merely nominal figure. No assisted passages or other direct pecuniary aid is given by the Bureau, but the impression to the contrary largely prevails, and many letters are received from all parts, looking for such assistance.

THE BAG FAD.

Those bags of suede, with gold mountings, which every woman in Paris carried hung on her wrist last fall, are now due to become equally popular on this side of the water. They are no end of a convenience, as they hold all a woman's small belongings and add much to her comfort. At many of the jewelers are to be seen bags of gold network, encrusted | take 'No' for an answer, unless you with jewels. But those of suede, with tell me that you have ceased to love clasps formed of two snakes with jeweled eyes and a chain of gold links through which to slip one's hand, will be the most favored of fashion.

OIL AS FUEL.

Tests of oil as fuel, made in the to marry me?" he asked. navy, have not so far proved satisfactory. Patent fuel, made of coal dust and tar, was found to yield near grave one," she replied sadly. ly as good results as coal.

Through Storm and Sunshine

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued. "Undo the wrong," he said quickly, rather than sadden your life."

"No. I have thought it over well shall never undo that. It must remain as it is, but I will do my to make amends. I will do good that lies in my power. I will spend the princely revenues of Lancewood in charity and benevolence, but

never have been his." interrogated slowly. "No, I shall never marry," she re- for it

"What will become of Lancewood,

then?" he asked. "It will pass to the other branch of the Neslies. I know them-they are simple, loyal, honest people. I shall send for their eldest son in a years' time and make him my heir. A least, I shall have a gentleman

friends.' "It is a cruel decision," said Gerald sadly.

succeed me. Lancewood will not

the prey of Lady Neslie and he

"I have done cruel wrong," she re plied. "And now, Gerald, we have to discuss your departure. I have told you this only to show you that you will not suffer alone."

and to him that parting had all the bitterness of death. Yet he saw that again. The sound of his voice, the All the intimacy of their friendship was at an end. Between them lay the shadow of sin. He must go. He had imperiled his soul for Lancewood, but Lancewood was no longer a home for

There was great wonder expressed on all sides when it was known that Gerald Dorman was going to leave Lancewood: but it was generally undersitood that Miss Neslie did not require his services, as she preferred to keep the management of matters in her own hands. Mr. Greston thought it rather a pity that Miss Neslie should lose such a valuable and trustworthy friend, but did not in-

So the day came when Gerald Dorman left all his hopes of happiness behind him. For long years afterward the memory of that parting remained with him-it broke his heart

He had made all arrangements about the sending of the money to his brother for the care and education of The sick, the aged, the poor, were all little Oswald, and Gerald had deferr- relieved. People, speaking of Miss ed the parting with Vivien until the Neslie, said that she was especially stood at the door, and his luggage was Oswald. A little scene that occurred all placed within it, he went in search in the Hydewell Road struck her once

rary, where they had spent so many hours together. Without a word he held out his hands to her, she clasped them in her own. He tried to speak kind. She stopped the carriage, and to her, but his lips quivered, and tears that were no disgrace to his manhood stood in his eyes.

"You are going, Gerald" she said sadly. "My faithful friend. I shall find elder. no one to take your place.'

"No one ever will." he answered. hoarsely; "no one will ever love you as I do; no one will ever be so ready to life down life and love for you as

"I know it." she said. "You have been one of the truest of friends to me; but we must part that we may try to forget. Gerald, will you tell me where you are going?"

"Yes," he replied: "I shall go to my brother in America. I shall no stay in England; and, Miss Neslie. promise me-we none of us know what the future holds for us-that if you want a friend you will send for me. "I promise," she said; and bending down, she touched his bowed head with her lips.

He would have suffered twice as much for such a reward. "Good-bye. Heaven bless you! You

have been my greatest friend. I have been your worst enemy. Good-bye". And the next moment Gerald Dorman had left Lancewood for ever.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Adrian St. Just refused to accept the decision of his beautiful, imperious lady-love. On the receipt of her letter he went without loss of time to Lancewood.

"You refused to marry me before." he said, "because you could not leave your home; that was the sole rea-

"I had no other, Adrian," she re-

know how much I would do to please I am perfectly willing to live at King's Rest for six months of the year and to spend the other six months at Lancewood. I will help you to take care of your home. Its interests and its welfare shall be dear to me-nay, and he had to return without having dearer than my own."

know that you would do just as you him gave her more pain than pleasure say; but-believe me, Adrian, I can- |-she would have had to say "No," to not marry you."

"My beautiful, capricious, darling," he said, laughing, "I shall believe no give up hope-he said to himself that such thing. Why should I? I know the task of his life would be winning you love me, and I shall listen to no reason, no excuse, no scruple. I shall never cease praying and pleading until you are my wife. You say 'No' this time; I shall come again. You may say 'No' the next time; I shall come even after that. What is to be done with such a determined lover?"

"I cannot tell," she replied; "but you will find, Adrian, that I mean what I sav.'

"So do I, my darling, and I would wager my whole fortune that you are Lady St. Just before long. I will not me. Is it so? I know you speak true-

"I cannot: but the reason is a

Just. "You love me, and you will marry me in time, I am sure of it. These recent terrible events have startled and unnerved you. Vivien, my queen, my darling, I will be generous; I will give you a year to reflect your decision, and after that period has elapsed I shall come again."

He went away, and she alone to do the best she could with her life. She did the best she could strolling player the right that should have done. She spent no time in idle lamentation and mourning. An ill deed "And you will never marry?" he had been done. She would not undo it; but she would do her best to atone

From that hour she commenced

life that was given up to doing good, Never had the honor of Lancewood been upheld as it was now. As first directed every energy the reforming of abuses. She sent for all the old servants whom Lady Neslie had dismissed-she placed the household on the same footing on which it had been during her father's life-time. Order, punctuality, neatness. regularity, and method once more reigned within the house. Once more the bell rang morning and evening for the servants to assemble for prayer in hall-a proceeding at which "miladi" had laughed scornfully. Once more Lancewood took its proper posi tion; it became the leading house in the county-the house to which all It was some days before Gerald left, others looked up. Once more the owner of Lancewood became the great county magnate; carriages stopped before its gates, people looked up to its residents as they had been accustomed

> It was a work of time, but Vivien her that the traces of her ladyship's residence at the Abbey, could never be effaced. The pictures had all been removed and changed; the magnificent old oaken furniture, so thoroughly in keeping with the grand old walls, had been exchanged for modern trifles that appeared out of place.

When the old Abbey looked once more like itself, Vivien began her outof-door reform. She worked incessantly that she might have no time for thought. She filled her days with good deeds that the hours might not as they passed, remind her of her sin She was not happy; every one remarked how changed she was. She had grown thoughtful, sad, reserved. If any one found her alone, there was a strange nervousness in her manner-a half buried fear, as though she expect. ed something unwonted would take place. She was kinder, more patient, more considerate-she forgot herself in attending to others.

A few months passed, and there was no one left uncared for on the estate last moment, he dared not trust him- kind to children. She never passed self with her, but, when the carriage a child without thinking of little like a blow. She was driving along She was waiting for him in the lib- when she saw two boys fighting. One was much older, much bigger than the other. Vivien could never, without remonstrating, pass anything of that inquired what was the matter.

> sobbed the little boy. "Is that true?" asked Vivien of the

"He has taken threepence from me!"

"Yes, it is true enough," was the reply, "but I am his eldest brother." Why have you taken his money

from him?" asked Vivien. "Because he would have spent it all on a cake, and have eaten it. I shall buy something that will last." The children wondered at the ex.

pression that came over the beautiful. sorrowful face. The words struck her like a blow. What could she say On a larger scale, this was just what she had done-taken her brother's in heritance because she could put it to a better use. Then she said to herself that her motives were nobler-so noble ndeed that they justified her almost in what she had done. She drove on quickly, and never staid to see how the and proceeded to look for the rhino-

was kept was noticed by every one. stopped. His face was as white as laborers were well paid - they had and whispered. decent houses to live in. Schools were the aged. From between the tufted trees one saw the spire of a new and ous. People thought themselves for- vou no kill him!" tunate in being under the rule of Miss

She would never marry, it was said; she was devoted to Lancewood; she intended to spend her-life there in doing good. Those who saw her, beautiful, rich, the mistress of a large estate, the worshipped head of a large household, said to themselves that she, above "That reason no longer exists. You all others, was to be envied; they little knew what was hidden under the calm, proud beauty of her face.

A year passed, and Adrian St. Just came again. But this time she refused to receive him; went away to the sea-side to avoid him. seen her. She told him frankly why "It is not that," she replied. "I she had done so; it was because seeing him again-it was better to avoid the meeting. But his lordship did not this beautiful, noble woman, who seemed so resolutely to flee from all love. He wrote to her, telling her that he should return the following

> smiled upon him. "I shall live unmarried for your dear sake," he said; "and while I live I shall never despair."

She was not happy-perhaps in all the length and breadth of the land no were hours when she could not endure the memory of her sin-when her proud, noble nature recoiled from it, and she hated herself with an intensity thoroughly cured." of hatred-when she could not endure ly when you do speak? Have you ceas- the sight of the sunshine or the song of the birds-when she dreaded the light of day and the darkness of night "Will you tell me why you refuse -when life was a torture, and the memory of her sin a terrible burden to bring relief. At times I found my- do not dare to reproduce his portrait that seemed to grow heavier. There met my case. I recently procured a every box of his genuine remedies. At were times when, kneeling, with con- box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., "I shall come again," said Lord St. trite tears, she begged of Heaven to and am thankful to say that at last I Toronto.

pardon her, and repented with her | SOMETHING QUITE NEWwhole soul; but the day never came in which she was willing to undo what she had done, or restore what she had

unjustly taken. So far as human life could be perfect hers was perfect, with the exception of one blot. With tears and sighs she owned to herself that above all others it was the sin of her life-time: yet she would not undo it or wish

The Experience of Mr. William Smith, of Hawkesbury, Who Suffered for Many Years From Kidney Troubles.

From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont. Everybody in Hawkesbury know Mr. William Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's Smith was appointed town stable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored great deal, sometimes getting tem porary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soo he pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently aid. Indeed his condition might still have been one of much suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultim ately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. reporter, of the Post, "that it was useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that

would bring relief. I had not used the pill long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than ! had obtained from any other medicine. I continued their use, and soon all symptoms of the trouble that had made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that am cured, and have no hesitation in saving that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending the pills to neighbors who may be ail-

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by go ing to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If vour dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing he Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, OOnt.

A SILENT RHINOCEROS. Hunter's Experience in the Wilds

its drawbacks and surprises.

was that surprised Mr. C. V. A. Peel during a night hunt in Somaliland, oryx, a kind of antelope. We could not see more than ten

feet before us, he says. I tiptoed, in my tennis shoes, over the stony ground toward the orvx. Not a sound was heard. Suddenly, on turning a bush. I became aware of an enfeet of my face.

shikari, who had my rifle, seemed pe- ing off its whey is beaten with two trified. I gave a glance each way, eggs, a little sweet milk and "sugar and backed out slowly and noiselessly, to taste." Then flavor with cinnaand got behind the bush.

As I turned to take my rifle, I saw pieplate. the shikair farther back, behind another bush, pointing at the "rhino." turned back and there was the great beast advancing toward me without a care of a part of the house that is

I reached my servant, I took the rifle ceros. We could find it nowhere. Time passed on, and the beautiful Hearing two oryx close by, I started order in which the Lancewood estate to stalk them, when my shikari again There seemed to be no poor. The if he had seen a ghost. He pointed

There, within a few yards, stood the built for the children, almshouses for rhinoceros which I could not find a moment before. I was unceremonibeautiful church. The farmers were shikari, who was superstitious. "Leave not asked to pay a rent that was ruin. him!" he implored. "It am de debil-

With much persuasion I got the men to go back, as I wanted to shoot the animal. I found him standing with his side toward me. I levelled my big rifle and was on the point of pulling the jungle. That was too much for They ran for their lives. I am not superstitious, but it was a rhinoceros; not even a stone rolled under his feet as he moved. And in

CEYLON GREEN TEA Sama flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

HOUSEHOLD

VARIETY IN PIES.

Marvelous ingenuity has been shown in the invention of certain pies that are more or less local and that in a few more years will doubtless have become absolutely unknown. It is only in localities too remote from railroads to have a variety of foreign fruits brought at all seasons of the staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. (year that such recipes as some I am about to describe will survive. In farming districts, where pie is

considered a necessary article of diet in at least two out of three meals, when the season of small fruits has passed, housewives have only apples and dried fruits to fall back upon with which to make pies. So it is not strange that some recipes quite unknown to urban familes should have been devised. There, too, in pies as in preserves, variety is counted of consequence. In localities where elderberries are made into jelly and marmalade they are also used for pies. Even in the summer, when other more palatable fruits, abound, quantities are stewed for this purpose. They are also dried or canned to use in the same way in winter and spring. The odor of the fruit was to me altasting that I should dislike the fla- plastron of lawn.

Pies made of dried apples, stewed and mashed, are common in springtime, but, as far as I can learn, it is less customary to make them of mixture of dried-apple sauce and green currants. I have been told that the sour leaves of both wood and field sorrel, Oxtails and Rumex, are sometimes pressed into service in pie making. In parts of the west, farmers' wives gather the green fruit of the wild frost-grape for pies, though I think this is more "to make a charge," as they say, since the grapes blossom and mature so late, that most places there must be other fruits before the grapes are large enough

Another dessert I remember, wa vinegar pie. A piepan was lined with crust as for custard pie. This was filled with a mixture of cold water richly sweetened, slightly thickened with flour, to which was added sufficient vinegar to give a strongly acid flavor. A pinch of cinnamon was sprinkled over the liquid after it was poured into the crust, then slender stripes of pie dough were fastened across to make a tart. If baked in Still-hunting at night in Africa has properly heated oven the liquid as i These cooked, thickened into a sticky paste The cream pies of my day were very different from the cream cakes of the bakeries. The piepan was lined with crust, then it was filled with is told by himself. He was stalking rich cream that had been well sweetened. Into this was sifted very slowly from a dredging-box a little flour -perhaps a dessert-spoonful to one pie. About a dessert-spoonful of butter was cut up into small bits and scattered over the cream. A pinch of cinnamon was added. This made ormous head and horn within three an indigestibly rich but delicious dessert. Another queer dish is known I had literally walked into a big as cheese pie. A cup of the curd rhinoceros, which stood rigid. My obtained from sour milk by drain-

> mon and bake in a crust in a deep TAKING CARE OF THE CELLAR. Here are a few timely words on the not infrequently neglected even by

in summer the closing of a cellar for a considerable time is necessary by absence of the family or by other cause. During this time everything in it except the metal and the glass is completely covered with mold fungi and the air smells moldy to the last degree. Wood and leather especially suffer from this molding. Such a condition is unhealthy in the extreme. ously dragged from the spot by my First, the cellar is damp, sufficient alone to induce low diseases in the inmates of the upper stories; second, the fungus is likely to produce spinal through a short exposure to intense meningitis if its spores find their way | cold. into the system.

"For the dampness, attention should embroidery and jewels and used curious fact that during all that ad- a strong whitewash made in small fresh from the kiln, or as fresh as the morning we could find no tracks. possible, should be put on while it is

Are the People Who Testify Below to the Bene-

fits Derived From the Use of the Famous Remedies of Dr. A. W. Chase.

ward is found in the grateful apprecia- mend them." year, and every year in fact until she tion of his grand work by persons who have been benefited. Here are three earnest letters :-

BAD CASE OF PILES. Mr. W. E. Sheppard, travelling exwhen I heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment. kind. The first application had such good re-

SICK HEADACHE.

Mrs. Don. 350 James street north,

Both the Recipe Book and the great have found the right medicine. At Family Remedies of Dr. Chase attest once I obtained relief. Dr. Chase's his earnestness and sincere desire to Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonbenefit his fellow-beings. His just re- ders for me, and I shall always recom-

HEALTH FOR OLD ACE. Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N.

so weak that I could not walk twice County, Ont., writes: -"I must send a the length of the house. My hands one was more unhappy than she. There | Ointment. I was badly used up with pint of water. I was too nervous to piles, and in misery most of the time, sleep, and unable to do work of any "Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

> sults that I continued using it until I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old and quite fleshy. do my own house work, and consider. able sewing, knitting and reading be-Hamilton, Ont., says:-"I have been a sides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has martyr to sick headache. Though I proved of inestimable value to me." tried numerous remedies, none seemed | Imitators of Dr. Chase's Remedies

still hot from the action of the making. In this form it is an active fungicide, and will kill all the spores of all molds it touches. It should not be put on, however, until the cellar has had a chance to dry pretty well. "It seems almost needless to say,

and yet it must be said, that no food should be used that has been unscaled. Even cans of fruit, jelly, etc., should be carefully washed before being opened for fear that some of these dangerous little bodies might become mixed with the contents."



foulard printed with drag figures. Be- of dialect. The fact that there is one tween the box plaits of the skirt there language for books and many are inserted panels of ecru lawn, speech makes the acquisition of this tucked. These are laced across with peculiar lingua exceedingly difficult. narrow black velvet ribbon. Corsage The colloquial dialect is known as the

CLEANING STRAW MATTING.

then sweep it off until it looks free characters. from dust. If the ends of the matting are not bound one should tie the warp, which saves the straw from ravelling, and this follows after beating or shaking the breadths. After your matting is tacked down evenly and carefully with matting tacks, then to freshen it up like new, get a bucket of warm water and a box of pearline and dissolve enough in it to make a good suds, and as one pailfull becomes dark and too dusty to use make fresh suds. Take each width separately and use a scrubbing brush, and follow it with a clean dry cotton or cheese cloth rag, and wipe dry as you can, and do not allow any walking upon it, until it is dry. You will be fully repaid for your work, and it is well to wipe it up or clean it in this way whenever it begins to, look dingy or soiled. Pearline is the best cleaner. It will not fade the colors in matting, if it happens to be red, green, or blue, hence it is safe, and cheap. So many are utilizing their old mattings, are turning them, and scrubbing them, as I say, and they look as good as new.

DRUNK WITH COLD The usual results of exposure to exreme cold are loss of energy, both physical and mental, followed by drowsiness and disinclination to move: the mental faculties become torpic and senses numbed, while the victim is seized with an irresistible desire to he down and sleep. If this desire is yielded to the lethargy passes into stupor and death follows. Occasionally these symptoms are preceded by others which resemble those of intoxication, and are due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at "It not infrequently happens that very low temperature takes up an insufficient quantity of oxygen, and has an injurious effect on the nervous system. It was observed during the retreat of the French at Moscow that those who were most severely affected by the cold often reeled about as if intoxicated; they also complained of giddiness and indistinctness of vision. and sank gradually into a state of lethargic stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse them. Other insons became delirious and Gold and silver tissue enriched with

at once be given to the drainage to wide belt is one of the many forms of make it perfect. Then plenty of elegance in decoration which apfresh air and especially all the sun- pear, principally on the evening shine possible should be admitted to gowns of lace or chiffon. Gold galdry the place out. For the fugus loon combined with colored panne or to come indoors and light my lamp? black velvet is a distinctive feature of belts on the less dressy costumes, and gold and white silk braid are effectively used in combination to decorate cloth revers and finish the edges of bands of silks. The wide belts which are so much in evidence on the new gowns are seen at their best on the full bodice which pouches a little at the back as well as the front. Gold and silver embroideries revived from the Louis XVI. period are a great feature of dress trimmings and very tion. Nerviline-nerve-pain cure - is suggestive of gathered shirts and long pointed bodices of which there are already advance models. One of the features in the detail of finish on the new gowns is a wide collar of heavy face applied in batiste and edged with a finely tucked band of the dress masilk, or crepe de chine.

mits that she is an old maid!

"You can mould opinion, you can create political power" cays John Bright. But you cannot find a Tear equal to Blue Hibbon Ceylon.

Large increase in Sales. What does this mean? Why, it means only

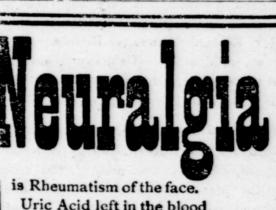


ONE LANGUAGE.

Hundred For the Ear. Chinese has a written and many spoken languages. One says: "China has one language for the eye and about a hundred or so for the ear." green refers to the tones and local changes

of the foulard fashioned on the lines | Mandarin and is the official language. of a bolero that opens over a tucked The Wen-li is the literary style. The native dictionaries show a collection of 44,449 characters or hieroglyphics. They are ideographic, pictorial and phonetic. The language has neither A good many housekeepers prefer to alphabet, inflection, declension nor use matting in the summer instead conjugation, and consists of 400 or 500 of carpet, and they certainly are cool- spoken monosyllables which have difer and freer from dust, and are feret meanings, according to intonathought to be healthier on that ac- tion and connection. Time, number, count, writes Mrs. Sara H. Henton. gender, &c., are expressed by using

Old matting can be freshened up and 2 or more words. The characters are made to look almost new, if wiped written or printed in vertical column, off properly. If you take up your beginning at the right hand top cormatting the best way to care for it ner of the page. One can read the is to shake each width separately, classics with a knowledge of 5,000



Uric Acid left in the blood by disordered kidneys lodges along the nerve which branches from the eye over the forehead, and across the cheek to the side of the nose. The cause is the same as in all Rheumatism-disordered Kidneys. The cure is likewise the same-

Dodd's Kidney

POKING FIRES FOR A LIVING.

The trades of London are many, and some of them seem very strange One occupation by which a score of Britons are said to earn their livelihood is that of "poking fires." is thus described by a London exchange, and whatever else may be thought of the story, it speaks well for the Jews of England as faithful keepers of their law By the Rabbinical law, no Jew is allowed to kindle or mend any fire on the Sabbath; and in certain places in England, where Jews are very num-

erous, this prohibition makes it necessary that persons shall be employed from sunset on Friday to the same hour on Saturday, in going from house to house lighting fires and lamps, and One woman in the East End of London often has as many as fifty houses

since a male "fire-poker" in that quarter died worth more than three hundred pounds, which he had saved that a strict Jew goes out into the passer-by, "Would you be so kind as

to attend to, and draws small fees

The 'fire-poker' has failed me." Many a tip do the police constables get for services of this kind. One of of small presents for putting kettles

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