

PERFUMES THAT DETECT.

BURGLAR'S PARTIALITY FOR EUCALYPTUS CAUSED HIS ARREST.

Murderers and Thieves Often Find Under Arrest That an Eucalyptus Scent is the Key to Their Per on.

So infamously slight are some of the clues that have led to the arrest and ultimate conviction of notable criminals, that one may not be surprised to learn that, by the distinguishing and ineffaceable odour of certain perfumes and scents, murderers and thieves have ere now been brought to book for their misdemeanours.

Probably the queerest case in this connection is that of a notorious burglar who was arrested in Paris a few months back, solely because he had a partiality for eucalyptus. The facts are: An elderly lady awoke one night, to find that the jewel box at the side of her bed was in the act of being burgled by a burly and closely masked man. The lady had the self-control to feign sleep, and make a mental note of the fact that there was one distinguishing feature of the burglar. This was the strong odour of eucalyptus that pervaded his garments.

As soon as he had effected his departure, the woman rose and summoned a policeman to her assistance, by calling loudly from her bedroom window. However, her efforts were in vain, for on the arrival of the police it was found that the burglar had disappeared with the lady's jewels, which valued some hundreds of pounds. Nor was the man captured for a considerable period. Then, one afternoon, there called at the office of a Hebrew pawnbroker in a small way of business a gentlemanly-looking man, who was desirous of pledging a few articles of jewellery.

Now, the broker had been supplied with a list of the articles stolen on the occasion referred to above, and at once saw that the trinkets the present customer was intending to pledge were none of those that had been taken from the lady's jewel box. But he had read the story of the burglary, and recalled the remark of the lady about the odour pervading

THE THIEF'S CLOTHES. Now, this man's garments also smelled of the fragrant oil. One would hardly have considered this similarity, such as to warrant the apprehension of the pledger, but the pawnbrokers of Paris are a venturesome sort of men, and the one referred to called a policeman and gave the customer in charge. Nor did he err in so doing, for the man proved to be a notorious burglar, and, indeed, the thief of the lady's gems. The articles he was on the point of pledging were the results of another burglary, and the chances are that the misdemeanour would have continued to evade capture but for the fact that, being strangely frightened of the universal epidemic influenza—he had resorted to a liberal use of eucalyptus oil.

An even odder case in point is one which hails from India. A merchant returning to his home from Calcutta, took with him a small flask of eucalyptus, a costly perfume used in Hindoo religious rites. The unfortunate fellow never reached his home, for on the way thither he was attacked by a gang of poisoners, who killed him, and, after throwing his body into a river, carried off his goods, including the flask of scent. Months afterward the criminals, who had come under suspicion for other crimes, received an informal visit from the police, when the strong odour of the costly scent was detected in their abode, the half-empty flask being eventually unsearched beneath a stack of fuel in one of the rooms of the house. The discovery led to the execution of three members of the gang.

Another Indian example of crime detected by the strong odour of a peculiar perfume concerns the theft of a number of valuable articles from the shop of a native banker and broker in a big Indian city. The alert local police had no clue whatsoever to the identity of the marauders, but in course of time visited, among the likely haunts of the thieves, one of the unassuming scents of musk, perhaps the most expensive of perfumes. One of the keen-scented myrmidons of the law sought about him for the source of the odour. He finally traced the scent to a certain plot of waste ground. The ground was dug up. A number of rupees were found, also the musk-pod which emitted the odour.

THE SHAH'S CIRCUIT. He will visit the Principal European Courts this Summer. The Shah of Persia, having been four years on the throne, wishes to see the world, and has planned a long journey. He will visit St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Constantinople, and will be entertained at all the courts. It will be a costly journey, and the shah is not reputed to be rich, but his credit is good, especially in St. Petersburg, where the treasury is always ready to make advances to the ruler of a vassal state whose territory Russia covets.

Muzaffar-ed-din, the shah, is nearly fifty years old. He looks younger than he is, for there are no traces of gray in his jet-black hair and long, drooping mustache, and there are no lines on his narrow forehead. His eyes are soft and dreamy, the contour of his face is regular, and his smile is that of an indolent and weak man who can be easily amused.

He is a ruler without strength of character, who is believed to have secured the throne through Russian support when his older brother had a clearer right to it, and would have resisted foreign influence more strenuously. He is a pleasure-loving sovereign who likes to go about everything in the easiest way.

Great results may follow the shah's circuit of European travel. An empire larger than France and Germany together may be opened to European commerce, and Russia may find herself on the Persian Gulf and on the frontier of India while Englishmen are asking whether Lord Salisbury was really in earnest when he declared that there was "room enough for all in Asia."

EARLY MARRIAGES. In Austria a man and a woman are supposed to be capable of conducting a home of their own from the age of 14.

Through Storm and Sunshine

A few minutes afterward Gerald Dorman stood before the woman who he loved so well. Looking into the beautiful face he saw a subtle change there. The aggressive expression had disappeared, the exquisite coloring had all returned; the dark eyes were splendid in their depth and fire. Vivien held out her hand in kindly greeting to him, but Gerald could not speak. He could only look into the face that was all the world to him.

"You seem surprised," she said, with a lovely, laughing smile. "I am pleased to see you, Mr. Dorman—why do you look so astonished at me?"

"You are changed," answered Gerald. "Something—I cannot tell what—has disappeared from your face; and something—I cannot tell what—has taken its place."

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"I have been very happy," she said. "It was so grateful to be at peace and to be free from discomfort. I met such pleasant people and such kind friends. But, Mr. Dorman, what is going on here?"

"A fancy fair," he replied—"her ladyship's last whim. I am almost sorry that you came home before it was over. I should not imagine that there has ever been such a motley crowd at Lancelowd before."

"A fancy fair? But why has Lady Neslie introduced that?"

"I cannot tell you, Miss Neslie. The whole neighbourhood has talked about it. You must indeed have been happily and busily engaged not to have heard of it."

Again her face flushed at the remembrance of how she had been engaged. Lady Smeaton never spoke of Lancelowd, she said, "knowing that it was not a pleasant subject to me. Even if they knew of it, no one would tell me."

"Every one in the county knows of it," declared Mr. Dorman. "There could not be greater preparations for the coming of age of a prince, Gunter's men have been down for the last two days from London; we have Wall and Tinford's band. The picturesque part of the affair baffles all my powers of description. There are tents with awnings who tell fortunes, Tyrolese peasants, Swiss peasants, Italian peasants. There is dancing, shooting, every kind of amusement."

"And who are the guests?" asked Miss Neslie.

"I have seen few familiar faces amongst them," he replied. "Her ladyship has been seeking popularity lately amongst the very mixed society of Hydeval, as the county fairs positively decline her invitations. The visitors, many of whom are staying there only on the pretext of taking the waters, as well as others who are not recognized by the county people have accepted, and they, with their wives and families, form the greater part of the guests. Then there is a fresh relay of visitors from Paris of the same stamp as the last. I saw Sir Harry Lane yesterday, and he said that he did not know what Lancelowd was coming to."

"Lancelowd shall come to no harm," said the girl with flashing eyes. "And you have not joined the crowd, Mr. Dorman?"

"No," he replied. "And Holmes, the butler, has offended Lady Neslie. He told her that he was accustomed to wait upon ladies and gentlemen. Her ladyship would have sent him away at once, but Monsieur de Nouchet said no one else understood the wines."

"A rustle of silk was heard, a subtle perfume seemed to float through the room. Looking round, Vivien saw Lady Neslie watching her with a mocking smile.

"How do you do, Vivien?" she asked. "I had quite forgotten that you intended returning to-day. You find us in the midst of a very brilliant fête."

"I see a number of strange people here, Lady Neslie," she observed. "Yes," was the careless rejoinder. "When we cannot have what we want, we must be content with what we can get," says a very sensible reminder of our French proverb. I hardly fancied you would return, Vivien. Did you not find an admirer amongst Lady Smeaton's friends?"

Miss Neslie's face flushed indignantly. "You forget yourself, Lady Neslie," she said coldly.

come to Lancelowd on some pretext or other, to seem to fall in love with her, and we were to be married. I should have come in the guise of a traveling artist, but that she proposed my coming as tutor. Is it fair or just that she should refuse me now?"

"I beg of you not to appeal to me in the matter. I can have nothing to say," replied Vivien.

"Most wisely answered," sneered "miliadi."

"We were engaged to be married," went on M. de Nouchet, undeterred. "When Lady Neslie was only seventeen. When she broke off with me to marry your father, she promised faithfully that if she was left a widow—above all, a wealthy one—she would marry me. I met her in Paris; she renewed the promise, and now refused to fulfill it. Is that just, Miss Neslie?"

Vivien turned away with an air of proud contempt.

"It does not interest me," she said, coldly.

"Pray listen!" he continued, vehemently. "You are the only one here possessed of truth and honesty. Is it honest of miliadi to deceive me again?"

Lady Neslie laughed, while the light quivered in her jewels.

"It is all wasted pathos, Henri," she said. "Miss Neslie does not like you."

"I know it; but Miss Neslie will see justice done to me," he cried.

"My dear Henri," said Lady Valerie. "I was a foolish young girl when I first fell in love with your handsome face—and a very handsome face it was in those days."

He muttered something between his closed lips; "miliadi" fanned herself languidly.

To Be Continued.

Dyspepsia's Victims.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT.

It frequently produces He dache, Heart Burn, Bloating and Other Distressing Symptoms—A Victim Tells of Her Relief.

From the Telegraph, Quebec.

The primary cause of indigestion or dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements in the blood. No organ can properly perform its functions when the source of nutriment fails.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Mrs. A. Lakate, who lives in the village of Stadacona, Que. When interviewed by a reporter of the Quebec Telegraph, Mrs. Lakate looked the picture of vigorous health, showing no traces of the malady that had made her life for the time miserable.

THE INFUSION OF SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA is superior to that of the finest Japan tea grown.

MANY HOPELESS CASES.

NUMBER OF FAMOUS MEN WHO HAVE CHEATED DEATH.

Cecil Rhodes Was Given Eighteen Months in Which to Live—Sir Andrew Clark Was Attacked by Consumption When a Young Man—Mr. Archibald Forbes, Discharged from the Hospital as Incurable.

When a man is sentenced to death—by doctor or by judge—his career is regarded as closed. Metaphorically speaking, his grave is dug and his coffin made, says London Answers.

MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA. But for him the Boers would reign supreme, for it was his action in forestalling them by annexing Rhodesia that put the first spoke in their wheel, and earned for himself their undying hatred.

Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, was medically pronounced dead in the Crimea. He was so defiant of discipline and science as to live. His existence to-day is a standing instance of insubordination.

No one is more typically the British tar—bold, breezy, strong—than Lord Charles Bessford. But as a lad he was puny and delicate. As he stepped on board H.M.S. "Marlborough" an old tar scrutinized the puny midship, and remarked: "Neither candidate for sea-berryin' come aboard, Bill."

Sir Andrew Clark, the celebrated physician, who died at a ripe old age, was attacked by consumption when a young man. A specialist confirmed the young Clark's own diagnosis of his case. "Twelve months," said the great man.

SHORTLY AND SIGNIFICANTLY. How he lived fifty times that period is well known. He cured himself by fresh air—for the modern outdoor treatment of consumption was originated by Sir Andrew Clark from his own experience.

His Holiness the Pope is a standing defiance of death. He has always been of the frailest and most delicate health. It is a fact that he was elected to the Chair of St. Peter twenty-two years ago because the cardinals anticipated his early death, and the consequent early recurrence of the vacancy.

But he has outlived all those who counted upon his early decease. He has been Pope twenty-two years, and at least once every year he has been dying or dead, according to trustworthy reports.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, who died the other day, owed his chances in life to a doctor's sentence of death. He was a trooper in the Royal Dragoons in 1864. He had risen to acting quartermaster, and promotion would have soon followed, had not his health broken down. After eighteen months in the military hospital he was discharged as incurable. He placed himself under a London doctor, was cured in six weeks, and then

WENT DOWN TO ALDERSHOT. To show the Army surgeon how he was. "Well you ought to be dead," declared the doctor grudgingly.

Thus Britain and the Army lost a brave soldier, and journalism and the world gained a brilliant writer and the prince of war correspondents.

The life of charming and brave Robert Louis Stevenson was one long defiance of death. Pitifully weak in body, his great brain and brave spirit carried him to forty-four, when he died at his ocean-home, Apia, leaving behind that which will not let him be easily forgot.

It is not generally known that Mr. A. J. Balfour was formerly a death-haunted man. Until he blossomed forth as Chief Secretary for Ireland he was a confirmed hypochondriac and valetudinarian. He was not, as it is said, can be produced artificially by dieting the birds on a number of different substances, the chief of which is cayenne pepper mixed with molasses. Dealers are able to produce particularly desirable shades by varying the quantity of pepper and by adding occasionally a little turmeric or madder. Each dealer has his own formula, which he keeps secret. The plumage of the birds thus treated is apt to fade, and they are kept as careful as possible out of the light.

DRAWN AND QUARTERED. However, this was commuted to penal servitude for life, and subsequently he was released. No other man can boast such an experience.

Many famous men have cheated death for years, and so altered the world's history. Isaac Newton was so puny and delicate a babe that his survival was accounted miraculous. In 1753—thirty-eight years before his death—John Wesley was so convinced of his approaching death by consumption that he wrote his epitaph. He wrote himself as having "died of a consumption in the fifty-first year of his age, not leaving, after his debts are paid, ten pounds behind him."

PERSPARATION.

Men, Monkeys and Horses Seem to Have the Most Use for This Peculiar Function. Perspiration is almost peculiar to men, monkeys and horses. Horses sweat all over the body and so do human beings, but monkeys, it is said, sweat only on the hands, feet and face.

The amount of perspiration varies greatly, according to the temperature of the surrounding air, the condition of health, the degree of exercise taken, the amount of fluids imbibed, &c. The average amount of perspiration is thought to be about two pints a day, but this is, of course, much increased in hot weather.

In damp weather evaporation from the skin is lessened and so one seems to perspire more profusely than in dry weather; but this is only apparent, for really transpiration is lessened when the atmosphere is charged with moisture.

Hyperhidrosis is the medical term used to note an abnormal increase in perspiration. The increase may be general over the entire body, or confined to some particular part, as the face, the hands or the feet. Profuse sweating is very common in cases of debility and in excessively stout persons. It occurs also in connection with various diseases, such as consumption, inflammatory rheumatism and certain nervous disorders. Sudden emotion may cause increased perspiration.

The opposite condition, a great diminution or absence of sweating, anhidrosis, is much rarer, and occurs usually in connection with some disease of the skin. Sometimes the character of the secretion is changed, and cases of black, blue, gray, yellow or red sweating have been described.

The treatment of profuse perspiration depends upon the cause. Tonics, cold or cool bathing, especially salt bathing, temperate exercise, and rubbing of the skin are useful in cases dependent upon general debility or obesity. Spraying or sponging the body with brandy and water, vinegar and water, or a solution of tannin or boracic acid is useful.

Certain drugs which have a tendency to diminish perspiration are sometimes employed to reduce the night sweats of consumption, when these are so excessive as to weaken the already debilitated patient and to prevent much needed sleep.

ETIQUETTE OF THE DANCE. When a man is presented to a young woman at a dance he usually says almost at once, "May I have the pleasure of this dance?"

After dancing and walking about the rooms two or three times the young man may take the girl back to her chaperon and plead another engagement—or better, he takes her to her place near her mother or chaperon. The lady is the one to first intimate her desire to stop dancing.

If a man holds a girl too tightly, she should drop her hand from his shoulder, so as bring it between her partner and herself. If he does not take the hint let her stop dancing at once under some pretext so evident that he may realize her displeasure or disapproval.

A chaperon should not be lacking in personal dignity; nor should she dance while her charge is unprotected with a partner.

A girl should be attentive to her mother or her chaperon, presenting her friends to her and occasionally stopping to say a few words.

Both young men and maidens should be careful to remember that their dancing engagements must be kept.

A girl must not refuse to dance with one man under some pretext and then dance with another; neither should she dance with the same man more than two or three times.

A young man invited to a house, should dance as early as possible with the daughters of his hostess, and pay them every possible attention.

COLORING CANARY BIRDS. A popular color for canary-birds in England, at present is a reddish yellow, or deep orange. This color, it is said, can be produced artificially by dieting the birds on a number of different substances, the chief of which is cayenne pepper mixed with molasses. Dealers are able to produce particularly desirable shades by varying the quantity of pepper and by adding occasionally a little turmeric or madder. Each dealer has his own formula, which he keeps secret. The plumage of the birds thus treated is apt to fade, and they are kept as careful as possible out of the light.

DIDN'T CARE TO SIT. There was a vacant seat in the car. Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked very tired.

Thank you, my little gentleman, said she. Why did you not take the seat yourself? You look quite weary. So'd you be weary, lady, if yer father found out yer went fishin', like mine did.

"You can mould opinion, you can create political power" says John Bright. But you cannot find a Tea equal to Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

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CEYLON. The name Ludella, when associated with tea, forms a combination that is irresistible. LEAD PACKAGES, 25, 50, 75 and 100.

WEIGH IT!



Thinking of painting? Weigh carefully the matter of "cheap" paint before buying it. Don't buy stuff in the paint line, because its cheap—it's never cheap.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS are not cheap paints, but when you pay for them you pay for the best that's made, and when you weigh the matter, weigh the "cost" and see that you are getting more paint than the grades that you ever got before from any other.

BRIEFLY MENTIONED. The fire department of Chicago has ninety-eight steam fire engines. Cigarettes are smoked almost exclusively in Germany, Austria, Russia and Greece, and generally through Europe.

The City of Cleveland is the first to create a department whose sole object is the abatement of the smoke nuisance. The Panama Canal Company of France has secured a six years' extension of its grant from the Colombian government.

Supt. Quigley, of the Indianapolis police force, has given orders to enforce the anti-spitting ordinance by arresting all offenders. The city of Rochester, with an estimated population of 180,000, pays \$1,750 per month for the collection and disposal of its garbage.

Boston has an ordinance restricting the height of buildings, which has recently been put to the test and sustained by the courts.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that will cure Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, etc. It is a powerful diuretic and purgative, and cures all cases of kidney disease.

Diabetes is a disease of the kidneys, and is characterized by excessive thirst, frequent urination, and weakness. It is a dangerous disease, and should be treated at once.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. Some Unique Distinctions of His Royal Highness. Here are some interesting facts about the Prince of Wales, which are condensed from his biography as written by his private secretary.

He is a Colonel eight times over. He has one private secretary, two assistant secretaries, and a staff of clerks to assist him.

He receives 200 letters a day and answers most of them. He has every order of knighthood in Europe.

His uniforms are worth \$75,000. He is the chief horse owner, dog owner and yachtsman in England.

He goes to church every Sunday morning. He started life, with an income of \$55,000 a year.

He loves to travel incognito in Paris. His favorite vehicle in London is a hansom cab, yet his stables cost \$75,000 a year.

He has friends in every nation and speaks German, French, Italian and Russian. He is 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds.

He was 57 years old and has four grandchildren. When he was young he was very tender-hearted and cried for days when a tutor left him.

He sets the fashions in clothes for the whole world. He has thirteen university degrees. He has made more speeches than any other man in the world, but mostly short ones.

He owns the deepest mine in England. He was the first Christian to dine with the Sultan.

The New Woman. Now enters upon pursuits formerly monopolized by man. But the feminine nerves are still hers and she suffers from toothache. To her we recommend Nervine—nerve-pain cure—cures toothache in a moment. Nervine, the most marvellous pain remedy known to science. Nervine may be used efficaciously for all nerve pain.

TOO NUMEROUS TO BE IMPORTED. ANT. Jimmy Jones brought his little brother to school with him, and I asked him who the child was.

What did he say? He said: "Oh, this is just one of the Jones children."

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