

HARD TO TELL 'EM APART.

But Here are Some Points for Spectators About Columbia and Defender.

The points of difference between the Columbia, the new cup boat, and the Defender, the champion of 1895, are not many, but yachtsmen are joyful that in the new steel mast just placed in the Columbia they will have one more item to help them distinguish one boat from the other at a distance. It was not a very difficult matter during the trial races of 1895, when the Defender had the Vigilant for a consort, to tell which was which, although to the average man there was no difference at all in the big sloops. But to the yachtsmen there was a shape to the Defender's bow which was easily discerned from that of the Vigilant. Then, again, the Defender's mainsail was cut 'on the bias,' as it were; that is, the seams of the cloth ran nearly parallel with the boom and gaff, whereas the Vigilant's chief piece of canvas was sewed in the regulation way, up and down. There were other small details which made it easy to tell one boat from another either with the naked eye or with the aid of marine glasses.

But in the case of the Columbia and Defender it has not been so easy to pick them out. Of course, if one is close enough the task is commonplace. Even if one is not in a position to read the name on the stern anyone could tell from the looks of the crew which are the Defender's sailors from the coast of Maine, who handle the Columbia's sails, and which are the Scandinavian tars, who obey the orders of the Defender's skipper. But with the boats half a mile away it is another matter, and there are many experts who are not yet able to swear which is which. Both boats were built at the Herreshoff works at Bristol R. I., as everybody knows, and, although their birthdays are four years apart, they are more alike than two peas in a pod; that is, they are alike above the water line, except the Columbia is a bit wider of beam than the Defender. It is under the water where they cannot follow, that the Wizard hand of Capt. Nat Herreshoff has performed his wonders.

When the two boats raced off Sandy Hook a few weeks ago not a little money changed hands among the throng of excursionists who witnessed the contest on the question 'which is which?' There was no way of deciding the wager unless you had read in the newspapers that the Defender had two wheels to her steering apparatus while the Columbia had only one. This is a sure way of answering the question if you happen to be near enough to see the wheels or if half a dozen sailors are not standing in your line of vision. In that race off Sandy Hook, however, even the yachting reporters who had followed the Columbia since the day she was launched were not positive about the identity of either boat when they were a mile or so away.

It was absolutely necessary to have the identity established, so those most concerned in the movements of the yachts began to look over their sails and spars in the endeavor to find some positive point of difference. At last it was discovered that there was a long dark streak on the Columbia's mainsail, as though a strip of the canvas was badly mildewed. The discoloration ran nearly parallel to the gaff and about ten feet below it, extending from the leech of the sail in toward the mast for about twenty feet. It was nearly a foot in thickness, and could easily be seen at an angle of 20 degrees from the stretch of the sail, but, of course, was not in evidence when one was on a line with the boom and gaff.

Up to date this has been the simplest way to tell one yacht from the other, because the mark is high up from the deck and can be seen with the naked eye for a mile or more. With glasses the dark streak is discernible at a distance of four or five miles.

The new steel mast of the Columbia will, however, make things all the easier. The topmast that goes with this spar is arranged by an ingenious device of Designer Herreshoff to telescope into the mainmast. This device was the cumbersome old-time method of bending the topmast on to the mainmast with the aid of steel bands making a double thickness of wood where the two spars are fastened. The new mast of the Columbia now shows a clean pole without a break from deck to topmast head, and it will be an easy matter to pick her out while she is sailing with the Defender, no matter in what direction she is heading. There will be no trouble in distinguishing the Columbia from the Shamrock during the cup contests, but if those who expect to see Columbia and Defender race again will remember the point herein enumerated, there will be little difficulty in following the yachts intelligently.

Whereas Millinaires Differ from Poets.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank of New York, who is worth \$5,000,000, has worked his way from a clerkship to the head of one of the soundest financial institutions in the country by conduct founded upon the principles in his five favorite dictums.

- 1 There is no royal road to success. Work is the keynote.
- 2 Learn to do one thing well and do it thoroughly.
- 3 Ambition and common sense will win success for any one along legitimate lines.
- 4 The really successful man is made not born.
- 5 Determination is the lever of the great machine of life.

SOME GREAT NAMES.

The Nomenclature of the Three Chief Collections of Notable Americans.

Whatever may happen, the three leading collections of men who will always retain their positions in the minds of the people and in the history of the United States are the Pilgrim Fathers, the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Presidents. Of the first there were forty-one, of the second fifty-six and of the third twenty-four up to this time—but how long this list will be before the end is reached no man knoweth. Of the first it is hardly necessary to say that none was born in this country; of the second all were born here except eight, and of the last, we are proud to say, all are native born Americans—for further particulars on this point see the Constitution of the United States. Looking over the lists with special reference to nomenclature, at least christen nomenclature, it is seen that plain John leads all the others, with ten of him among the Pilgrims, six among the signers and two among the Presidents, and these two are father and son (Adams). John easily leads the Pilgrims, but he is equalled (six) by the Samuels, Georges, Williams and Thomases among the signers, and among the Presidents he is led by five Jameses. There are two each of John, Andrew and William, and there is but one each of the other names.

There were six Pilgrims bearing the name of Edward, second in number to John, but he had fallen away to one among the signers and has not yet appeared in the Presidential list. Thomas, William and Richard appear four times each among the Pilgrims, gain to six each for William and Thomas among the signers, drop to two for Richard, and William appears twice among the Presidents, Thomas once and Richard not at all. There were two Frances among the Pilgrims, three among the signers and none among the Presidents. James makes a good showing with one of him among the Pilgrims, two among the signers and five among the Presidents—two and a half times as many as any other. There were no Andrews among Pilgrims or signers, but two are among the Presidents. John, James, William and Thomas are the only names represented in all the lists. There were two Roberts among the signers, but none among the others. There were three Benjamins among the signers and one President.

Of the surnames not one among the Pilgrims appears among the Presidents, which means that no name goes through the entire trilogy of great national names. Among the Pilgrims was a Clarke, Williams and Hopkins, which appear also among the signers there being a Steph. Hopkins in each. This identity of names appears again among the signers and the Presidents, Benjamin Harrison being the name. It may be remarked that the Clarke of the Pilgrims spelled his name with an e, while the signer dropped it. Of the names appearing among the signers and the presidents, there are two Adamases, Harrison, Jefferson and Taylor. Of the pilgrims not one had a middle name or initial; only three of the signers (Lee, Richard Henry, and Francis Lightfoot and Robert Treat Paine), put themselves down that way, and only seven of the presidents, although Grover Cleveland dropped the Stephen to which he was entitled, and used his middle name. John Quincy Adams was the only one to write his name out in full, as all the middle signers did. A list of all the names shows 18 Johns, 12 Williams, 11 Thomases, 8 Jameses and Georges, 7 Edwards, 3 Richards, 5 Franceses, 4 Samuels, 2 (each) Roberts and Stephens, and one Isaac, Miles, Christopher, Moses, D. gory, Gilbert, Peter, Josiah Carter, Charles, Elbridge, Button, Lyman, Joseph, Philip, Arthur, Lewis, Caesar, Roger, Matthew, Oliver, Martin, Zachary, Millard, Franklin, Ulysses, Rutherford, Chester and Grover.

Ten of the signers were born in Massachusetts nine in Virginia, five each in Pennsylvania and Maryland, four each in New Jersey, Connecticut and South Carolina three in New York, two in Delaware and one each in Maine and Rhode Island. Of the foreigners three were born in Ireland, two each in England and Scotland and one in Wales, so that Great Britain was fairly

represented on the immortal paper. The oldest signer was Benjamin Franklin (born January, 1706) in his seventy-first year and the youngest was Edward Rutledge of South Carolina (born November, 1749), in his twenty-seventh year. The signer who reached the most advanced age (96) was Charles Carroll of Maryland, who died Nov. 14, 1832, the last survivor of the signers. John Adams (91) and Thomas Jefferson (83) died on the same day, July 4, 1826. The first signer to die was John Morton of Pennsylvania, who died in April in 1777, aged 53, who had given the casting vote in favour of the adoption of the Declaration. None died under 45, and three died at that age. The first to sign was John Hancock of Massachusetts and the last was Thomas Hayward Jr., of South Carolina. Of occupations of the signers the lawyers lead twenty-six, or nearly half. Then come eight merchants, six farmers, six physicians (two soldiers, two statesmen, and a minister printer, sailor, shoemaker and planter—which is the same thing as a farmer, only Mr. Braxton of Newington, Va. was probably a little vain and preferred planter to farmer. Not so, however, Benjamin Franklin printer, and Roger Sherman shoemaker.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Jr., of York Va. and Mr. William Williams of Lebanon Conn., were the only two signers to go on record as statesmen. Thomas Jefferson was not a statesman he was merely a lawyer.

"TINIER" THE RAT KILLER DEAD.

Famous Bull Terrier That Had Killed a ton and a Half of Rats.

Sporting men on both sides of the Atlantic are still grieving over the death recently of Tinier, a well known little bull terrier who became famous among sporting men a few years ago for his remarkable rat-killing achievements. He was a descendant of the still more widely known Tiny, at one time believed to be the best rat dog of his weight, 5 1/2 pounds, ever bred, either here or in England, Tinier, however, eclipsed his parents in many ways and but for the fact that the sport in which he excelled has declined of late he would doubtless have been more heard of than he was.

Tinier was the holder of the remarkable record of having killed fifty rats in 28 minutes and three seconds. He weighed 5 pounds 9 ounces. The best judge at dogs and the oldest sporting men had pronounced him the pluckiest dog of his weight ever thrown into a pit. So great was his endurance and gallantry that in all of his battles with rats even when several rats would fasten on his lips, Tinier was never known to utter the least cry of pain or to show the slightest sign of suffering or of any intention of flinching. Throughout his long career, though pitted against the largest rats that could be secured, he had never 'gone under.' He is estimated to have disposed of more than five thousand rats in his time, the aggregate weight of which would probably be more than one and a half tons!

It is not known generally that Tinier was not his real name at first. Originally he bore the more imposing title of 'Little Prince Hal.' When he became better known he was often exhibited with his famous parent on a crimson velvet cushion, with gold fringe, both being surrounded on three sides by a row of candles, to set off their gold trimmed cushion more brilliantly. And as Hal looked smaller and lighter built than Tiny, being, in fact, five or six ounces lighter, he got the stage name of Tinier, which was embroidered on his cushion and afterward it clung to him.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1900.

Preparations are Going on and the Buildings Well Advanced.

The buildings for the Paris Exposition of 1900 are well advanced. Many of them, indeed, are externally completed, and a considerable part of the Eiffel Tower has received the coat of fresh yellow paint which is relied upon to give it an appearance of newness.

Meantime the nations are preparing the exhibits for this great fair, which will celebrate the completion of the century of marvels, and no country has surpassed the United States in the fullness of its preparation.

The individual States of the Union are preparing exhibits illustrating their peculiar resources. Colorado, it is said, will send a life-statue of a typical American girl, made wholly of pure gold. It will weigh nearly two tons, and will cost about one million dollars.

California will send a little ship, which will be made from a single piece of a California big tree, and it is expected will actually sail to Paris around Cape Horn, across the Atlantic and up the Seine.

Our country's recent fame as a fighting nation will be reflected in models of warships, including Admiral Dewey's Olympia and the old and new Maine. American vessels and other vehicles of peace and commerce, especially the all-pervading trolley-car, will be exhaustively shown. After threats and threatenings of war, the year 1900, through the influence of the International Peace Conference and the Paris Exposition, where the admirable 'world's congresses' of the Columbian Exposition are to be repeated, promises, happily, to be memorable in the annals of peace.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Gerald: 'I'll bet you a kiss on the result of the next General Election.'

Geraldine: 'Isn't there any before that?'

Subbubs: 'Can your daughter play the piano?'

Hubbubs: 'No, but she does.'

Brownleigh, visiting friends in the country: 'I don't often get such a good supper. Johnnie, son of the host: 'Neither do we.'

Mistress: 'Well, Anna, have you found the roses for my hair yet?'

Anna: 'Yes, madam; but I cannot find the hair.'

She: Am I the first girl you ever proposed to darling? He (sincerely): 'No; but you are the only girl who ever accepted me.'

Jiggs: 'Pshaw! any man of ordinary intelligence ought to be able to see that.'

Bigg: 'That may be. But understand, sir, that I'm not a man or ordinary intelligence.'

'She: 'Promise me that if I die you will never marry again.'

He: 'What? And let people think my dear little first wife was such a terror that didn't dare to? Never!'

Hoax: 'See that little chap over there? He doesn't look like a celebrity, and yet his name is in everyone's mouth.'

Hoax: 'So? Who is he?'

Hoax: 'Why, his name's Mohler.'

Van Gabbler: 'I see the fashion is coming in again for ladies to wear ear-rings. I suppose now you'll need to have your ears bored.'

Miss Ennui: 'I'm used to that.'

Tommy: 'I'm going to begin common fractions to-morrow, ma.'

Mother: 'You shall do nothing of the kind, Tommy. You shall study the very best fractions they have in the school.'

'You've got an awful cold, Smithers. Why don't you go to a doctor and get him to give you something for it?'

'Give me something for it? Man, he can have it for nothing, and welcome.'

'Puffis answered an advertisement in which somebody offered to sell him the secret for preventing trousers from getting fringes round the bottom.'

'What did they tell him?'

'To wear knickerbockers.'

'So his mother intends making a pianist of him?'

'Yes.'

'Who is to be the master?'

'She hasn't got that far yet; at present she is merely letting his hair grow.'

'Something is going on in that house with the green blinds,' said the neighbor opposite. 'From the looks of the women who are arriving, though I really can't tell whether it's a reception or whether they've advertised for a cook.'

Mrs. Nagsby (Nora drop everything and come to me!')

Nora: 'Yes ma'am.'

Mrs. Nagsby: 'Now what's the baby crying for?'

Nora: 'Cause I dropped him mum.'

Lady (to dog fancier): 'What kind of dogs have you for sale?'

Dog Fancier: 'Scotch terriers, Chinese pugs, French poodles, and English setters.'

Lady: 'Have you any of those ocean grey hounds that I have read about?'

He Overdid It—Fobbs (canvassing): 'Oh what a lovely baby! I always like young babies. How old is it?'

Elector's Wife (proudly): 'Only just six weeks sir!'

Fopps: 'Really! And is that the youngest?'

'Yes,' she sighed, 'for many years I've suffered from dyspepsia.'

'And don't you take anything for it?'

her friend asked. 'You look healthy enough.'

'Oh,' she replied, 'it's my husband that has it.'

First Burglar: 'Bill, yer never hear no one who has a good word for a house-breaker. They never takes into consideration that we're obliged to be out in all kinds o' weather, an' that most o' our work has to be done while lazy folks is sound asleep in their beds!'

'Want a situation as errand boy, do you? Well, can you tell me how far the moon is from the earth, eh?'

Boy: 'Well, gov'nor, I don't know, but I reckon it ain't near enough to interfere with me running errands.'

He got the job.

At a recent duel the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interposed, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary. 'Their hands,' said he, 'have been shaking for half an hour.'

'Will you trust me, Fanny?' he cried, passionately, grasping her hand.

'With all my heart, Augustus, with all my soul, with all myself,' she whispered, nestling on his manly bosom.

'Would to goodness you were my tailor, he murmured to himself, and tenderly he took her in his arms.

Scene: Railway carriage on the Midland railway. Enter a colonel with game bag and case of guns. Colonel (to passengers, enthusiastically): 'Beautiful sport sixty birds in two hours, and only missed two shots!'

A quiet gentleman sitting in the corner put down his paper, rushed across the compartment, and grasped him warmly by the

hand: 'Allow me to congratulate you, sir! I am a professional myself.'

'Professional sportsman?'

'No: professional liar.'

'Are you the society editor?' asked the large woman.

'No madam,' said the one addressed; 'I am only the court reporter.'

'Really, I am surprised! But perhaps you will do. Your paper said in the account of the affair at my house that floral decorations 'lent beauty to the scene.' I wish you would have your paper state that the floral beauty was not lent. Everything was paid for.'

20 YEARS TORTURE.

A Belleville Lady, Whom Doctors Failed to Help, Cured at Last by Doan's Kidney Pills.

No one who has not suffered from kidney disease can imagine the terrible torture those endure who are the victims of some disorder of these delicate filters of the body. Mrs. Richard Rees, a well-known and highly respected lady of Belleville, Ont., had to bear the burden of kidney complaint for over 20 years and now Doan's Kidney Pills have cured her when all else failed.

Her husband made the following statement of her case: 'For 20 years my wife has been a sufferer from pain in the back, sleeplessness and nervousness and general prostration. Nothing seemed to help her. Doctors and medicines all failed, until we got a ray of hope when we saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a positive cure. "She began to take them and they helped her right away, and she is now better in every respect. We can heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers, for they seem to strike the right spot quickly, and their action is not only quick but it is permanent."

"I cannot say more in favor of these wonderful pills than that they saved my wife from lingering torture, which she had endured for 20 years past, and I sincerely trust that all sufferers will give Doan's Kidney Pills a fair trial."

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