

BLADDER TROUBLE.

Readily Relieved by this Simple Home Mixture.

There is a prescription that anyone can mix at home. Any good prescription pharmacy can supply the ingredients named at little cost, being composed of vegetable extracts. It is harmless and inexpensive. Best of all it does its work well, relieving even the worst forms of bladder trouble, frequent urination, headache, kidney complaint and by its direct action upon the irritative tissue of the kidneys, makes these most vital organs rid the blood and system of waste matter and uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Here it is, try it if you suffer. Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sassafras, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

A well known local druggist is authority for the statement that in week's use shows "good results in nearly every instance, and such symptoms as lame back, frequent desire to urinate, pain in the bladder and even chronic rheumatism are generally relieved within a few days, the pain and swelling diminishing with each dose.

IMMENSE FLEET ASSEMBLING.

Britain's Warships are Gathering in the North Sea for Naval Manoeuvres.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—There is now assembling in the North Sea and the English Channel, for manoeuvres under the command of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, a fleet of British warships representing an aggregation of naval power surpassing all the immediate available resources of any two other countries of Europe, and yet not a single ship of this fleet has been drawn from the reserves, the Mediterranean fleet, or the Devonshire or Portsmouth divisions. The Home fleet, which is now assembling, consist merely of those ships maintained in the vicinity of the British Isles, and which through out the year have been engaged in war training. At numbers 110 penants and is composed of twenty-six battleships, twenty-five armoured cruisers, a number of protected cruisers, various auxiliary vessels and forty-eight torpedo vessels. The battleship Dreadnaught is not taking part in the manoeuvres, as she is being fitted with a new steering engine before further sea trials, which it is hoped will prove of assistance in determining the design of future large battleships.

The first section of the coming naval manoeuvres, covering four days, will be of a tactical description and the final days will be devoted to studying the problem of defending ships against torpedo attacks. With the "Mosquito fleet" attacking the large warships and all the land stations manned, the coming operations are expected to be most interesting.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

The question of how to cure a cold without necessary loss of time is one in which we are all more or less interested, for the quicker a cold is got rid of the less the danger of pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., has as used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation of the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by all dealers.

The teacher had found a lead pencil on the floor of the school-room. "Children," she asked, holding it up, "does this belong to any of you?"

For several seconds there was no answer. Then a little girl timidly raised her hand.

"Is it yours, Bessie?" said the teacher.

"Yes'm."

"You are sure of it are you? How do you recognize it?"

"I don't like to tell."

"But you will have to tell, or I can't let you have it."

"I—I recognize it, teacher, by the way it is sharpened. It wasn't sharp enough when I'd been clear of ownin' up to such a job as that."

South American Nervine makes the whole system radiant in perfect health, it accelerates circulation, enriches the blood, penetrates to the very centres of nerve force, builds tissue, makes and keeps people well. This wonderful remedy has had a charmed experience and has done its greatest work in cases that the medical fraternity had pronounced hopeless. Sold at Central Pharmacy A. J. Ryan.

Peggy—Now, will you listen to me while I tell you the plain truth, Reggy?

Reggy—I'm all ears Peggy.

Peggy—That's just what I was going to say—only I was going to put it differently.



OTTAWA LETTER.

(Continued from Second Page.)

fact" the natural outlet. The Liberal government has already expressed an opinion favorable to the building of this road. The transportation facilities of the West are inadequate to meet the constantly increasing demands of commerce, and it has become a matter of much importance to the West that their prosperity should not be hampered by any lack in this respect. Building of the Hudson Bay Railway is rapidly becoming a subject of national importance and it will be considered by Sir Wilfred's government with all the attention it deserves.

ANOTHER SESSION APPROACHES.

Another session of parliament is within reasonable distance and the government will be in a position to present many subjects to the House for consideration, which will be but additional evidence of the regard to the public interest which characterizes every act of Sir Wilfred Laurier.

One of the most important will be the commercial treaty just concluded with France. The particulars of this treaty cannot be made public until the House is in possession of the details. One has only to bear in mind that Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Brodeur were the negotiators to display any anxiety that Canada's interests have not been properly safeguarded.

The fact that Canadian ministers of the Crown entered upon the matter of this treaty direct, without interference from, and with the full concurrence of, the home government should be the occasion of gratification. Canada has under the guiding hand of the prime minister taken a prominent place among nations and the resultant benefits of this action with respect to France will be far-reaching. When Sir Wilfred Laurier said of Canada, that he would make of her a nation, he meant just what the words imply, and that the negotiations with respect to this treaty prove that Canada has already entered upon the functions of nationhood.

The budget will, without doubt, be one of the best ever presented to a Canadian Parliament. At the present rate of receipts the year will show an income of little short of \$100,000,000 and the surplus will be the largest ever brought down by a minister of finance in Canada.

HONEST MANAGEMENT APPARENT.

Such results cannot be reconciled with bad government; neither can an administration be dishonest which conserves the money of the people as the Liberals have done year by year since 1896. The people of the West are invited to dispense with the Laurier Government because a tawdry bonnet was presented to an Esquimaux woman by the officers of the Arctic. One of the stock examples of extravagance quoted by Mr. Bergeron in the West, was a package of tobacco given to a native of Hudson Bay that cost \$1.40 a pound or a few cents more than it could be purchased for in any large store in Canada.

PONDER OVER THESE THINGS

Do the people of Canada realize that the government is administering the affairs of the Dominion at a profit? Do they understand that every department of government can show a satisfactory balance-sheet? Has it been told them that speculators cannot get the land, the coal or other natural resources of the country, but that these are preserved for the use of the people at large? Have they been informed that the tariff produces sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of government and provide a surplus for a rainy day? Do they know how carefully the expenditure of every dollar is audited and accounted for by responsible officials? Are they appreciative of the boon the Grand Trunk Pacific will prove when completed? Have they followed the work of the railway commissioners who are busy spanning the continent with another line reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Have they watched the progress of great public works in every province of the Dominion? If they have then Sir Wilfred Laurier will long be Prime Minister of Canada, and he will never be stronger than when appealing to the people at large for an endorsement of his policy, which has made of Canada an embryo nation.

QUINSY, SPRAINS AND SWELLINGS CURED.

"In November, 1901, I caught cold and had the quinsy. My throat was swollen so I could hardly breathe. I applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me relief in a short time. In two days I was all right," says Mrs. L. Cousins, Otterburn, Mich. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment and is especially valuable for sprains and swellings. For sale by all dealers.

The Tower of Babel.

The tower of Babel at Babylon was composed of eight square towers, one upon the other, the pile being 600 feet high. Babylon was a square, fifteen miles on each side, the walls being eighty-seven feet thick and 370 feet high.

His Hard Luck.

"Can't you find any work at all?" "Plenty, sir, but everybody wants references from my last employer." "Can't you get them?" "No, sir. He's been dead twenty-eight years."

All the world likes a lover, because he is usually such a good joke.—Denver Post.



The Name Guarantees the Quality

Do you want to be sure of getting the same quality of Tea every time you buy? Not good one time and poor the next, but always good, always that rich pungent flavor which is so delightful.

If you do, ask your grocer to send you a package the same as the one above. After you use Red Rose Tea once, you will buy again and you will always find the quality the same. Don't accept a substitute.

OLD TIME CALENDARS.

The Saxon Clog, Whence Comes the Name "Almanac."

In these days, when printed calendars are in evidence everywhere, the question as to what device the elder folk employed to help them mark the progress of time is not uninteresting.

"They," says Verstegan, alluding to the Saxons, "used to engrave upon certain squared sticks about a foot in length, or shorter or longer, as they pleased, the courses of the moons of the whole year, whereby they could always certainly tell when the new moons, full moons and changes should happen, as also their festival days, and such a carved stick they called an al-mon-acht—that is to say, al-mon-need, to wit, the record or observation of all the moons, and hence is derived the name almanac."

An instrument of this kind was also called the clog, from its form and matter, and had a ring on the upper end of it to hang on a nail somewhere about the house. On each of the four sides were three months, the days being represented by notches. Every seventh notch, being of a larger size, represented Sunday. Issuing from the right side of the notches were inscriptions and figures marking the festival days by some endowment of the saints or illustrating the season of the year by some work or sport characteristic of it.

Thus against June 29, St. Peter's day, were carved his keys. On Feb. 14 a true lover's knot appeared, and against the notch designating Christmas day was the old wassailing or carousal horn that the forefathers used to make merry with.

The Danes, Swedes and Norwegians used these almanacs under various names, such as Reinstocks, Runstocks, Runstuffs, Annales, Staves, Stakes, Cloggs, Runiel, and so forth. Before printing was introduced and when manuscripts were rare and dear these Runic almanacs were made the instruments of instruction and regularity. That they might be more serviceable they were often carved on the tops of pilgrims' staves or stakes so as to regulate their time of assembling at particular places. They were also cut on sword scabbards and implements of husbandry. These cloggs are not entirely unlike the Egyptian obelisks, which have been called fingers of the sun and which may be regarded as a species of almanac.

One of the first printed almanacs or calendars was that of John Muller, who opened a printing house and published his almanac at Guremburg in the year 1472. It gave not only the characters of each year and of the months, but foretold the eclipses for thirty years in advance.

In England the year book of Henry VII. gives the first recorded account of almanacs.

Lightning Superstition.

The ancient Romans avoided places struck by lightning. The houses if damaged were pulled down or fenced in so that no one could use the building on which the gods had set the mark of their displeasure. This feeling was probably deepened by the fact that certain localities are visited by thunderstorms more than others, the wrath of Jove descending in white flame time and again in the same spot. And it was the same superstition, lingering among Christians in a slightly different form, which made it so difficult for Benjamin Franklin to introduce the lightning rod, for the pious Americans of that day declared that "it was as impious to erect rods to ward off heaven's lightning as for a child to ward off the chastening rod of its father."

The Wood in Old Violins.

The woods most favored by the old masters for violin construction were pine, pear, lemon, ash, maple and sycamore, and by some of the later men apple was used. Boxwood was universally employed for bridges. Havels says, "A perfectly harmonious marriage is as rare between violins and their bridges as it is between men and women." He deprecates the heartless substitution of new bridges for old ones and insists that a new bridge will never mate perfectly with an old violin, and rather than resort to substitution he advises patching and repairing the old one as long as it can be made to last.—Circle Magazine.

UMBRELLA AND SHOES.

Their Importance in the Eyes of the Indian Native.

India is so vast that different etiquettes prevail in different districts. We have no standard etiquette, no standard dress. We mostly copy European etiquette while with Europeans. Even a Bengalee shakes hands with a Bengalee, speaks in English for a few minutes and then breaks forth into the vernacular. We shake hands with a European on parting, but by mistake again touch the hand to the brow in a salaam, so we both shake hands, salaam and do the like, and no sober minded European ever cared for the anomaly.

The umbrella is the emblem of royalty, the sign of a rajah, so natives generally fold their umbrellas before a rajah and not before anybody else, however great. It is not a part of the dress, but a protection from the rain or sun, a necessary appendage, just like the watch and chain. You might as well ask a European to take off his waterproof coat. A coolie is not bound to fold his umbrella when a brigadier general rides past. But a menial generally closes down the umbrella on seeing his master, whom he considers his king. But no Indian, however humble, ought to fold up the umbrella, even before a magistrate, because he is neither the master of the humble passerby nor his superior officer, nor is he bound to salaam him. But if he does, no harm. In a word, natives generally fold the umbrella before a master or a superior officer and not any other citizen, however great, and this is no insult.

While going to see a native chief in his palace the native visitor or official takes off his shoes if the reception room has a farash and the rajah is sitting on his musnud. But if he is received in the drawing room, furnished after the European style, the shoes are allowed. In some states no natives can go to a rajah without a pugree. In others the pugree is taken off and tossed at the feet of a rajah.

It is ridiculous in a European (from the Hindoo point of view) to order a native to take off his shoes. This is what we ask our priest to do, so that we may touch the dust of his feet. A munshi when mildly rebuked by his sahib took off his shoes, but recounted the whole scene to his better half, saying, "Sala hamara gar ka gurdas lenay magna." ("The brother-in-law wants the dust of my feet.")—Indian Military Gazette.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

No man ever landed a particularly easy position by trying to dodge work. Almost every man imagines he would do a lot of philanthropic stunts if he had the money.

Why is it that the people with nothing to do but sit around and visit are such dreadful bores?

Some people imagine that by being impudent they are showing others they are "as good as anybody."

When a father and son are in business the son can usually tell a lot of mistakes his father makes.

Almost any married man can make his friends smile by saying he is perfectly free to do as he pleases.

When the carbolic acid bottle finds itself next to the cough medicine on the shelf, Death stops sharpening his scythe to lean back and be merry.

Chinese Beggars. In the northern parts of China there are many villages which are almost deserted in winter, the inhabitants going south, where they live by begging. They form regular guilds and literally compel shopkeepers to help them by threatening to cause a riot in front of their stores, which Chinese merchants abhor.

Flying Birds.

Some idea of the terrific force with which a bird passes through the air may be gained through the fact that a common curlew flew right through a piece of plate glass a quarter of an inch thick at Turnberry lighthouse, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Dynamite.

Dynamite's explosive force is about eight times greater than that of gunpowder, and it has the peculiarity of being exerted in a downward direction.

Sweet Pea.

The sweet pea was first cultivated in Sicily about the year 1700, and of the four original varieties two came from Sicily and two from Ceylon. The time to plant the sweet pea is as soon in the spring as the soil can be turned without clogging.

Sand of Sahara.

The depth of sand in the desert of Sahara averages about thirty feet, but in places is 300 feet or even more.

Our Largest Snake.

The largest snake of North America is the diamond back rattler. In length this formidable ophidian reaches five feet and occasionally more, with a diameter of four to five inches. His bite is almost certain death.

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