KITCHENER AS NEXT VICEROY?

Lord Kitchener is now on a tour of the Far East and the latest report is that after his return home arrangements will be made for his succession to Lord Minto as Viceroy of India when the latter's term expires.

FREDERICTON NOTES

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 10.—Dr. Lafleur, of Montreal, reached the city yesterday morning and left again last evening for home. He came to consult with Dr. Atherton on the case of F. I. Morrison, who has been a sufferer for a long time past from nervous indigestion.

Bible Society Sunday was observed in all the city Protestant churches today, the sermons all being appropriate to the occasion. The visiting preachers included Judge Forbes, Rev. R. W. Weddall and Rev. D. Heine.

SCOLDED, SHE SUICIDES

Portland, Me., Oct. 10.—Early this morning, Mrs. Cora Burgess, of South Portland, wife of John O. Burgess, a milk dealer, committed suicide by hanging because her husband had scolded her. According to the story told, Medical Examiner Lombard, Mrs. Burgess had suspected her husband of keeping company with another woman and before he started out to deliver milk this morning his father, who makes his home with the family, scolded his son for acting as he had. The son then went to his wife and scolded her.

FIND SUNKEN SCHOONER

Beaufort, N. C., Oct. 10.—An unknown schooner has mysteriously sunk in fourteen fathoms of water due west of the Diamond Shoal lightship. Just when the vessel went down is not known, but it must have been some time last night, as it was not until this morning that the lightship crew descried topmasts standing out of the water. Nowhere was there visible any sign of the crew of the foundered schooner and not yet has there been any word to indicate their fate.

ADVICE

Mrs. Doyle—It's mesilf that speaks out me moind, Mike, as yez well know.

Mr. Doyle—Yis, Mary, but it's better ter think yez spake an' thin kape silent till yez fergit phat yez wuz goin' ter say.

NO INDIGESTION OR SICK STOMACH

Heartburn, Gas, Headache and Dyspepsia go and You Feel Fine in Five Minutes

Take your sour, out-of-order stomach — or maybe you call it Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Catarrh of Stomach; it doesn't matter—take your stomach trouble right with you to your Pharmacist and ask him to open a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and let you eat one 22-grain Triangule and see if within five minutes there is left any trace of your former misery.

The correct name for your trouble is Food Fermentation — food souring; the Digestive organs become weak, there is lack of gastric juice, your food is only half digested, and you become affected with loss of appetite, pressure and fullness after eating, vomiting, nausea, heartburn, griping in bowels, tenderness in the pit of stomach, bad taste in mouth, constipation, pain in limbs, sleeplessness, belching of gas, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, dizziness or many other similar symptoms.

If your appetite is fickle, and nothing tempts you, or you belch gas or if you feel bloated after eating, or your food lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, you can make up your mind that at the bottom of all this there is but one cause—fermentation of undigested food.

Prove to yourself in five minutes that your stomach is as good as any; that there is nothing really wrong. Stop this fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear or discomfort or misery.

Almost instant relief is waiting for you It is merely a matter of how soon you take a little Diapepsin.

TRIED TO WRECK TRAIN

Milo, Me., Oct. 9—What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck a train on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad by dynamite was investigated today by the officials of the road without definite result, except to locate a bag of a half dozen sticks which Frank Tibbetts, of this place, claims to have found on the track last night.

Tibbetts was on his way to drive the cows home when on walking down the track toward Milo Junction he found a canvas bag lying between the rails. Reaching in he pulled out a stick which he recognized as dynamite. He hurried up the track to the crossing where he found Oren J. Lyford, the tender, and the pair rushed back in time to snatch the bag off the track as the night train whistled for the junction.

MURDER TRIAL NOV. 3

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 9—James Mantir, a Greek barber, of Manchester (N. H.), and Peter Delorey, a Somerville butcher, formerly of Antigonish (N. S.), who were indicted on the charge of the murder of Annie Mullins, of St. John's (Nfld.), in Arlington, on March 27, 1908, will be brought before a jury for trial on Nov. 3, according to an announcement made tonight by District Attorney J. J. Higgins. The men were arrested last March, nearly a year after the commission of the crime.

CLOSING OF THE CONVENTION OF KING'S DAUGHTERS

The annual maritime convention of the King's Daughters was brought to a close yesterday afternoon when a special devotional and consecration service was held in St. David's church. The meeting was addressed by Rev. A. A. Graham, who welcomed the delegates to the church. He spoke of the good work being done by this order and also that of other similar organizations. The Christian work carried on by these organizations, he said, was most helpful to the church in its work. Speaking of the church work now being carried on, Mr. Graham said that fifty years ago the church paid too much attention to the preparation of the soul for death. Today it pays more attention to the preparation of the individual for the duties of life. Speaking of social reform, he said, the more work done by the church in this connection the more will the church be following in the footsteps of the great reformer, Jesus Christ. The fight against tuberculosis, he said, would in time be taken up by the church. Mr. Graham then left the meeting in charge of Miss Brown, dominion secretary.

In a few remarks Miss Brown thanked all present for their good work and the help given at this convention. She urged them all to greater work in the new year and hoped that with the help of this convention and the discussions entered upon that it would make the way easier for the workers.

Miss Thorne, recording secretary, followed Miss Brown in a short address, and also spoke of the work to be done in the next year, and hoped for good reports at the next convention.

Saturday evening a social was given to the delegates and workers in the guild rooms. Short addresses were given by the officers and reports submitted by the committees.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO McGILL

Montreal, Oct. 10—It was learned tonight that Andrew Carnegie has made a donation of $100,000 to the general fund of McGill University.

A year ago an appeal was made by Principal Petersen, who stated that unless $2,000,000 could be raised the university would lose prestige, owing to inability to pay sufficient salaries to keep its best professors. Since then about $125,000 has been raised, while Lord Strathcona gave $500,000 for the medical faculty.

It is understood Carnegie's donation will go to the general fund.

This is the first contribution McGill has received from the famous philanthropist, but the university was included in his pension scheme for college professors.

BOY SHOOTS ANOTHER

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 10—Pointing a gun at his 14-year-old cousin, Marshall Sanderson, in Whately today, with a playful warning of "look out, I'm going to shoot," Herbert Sanderson, aged 16 years sent the charge of shot into the younger boy's breast, causing wounds which resulted in death an hour later.

EQUITY SALE

THERE will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), corner of Prince William and Princess Streets, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the sixth day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of November A. D. 1908, in a certain cause therein depending, wherein Alexander P. Barnhill is Plaintiff and George G. Robertson and John Kane are Defendants and by Amendment wherein Alexander P. Barnhill is Plaintiff and George G. Robertson, John Kane and Robert Donnelly are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, and in the said decretal order in this cause, as follows, that is to say—

"All and singular that certain lot piece or parcel of land lying in the Parish of Lancaster in the said County of Saint John on the eastern side of the Musquash River conveyed by Benjamin Fowler to one Hugh Davidson by deed dated the 6th day of April A. D. 1860 and therein described as beginning at a stake standing in the southeastern side of Menzie's Mill Creek by the edge of the highland and marsh running thence south seventy degrees east over a large rock seven rods to the mill road thence along the northwest side of the said road to the bridge over Menzie's Mill stream thence across the said stream thence along the northwest edge of the said mill stream down Stream to the mill pond thence along the edge of the said pond to the dam and thence along the edge of the stream and creek about twelve rods thence across the said creek to the place of beginning together with the said mill also the privilege of the said mill creek and the banks thereof as far as the neap tide flows also the mill stream to the dam together with the banks thereof also the pond above the dam up stream to the upper dam also the said upper dam and the said upper pond to the south western side line of a lot granted to Patrick White together with the banks of the said pond as far as the water may rise back of the present dam up to the aforesaid side line also the privilege of browing logs on a rod of land on the northwestern side of the lower pond."

"Also" A certain parcel of land in the said Parish of Musquash and in the deed thereof from George Gamble and wife to the said Robert Donnelly described as follows: "Beginning at a stake standing on the northern bank of the Musquash river on a line run by Deputy O'Connor in the year 1835 running thence along said line north two and a half degrees east across the marsh to a marked spruce tree thence the same course over the hill to the westward of a large rock to the northeastern corner of the house formerly occupied by the late William McAulay thence westerly along the old garden fence so called to a stake standing four rods from the eastern bank of Sussex Creek thence along the eastern side of said creek down stream following the different courses thereof at four rods distance from the eastern bank thereof to the bank of the Musquash River aforesaid thence along the bank of the said river down stream to the place of beginning containing twelve acres more or less the same being all that certain tract and parcel of land conveyed by deed by the late Archibald Menzie to said William McAulay and bearing date December 12th, 1853, and bequeathed by said William McAuley to his son Robert McAuley and by said Robert McAuley conveyed to said Robert Donnelly by deed dated March 20th, 1871." Also "All that certain piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster aforesaid bounded as follows beginning at a marked hacmetac bush on the southern side of the road leading from the Saint Andrews road near Sawyers to the mills presently in the occupancy of the said James and John Donnelly thence from the said bush south three degrees west seventy chains of four poles each or to the low water line of the river Musquash thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the western line of land held by William O'Neil thence northerly on O'Neil's fence to the edge of the up land adjoining the dyked marsh thence easterly on the northern side of O'Neil's possession five chains or to the western line of lands granted by the Crown to Patrick White thence on the western line of land granted White in a northeasterly direction fifty chains or to Menzie's brook (so called) at the southern bound of land purchased from Archibald Menzies by John Cairns thence following the brook southwardly about sixteen chains or to the eastern line of another parcel of land purchased by said Cairns from said Menzies thence north three degrees east eleven chains or to land owned by said Cairns thence following the southern line of Cairns' land in a westerly and southerly direction to the eastern line of lands owned and occupied by Israel Sherwood thence southerly on Sherwood's east line fifteen chains or to the mill privilege thence on the line of the mill reserve northerly and easterly to the bridge crossing Menzies brook and thence westerly on the mill road to the place of beginning containing forty acres more or less the said lands being described as above in the deed thereof from Robert Stephen and Helen T. Stephen his wife to James Donnelly and John Donnelly dated the second day of June A. D. 1874 and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book M No 6 of Records folio 257 and 258" Also "A certain lot of land situate in the Parish of Lancaster in the City and County of Saint John being all that part of a certain lot of land granted by the Crown to one Patrick White which lies on the northern side of the great road from Saint John to Saint Andrews two hundred acres more or less and also that part of Sussex Brook together with the flowage thereof which runs through that part of said lot which lies on the southern side of said great Road" Also "All that certain piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Musquash in the City and County of Saint John situate on the eastern side of the Musquash River and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the northeast corner of the house owned at present by the Donnellys running thence west along the old garden fence so called to within four rods of the mill creek thence southwesterly four rods in from the bank of the said creek down stream to the point of high water thence easterly along the said river thence northerly four rods from the dyke owned by the said Helen T. Stephen according to lease of William O'Neil bounded on the eastern side by said Donnellys' bounded northerly by the road leading to Sussex mill containing seven acres more or less the said lot of land being described as above in the deed thereof from Helen T. Stephen to James Donnelly bearing date the tenth day of November A. D. 1884" Also "All those two several lots pieces and parcels of land situate in the Parish of Lancaster in the County of Saint John heretofore granted by the Crown to John Hamilton Gray by grant bearing date the twentieth day of March A. D. 1847 being lots numbered thirty two and thirty three in the said grant the whole of the lands granted in the said grant being described as follows: namely Beginning at a spruce tree standing on the southerly bank or shore of Menzie's Lake at the northerly angle of lot number thirty four block thirty thence running by the magnet south fifty six chains to a stake thence west sixty one chains to a stake thence north fifty chains thence east forty six chains and thence following the several courses of the aforesaid bank or shore in an easterly direction to the place of beginning containing three hundred acres more or less distinguished as lots numbers thirty one, thirty two and thirty three." Also "All that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the said Parish of Musquash in the City and County of Saint John fronting on Queens Road, so called, and containing fifty nine acres more or less and being the lot granted to one Archibald Menzies by the Crown by grant bearing date the eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five and known and distinguished as No. 24; All other lands owned by the said Mortgagors and each of them situate at or near Menzies Lake or at or near the stream flowing therefrom, and all their and each of their interest in all such lands and in and to the Donnelly Mill, milling and water rights at or near said Lake and Stream."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor or the undersigned Referee in Equity.

Dated at Saint John this 30th day of August A. D. 1909.

E. H. McALPINE,
Referee in Equity.

W. A. EWING,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
T. T. LANTALUM,
Auctioneer. 1630-11-6.

A SURE WINNER.

Josh—How did Swift manage to secure the nomination? He has no political influence, has he?

Bosh—No; but he's simply rolling in affluence.

EQUITY SALE

THERE will be sold at public auction at Chubb's corner (so called) in the City of Saint John in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick on Saturday the sixth day of November A. D. 1909 at twelve o'clock noon pursuant to the directions of a certain Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the thirteenth day of July A. D. 1909 in a certain cause therein pending wherein William E. Earle is plaintiff and Richard Harrison, Alexander Macaulay, Beverly R. Macaulay and David J. Brown and Richard Harrison appointed under section 89 of chapter 4 53rd Victoria "An Act respecting practise and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity" to represent the estate of Matthew Harrison deceased are defendants with the approbation of the undersigned referee in equity, all the right title and interest of the defendants in and to a certain indenture of lease dated the first day of May A. D. 1898 and made between Thomas Gilbert (the lessor) of the one part and Matthew Harrison (the lessee) of the other part and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein and in the plaintiff's bill described as "A certain part or portion of that certain lot of land lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid fronting on Saint David Street and known in the said City by the number 237 two hundred and thirty seven the said part or portion of said lot thereby demised and leased having a front of twenty seven feet eight inches on Saint David Street aforesaid and extending back to the rear of the said lot continuing the same breadth one hundred and twenty five feet more or less the same being that part of the said lot twenty five feet eight inches by one hundred and twenty five feet immediately adjoining the lot of land fronting on Saint David Street in the said City and known by the number 236 two hundred and thirty six together with the right of way in a certain alley-way of six feet." and also in and to a certain other indenture of lease dated the twenty seventh day of April A. D. 1898 and made between James Gilbert (the lessor) of the one part and the defendant Richard Harrison (the lessee) of the other part and in and to the leasehold lands and premises therein and in the plaintiff's bill described as "A certain part or portion of that certain lot of land lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid fronting on Saint David Street and known in the said City by the number 237 two hundred and thirty seven the said part or portion of said lot thereby demised having a front on Saint David Street aforesaid of eighteen feet four inches and extending back to the rear of the said lot continuing the same breadth one hundred and twenty five feet immediately adjoining the lot of land fronting on Saint David Street and Union Street in the said City, and known therein by the number two hundred and thirty eight (238) together with the right of way in a certain alley-way six feet in width open and in use and part of said lot number 237 two hundred and thirty-seven and adjoining the portions of the said lot demised by the said indenture of lease" the same to be sold in two separate parcels as above described.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor, St. John, N. B.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of August A. D. 1909.

CHARLES F. SANFORD,
Referee in Equity.

STEPHEN B. BUSTIN,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
T. T. LANTALUM,
Auctioneer. 1647-11-7

Hugh H. McLean, K. C. M. P.

Norman L. McGloan

INSURANCE

of every description.

TICKETS

to any part of the world.

LOWEST RATES.

McLEAN & McGLOAN,

97 Prince William Street.

(Opposite C. P. R. Telegraph Office)
'Phone 165.

PRESIDENT DIAZ' QUEER COUNTRY

by K. L. Smith

A Home in the Hot Country, the House of Adobe and the Roof of Grasses and Straw

When President Taft meets the President of Mexico this month he will not only shake hands with a wonderful man but with one who has ruled almost continuously since 1876. Porfirio Diaz is a capable man, and his presidency of Mexico has been conducted in such a way that the country has steadily progressed. Few kings and no presidents have held a more consecutive record than Diaz, and, though he has his enemies as well as his friends, he stands head and shoulders above other Mexican politicians. He has been in favor of educating the masses, has encouraged foreigners to make investments, had built railroads, established manufactures and brought his country to a place where it is receiveing recognition from the rest of the world. Americans think that his protracted rule, while it might not have served in our country, is just the thing for this southern land where nothing is done as in the United States.

The Rio Grande is a small stream, yet once across it another world dawns on the American. One dollar of United States money is worth two dollars in Mexican money, and all railroad measurements are kilometers instead of miles. One never buys a yard of goods in a store, but a meter, which equals a yard and a tenth. This seems odd enough to the "Americano" but it is the street cars that interest him the most. It seems incongruous to see a tram car, antiquated though it may be, passing through narrow, precipitous streets of places that antedate Columbus' advent. The tracks are irregular, and nine times out of ten the car, which may be a second-hand one brought down from "the States," is a mule car driven by a man who is dressed in rags, with a torn sombrero on his head and a faded zerape thrown artistically over his left shoulder. On his feet he wears leather sandals, provided he is fortunate enough to have a foot covering, and in his hand he wields a long quirt with which he lashes the mules.

The Mexican mule is a remarkable animal, homely, but faithful, and once started seems as loath to stop as it was unwilling to go before starting into action. Over the narrow streets goes the car, the women peeping at it from behind the barred windows of their homes and the driver alternately blowing a tin horn, calling out "Audele, audele" and sh-sh-sh to his beast. This last peculiar sound made through the teeth, is so common in Mexico that the very air seems filled with it. It is also used to "shoo" a person out of the way and takes the place of "get up" By some secret understanding it is comprehended by the mule, who "gets up" either by going forward or backward.

There are first and second class cars, as on railroads, though the latter go one extreme further and furnish third-class coaches. The fare is very little—about three cents a mile in the first-class—desk of the proprietor for anyone to pick out at his discretion. Locks and keys are and after the conductor sells the tickets innumerable collectors appear to punch them at about every block. In this strange country where lotteries are so prevalent and gambling so common the street car tickets in many places are lottery tickets and a printed notice on the back of these slips suggests that it be kept to see if it does not draw somthing. Many people watch these numbers, and others make a practice of collecting the old street car tickets and noticing the numbers when the lottery takes place at the beginning of the month. In this land of contrasts a familiar sight is the funeral car with raised dais and catafalque beneath a canopy supplemented by a cross. These funeral cars are painted black or white, and differ in decorations and consequent expense. Sometimes the funeral car of a poor person has no decorations, the black casket exposed to view is without flowers and no mourners follow; but the middle class engage a better funeral car and attach it to one or more ordinary cars with closely drawn curtains and the word "Especial" on the side. So popular is this method that I have counted 11 funeral cars in one hour passing the large zocale or public square in Mexico City.

All this strikes the newcomer as odd and he may hasten to his hotel only to find that if it possesses an elevator—which is quite improbable—it runs certain hours of the day instead of continuously and the heavy entrance doors to the court are barred after a given time of night. As a rule the hotels are poor, but in some of the stylish resorts there are hotels and restaurants that compare favorably with those in the States. These are usually kept by some enterprising American, who leaves just enough of the Mexican attractions in the way of beautiful patio, filled with flowers and splashing fountains, to keep the Mexican atmosphere, and adds to it up-to-date methods of living and a dash of American dishes interspersed with Mexican condiments. On arrival the guest is shown his room and if he agrees to stay his name, with the number of his room added, is entered on a huge blackboard which fills one side of the office wall. The proprietor from then on pays little attention to his guest, who must not expect to have pen, ink and paper in his room, but must write any missive in the office, and who receives his key from a man who, after once seeing him, is as unfailing in his recognition and in giving the correct key as the major domo of hats at the door of a hotel dining-room in the States. Sometimes mail is left with this individual, but more often it is thrown on the

Gambling
A Street Scene in Mexico

A. Y. H.

Making Tortillas

A Mexican Beast of Burden-A Cargador

an innovation and the man chambermaid, who is also hall-boy, newsboy and bootblack, usually offers to show the newcomer how to lock the door with every appearance of imparting valuable information.

One can get a comfortable meal in the large Mexican restaurants because the head waiter usually speaks English. Whether the menu be in French or Spanish, he approaches and in an obsequious manner says in "Americano," "We have so and so," "The spaghetti is very nice today," or asks the guest to point out what he wants on the bill of fare. This he jots down in Spanish and hands to the waiter. Unlike the quiet of our well-ordered establishments, a great sputtering and talking goes on continually between the major domo and his subordinates, and when the language is not understood one heaves a sigh of relief to see them finally resolve into smiles, and the wild gestures and hissing sounds cease. In many of these places smoking is permitted, and though the Mexicans are extremely punctilious, never drain a gless or neglect to say "Gracias" and are polite in many little ways that we neglect, well-bred men will smoke in the bain body of the street car.

They are happy people, these neighbors of ours, and even the lower classes, though burdened with poverty and dressed in rags and tatters, find pleasure in life. Sometimes in the tierra caliente or hot country the children run around with no clothing. Fortunately, these people desire less than those of the same station in life in the States; they are not filled with ambition to become rich, and they accept unquestionably many conditions that we would rebel at. Their voices are low and pleasant and the street calls, with which the air is filled, are musical and command attention. "Gorditas de horno," calls a vendor of hot cakes, and in answering notes comes "Toman nues?" or "Will you have nuts?" but no sane American wants to buy them. The street vendors are dirty and the flies congregate in millions about their wares.

On the other hand, everyone who goes to the land of white umbrellas desires to taste the national dishes, and unless he is fortunate enough to be invited to the home of a Mexican of the upper class, and they are very exclusive, he must take his chances as to where they are prepared. Tortillas are a favorite dish, as common as our bread. Women make them by the roadside, in empty cars and in their kitchen; no place seems too inconvenient and the process never varies. These small cakes resemble our pancakes. They are made of ground corn and water and baked flat on small pieces of sheet iron over a brazier. The tortilla maker usually kneels on the ground and has before her a small inclined mortar of sandstone. The part near her body is higher than that resting on the ground. It looks like a sandstone washboard, and on this she throws handfuls of corn from a basket by her side. She sprinkles this with water obtained by dipping her hand in a gourd holding this precious fluid—for water is treated like milk in our country and is never wasted. This mass the tortilla maker rolls up and down on the mortar board, crushing it as she does so with a sandstone rolling-pin. When of the consistency of meal she pats it into small, thin cakes and if there is a child present, and there always is, she hands it to the little one, who continues to flatten it between hands that are too often dirty. It is then placed on the iron slab over two or three pieces of charcoal, which are cherished carefully. The tortillas are turned with the hands and when brown are eaten like bread or used to dip up the frijoles or beans which boil in a pot placed with its side against the fire.

These are common roadside sights. Even the better class of Mexicans, who are particular in the preparation of food, seldom cook over anything but a brazier, and only on rare occasions learn to make cake or pies. It is the life of the people that interests most in this country, with its Italian blue sky and its tropical green. It is the peons who really constitute Mexican life. As a rule, they are small in stature and they do not live to be old. This is partly due to the immense burdens they carry and to unsanitary lives. In fact it is an exception to see a white-haired Mexican, and when one does he is a striking object, his dusky skin forming a marked contrast to his gray locks. As elsewhere, the soul of the artist is delighted, and there are few countries that can give more material for brush and pencil. Beside the artistic old adobe houses, with their fronts of green, blue, red or white, it seems impossible for the average Mexican to be awkward. Unconsciously he assumes graceful attitudes, whether wetting his lips over the counter of a pulque shop or hawking his wares. He never hurries and he is pleasing in his movements, though his clothes be of the scantiest and his torn sombreo is stretched out in his hands for stray centavos.

Throughout the entire country the density of the population is a little over 25 persons to each square mile.

FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

TO EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN, girl and boy, for selling only 12 packages of our Ant. court plaster at 10 cents per package, we will give absolutely free a fountain pen; do not delay; send today; send no money, only your name and address, to Dominion Mail Order House, Dept. T., Toronto, Ont. 6725

A $1,000,000 Y. M. C. A.

Six thousand young men connected with the Boston Young Men's Christian Association will be called upon this week to lend their aid in securing $1,000,000 for a new association building to be erected on land purchased in 1906 at the corner of Arlington and Newbury streets, overlooking the Boston Public Garden.

Probably not in the history of the work of this association in the United States has so large a task been undertaken. For three years the plans have been maturing. The financial panic of 1907 was a severe setback to the project.

AT THE FANCY BALL.

I am going to a fancy ball tonight and want some costume to represent my employement," said the customer.

"What business are you in?"

"I am a milkman."

"Well, you'd better wear a pair of pumps."

Ventilating Fans May Prove Dangerous

The French government assumes nowadays a most paternal interest in the welfare and general health of its working people, so the government not long ago ordered two officials to study the methods of ventilating fans in big factories and other establishments where many workingmen were crowded together and breathed air that was supplied largely by big machine fans working through giant ventilating apparatus. These gentlemen have reported back to the French cabinet that in most instances the fans used in French factories have not only no utility for the good of the workmen, but that, on the contrary, they create in the premises where they are placed a veritable whirlwind that raises constantly a cloud of almost invisible dust, which in itself is injurious to the human lungs. They also add that where one workman is suffering from tuberculosis the ventilating fans spread the contagion of these germs as perfectly as if they had been invented for no other purpose.

These officials claim in their government report that all fans should be abolished that do not draw their air supply entirely from outside the building and high above the street level. Also they recommend that the apparatus be so perfected that the workingmen are protected from dust by filters that strain the air currents of all dust before it is permitted to enter the working rooms of the factory, mill or big store.

A silver coin discovered by a German archaeologist a few years ago, is said to be the most ancient coin in the world. The coin bears a perfect Aramean inscription of Panannu Bar Rerub, King of Schamol, who reigned about 800 B. C. Up to the time this coin was found the Lydians had always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this new find showed that the Semitic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known coiners of money.

The Nox Tasteless Liquor, Drug and Tobacco Cure

We have yet to hear of one failure to cure where a fair trial has been given. Can be given without the person knowing it, is harmless and absolutely without taste. Mother, sister or wife, you would be doing a great work by giving this remedy to some members of your family. We will mail a full month's treatment for five dollars. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont., or at your druggist