HOW MR. JACK LEADS A MERRY SPURT ACROSS THE PRAIRIE.

The Exhilaration of Hunting With Dogs and Horses in a Plain Comparison of Speed ... Women Take Part in the Chase.

It is early morning. The air, light House, where she was a child. and cool, blows from the east. The prairie is starred with flowers. Far in the distance rises a lonely butte, blue the last year of his first administration and ominous like a cloud. A line of had a baby girl to make Christmas trees stands almost upon the horizon's for. Harrison's children were grown edge, showing that their roots are washed by a shallow stream that becomes a deadly torrent in the raintime. The yellow-breasted field lark carols keenly from the grass. The child history of the White House than sparrow hawk cuts the air with zigzag wing. Seven are in the party-five second administration there were two men and two women. They are well mounted. The horses are the small, nervous, closely built product of the prairie. They do not stride as far as the big horse of the cities, but they pick it up faster-with marvellous of them, but they sleep in the old swiftness, in fact. They are hardy, too. They shall carry you at top speed until they drop and be nothing the worse for it in a day or two. They get little corn, which is heating, but all they can eat of the most nutritious Great Insect Killers and Capable of Being grasses in the world.

The dogs are coupled-sleek, graceful, beautiful creatures-and their owner holds them by a stout cord which passes around his wrist. Their slender has been devoting a good deal of time limbs are quivering and their eyes blaze with excitement. The greyhound is probably the least intelligent of our canine friends, but he knows when he is wanted for the chase. It is his chief dissipation. A hundred and fifty yards ahead and slightly to the right a jackrabbit springs from a clump of weeds. As he bounds away in long, slow leaps at half speed, he looks not unlike a fawn. His tremendous ears point straight upward. He is traveling upon three feet, holding the other clear of the ground. The dogs are unleashed and are off like a bolt from a crossbow. Simultaneously the rabbit lengthens his stride and begins to get down to business. With a backward glance of his prominent dark eye he has seen them and knows that the race of his life is on. The pursuers are fifty yards away and going like the wind when the word is given and the reins are loosed.

The turf is springy and level as a floor. The rushing air sings in the ear. One feels the quick leaps of the horse, but the eyes are fastened upon the chase. It is all in plain view. It could be seen two miles away. The dogs do not give tongue. They run wholly by sight. Their chase is as the prisoners could not have been hired guage that the empire can escape sesilent as the grave and as relentless as death. They have put a half a mile behind them and are warmed to their work. The quarry leads them by sev-They can hear the enty-five yards. roll of the twenty-eight hoofs behind. Wild halloos come to them, varied by the shrill call of a woman. These girls of the West are sitting well back, with the knee firmly crooked and the nands low. One of them has lost her hat and her tawny hair streams behind her

like a flag. Another quarter mile and the jack begins to feel that the game is worth his undivided attention. His ears come straight back upon his long brown body and he puts down the other leg. He is going now for all that there is in him, and there is a great deal. He lengthens the gap by five yards and the chase steadies itself. At this rate he is just holding the dogs. The light weight on the gray has gripped him hard, because he is ten yards behind the dogs and wants to move up and do some trampling.

Four hundred yards in twenty seconds and the pace is telling upon the doomed one. His white belly is closer to the ground and he is desperately striving, but he makes less speed. The hounds are gaining fast. They are within ten yards of him-five three. Suddenly he whirls at right angles. One of his foemen overruns, but the other, an older dog, whirls with him and is hot after him. Ten more spasmodic leaps, each shorter than the last, an accurate bound by the dog, a pitiful squeak and all is over. Well done, Maida! The other dog comes up feeling ashamed and wants to take it out of the corpse. The girl who has lost her hat drops the reins to twist up her tawny hair. The other, with flushed face, is laughing wildly at a very small joke. Killed in a mile and a quarter. The girths are loosened and the men light cigarettes. Everybody talks dog and talks at once. A half dozen chases make the morning's sport, but there is an appetite for luncheon in one such ride as that .- Chicago Times-Herald.

## The First Clock.

The first clock in our sense of the word, seems to have been (for we are thing, from a spider to a polyphemus not sure as to what clocks they were which, in 872, the Venetians invented, of which they sent a specimen to Constantinople) one made in 1374 for Charles V. of France. It was a very big one, weighing several hundredweight, and made by a converted Arab tamed Henry de Vic, and those who are curious may find full details in are very fond of the larvae of the sting-Proissart. The clock was put up in the round tower of the palace and for nonths vast crowds assembled to sixty-five and seventy wriggiers in a watch the novelty's action and details. single hour. And it was also demon-It is not with this, however, or any of the succeeding efforts of clockmakers, that we are concerned, but at a of the embryo mosquito. far interior date with the contrivances by which men measured time and supplied in some degree the place of the slock. And back to remotest ages sust we go.-London Standard.

## No Children in the White House.

There are no children in the White House now. It is the first administration since that of Buchanan where there have not been children in the President's family. Lincoln had three boys when he came to the White to the Salvation 4rmy.

WESTERN RABBIT COURSING. House, and the Christmas festival was way, with a Santa Claus. Grant had his three boys and the pretty Nellie to make merry at Christmas time. Hayes had a complete domestic household, with romping boys and a winsome little girl, who has grown to womanhood and has recently been

Garfield and Arthur had children to celebrate Christmas, and Cleveland in to manhood and womanhood, but he had his grandchildren with him in the White House, and Baby McKee became a more celebrated character in the any since Tad Lincoln. In Cleveland's little girls to welcome Santa Claus, But there are no children in the White House now. There are pictures of two beautiful babies in Mrs. McKinley's room and many fond remembrances graveyard at Canton, where they were buried many years ago.

#### USES FOR TOADS AND BATS.

# Made Into Household Pets.

Dr. Clifton F. Hodge, assistant professor of physiology and neurology at Clark University in Worcester, Mass., of late to the introduction of nature study in the public schools, and in preparing the subjects to be placed before the children for investigation he has learned some interesting facts. He has found that the common brown bat can be domesticated; that the garden toad, with proper encouragement, will keep a house free of flies; and that, if | quiry. the waters of a district are kept well stocked with fish and tadpoles, the mosquito pest can be reduced to reasonable limits. Before setting the children at work

Dr. Hodge made personal observations of the toad in captivity. He constructed a small pen in his garden, and in it, in a pan of water, installed a male and a female toad. To attract food for them he placed within the inclosure bits of meat and bone. The results were as satisfactory as they were unexpected. The toads spent most of their time setting within reaching distance of the bait, and killing the flies attracted by The female laid her eggs in the water of the pan and in due time the little black tadpoles made their appearance. There was really no need of the imprisoning walls of wire netting; | ed out by all in more or less open lanto escape. The neighbors were receiving a marked benefit by the experiment. They had never had so few flies the sword, yet contrary to the timeto annoy them. Then Dr. Hodge es- honored British spirit there is not a

tablished another and larger colony. Here three or four toads were to be seen squatting about a single bone. Great Britain now being executed. each snapping up every fly that came | Whether or not this correctly repre-The fact seemed to be estabnear. lished that if toads were encouraged to as a whole cannot be stated, but at all frequent the gardens there would be very much less annoyance from flies during the dog days. Another of Dr. Hodge's experiments was with bats. His attention was turned to them through the codlin

moth, the insect to blame for most worm eaten apples. In an orchard near his home. Dr. Hodge found nine of the grubs of this insect in a minute. Chancing to go into another orchard, hardly a mile from the first, he found only four of the grubs in an hour's search. There is an old barn near by in which live a colony of between 75 and 100 bats. The owner of the farm informed the doctor that his apples were always free from worms. The naturalist caught a bat and offered to it some of the grubs, which were greedily accepted. The codlin moth flies only at night; the same is true of the bat. Putting the facts together. Dr. Hodge thought there was a strong case of circumstantial evidence that the bat was a very useful friend of the apple grower.

Dr. Hodge took half a dozen of the bats home with him and installed them in his parlor. At first they greeted any friendly advances with chattering anger. After a while they became quite tame, and whenever their jailer entered the room they would fly to him for food. They never reached the point of allowing themseves to be handled, but they were friendly. Their home was in the folds of the top of the window draperies, and when night came, and sometimes in the daytime. they would spend their time flying about the room, regardless of the presence of members of the family. Dr. Hodge would occasionally feed them with insects in the evening, releasing net full after net full of the night flying varieties, and never a bug remained in the morning. They took everymoth. One morning the doctor counted while one bat devoured sixty-eight house flies. He believes that the bat would be almost as susceptible to tam-

ing as the monkey. Observation of fish in his aquariums has shown Dr. Hodge that they are the natural enemies of the mosquito. They ing pest. He saw one sunfish no larger than a silver dollar swallow between strated to him that tadpoles, both of frogs and toads, are inveterate enemies

A grammar school in Ohio has been closed because of a free fight. The superintendent and principal came to blows, the scholars and townspeople took sides, and now the people are so busy fighting that they haven't time to think of education.

It is said that 700 Chinamen in San Francisco have professed conversion

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Gold deposits have been discovered both of these great mining regions.

Referring to a paragraph about a beech tree twelve feet in height growspending her honeymoon at the White ing on the tower of an Englsh church, the Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: "One doesn't have to cross the ocean to see this more than duplicated. Growing out of the wall in one of the towers of a stone building in Genesee street, Utica, opposite the Butterfield House, the traveler may see another tree, which has reached a growth of about twenty-five feet."

In view of the growing importance of Argentina as a farming country, it is interesting to note her increasing immigration. During 1891 the arrivals were 28,266, increasing steadily to 102,673 in 1896, chiefly from Italy, Spain and France in the order named; other countries represented to some extent. The mainstay of agricultural immigration, and the most vigorous arrivals are the Italians. Of course, some of the immigrants eventually leave, so the figures named are not entirely net gain to that country.

The young girl out alone in the evening has become very numerous of late in New Zealand cities, and the government has drafted a bill for the appointment of "discreet women" as inspectors, with extensive powers to stop and interrogate the girl who is out at a late hour. They are also authorized to escort her home and see her safely deposited on the parental bosom, or, if the late girl is a very hard case, to take her to an establishment specially provided and leave her in charge of the matron, pending in-

The terrific competition of modern life in the great cities is, after all, not the only cause of insanity. There is something worse than rush and worry and struggle. Solitude and inaction produce even worse effects. In Switzerland, where the people are forced to live alone a great deal, Dr. Talcott says, there are more insane in proportion to the population than here. There are two more insane to the 100 inhabitants in Switzerland than in the United States. Evidently a golden mean between the two extremes produces the ideal life.

There has never been a time when the great English papers have taken such a universal gloomy view of British prospects as at present. It is pointvere disaster to its commercial interests in the far East only by drawing voice raised in favor of defiant resistance to the great conspiracy against sents the feeling of the British people events it is significant.

The mother who lost her infant daughter, taken captive by Nebraska Indians 40 years ago, has just found her living in Georgetown, D. C., happily married and the mother of seven children. In this long interval she had never heard of her mother, from whom she had been taken when only six months of age. A year later she was recaptured from the Indians by a foray of United States Infantry upon the tribes in the neighborhood of Fort Randall, and found a foster-mother in the wife of one of the soldiers, with whom she lived until she was old enough to marry, when she became Mrs. Orlando Bradt and took up her abode in Georgetown, where she has lived prosperously, with sons and daughters growing up around her. She found her mother through a persistent search of the pension records, which bore her father's name, and they were thus happily restored to each other.

Reports received by the Railroad Gazette indicate that the building of new railroads in 1897 was a little less than for the year before and a few miles more than the total reported for 1896, though still far short of that in 1890 and earlier years. Official reports from the various companies show a total mileage built during the year, not including second track and sidings, of 1,604.1 miles. To this must be added 223.75 miles, which the news columns of the Railroad Gazette show to be completed by the close of the year, giving ns 1,827.92 miles pretty accurately verified. There are a number of roads on which it is known that grading has been completed and track laying is in progress. The exact amount of track laying, however, it is impossible to state, but it is just now estimated to be not less than 110 miles. This makes the total probable railroad building during 1897, 1,937,92 miles, of which all but 333.75 miles is official.

Is there a bunco syndicate? It begins to look that way. One of the king bees among bunco steerers and confidence men was recently arrested in Massachusetts on a variety of charges. His anonymous friends put up \$28,000 in cash as bail for him in the various courts in which he was arraigned. The man has skipped and it is doubtful whether he will appear for trial. The police of several cities believe that there is a regular syndicate of these confidence schemers, who take care of each other when in trouble and divide their ill-gotten gains when in luck. A surprising number of comhave come to light in connection with this arrest, and it is believed that the various forms of the gold brick swindie towns and cities as well as in country | the next day.

districts. The slick stranger who wants to play cards for money, or give you a big check for what he has bought if in Labrador which are said to be you will pay him the difference in cash scarcely less rich than those of the or who wants to sell you a gold brick Klondike. Gold and cold go together in or some nuggets-these chaps should be driven off the place with a pitchfork.

> The extent of our mineral resources is strikingly set forth in the annual report of the United States geological survey for the calendar year ending June 31, 1896. This report, which is somewhat behind time, treats the subject of our mineral resources exhaustively. According to this report the value of our mineral products for the year 1896 aggregated not less than \$623,717,288. With respect to the preclous metals it appears that larger quantities of gold and silver were taken from the mines than usual, the total value of the gold output aggregating \$53,088,000, and the total value of the silver output aggregated \$76,069,236 While the report shows a falling off in the amount of coal mined during the year, the figures nevertheless emphasize the gigantic proportions of the industry. Including both anthracite and bituminous coal there were 171,-416,390 tons mined during the year. In the copper industry the report shows that distinct gains have been made. Not less than 460,061,430 pounds of copper were extracted from the soil during the year, valued at \$49,456,603. Of the year's total output 58.5 were exported to foreign countries. Larges quantities of iron, marble, granite, platinum, manganese, aluminum and other ores were also mined during the year. As this section of the country abounds in mineral deposits, much of the year's output has come from the South. With the developing processes which are now going on in the South, it will not be long before this section is credited with a much larger percentage of the country's yearly output of mineral wealth.

#### When Death Comes.

"In an investigation covering over 3,000 cases in relation to the hour of death." said a well-known physician. who has been himself a student of the question, it has been ascertained that the greatest number die between 5 and 6 in the morning, when the death rate is over 40 per cent, above the average; the next, during the hour before midnight, when the rule is about 25 per cent, in excess. A third hour of excess is from 9 to 10 in the morning, when the rate is about 18 per cent. in excess. On the other hand, the death rate between 10 and 3 p. m. is 16 per cent, below the average, the hour before noon being the most fatal. From 3 o'clock until 7 in the evening the deaths rise to 5 per cent. above the average, and then fall from that hour to 11 p. m. From 9 to 11 o'clock at night there is a minimum of 6 per cent, below the mean average. The least mortality is between 10 a.m. and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the greatest average during early morning hours, from 3 to 6 o'clock.-Washington Star.

## The Schools of New York.

Young America in the greater city as represented by the pupils in her schools, numbers about 400,000 boys and girls. This means that in the event of war if the girls were allowed to enlist, too, the rising generation could furnish the army with forty brigades of ten regiments. If all the children were to march in parade they would fill Broadway its entire width for a distance of twelve miles, or from the Battery to Fordham. The teachers' salaries for 1898 in the Borough of Manhattan alone, and exclusive of the night schools, will amount to \$1,-500,000, and janitors' pay will call for \$400,000 more. School supplies will amount to at least \$500,000, and then there is a single item of \$7,000 for repairing pianos.

## A Pastorate 150 Years in One Family.

There are not many churches which can claim the distinction of having had five successive pastors members of one family. Such, however, is the proud boast of the Selkirk United Presbyterian Church, for ever since its opening day, more than a century and a half ago, those ministers there have | land with water. The seven diamonds been related to one another. The Rev. Andrew Moir was the first pastor, and his great grandson, the Rev. John Lawson, has occupied the pulpit now for forty-seven years, the connecting links between the first and last having all been members of the same family.-Westminster Gazette,

## Polarity and Railroad Iron.

Prof. Berton has just published an interesting collection of statistics which prove the influence that magnetism is exerting in producing phenomena, which otherwise would be inexplicable. Among other things, he shows that in making a railroad running east and west, as many as thirteen steel rails will become crystalized and break, before one rail on a north and south track is similarly affected. This is due to the generation of magnetism by friction, and to the fact that in the former instance the polarity of magnetic current is resisted in the rush of the train; whereas, in the latter case it is undisturbed .- Tit-Bits.

## A Monarch Who Balleves in Omens.

In common with most of the Siamese. the King of Siam is a firm believer in omens, and nothing of importance is done without reference to the Brahmin soothsayers and astrologers who are attached to the palace. As an example, plaints against this form of swindle it may be mentioned that on June 25, 1894, his majesty returned from Kohsi-chang, his seaside residence; but as the day was considered unpropitious and other confidence games are more by the astrologers, the vessel anchored commonly worked than is supposed, in near the mouth of the Meinam until

#### OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL. Ram it in, cram it in, Children's heads are hollow; Slam it in, jam it in, Still there's more to follow; Hygiene and history, Astronomic mystery, Algebra, histology, Latin, etymology, Botany, geometry, Greek and trigonometry, Ram it in, cram it in, Children's heads are hollow,

Scold it in, mould it in, All that they can swallow; Fold it in, hold it in, Still there's more to follow: Faces pinched, sad and pale, Tell the same unvarying tale. Tell of moments robbed from sleep Meals untasted, studies deep; Those who've passed the furnace

through With aching brow will tell to you How the teacher crammed it in, Rammed it in, jammed it in, Crunched it in, punched it in, Rubbed it in, clubbed it in, Pressed it in and caressed it in, Rapped it in and slapped it in, When their heads were hollow.

A LESSON IN OBEDIENCE. A young carpenter, working on a high roof, suddenly began slipping toward the edge. "Press hard on one heel!" came the cry of his brother, above. "Why should I press on one heel?" whimpered the boy. "Obey orders !" was the stern reply. The boy did so, found his course arrested at the very brink, and was soon rescued. To day, as one of the prominent orators and evangelists of this continent, he attributes his success largely to the lesson of obedience learned on that sloping roof.

THE LEGEND OF THE DIPPER.

There is a pretty story which tells rings as I shall value mine." how the seven stars came to form the Years afterward Hiram learned that

Once in a country far away the was only a bit of glass," people were dying of thirst. There "Did you know it then, mother?" had been no rain for months. The he asked. rivers and springs and brooks had all His mother nodded. "And you dried up. The plants and flowers had never told me.' One night after the stars had come love of my boy." out, a little girl with a tin dipper in her hand crept quietly out of a house and went into a wood near by. Kneelout a few drops on her hands she held to give it to her mother.

"Oh," said her mother, "I will not take it. I shall not live anyhow. You are younger and stronger than I." As she gave the servant the dipper it changed into shining gold. The servant was just about to give each that it is not an Indian. The only abperson in the house a specuful of the precious water when she saw a stranger hole in the right side and a protrudat the door. He looked sad and weary and she handed him the dipper of water. He took it, saying:

"Blessed is he that gives a cup of cold water in His Name. A radiance shone all about him and fountain, which supplied the thirsty crat. rose higher until they reached the sky, and there changed into bright stars, forming the "Great Dipper," telling the story of an unselfish act.

HOW HIRAM SPENT HIS SHRIMP MONEY. "I wish my mother had a ring like those the ladies wear at the hotel," said Hiram Green to himself one day. "There isn't one of those ladies as pretty as my mother; she ought to wear rings too.'

Hiram was the son of a fisherman, but the father had died when Hiram was a little boy. Hiram's mother took in sewing and fancy work to earn money to support herself and her son. He helped her what he could out of school hours, and in vacation. He had two uncles who had taught him how to catch shrimps. With the money he earned by selling them he could buy things for his own use or pleasure. He did not mean to count his money until the bank was full.

Now Hiram loved his mother more than anything else in the world. Whenever he dreamed of being rich some time, as boys often do, it was not for himself he wanted the money, but that the dear little mother might drive in a carriage, drawn by a pair of

horses with clinking chains.

The sight of the flashing gems on the hands of some of the summer visitors at the fishing village in which he lived had added a new article to the list of beautiful things his mother lous manner. was some day to own. He had heard that just one single diamond was sometimes worth five hundred dollars or more. This had discouraged him very much. But one day happening lungs or a cough.

to pass a shop in the neighboring town he saw a number of rings displayed in the window. Diamond rings which flashed and sparkled, it seemed to him, just as those worn by the ladies in the hotels. He stopped fascinated, and pressed his face against the glass, eager to see it any prices were marked upon them. Imagine his surprise when he saw upon the largest one a tag marked \$4.75. He looked again to see if he had not made a mistake. Perhaps it was \$475,000. But no, he knew enough about figures to see that he was right the first time.

Home he went as fast as he could get there, and ran up into his bedroom. Then, for the first time since he had begun to save his "shrimpmoney" he opened his bank and counted its contents. "Three dollars and twenty-two cents !" he cried. "almost enough. I was going to buy something for myself this time, but I'll have that ring before another

Hiram worked early and late for the next few days. He caught more shrimps than he had ever caught before in the same length of time, and sold them readily.

"I think there must be something you are wanting very much, my boy,' said his mother.

"Yes, there is," replied Hiram. At the end of the week he had the sum desired. Hurrying to the shop where he had seen the ring, before going inside he gave one hasty, almost frightened look into the window. Could it be gone! No, there it was

flashing and sparkling as before. That evening, he placed it on his mother's finger. She looked at it in surprise. "It is yours, mother," he cried, proudly, "your very own; I bought it with my shrimp money. I was determined my mother should have a ring as handsome as those ladies wear.' "My dear boy," said his mother,

while something as bright as the shining stone flashed in her eyes, "not one of those ladies can value their

what he had bought for a diamond

withered and died. The birds were "It was brighter to me than any so hoarse they could not sing. The real diamond," she said; "the brightwhole land was sad and mournful. ness I saw flash in it was the unselfish

#### Petrified Body of a Woman.

Oscar Cobb and John Shackelford, ing down under a tree, she folded her while hunting on Dr. F. Shackelford's hands and prayed that God would farm, near Fayetteville, Mo., in Hazel send rain, if it were only enough to township, this county, discovered the fill her little dipper. She prayed so body of a petrified woman. While long that at last she fell as leep. When traversing a small ravine one of the she awoke she was overjoyed to find boys found under the roots of a tree, her dipper full of clear, cool water. where the water had hollowed out the Remembering that her dear mother bank, what he supposed to be human was ill and dying of thirst, she did feet. On investigation he discovered not even wait to moisten her parched they were solid stone, and attached lips, but taking up her dipper she to some unyielding substance. Securhurried home. In her haste she ing assistance, the boys returned, and stumbled, and alas! dropped her the tree and earth removed, exposing precious cup. Just then she felt the body of a nude woman in a perfect something move in the grass beside state of petrification. The discovery her. It was a little dog, who, like was taken to Fayetteville, where it herself, had almost fainted for want was measured and weighed and viewed of water. She lifted her dipper, and by hundreds of people. The mold is what was her surprise to find that not that of a vuluptuous woman, five and a drop had been spilled. Pouring one half feet high, and the weight 265 pounds. The features are perfect, face it out for the dog to lick. He did so round and full, and, it is claimed, could and seemed much revived, but as she easily be recognized if anyone was poured out the water the tin dipper living today who had known her in had changed to one of beautiful silver. life. Dr. Shackelford has owned the Reaching home as soon as possible, farm for fifty years, and no one was she handed the water to the servant ever buried near the spot. The tree growing immediately over the body. however, places the date of the burial at some remote period in the settlement of the county, if not prior to our present civilization. Those who have inspected the petrification critically say rasion or marks on the body are a ing arrow head on the left, indicating that death resulted from the wounds. Several citizens from this city have viewed the body, and claim that it is as perfect as the work of a sculptor. the toes and finger nails being as disimmediately the golden dipper became tinct as those of a living person. It studded with seven sparkling diamonds. Then it burst forth into a on exhibition.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-

## New Use for Sawdust.

It is said that the present generation may witness the extraordinary spectacle of dredges being employed to reclaim the enormous deposits of sawdust at the bottom of the Ottawa River. By a new process sawdust, slabs, bark and all refuse from sawmills can be rapidly converted into carbon. This carbon is powdered and mixed in equal quantity with limestone, and the mixture is subjected for ten hours to an intense electrical current, strong enough to convert iron into a boiling mass and lead into an explosive gaz. The result is calcium carbide. Calcium carbide is already familiar to the public as the substance from which acetylene gas is made. The process of the manufacture of the gas is being so cheapened that even now, it is said, a 25-candle-power acetylene light costs only 1/2 cent an hour. If the public can only be reassured as to the safety of this gas for domestic use there should be a great future for it and Ottawa, remarks a Canadian exchange, with its unlimited water power and supply of raw material, would possess unrivaled advantages for its manufacture.

## A Useful Oil.

Few people know how useful oil of peppermint is as a remedial agent. A little rubbed over a sensitive corne eliminates the soreness in a miracu

Two or three drops of oil of peppermint mixed with an equal amount of suet rubbed over a baby's chest gives instant relief in case of a cold on the