

TEA AND COFFEE.

America Taste for These Temperance Beverages.

It is doubtful whether there are a dozen persons in the United States who are aware of the actual quantity of tea and coffee that is consumed in the country during a twelvemonth, or that proportion is consumed on an average by each one of us.

As tea drinkers we are not a success, and, judging by statistics, it is very evident that we have not arrived at the age of "old women," and that the proportion is consumed on an average by each one of us.

To ascertain the exact quantity of tea and coffee that passes into the cup that cheers it is necessary to delve into the statistics compiled by the Treasury Department, and the figures of five years past will answer our purpose. These give the net quantity of tea and coffee imported here during each fiscal year and the average quantity per capita of our population, as follows:

Year	Tea in lbs.	Per cap.	Coffee in lbs.	Per cap.
1887	83,447,447	1.28	50,122,170	0.76
1888	79,922,226	1.25	46,121,170	0.70
1889	81,451,255	1.23	46,161,500	0.70
1890	82,255,614	1.23	46,161,500	0.70
1891	82,619,741	1.23	46,161,500	0.70

These are big figures. Taking the averages of these five years, we find that we have consumed each year a total of \$3,000,000 pounds of tea and of \$16,000,000 pounds of coffee as a nation. But coming down to our individual selves we find that each one of us consumes one and one-third pounds of tea and eight and one-quarter pounds of coffee annually, or a total of more than nine and one-half pounds of temperance beverages in its solid form. If we were to add the weight of the water that transforms this nine and one-half pounds of solids into its liquid form, the aggregate would be appalling. Just think of the number of cups of tea that can be made from a few pinches of the leaves, increase this in your imagination to a pound of tea and then try to apply it to \$3,000,000 pounds of tea. But perhaps it is best not. Our sayings are already crowded.

While it takes a long stretch of imagination to realize our individual consumption of 1 1/3 pounds of tea, we shall almost consider ourselves Munchausens if we begin to apply the same methods to a consumption of 8 1/4 pounds of coffee each during the course of a year. This amounts to more than 23 ounces of coffee for every man, woman and child in the country during each and every week, and if we omit the infants and young children and those who do not drink much coffee either from choice or from lack of means, then we must acknowledge that we are doing our share toward supplying a market for the products of our more southern neighbors as well as maintaining a good reputation for temperance.

What does it all cost us? Here again the statistics are useful. The aggregate value of our last year's imports of 89,610,741 pounds of tea was \$14,107,411, an average import price of 16 cents per pound for tea. The aggregate value of last year's imports of 623,769,056 pounds of coffee was \$12,387,720, an average import price of 20 cents per pound for coffee. We each spend nearly \$2 a year for coffee, but only 21 cents per annum for our tea. Evidently coffee is the favorite American drink. It is statistically proven.

There is another point that is of direct interest to us as individuals. This is the import price of tea and coffee as compared with the retail price. The latter touches our pockets, hence its appeal. The price that we have to pay for a pound of tea averages very much higher than the retail cost of coffee, yet the value of tea laid down in New York averages only 16 cents as compared with 20 cents for coffee. We know that there is very little tea for sale in any retail store for 35 cents per pound, and that is of very poor quality, composed mostly of stalks and being of a strong and bitter flavor. Good tea sells at 75 cents, a dollar, and more per pound, prices that the masses cannot afford, which leaves a profit of several hundred per cent to be divided between the importers and the wholesale and retail trade. There is evidently good money to be made in the tea business, and it is not so surprising that retail tea dealers can give away cheap cups and saucers, bars of soap, and chocolate to tea bibbers.

In the case of coffee, however, there is a much smaller margin of profit to the trade. If we put the average retail price of coffee at 30 cents per pound then there is only a margin of 50 per cent. profit to be divided among those who handle it. Perhaps there is a monopoly in the tea trade which believes in large profits without much trouble rather than big sales and smaller profits. Perhaps the inertia of the Eastern bungalow comes with the tea and permeates the whole ten prices. But the coffee dealers make profits of the most money in the end, because their aggregate of sales is so very much larger than the smaller per pound profits grow beyond the fewer princely profits of Oolong.

This tea and coffee trade becomes the more interesting the deeper we delve into it. Each sip gives increasing and better flavor. We have already shown that the value of our imported tea and coffee was large, \$14,000,000 last year, but there is no duty collected on either, unless, perhaps, on a little of the coffee. This, however, will not be the case for long. The national Treasury is confronted with increasing expenditures and decreasing revenues, and something has to be done to make both ends meet. That is easily settled. The present Congress is in Democratic control, and the Democratic platform of 1892 pledges its party to establish a tariff for revenue only. Here is the very opportunity to add to our depleted revenue. The Committee of Ways and Means is already at work upon the subject. A tariff for revenue means an equalization of our customs duties, an average of 30 per cent., for instance, upon everything that we import from abroad. Let us apply it to tea and coffee. Thus:

1892.	Import value.	Tariff at 30 per cent.
Tea.....	\$14,107,411	\$4,232,223
Coffee.....	\$12,387,720	\$3,716,316

Total tariff for revenue.....\$7,948,539

Here is the very thing. Just what the country needs, an increase of \$4,866,539 in its revenue from two commodities in daily use that now escape all the imposts of the Customs House. Under the tariff for revenue to which the country is pledged both our tea and coffee must pay their quantum of revenue. They have been imported free of duty hitherto for the benefit of the few. They must now contribute to the revenue for the benefit of the many. Our 50 cent tea will in future cost 69 cents, and our 30 cent coffee will cost 40 cents, but the Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only must be carried out in its entirety. It is what the people voted for, what they demanded. Let there be no backsliding in the cause of temperance. There is already an added zest, a more piquant

flavor to our Bohemian and Java. It is the flavor of the performance of a public duty, a tariff for revenue only flavor.—N. Y. Sun.

IT ADVISES RECONSIDERATION.

New York Times on Immigration Agreement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Times this morning speaking editorially of a recent action of the Canadian government says: "The unexpected refusal of the Canadian Government to ratify the agreement made by the Canadian railroad and steamship companies with the Superintendent of Immigration in this country, and ratified by our Government, will probably make it necessary for the Federal authorities to enforce the laws with all permissible severity at those points on the boundary where immigrants have been accustomed to enter the United States. We understand that all these points will be guarded, and that all legal efforts will be made to prevent the admission of immigrants who would be rejected under the laws if they should apply for admission at our seaports."

"By the enforcement of the laws on the border the Canadian railway companies will be subjected to much inconvenience and delay. It will be necessary to stop all trains in order that a thorough inspection may be made for the detection of paupers, criminals, and laborers coming under contract. The railway companies see this, and they regard the unexpected course of the Canadian Government with great dissatisfaction. It is reported that they are considering the expediency of refusing to accept immigrants from the steamship companies. If they should reject immigrants the steamship companies would be compelled to land at Halifax or Johnstone, where passengers intending to enter this country and to forward them through Maine."

"The agreement was a good one, and the terms of it were arranged under the supervision of the Department of the Interior. It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will recede from what is reported to be its decision. The number of immigrants entering this country by way of Canadian ports and boundary points has greatly increased within a short time. At last accounts it was about 6,000 per month. These have been subjected to no inspection so far as the laws relating to paupers, criminals and laborers under contract are concerned. These laws must be enforced, and they can be enforced much more easily and with less inconvenience and expense to both countries under the terms of the recent agreement than they can be at boundary points in the absence of such an agreement."

Electricity Applied to Farm Work.

An interesting example of electricity as applied to farm work is now in operation at a Scotch farm. The whole of the usual farm-machinery, such as threshing and the like, are here driven by an electric motor. The electricity is generated by water-power, the turbine wheel which drives the dynamo being about 100 yards from the farm. The electric current, thus generated, is conveyed by underground wire to the house and farm, in each of which a storage-battery is placed. These supply the electric current for lighting and motive purposes when the machinery is not working. The whole of the mansion is illuminated by electric light, and an electric motor is now provided for pumping the water for domestic purposes. At the farm there is a large electric motor of 10 horsepower, which is arranged to drive the farm machinery. This it does quite easily, as it works smoothly and quietly. It requires no governor, as the speed does not vary whatever the load may be. Another feature of interest is the ease and quickness of starting; there is no waiting to get up steam, as the motor is at once started by moving over the switch-handle. There are many places where water-power now running to waste could be utilized in a similar manner.—Mechanical News, New York.

English Not Wanted on Heligoland.

Heligoland has been ruined as a watering place by its cession to Germany, and the splendid kurhaus and bathhouse which have recently been built are quite empty. Only "cheap trippers" now visit the island, which has been abandoned by the process of nobles, and merchants who used to come regularly every summer and stay for weeks together. The immense fortifications which have been constructed have quite altered the island, which, however, now swarms with artillerymen, and officers belonging to every branch of the army are constantly coming and going.

When Heligoland was given over to Germany by Lord Salisbury it was announced by the Tory papers that the rights of those of the inhabitants who might choose to remain British had been thoroughly safeguarded, that this assurance has proved to be a perfect flim-flam. Any one who declared for remaining British was prevented from plying with boats, which practically meant ruin. Then a poll tax of 120 marks a year was imposed on the Britons, and finally they were ordered to be officially described as foreigners, which meant that they were deprived of the right to acquire or own property on the island.—London Truth.

Frederick the Second.

Here is a pleasant, well-known story of a Prussian thief and Frederick the Second: "We forget what was the precise valuable found upon the Prussian soldier, and missed from an image of the Virgin Mary; but we believe it was a ring. He was tried for sacrilege, and the case seemed clean against him, when he puzzled his Catholic judges by informing them that the fact was, the Virgin Mary had given him the ring. Here was a terrible dilemma. To dispute the possibility or even probability of a gift from the Virgin Mary was to deny their religious while, on the other hand, to let the fellow escape on the pretence, was to canonize impudence itself. The worthy judges, in their perplexity, applied to the King, who, under the guise of believing delicately to their faith, was not sorry to have such an opportunity of joking it. His Majesty therefore pronounced, with becoming gravity, that the allegation of the soldier could not but have its due weight with all Catholic believers; but that in future, it was forbidden any Prussian subject, military or civil, to accept a present from the Virgin Mary."—Essays [LEIGH RUST.]

The Typical American Face.

This much might be said respecting the typical American face: That the prominent nose, the sloping forehead, the fairly large mouth, the full eyes and predominance of the oval type, are the natural characteristics of an aggressive, talented and shrewd people, aggressive in manners but kindly alive to the main chance, writes John Lambert Payne in an interesting article on "What is Written in a Woman's Face" in the September Ladies' Home Journal. It is a composite face, made up of qualities taken from Puritan, English, Scotch and German sources.

The standard blood purifier, strength builder and nerve helper is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's, because Hood's Cures.

POLAR PROBABILITIES.

Nansen's Project Modified Since 1891.

Nansen's project has undergone material modifications since it was made public in 1891. In brief, it contemplated, as its author says, the utilization of nature's forces, by means of a drift voyage with the main ice-pack of the Siberian ocean across, or in the neighborhood of the pole. Its ultimate success depends on the absolute correctness of Nansen's conjecture that a constant current sets from Bering sea across the polar ocean to the north of Franz Josef Land, whence it turns southward between Spitzbergen and Greenland. Nansen originally proposed to follow De Long's route through Bering sea, thence along the north coast of Asia to the neighborhood of the New Siberian islands, when, holding pushing his vessel into the middle of the polar pack, he expects, in the course of three or four years, to drift across the pole to Greenland. He has, however, changed his itinerary, and in his voyage to the New Siberian islands, has followed the route made famous by Nordenskiöld in his circumnavigation of Asia, through the seas of Barent and Kara and around Cape Cheliuskin, the northernmost point of Asia. The means and methods as announced by Nansen are as follows:

"I. To build a strong ship, so strong that it can withstand the pressure of the ice, and, living in this ship, 'to float across (or near the pole) with the ice-pack. Or (2), to take only boats along and camp on the ice floes and live there while floating across.'"

Both methods are to be followed. His ship "Fram," just large enough to carry provisions and fuel for 12 men for five or six years, is to be supplied with two peculiar flat-bottomed, decked boats, in which the crew will be housed during their journey of two and three years, in case the "Fram" is lost.—North American Review.

Important Meeting of Mining Men.

On Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th inst., the General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec and the Mining Society of Nova Scotia will hold a joint meeting at Halifax, N. S. Among the subjects announced for discussion were the following: "Government aid to mining—a suggestion" by John R. Hartman, M. P. R., Oldham; "Notes on practical mining applicable to some gold mining districts in Nova Scotia," by W. R. Thomas, F.G.S.M.E., Montreal; "The effect of a lightning discharge at the South Pit," by Charles Peters, M. E., Westville. The excursions include a sail in Halifax harbor and vicinity and visits to the Montserrat and Waverley gold mines, the iron and coal mines, etc. Quite a number of provincial mining men in Ontario and Quebec, will participate in the proceedings for which special railway facilities have been arranged. The evening of Friday the members of the General Mining Association of Quebec and the visitors from Ontario will be tendered a dinner.



MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens all the pains and burdens of child-bearing, insures a healthy offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating tonic made especially for women, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

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JOHNSON & COPPING, PICTURE FRAMERS, 743 CRAIG ST. The most elegant patterns and reliable workmanship, at reasonable rates. SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PRO. VINC OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. In re Reverend Adolphe Ovide Godin, petitioner, and Prosper Victor Drouin, of the said Superior Court, in the Insolvency of the said Prosper Victor Drouin, at the only fifth day of September instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in order to give last notice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them. Montreal, 13th day of September, 1893. Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

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While it takes a long stretch of imagination to realize our individual consumption of 14 pounds of tea, we shall almost consider ourselves Munchausens if we begin to apply the same methods to a consumption of 84 pounds of coffee each during the course of a year. This amounts to more than 24 ounces of coffee for every man, woman and child in the country during each year, and if we omit the infants and young children and those who do not drink much coffee either from choice or from lack of means, then we must acknowledge that we are doing our share toward supplying a market for the products of our more southern neighbors as well as maintaining a good reputation for temperance.

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There is another point that is of direct interest to us as individuals. This is the import price of tea and coffee as compared with the retail price. The latter touches our pockets, hence its appeal. The price that we have to pay for a pound of tea averages very much higher than the retail cost of coffee, yet the value of tea laid down in New York averages only 16 cents as compared with 20 cents for coffee. We know that there is very little tea for sale in any retail store for 35 cents per pound, and that is of very poor quality, composed mostly of stalks and being of a strong and bitter flavor. Good tea sells at 70 cents, a dollar, and more per pound, prices that the masses cannot afford, which leaves a profit of several hundred per cent to be divided between the importers and the wholesale and retail trade. There is evidently good money to be made in the tea business, and it is not so surprising that retail tea dealers can give away cheap cups and saucers, bars of soap, and chromos to tea bibbers.

In the case of coffee, however, there is a much smaller margin of profit to the trade. If we put the average retail price of coffee at 30 cents per pound then there is only a margin of 10 per cent. Profit to be divided among those who handle it. Perhaps there is a monopoly in the tea trade which believes in large profits without much trouble rather than big sales and smaller profits. Perhaps the profits of the Eastern bungalow comes with the tea and permeates our local tea prices. But the coffee dealers make the most money in the end, because their aggregate of sales is so very much larger than the smaller per pound profits grow beyond the fewer princely profits of Oolong.

This tea and coffee trade becomes the more interesting the deeper we delve into it. Each sip gives increasing and better flavor. We have already shown that the value of our imported tea and coffee was large, \$140,000,000 last year, but there is no duty collected on either, unless, perhaps, on a little of the coffee. This, however, will not be the case for long. The national Treasury is confronted with increasing expenditures and decreasing revenues, and something has to be done to make both ends meet. This is easily settled. The present Congress is in Democratic control, and the Democratic platform of 1892 pledges its party to establish a tariff for revenue only. Here is the very opportunity to add to our depleted revenue. The Committee of Ways and Means already at work upon the subject. A tariff for revenue means an equalization of our customs duties, an average of 30 per cent., for instance, upon everything that we import from abroad. Let us apply it to tea and coffee. Thus:

1892.	Import value.	Tariff at 30 per cent.
Tea.....	\$14,167,411	\$4,250,223
Coffee.....	\$125,387,720	\$37,616,316
Total tariff for revenue.....		\$41,866,539

Here is the very thing. Just what the country needs, an increase of \$41,866,539 in its revenue from two commodities in daily use that now escape all the imposts of the Customs House. Under the tariff for revenue to which the country is pledged both our tea and coffee must pay their quantum of revenue. They have been imported free of duty hitherto for the benefit of the few. They must now contribute to the revenue for the benefit of the many. Our 50 cent tea will in future cost 69 cents, and our 30 cent coffee will cost 40 cents, but the Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only must be carried out in its entirety. It is what the people voted for, what they demanded. Let there be no backsliding in the cause of temperance. There is already an added zest, a more piquant

flavor to our Bohemian and our Java. It is the flavor of the performance of a public duty, a tariff for revenue only favor.—N. Y. Sun.

IT ADVISES RECONSIDERATION.

New York Times on Immigration Agreement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Times this morning speaking editorially of a recent action of the Canadian government says: "The unexpected refusal of the Canadian Government to ratify the agreement made by the Canadian railroad and steamship companies with the Superintendent of Immigration in this country, and ratified by our Government, will probably make it necessary for the Federal authorities to enforce the laws with all permissible severity at those points on the boundary where immigrants have been accustomed to enter the United States. We understand that all these points will be guarded, and that all legal efforts will be made to prevent the admission of immigrants who would be rejected under the laws if they should apply for admission at our seaports."

"By the enforcement of the laws on the border the Canadian railway companies will be subjected to much inconvenience and delay. It will be necessary to stop all trains in order that a thorough inspection be made for the detection of paupers, criminals, and laborers coming under contract. The railway companies see this, and they regard the unexpected course of the Canadian Government with great dissatisfaction. It is reported that they are considering the expediency of refusing to accept immigrants from the steamship companies. If they should reject immigrants the steamship companies would be compelled to land at Halifax or St. John those steerage passengers intending to enter this country and to forward them through Maine."

"The agreement was a good one, and the terms of it were arranged under the supervision and with the approval of the Canadian Deputy Minister of the Interior. It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will recede from what is reported to be its decision. The number of immigrants entering this country by way of Canadian ports and boundary points has greatly increased within a short time. At last accounts it was about 6,000 per month. These have been subjected to no inspection so far as the laws relating to paupers, criminals and laborers under contract are concerned. These laws must be enforced, and they can be enforced much more easily and with much less inconvenience and expense to both countries under the terms of the present agreement than they can be at boundary points in the absence of such an agreement."

Electricity Applied to Farm Work.

An interesting example of electricity as applied to farm work is now in operation on a Scotch farm. The whole of the usual farm-machinery, such as threshing and the like, are here driven by an electric motor. The electricity is generated by water-power, the turbine wheel which drives the dynamo being about 100 yards from the farm. The electric current, thus generated, is conveyed by underground wire to the house and farm, in each of which a storage-battery is placed. The supply of the electric current for lighting and motive purposes when the machinery is not working. The whole of the mansion is illuminated by electric light, and an electric-motor is now provided for pumping the water for domestic purposes. At the farm there is a large electric-motor of 16 horse-power, which is arranged to drive the farm machinery. This it does quite easily, as it works smoothly and quietly. It requires no governor, as the speed does not vary whatever the load may be. Another feature of interest is the ease and quickness of starting; there is no waiting to get up steam, as the motor is at once started by moving over the switch-handle. There are many places where water-power now running to waste could be utilized in a similar manner.—Mechanical News, New York.

English Not Wanted on Heligoland.

Heligoland has been ruined as a watering place by its cession to Germany, and the splendid kurhaus and bathhouse which have recently been built are quite empty. Only "cheap trippers" now visit the island, which has been abandoned by the princes, nobles, and merchants who used to come regularly every summer and stay for weeks together. The immense fortifications which have been constructed have quite altered the island, which, however, now swarms with artillerymen, and officers belonging to every branch of the army are constantly coming and going.

When Heligoland was given over to Germany by Lord Salisbury it was announced by the Tory papers that the rights of those of the inhabitants who might choose to remain British had been thoroughly safeguarded, but this assurance has proved to be a perfect flim-flam. Any one who declared for remaining British was prevented from plying with boats, which practically meant ruin. Then a poll tax of 120 marks a year was imposed on the Britons, and finally they were ordered to be officially described as foreigners, which meant that they were deprived of the right to acquire or own property on the island.—London Truth.

Frederick the Second.

Here is a pleasant, well-known story of a Prussian thief and Frederick the Second:

"We forget what was the precise valuable found upon the Prussian soldier, and missed from an image of the Virgin Mary; but we believe it was a ring. He was tried for sacrilege, and the case seemed dead against him, when he puzzled his Catholic judges by informing them that the fact was, the Virgin Mary had given him the ring. Here was a terrible dilemma. To dispute the possibility or even probability of a gift from the Virgin Mary was to deny their religion; while, on the other hand, to let the fellow escape on the pretence, was to canonize impudence itself. The worthy judges, in their perplexity, applied to the King, who, under the guise of behaving delicately to their faith, was not sorry to have such an opportunity of joking it. His Majesty therefore pronounced, with becoming gravity, that the allegation of the soldier could not but have its due weight with all Catholic believers; but that in future, it was forbidden any Prussian subject, military or civil, to accept a present from the Virgin Mary."—Essays [LITERARY.]

The Typical American Face.

This much might be said respecting the typical American face: That the prominent nose, the sloping forehead, the fairly large mouth, the full eyes and predominance of the oval type are the natural characteristics of an aggressive, talented and shrewd people, agreeable in manners but keenly alive to the main chance, writes John Lambert Payne in an interesting article on "What is Written in a Woman's Face" in the September Ladies' Home Journal. It is a composite face, made up of qualities taken from Puritan, English, Scotch and German sources.

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POLAR PROBABILITIES.

Nansen's Project Modified Since 1891.

Nansen's project has undergone material modifications since it was made public in 1891. In brief, it contemplates, as its author says, the utilization of nature's forces, by means of a drift voyage with the main ice-pack of the Siberian ocean across, or in the neighborhood of the pole. Its ultimate success depends on the absolute correctness of Nansen's conjecture that a constant current sets from Bering sea across the polar ocean to the north of Franz Josef Land, whence it turns southward between Spitzbergen and Greenland. Nansen originally proposed to follow De Long's route through Bering sea, thence along the north coast of Asia to the neighborhood of the New Siberian islands, whence, holding his vessel into the middle of the polar pack, he expects, in the course of three or four years, to drift across the pole to Greenland. He has, however, changed his itinerary, and in his voyage to the New Siberian islands, has followed the route made famous by Nordenskiöld in his circumnavigation of Asia, through the seas of Barent and Kara and around Cape Cheliuskin, the northernmost point of Asia. The means and methods as announced by Nansen are as follows:

"1. To build a strong ship, so strong that it can withstand the pressure of the ice, and living in this ship, 'to float across (or near the pole) with the ice-pack. (2). To take only boats along and camp on the ice floes and live there while floating across."

Both methods are to be followed. His ship "Fram," just large enough to carry provisions and fuel for 12 men for five or six years, is to be supplemented by two peculiar flat-bottomed, decked boats, in which the crew will be housed during their journey of two and three years, in case the "Fram" is lost.—North American Review.

Important Meeting of Mining Men.

On Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th inst., the General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec and the Mining Society of Nova Scotia will hold a united meeting at Halifax, N. S. Among the subjects announced for discussion were the following: "Government aid to mining—a suggestion" by John E. Hardman, S.B.M.E., Oldham; "Notes on practical mining applicable to some gold mining districts in Nova Scotia," by W. H. Thomas, F.C.S.M.E., Montreal; "The effect of a lightning discharge at the Scott Pitt," by Charles Fergie, M.E., Westville. The excursions include a sail in Halifax harbor and vicinity, and visits to the Montserrat and Waverley gold mines, the iron and coal mines, etc. Quite a number of provincial mining men in Ontario and Quebec, will participate in the proceedings for the purpose of exchanging views and being members of the General Mining Association of Quebec and the visitors from Ontario will be tendered a dinner.

MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and bearing, restores healthy vigor, promotes an abundant supply of milk, and on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating tonic made especially for women, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system, it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them. "Prescription" builds up, strengthens, and cures. In all the chronic weaknesses and disorders that afflict women, it is guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

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Issues the policy, THE HERALD simply pays for it while in case of death the Insurance Co. pays the 300.

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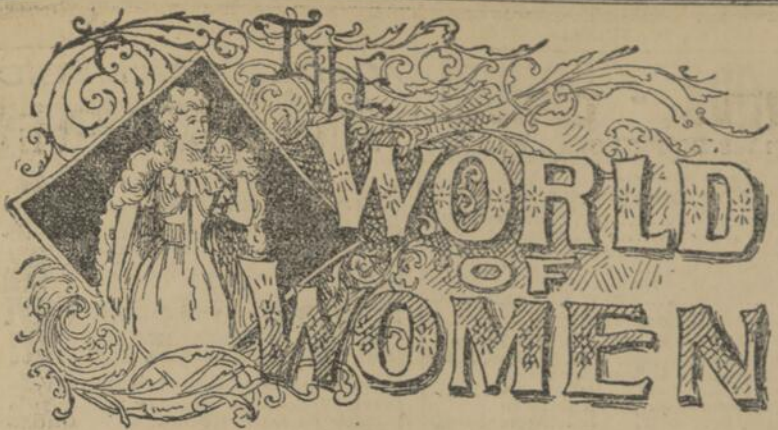
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A. LEOPOLD,

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WHY SLEEVES NOW TAKE THE CAPACITY TO THE UTMOST

How to Measure For Sleeves and How to Cut Them—Leg o' Mutton and Evening Balloon Sleeves—The Arm Size and Shoulder Seam.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

The model for all sleeves, on which all variations are based, is that shown in the diagram and consists in a coat shape as far as the lining is concerned. The outer line shows the upper part, and the inner line, shown by dots, marks the under arm portion, which any dressmaker can draft to a scale of one inch to an eighth of an inch, which brings the sleeve to about 34 inches long, which is the average. The measure for the length of the sleeve should be taken with the elbow bent at right angles and the line drawn from the outer edge of the wrist to the top of the side back seam. The round-

ing part does not count in the measure, for that is arbitrary. Sometimes it is very high and at other times not more than to give the necessary fullness to make it set well.

The under portion should be three inches narrower than the outside. The measure for width should be taken around the wrist and at the top just where the seams join.

As it is quite a little trouble to measure and diagram for a new pattern every time, the clever dressmaker will draft one or two good sleeve models—for long, slim arm and for short, plump one—and keep them at hand ready where by a minute's work in measuring for width and length any lady can be fitted with a sleeve to suit her taste.

The next thing is to cut for balloon sleeve, which is now in its various modifications the favorite. This can be easily done by following the main features of the diagram. The puff can be as full or scant as the wearer desires, and it is usually cut on the cross of the goods, deep enough to reach the elbow, and is gathered where the marks are. It can be shirred at the top and the fullness thereby turned downward, or it can be cut a trifle higher and gathered in with the lining. It is to be based on the lining and sewed and afterward drawn upward and gathered and basted at the top of the sleeve. The front sleeve seam can then be sewed and the sleeve finished off. The outer seam should have been sewed before. The lower cut and firmly basted to the lining and sewed up with the whole. The wrists are now finished by a narrow piping and are faced with silk, and the best dressmakers sprinkle a little violet or coral powder along the seam. Where the wrists are to flare a trifle and with all fine dresses an interlining of wigan is made at the wrists to keep them smooth.

The puff may be lengthened from two to four inches and shirred directly in the middle, while the rest is treated as for a single puff, or it can be held in by a ribbon band. All the variations are suggested by the fashion publications, and the dressmaker can develop them from the foundation model.

The leg of mutton sleeve being just now very fashionable and very difficult to make, a careful diagram is given, which any lady can follow who will draft the diagram on a scale of an inch to one-eighth of an inch. This is a very stylish sleeve and is well adapted to all materials. The sleeve follows only on one side, and all the fullness comes on the upper part. The lining to this—if lining is used—is cut just like the outside and should be of light texture.

The sleeves should be cut so that the line marked straight is so with the thread. If the goods of which the sleeves are made is narrow, the seam must be made on the cross, as the diagonal line must be on the true bias. When cut and basted carefully, the plates should be laid in as marked and firmly fastened and the two places marked C brought together, so that B comes over the three plates and the two A's meet. Then the seam should be basted and sewed, and the result will be a real leg of mutton sleeve, like the diagram, and the plain part on the top allows for a bertha or bretelle without throwing it out of shape.

The sleeves to evening dresses are all modified balloon shape, but short, coming in some cases quite to the elbow, but more often finished off about four inches from the wrist, with a band over which the puff falls. The sleeve should be rounded up 1 1/2 inches toward the inside to permit the puff to fall outward well.

To sew the sleeves into the arm size requires care. There is no fixed rule, as each person has a different way of carrying the arm, which brings the seam into different position, and where it is feasible to have the person try the sleeves on and pin the seams into the right position it is best to do so. But the general rule to follow is to have the back seam in the sleeve placed half way between the back side seam and the shoulder seam and the front one in a diagonal line one inch back of the dart.

The shoulder seam should be turned forward and the sleeve basted in, beginning at the back and going down under the arm first, which brings whatever fullness there is easily to the top. If it is thin goods, a narrow tape can be sewed in with the seam, the edge then trimmed and closely overcast, but the sleeve seam should not be pressed.

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The under portion should be three inches narrower than the outside. The measure for width should be taken around the wrist and at the top just where the seams join.

As it is quite a little trouble to measure and diagram for a new pattern every time, the clever dressmaker will draft one or two good sleeve models—for long, slim arm and for short, plump one—and keep them at hand ready where by a minute's work in measuring for width and length any lady can be fitted with a sleeve to suit her taste.

The next thing is to cut for balloon sleeve, which is now in its various modifications the favorite. This can be easily done by following the main features of the diagram. The puff can be as full or scant as the wearer desires, and it is usually cut on the cross of the goods, deep enough to reach the elbow, and is gathered where the marks are. It can be shirred at the top and the fullness thereby turned downward, or it can be cut a trifle higher and gathered in with the lining. It is to be based on the lining and sewed and afterward drawn upward and gathered and basted at the top of the sleeve. The front sleeve seam can then be sewed and the sleeve finished off. The outer seam should have been sewed before. The lower cut and firmly basted to the lining and sewed up with the whole. The wrists are now finished by a narrow piping and are faced with silk, and the best dressmakers sprinkle a little violet or coral powder along the seam. Where the wrists are to flare a trifle and with all fine dresses an interlining of wigan is made at the wrists to keep them smooth.

The puff may be lengthened from two to four inches and shirred directly in the middle, while the rest is treated as for a single puff, or it can be held in by a ribbon band. All the variations are suggested by the fashion publications, and the dressmaker can develop them from the foundation model.

The leg of mutton sleeve being just now very fashionable and very difficult to make, a careful diagram is given, which any lady can follow who will draft the diagram on a scale of an inch to one-eighth of an inch. This is a very stylish sleeve and is well adapted to all materials. The sleeve follows only on one side, and all the fullness comes on the upper part. The lining to this—if lining is used—is cut just like the outside and should be of light texture.

The sleeves should be cut so that the line marked straight is so with the thread. If the goods of which the sleeves are made is narrow, the seam must be made on the cross, as the diagonal line must be on the true bias. When cut and basted carefully, the plates should be laid in as marked and firmly fastened and the two places marked C brought together, so that B comes over the three plates and the two A's meet. Then the seam should be basted and sewed, and the result will be a real leg of mutton sleeve, like the diagram, and the plain part on the top allows for a bertha or bretelle without throwing it out of shape.

The sleeves to evening dresses are all modified balloon shape, but short, coming in some cases quite to the elbow, but more often finished off about four inches from the wrist, with a band over which the puff falls. The sleeve should be rounded up 1 1/2 inches toward the inside to permit the puff to fall outward well.

To sew the sleeves into the arm size requires care. There is no fixed rule, as each person has a different way of carrying the arm, which brings the seam into different position, and where it is feasible to have the person try the sleeves on and pin the seams into the right position it is best to do so. But the general rule to follow is to have the back seam in the sleeve placed half way between the back side seam and the shoulder seam and the front one in a diagonal line one inch back of the dart.

The shoulder seam should be turned forward and the sleeve basted in, beginning at the back and going down under the arm first, which brings whatever fullness there is easily to the top. If it is thin goods, a narrow tape can be sewed in with the seam, the edge then trimmed and closely overcast, but the sleeve seam should not be pressed.

How to Measure For Sleeves and How to Cut Them—Leg o' Mutton and Evening Balloon Sleeves—The Arm Size and Shoulder Seam.

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DRESSES AT THE FAIR.

THE FRENCH SECTION EXCELS IN THEM.

But the Exhibit is Neither Large Nor Comprehensive—Some of the Finest Confections Described.

[Copyright, 1893, by the Chicago Herald.]

It is a singular fact that the exhibit in fine ladies' dresses and wraps made at the world's fair is so small and relatively unimportant. The display in this line made by France is by far the largest and finest, but even that, taking into consideration the fact that this country has been one of the best and most liberal customers of the French modiste and manufacturer of textile fabrics, is quite inadequate and in no sense representative. France, without question, has missed a golden opportunity to impress the millions of American ladies who are visiting the French section during the progress of the exposition—and which American lady is not—with the superiority of French taste and "chic," so far as that dearest to woman's heart—fine dresses—are concerned. However, to rectify this blunder on the part of France, it was necessary that the leading modistes of the United States should share it, and that they have done. The display actually made by our own artists in this line is so pitifully small that the French exhibit shines quite brilliantly by comparison. For this sin of omission was wholly responsible the fear of not being able to compete with France on a field where the latter country has thus far reigned almost indisputably. But it is, nevertheless, to be regretted that the leading modistes of this country have allowed their apprehension of defeat to prevent them from exhibiting. They surely could have shown us much finer and much more work in ladies' dresses than they are showing, and the natural inference of incapacity which will be drawn as a consequence by the ladies of the United States will prove injurious to them. And outside of those two countries, France and the United States, there is very little in view in the line of exhibits which is worthy of mention.

EXHIBIT OF THE BON MARCHE.

That firm which is best known to female Americans, both the traveling and the stay-at-home ones—I mean Worth, of course—is not represented at all at the fair. For the two crepe dresses which he exhibits in the English section are solely intended to advertise the peculiar crepe (black and yellow) manufactured by the firm which owns the exhibiting space, S. Courtauld & Co., and are an oddity rather than a new fashion.

SOME AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

The few American exhibits on the grounds are from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Little Rock, Mich. They are neither remarkable for richness nor for good taste. Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia, have a bride's dress on view. It is of white satin, set with pearls, and has a cascade of point lace from waist down; price, \$1,200. A reception dress in Queen Louise style is in green velvet; price, \$600.

L. P. Hollander, of New York and Boston, has a display of ladies' and misses' dresses, about which not much in praise can be said. His dresses for young girls and misses, though, are quite pretty. Hitchcock & Co., of New York, have an evening dress in colored English crepe (yellow), and a lighter-colored crepe for overdress, trimmed with silver spangles, round skirt, shaded heliotrope flowers for the sleeves, and a sash with a band of flowers.

Some Elegant Street Dresses.

Tan colored dress, in applique embroidery at bottom of skirt; basque with vest front, embroidered in silk violet flowers over its bolero jacket embroidery same as bottom of skirt. A very handsome cape goes with this costume, also embroidered and lined with pink silk, and edges of it embroidered with gold beads. A violet velvet collar to match flowers on front of dress. This dress without cape costs \$640, and with cape \$860. Cape is a beauty, and the dress, as a whole, one of the finest ever seen on this side of the water.

Redingote in Charles X. velvet, trimmed with real sable; stylish and elegant, though plain; price, \$750.

Dress for young lady—Dove-color crepe de chine, trimmed with lace, the bodice beaded with cut steel; draped skirt; bouffant elbow sleeves, also edged with cut steel collar; price, \$440.

Another young lady's dress—Cream-color crepe de chine; scalloped at bottom of skirt, and trimmed with Mechlin lace; black velvet belt, and black velvet trimming around sleeves.

Interior garment—Light blue peau de sole; embroidered with chenille on the bodice; long train, trimmed with velvet collar; long train, trimmed in velvet collar; the whole cloth trimmed in sable; price, \$540.

House negligee—White satin, trimmed with Venetian guipure rennaissance lace, exact reproduction of Louis XIV. lace; took nine months to make it; price, \$1,650.

SOME BEAUTIFUL LACE UNDERWEAR.

In a separate showcase is exhibited an assortment of exceedingly fine lace underwear. Each set is composed of three pieces—chemise, pantaloons and nightgown—and every piece is trimmed with real-hand-made lace; the linen is as delicate as a spider's web. One style of lace

is Venetian a la rose, and that one set costs \$2,000. The other set is in Mechlin lace, price \$1,400, and a third is of even prettier effect, of point d'Argentan, price \$1,000. The style of these garments is very coquettish and extremely becoming, and as a whole it may be said that no undergarments that were even nearly as fine have ever been seen in America before.

By far the finest as well as the most extensive display made in the ready-made dresses is that of the Bon Marche of Paris, which occupies a large show case in an inner court of the French section in Manufacturers Building. The Bon Marche, the most gigantic temple of fashion in the world, is, of course, of such recognized standing and numbers among the best known sights of Paris as to make it needless to add more details about the firm itself. All the dresses and the wearing apparel they have on exhibition at this fair were specially for the occasion. The following are some of the robes:

Reception dress—Gray silk broche, figured with large heliotrope flower, cut in train, and side of silk broche; skirt olive velvet front, running to a point at waist; all hand embroidered in cut steel gold thread and colored stones; bodice cut V shaped, neck low, with wide collar worked the same as front of dress; and over this velvet Venetian point lace; sleeves of velvet, embroidered the same as bodice and collar; a tablier of Venetian lace, falling from top of skirt to bottom, completes this handsome costume. The prices will be of interest to some who will see these elegant robes. The one I just described cost \$3,200. About twelve yards—amounts to about \$250 at the rate of \$22 per yard.

Reception dress—Nile green gros grain silk; demi-train, a full-gored skirt; each seam all around the skirt and center front top of waist to bottom of skirt is hand-embroidered in dark silk flowers; bodice cut low; neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace and pearl pendants; belt also embroidered; green velvet sleeves, cut short.

Reception dress—Heavy black satin, all hand embroidered in flowers and butterflies; front of dress, black jet beads; a bertha; mutton-leg sleeves; price, \$960; very elegant and tasteful.

Reception dress—Pau de cygne silk, like in hue; gores skirt with five wide trunks at bottom of skirt; each trunk beaded with mother-of-pearl spangles; cut round in neck and short sleeves; bodice also trimmed, just like skirt, with mother-of-pearl spangles; price, \$340; very pretty and stylish; just the thing for a young lady's dress.

THE BABY.

Definitions of the Creature to Suit Everybody.

A London paper offered a prize for the best definition of a baby. The last one of the following took the prize:

"The bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure and the despotic tyrant of the most republican household."

"The morning caller, noon-day crawler, and midnight brawler."

"The only precious possession that never excites envy."

"The latest edition of humanity, of which every couple think they possess the finest copy."

"A native of all countries, who speaks the language of none."

"About two inches of oo and wiggle, writhe and scream, filled with suction and testing apparatus, which will automatically alarm to regulate supply."

"A quaint little craft called Innocence and laden with simplicity and love."

"A thing we are expected to kiss and look at as if we enjoyed it."

"A little stranger with a free pass to the heart's best affections."

"That which makes home happier, love stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, spouses lighter, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, the future bright."

"A tiny feather from the wing of love, dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood."

AFTER LONG YEARS.

CHAPTER III.

CONTINUED.

Mrs. Watters left. Next morning Mrs. Gordon asserted herself still further—she insisted upon being dressed and allowed to sit up. She had her way, of course, and I wish I could tell you how fair and youthful and lovely she looked.

Yonah! I declared what she had really was, she did not look a day over sixteen. But there was that in her quick, black eyes, in her colorless face, in those latter days, not pleasant to see—something I could not define, and that confirmed me in my resolution to leave her very soon. Of her child, from the evening of which I have spoken, she took not the slightest notice. I truly believe she never once looked at it again; when it cried she had it impatiently removed out of hearing. She sat thinking—thinking steadily, with bent down brows and compressed lips, of what—who could tell?

"I'll give her warning to-morrow," I said resolutely to myself; "my mouth is up in a week. I'll never live another with you, my pretty mysterious little mistress."

Her eyes lifted suddenly, and fixed themselves on my face as I thought it. Did she divine my very thoughts? The faint smile that was on her lips almost made me think so.

"John," she said, in her pretty, imperious way, "come here, child; I want to talk to you. You have been a good and faithful companion in all these dreary, miserable months, to a most miserable and lonely woman. Let me thank you now while I think of it, and before we say good-by."

"Good-by!" I repeated completely taken aback. "Then you are going away?"

"Going away, John; high time, is it not? All is over now—there is nothing to fear or hope any more. One chapter of my life is read and done with forever. The day after to-morrow I go out into the world once more, to begin all over again. Up to the present my life has been a most miserable failure; but for four short months," she paused suddenly; the dreary, lovely life lit up with a sort of rapture. "All but four short months—oh, let me always except that—when he made me his wife, and I was happy, happy, happy! John, if I had died three weeks ago when he was born, you might have had engraved on my tombstone the epitaph that was once inscribed over another lost woman; 'I have been most happy—and most miserable.'"

I listened silently, touched, in spite of myself, by the unspoken pathos of her look and tone.

"All that is over and done with," she

said, after a little. "I am not to die, it seems. I am going to begin my life, as I say, all over again. Nothing that befalls me in the future can be any worse than what lies behind. It does not fall to the lot of all women to be divorced wives at the age of eighteen."

She laughed drearily. She sat by the window in her favorite easy-chair, looking out where she talked, with the rose after-glow of the sunset fading away beyond the feathery tamarac trees and the low Canadian hills.

"I feel something as a felon must," she dreamily went on, half to herself, half to me, "who has served out his sentence and whose order of release has come, almost afraid to face the world I have left so long. I did not come to this house a very good woman, John—that, I suppose, you know; but I quit it at the thousand times worse. I came here with a human heart, at least, a heart that could love and feel remorse; but love and remorse are at an end. I told him I loved him and had been faithful to him, and he laughed in my face. Women can forgive a great deal, but they do not forgive that. If he had only left me—if he had not got that divorce, I would never have troubled him—never, I swear. I would have gone away and loved him, and been faithful to him to the end. Now—now—she paused, her hands clenched, her yellow eyes gleaming out like in the dusk. "Now, I will pay him back, sooner or later, if I lose my life for it. I will be revenged—that I swear."

I shrank away from her, from the sight of her wicked face, from the hearing of those wicked words—the horror I felt, showing, I suppose, in my face.

"It all sounds very horrible, very shocking, does it not?" she asked, bitterly. "You are one of the pious and proper sort, my good friend, and you walk stilly along the smooth-beaten path of propriety, from your cradle to your grave. Well, I won't shock you much longer, let that be your comfort. The day after to-morrow I go, and as a souvenir I mean to leave that behind me."

She pointed coolly to the crib in the corner.

"You—you mean to leave the baby?" I gasped.

"I—I mean to leave the baby," she answered, with a half laugh, parodying my tone of consternation. "You didn't suppose I meant to take it with me, did you? I start in two days to begin a new life, as a perfectly proper young lady—young lady, you understand, John! and you may be very sure I shall carry no such hand-mark with me as that of the old one. Yes, John, I shall leave the baby with you, if you will keep it, with Mrs. Watters if you will not."

"Oh, I will keep the baby and welcome," I said; "poor little soul! and help as it lay in its sleep, so small and helpless, so warm that I could feel its very birth, I stooped and kissed it, with tears in my eyes."

"You are a good woman, John," she said, more softly; "I wish—yes, with all my soul, I wish I were like you. But it is late in the day for wishing—what is done is done. You will keep the child?"

"I will keep the child," I answered, with a glad heart. "It will be well with you. One day or other I will come and claim it. Don't let me hear of it; it has its work to do in the world, and must do it. I will pay you, of course, and well. The money I had with me when I came here is almost gone, but out yonder, beyond your Canadian woods and river, there is always new money, brains and hands. The furniture of these rooms I leave with you to sell or keep, as you see fit. Wherever I may be, I will give you an address, whence letters will reach me."

"And you will never return—never come to see your child?" I asked.

"Never, John—until I come to claim it for good. Why should I? I don't care for it—not a straw—in the way you mean. One day, if we both live, I will claim it; one day his father shall learn, to his cost and his sorrow, that he has a child."

That evil light flashed up into her great eyes for an instant, then slowly died out; but she spoke no more—her folded hands lay idly on her lap, her moody gaze turned upon the rapidly darkening river and hills. The rose light had all faded away—the grey, creeping, July twilight was shrouding all things in a sombre haze. The baby awoke and cried; I had its bottle ready—I lit the lamp and lifted it. As it lay in my lap, placidly pulling at its feeding-bottle, its big black eyes fixed vacantly upon the ceiling, its mother turned from the window and stared at it silently.

With its little white face, and large black eyes, and perfusion of long black hair, it looked more like some elish-changing in a fairy tale than a healthy human child.

"It's a hideous little object," was Mrs. Gordon's motherly remark, after that prolonged stare; "but ugly babies they say sometimes, grow up pretty. I want it to pretty—it must be pretty. Will it, John? Will it, John? Will it really look like me?"

"I think so, madame—very like you. More the pity," I asked, under my breath.

"Ah!" still thoughtfully staring at it, "is there any birthmark? The proverbial strawberry on the cheek, you know, on the neck, you know? That sort of thing?"

"It has no mark of any kind, form head to foot."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Battle for Blood.

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

One Honest Man.

To the Editor of The Herald: Please inform your readers that I will make free to all sufferers who means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quack, until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone who comes, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address: Mr. Edward Martin (Teacher), P.O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

[Adv.]

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED

Phs. Boissard & Co's. Cognac, France, pronounce it the best in the market. All wholesale and retail grocers and first-class hotels keep it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—In this city, September 14, at 22 Chalmers street, the wife of Wm. Abbott, of a daughter.

CLARK—In this city, at 127 Languin street, on the 6th inst., the wife of H. W. Clark, of a daughter.

BAIRER—In this city, on the 25th August, the wife of A. C. Bairer, of a son.

PARSONS—On the 11th September, at 63 Knox street, the wife of James H. Parsons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS-GRACE—In this city, September 13, at

