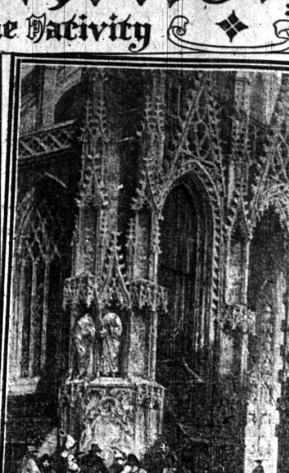
Christmas, 1473.

A Mystery Play of the Nativity



PORTAL OF ROUEN CATHEDRAL

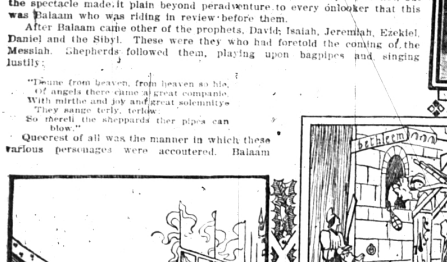
IT was early morning of the sixteenth of December, in the year of our Lord 1473. There was a sprightly freshness in the air, yet a touch of ardor, too, for France, even in its northern parts, as in the neighborhood of Rouen, where this scene is laid, is favored with sunshine and pleasant warm breezes until the early months of the new year. Shops were closed, the tools of the mason and the shoemaker and the carpenter lay where they had fallen from the hand of the owner or where they had been put the night before. But every square of Rouen all the way from the massive portal of the cathedral to the cloisters of St. Maclou was thronged, and every window threatened to burst outward from the press of heads and shoulders seeking a point of vantage. In the streets the royal archers had difficulty in keeping a little way clear, and were forced often to threaten and sometimes to prod into order the crowding masses. Something of unusual nature was evidently toward.

Promptly at eight o'clock a herald stepped from the arch of the cathedral and sounded long and loudly on his trumpet. For some moments he remained standing there, as though waiting for a signal from behind. Then he began slowly to pace forward. With a grotesque caper another figure sprang into life from the darkness of the archway. On its head were horns, in its hand it carried a horrid spear, in the girdle at its waist hung smoking firebrands, and sharp implements like the tools of a chasmith, while its entire body was covered with long hair, and hideous talons armed its long black fingers. No doubt of its identity could be left: it was Lucifer. Rapidly others of his band emerged and surrounded him, merry devils playing pranks, raging devils with forked tongues, serene devils disguised as vintagers, as artisans, as magistrates, yet all displaying in some fashion the cloven hoof or spiked tail. Close pressing on the heels of this boisterous crew came a long bearded patriarch, mounted on an ass. From time to time a celestial figure clothed in white, bearing a shining long sword, stepped from beside him and blocked the way. The chronicles of the time fail to mention whether the ass spoke or not, but the spectacle made it plain beyond peradventure to every onlooker that this was Balaam who was riding in review before them.

After Balaam came other of the prophets, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel and the Sibyls. These were they who had foretold the coming of the Messiah. Shepherds followed them, playing upon bagpipes and singing lustily:

"Tidings from heaven, from heaven so high,
Of angels there came a great company,
With mirthe and joy and great solemnity
They sange merly, merlow,
So therell the sheppards thier pipes can blow."

Queerest of all was the manner in which these various personages were accoutered. Balaam wore a flowing gown of richest silk, borrowed from the bishop. On his feet were long pointed-toed shoes of doeskin, turned up and fastened to the knees with fine chains. His neck was encircled with a piece of costly lace, and to give a touch of the Oriental, a turban was wound about his fifteenth-century hat; and about the turban was festooned a necklace borrowed for the occasion from the goodwife.



JOSEPH AND MARY ARRIVE AT BETHLEHEM

AN ENTRACTE FOR DINNER DURING THE TWO DAYS PLAY

The shepherds were attired quite as sumptuously. They wore slashed doublets and gorgeous colored trunks, and the pipes upon which they played were of the latest fashion in French instrumentation. But the magi, who journeyed in the shepherds' company, for outshone their pastoral companions. Beneath their gowns they gleamed resplendent in bright armor. From top to toe were they encased in mail, and, since they could find no camels in Rouen, they rode on donkeys, that groaned beneath the burden. Each magus was accompanied by a page.

And so the procession wound on and on out of the portal of the cathedral of Rouen. Joseph and Mary, the surly innkeeper bearing a lantern, to designate that his part was played in the night, King Herod, the Roman emperor, and lastly God the Father, God the Son and a numerous band of angels, who distributed amongst themselves the costliest of the albs, stoles, dalmaticas and copes loaned for the occasion by the clergy of the cathedral and the cloister of St. Maclou. Seventy-eight of these principal actors there were in this procession, and their attendant squires and the lesser figures in the drama numbered a hundred and fifty more. By the time they had passed from out the cathedral and arrived at the cloister it was well on the way toward noon of this sixteenth of December, 1473.

At intervals during the course of the parade the crier who headed it stopped and blew a prolonged blast. The procession halted, and from its midst emerged a long-visaged man in the dress of a university doctor. In his hand he held a fat scroll. Waving this aloft, he made proclamation:

"Silete! silete! Silentium habeatis,
Et per Dei filium, pacem faciatis."

And when he had finished his peroration in Latin he announced in the vernacular the purport of the celebration. It was to be a great mystery play in honor of the nativity of the Savior, "Incarnacion et nativite de nostre saulveur et redempteur Jesuchrist." The sheriffs of the town, the clergy of the cathedral and St. Maclou, many of the rich burghers and the bishop himself had given of their time and money without stint, in order that the dear townspeople might refresh their souls with a spectacle of holy events. And he, the doctor, had composed a mystery play of some 10,000 verses, and had rehearsed the actors in their parts, so that all was in readiness. On the morning of the twenty-fourth the play would begin, in the market place of the city, and by the grace of God it would be finished by evening of the day following. Let all attend! The crier then made proclamation for the mayor that all shops save those of the victualers should be closed on those two days. Citizens need have no fear at leaving their houses ungarded, for special troops of the archers would patrol the city, and furthermore the gates of the town would be closed against either ingress or egress. Let all attend!

Now let us turn our attention to the market place. It is a large square in the center of Rouen, into which the principal thoroughfares of the city debouch. On all of its four sides is confusion. Along one entire dimension is being erected a row of private boxes for the mayor and other dignitaries of the town, and for such of the clergy as are not impersonating parts in the mystery. The two abutting sides are given over to the victualers, whose booths will feed the hungry throngs during the entr'actes of the play. And the fourth side, that facing the private boxes, is allotted for the stage. In all, this structure compasses some 10,000 square feet, but this small space for the time represents two countries, Palestine and Italy—to say nothing of two realms not to be located with so much geographical certainty—paradise and hell.

On its extreme left is Nazareth, and the house of Joseph and Mary. In fact, the house is all there is to the town, except a sign board inscribed with the name of the place. Next is Bethlehem, typified by an inn and a stable, and just beyond Bethlehem lies a "mansion," or curtained off square. At the appropriate moment the screen here will be withdrawn, disclosing to the eyes of the onlookers the band of shepherds, watching their flocks by night, and incidentally making the welkin ring with the sound of song and shrilling of the pipes. The field of the shepherds lies betwixt Bethlehem and Jerusalem, that is to say, betwixt the inn and stable and the house of Herod, which stands for the holy city. The next few feet hap occupy, for at the side of Herod's house stands the temple of Apollo in Rome, the chamber of the Roman emperor and the capitol, besides the haunt of the Sibyl, that strange figure of mediæval church lore, who, pagan though she was, ranked with the Hebrew prophets, and was celebrated in the greatest of church songs, the "Dies Irae," along with David:

"Dies irae, dies illa,
Solvet saeclum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla."

Adjoining the house of the Sibyl is limbo. So close are they that during the course of the play their inmates can reach across the intervening space and exchange the courtesy of a sip of wine from the flask. Limbo is merely a square tower, with a front strongly grated. It serves to hold the materialized souls of such of the worthy departed as dwelt on earth during the old dispensation. Here will reside, during the two days of the representation, the prophets, the patriarchs and a select few of the pagans. Their lot is not an unhappy one—they live only in unsatisfied hope. They may well be content with their fate when they look upon their neighbors to the right, at the end of the row of spectacles. For here is hell-mouth. Of all the grotesque and impressive spectacles of the mystery play, hell-mouth took precedence. The most skillful carpenters and mechanicians were employed in its fabrication, and the art of the most expensive painter was none too good for its adornment. When completed, hell-mouth stood 12 or 15 feet high, and as many broad, grinning like the head of St. George's dragon. Its jaws opened cavernous by when proper levers were put in operation at the back, and from its eyes and throat issued flames and gusts of smoke, from braziers filled with pitch and blown upon with bellows. Through this smoke sallied out the devil and his aides, to drag in the souls of the lost, and the agonized screams of the damned, punctuated by the roar of cannon the crashing of stones in the thunder barrel and the shrieking of pipes, was calculated to instil into the most obdurate heart a wholesome fear of what the hereafter might have in store for the unrepentent.

The final spectacle of the stage the carpenters were erecting was paradise. High placed above everything else, it dominated all the scene. Its occupants, God the Father, God the Son and the blessed angels, were hoisted up into it by mechanical lifts, and when the angels wished to descend, as for instance on the night of the nativity, over the fields near Bethlehem, they did so suspended on ropes. It was hard being God or an angel, for there was little chance to get down and stretch one's legs. With these heavenly characters abode four others—Peace, Mercy, Justice and Truth, in imitation of Aristotle's four cardinal virtues.

Such were, in the main, the "mansions" and the characters for which the carpenters had to provide, and the eight days succeeding the "monstre" or grand parade were especially busy ones for these artisans.

Early on the morning of December 24 the long-awaited representation began. The vast market place was thronged. Every box was filled with the gentry, the cope in place in front, out to within some of the stage front, had been covered thick with straw, and here on the ground sat thousands, while the open stretch immediately in front of and rather below the level of the stage was filled with crowds parading back and forth. Altogether it was a glorious and eager gathering.

The learned doctor whose midnight toil had prepared the doggerel, and whose weeks of labor had rehearsed the players in their parts, appeared first in a short prologue. After exhorting his listeners to silence, he described for them briefly the substance of what was about to be presented on the stage, and admonished them to take to heart the lessons of the mystery. As he retired to a convenient angle of the wall of Herod's house, whence he might advantageously be in position for prompting the actors, a deep lamentation broke out within hell. It was Adam grieving over the sad and fallen state of man.

Thus the play goes on for two days, passing now to limbo, whence the prophets issue to foretell the manikind the coming salvation, to Nazareth, to Bethlehem and throughout the whole cycle of the nativity. When Christ is born in Bethlehem, hell redoubles its efforts, and Lucifer rolls about the stage in a mighty orgy of blind fury. The images of the ideis in the temple at Rome fall crashing from their pedestals, and, high above all, the angels in paradise, or heaven, sing their repes above the fields of Palestine, chant majestically the praises of the Creator and proclaim the "Pax in terris."

Curious is the final scene. It is placed in Rome, in the chamber of Augustus. The emperor, dressed like a French duke, is seated on a fancy chair loaned by the mayor of Rouen. Evidently he is ill at ease. He is reading a scroll of the Sibylline writings, wherein he finds a distinct prophecy to the effect that a Messiah is to be born in Palestine, in Bethlehem of Judea. More and more disturbed he becomes, and as he paces the floor of his chamber he recites his woes in doggerel French, accompanied by a wealth of gesticulations. The sun is already down beyond the gables to the west of the market place ere his monologue comes to an end. With a sudden inspiration, he falls to his knees and worships a figure of the virgin that miraculously appears on the wall. Satan and his crew give a final salvo, and the crowd rises stiffly to its feet and wends its way back to the homes and taverns of the city, much moved by the spectacle it has been a witness of for two whole days.

SHOW GOOD GROWTH.

A Further List of Michigan Cities of Over 5,000 Population.

The census announces the population of cities and villages in Michigan having a population in excess of 5,000 not previously given out, as follows:

	1910.	1900.
Adrian	10,761	9,654
Albion	5,354	4,519
Alpena	12,706	11,802
Benton Harbor	6,163	4,642
Boyn City	5,218	913
Cadillac	6,273	5,997
Cheboygan	6,859	6,489
Coldwater	5,944	6,126
Dowagiac	5,688	6,351
Escanaba	13,194	9,549
Grand Haven	5,834	4,742
Hancock	8,981	4,050
Hillsdale	5,001	4,751
Holland	10,490	7,290
Houghton	5,113	3,559
Ionia	5,020	5,029
Iron Mountain	9,216	9,242
Ironwood	12,821	9,705
Ishpeming	12,448	13,255
Laurium	8,237	8,641
Ludington	9,142	7,166
Manistee	12,561	14,260
Marquette	13,501	10,058
Menominee	10,507	12,818
Monroe	8,959	5,042
Mt. Clemens	7,707	6,576
Muskegon	24,062	26,818
Negaunee	5,450	6,935
Niles	5,154	4,287
Pontiac	14,522	9,769
Port Huron	18,863	19,158
St. Joseph	5,135	5,935
Sault Ste. Marie	7,073	3,555
Traverse City	12,175	9,407
Wyandotte	8,287	5,183
Ypsilanti	6,298	7,578

$8,000,000 For Sugar Beets.

Basing the farmers' share of the annual sugar beet production in Michigan on the two payrolls that have been distributed by the sugar companies for beet deliveries in October and November, the millions which have been turned into the pockets of the farmers in payment for beets will be far exceeded this season.

The farmers of eastern Michigan, where sugar beet raising is heaviest, and those in northern and western Michigan have just received the November payment for beets and the Carrollton plant of the Michigan Sugar Co., but one of six similar factories, many of them larger, paid out in round numbers $3,000,000. It had previously paid out this year $200,000. It is estimated the farmers will receive close to $600,000 from this factory, and with several of the so-called trust plants paying, even more than that, the Michigan Sugar Co. bids fair to pay the beet growers approximately $5,000,000, while the numerous independent concerns will probably swell that total to at least $8,000,000.

Suggest Disarmament in 1917.

Advocates of world-peace at a distinguished gathering in Washington loudly applauded the suggestion advanced by Justice William Renwick Riddell, of Ontario, and backed up enthusiastically by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, that the United States and Canada ought to disarm on the Great Lakes in 1917 by mutual agreement and as a shining example of international brotherhood.

The Cornell state college of agriculture will hereafter charge tuition to students from other states. President Schurman says the state bears the greater part of the expense, and its citizens should get the most benefit. President Taft has accepted an invitation to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Rochester, N. Y., next August.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit—Cattle market: Best steers and cattle steady, common cattle and canners 25c lower. We quote best steers and heifers, $6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, $5@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, $4@4.50; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 800, $3@4.25; choice fat cows, $4@4.25; good cows and heifers, $3.50@4.00; common cows, $3@3.25; canners, $2.75@3.00; choice bologna bulls, $4@4.25; fair to good bologna bulls, $3.50@4; stock bulls, feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, $4.25@4.75; feeding steers, 500 to 800, $4@4.25; fair to good stockers, 500 to 700, $3.50@4; common stockers, $3@3.25.

Veal Calves—Market steady; last Thursday's prices apply; common, best, $8@8.50; others, $5@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market 50c to 50c lower than last week; best lambs, very dull and 50c lower; best lambs, $7@7.25; others, $6@6.50; light to common lambs, $4@6; fair to good sheep, $5.25@5.75; culls and common, $2@3.

Hogs—Market, bidding 10c to 15c higher than last Thursday; none left at noon. Range of prices: Light to good hogs, $7.60@7.65; pigs, $7.75; light porkers, $7.50@7.75; stags, one-third off.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Four cars steady.

Hogs—Strong; heavy and yorkers, $7.90; pigs, $8.20.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, $6.25@$6.40; yearlings, $5@5.25; wethers, $4@4.25; ewes, $3.75@4.00.

Calves—$9@$11.

Grain, Etc.

Detroit—Wheat, Cash and December, No. 2 red, 94 1-4c. May, opened without change, closed at $1.00 1-4; January, $1.00 1-2, and declined to $1.00 1-4. Low moved at 99c, advanced 1-4c, declined to 99 3-4c. No. 1 white, 94 1-4c. Corn—Cash No. 2, 55c. No. 2 yellow, 56c. Oats—Cash No. 2 yellow, 35c; new No. 3 yellow, 34c; standard, 34c.

Oats—Standard, 2 cars at 35c. No. 3 white, 34 1-2c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 84 1-2c. No. 2, 83 1-2c.

BEANS—Spot and January, $2.

CLOVERSEED—Cash and March, $9.10; March, $9.15; sample, 10 bags at $8.75, 5 bags at $8.25, 2 at $8.40, 25 at $8.50, 15 at $7.25; prime alsike, $9.10; sample alsike, 5 bags at $8.10, 14 at $8.25, 3 at $7.50.

Timothy Seed—Prime spot, $4.45 nominal.

Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $26; coarse middlings, $27; fine middlings, $28; cracked corn and coarse cornmeal, $25; corn and oat chop, $24 per ton.

Flour—Best Michigan patent, $5.20; ordinary patent, $4.70; straight, $4.60; clear, $4.60; pure rye, $4.50; spring patent, $5.75 per bbl. in wood.

With the intention of providing a scholarship fund for worthy students, who have no means for continuing their education after they have graduated from the Hastings high school, the members of the junior class intend to hold various entertainments for raising part of the required amount. Subscriptions will also be solicited. The scholarship will be incorporated under the state law, and will be controlled by five responsible adults. It is planned to increase this fund annually, and the student will be asked to contribute.

Arthur V. Hill, manager of the Reliance Loan company, of Philadelphia, the first person to be convicted in Pennsylvania under a decision which classes money loan and other usurious rates are charged as disorderly persons, was sentenced Monday to pay a fine of $500 and costs. His counsel immediately took an appeal.

Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, who recently won the international aviation cup at Belmont park, had a narrow escape from serious injury at Dover, Eng. His machine was wrecked and he was badly cut and bruised about the face.

NOT A PENNY TO PAY

FOR FULLEST MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Professor Munyon has engaged a staff of specialists that are renowned leaders in their line.

There is no question about their ability, they are the finest physicians that colleges and hospitals have turned out and receive the highest salaries.

He offers their service to you absolutely free of cost. No matter what your disease, or how many doctors you have tried, write to Professor Munyon's physicians and they will give your case careful and prompt attention and advise you what to do. You are under no obligations to them. It will not cost you a penny, only the postage stamp you put on your letter.

All consultations are held strictly confidential.

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d & Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

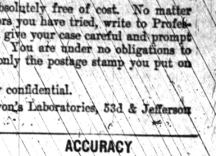
THE CENSUS OF CANADA

ITS GROWTH IN TEN YEARS PAST.

A census of the Dominion of Canada will be made during 1911. It will show that during the past decade a remarkable development has taken place, and, when compared with the population, a greater percentage of increase in industries of all kinds than has ever been shown by any country. Commerce, mining, agriculture and railways have made a steady march onward. The population will be considerably over 8,000,000. Thousands of miles of railway lines have been construction since the last census was taken ten years ago. This construction was made necessary by the opening up of the new agricultural districts in Western Canada, in which there have been pouring year after year an increasing number of settlers, until the present year will witness settlement of over 200,000, or a trifle less than one-third of the immigration to the United States during the same period with its 92,000,000 of population. Even with these hundreds of thousands of newcomers, the great majority of whom go upon the land, there is still available room for hundreds of thousands additional. The census figures will therefore show a great—a vast—increase in the number of farms under occupation, as well as in the output of the farms. When the figures of the splendid immigration are added to the natural increase, the total will surprise even the most optimistic. To the excellent growth that the western portion of Canada will show may largely be attributed the commercial and industrial growth of the eastern portion of Canada. All Canada is being upbuilded, and in this transformation there is taking part the people from many countries, but only from those countries that produce the strong and vigorous. As some evidence of the growth of the western portion of Canada, in agricultural industry, it is instructive to point out that over 100,000 homesteads of 160 acres each have been transferred to actual settlers in the past two years. This means 25,000 square miles of territory, and then, when is added the 40,000 160-acre pre-emption blocks, there is an additional 10,000 square miles, or a total of 35,000 square miles—a territory as large as the State of Indiana, and settled within two years. Reduced to the producing capacity imperative on the cultivation restriction of 50 acres of cultivation on each 160-acre homestead within three years, there will be within a year and a half from now upwards of 5,000,000 additional acres from this one source added to the entire producing area of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In 1901, at the time of the last census of Canada, successful agriculture in the Provinces of Monitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was an experiment to many. There were skeptics who could not believe that it was possible to grow thirty, forty and even fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, or that as high as one hundred and thirty bushels of oats to the acre could be grown. The skeptics are not to be found today. The evidence of the hundreds of thousands of farmers is too overwhelming. Not only have the lands of western Canada proven their worth in the matter of raising all the smaller field grains, but for mixed farming, and for cattle raising there is no better country anywhere. The climate is perfectly adapted to all these pursuits as well as admirable for health. The Dominion government literature, descriptive of the country, is what all that are interested should read. Send your name to the nearest Canadian government representative.

ACCURACY



"Yes, Henry, I've traveled into every corner of the globe."

"The globe is a spherical body, uncle. Therefore it has no corners!"—Chips.

Kept Umbrella Thirty Years.

A faithful old umbrella which has shielded the family of Dr. James A. Mullican of Greenwood avenue from the storms of 30 years, was stolen on Sunday. During the rain on that day the physician lent the umbrella to E. A. Seck, and while the latter was in a store some one stole it.

"The umbrella belonged to my father and has been in the family for more than thirty years," said Doctor Mullican the other night. "It has been covered several times.

"To persons who are unable to keep the same umbrella for more than thirty days this may seem incredible, but it is true," concluded Doctor Mullican with a smile.—Chicago Tribune.

More reforms have been prevented by friends who demanded them immediate and complete, than by foes who did not want them at all.

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future independence and independence. A great opportunity is offered little you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead of 160 acres and at reasonable prices.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Now's the Time

—not a year from now—but now. Western Canada is higher. The price is seized from the speculators, crops of two years in succession have paid for the land, and Uncle Sam's offer of 160 acres free is still in force. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from March 1st to June 30th, 1910, larger in 1910 than the population of Iowa.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Thousands have established homes and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $10 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent markets, fuel plenty, low freight rates, good water, well distributed rainfall.

Get pamphlet "Last Best West," information as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

H. V. Holmes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit; or C. A. Lawrence, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Use address nearest you.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Rich and Costly Furs

COSTLY FURS come from YOUR PART OF THE COUNTRY. Ship them to the BEST FUR MARKET and RIGHT FUR HOUSE. By shipping direct to US, you receive far better PRICES than you have obtained elsewhere. Send them all DIRECT to MANUFACTURERS of HIGH GRADE FURS.

WE NEED YOUR FURS. MAKE US A SHIPMENT. Our PRICE LIST is OUT, ASK FOR IT. Our PRICES are BEST in the WORLD.

LEOPOLD GASSNER FUR CO.

24 East 12th St. Central New York City Yard at $250,000

MAKE MORE MONEY

Than you ever dreamed possible decorating china, burnt-wood, metal, pillow-tops, etc., in colors from photographs. Most successful as women. Learned at home; no talent required. Takes like wildfire everywhere. Send stamp quick for particulars.

C. M. VALLANCE COMPANY, Elkhart, Ind.

Corking Good Smoke

Stadium Cigar

Full 5 Cents' Worth

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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IS THE NAME OF THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

Some Stories About Misers

The other day an old woman in Plaistow, England, died of starvation. She had $750 in gold and notes in the house at the time, and was possessed of freehold property besides.

John Elwes, who lived—we can hardly say flourished—in the eighteenth century, was a typical instance of the miser, who prefers the means to the end. When he, possessed of a million of money, walked the streets of London, philanthropic people would sometimes thrust a penny into his hand, so beggarly and poverty-stricken was his appearance.

He would even eat food that was in the last stage of putrefaction sooner than throw it away.

One of the anecdotes told of him is rather pleasing. By an accident in the street he received an injury to both his legs and a doctor was called in. Elwes protested that the expense was quite unnecessary and that he was not much hurt. So he made an arrangement with the doctor The doctor was to take one leg and treat it as he liked. Elwes would take the other and do nothing to it. And he would bet the doctor the amount of his bill that the untended leg got well first. He used to boast afterward that he beat the doctor by a fortnight. The curious old miser had a good deal of the gambler in him as well, and in one night he lost three thousand pounds at cards.

Hume tells of a miser who, on his deathbed, summoned the magistrates and said he would leave them one hundred pounds for charitable purposes. No sooner had they gone than he had them recalled to know if they would take five pounds off for ready-money. Another miser meant to disappoint his natural heirs and leave his money to a hospital. But the hospital had to pay for the drawing up of the will, as he would have died intestate sooner than face the expense himself.

Cause and Effect.

"He's a poet of passion, isn't he?"

"Yes; I've seen him fly into one when his verses were returned."

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE strengthens old eyes, tonic for eye strain, weak and watery eyes. Druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The woman who throws herself at a man's head seldom makes a hit.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It's as easy to pick up experience as it's to drop money.

Severe.

"I don't think there is an honest hair in his head."

"That's right. I believe he'd even cheat at checkers!"

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Your Druggist, My Druggist, Any Druggist in Michigan.