

MISSING

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXV.

LACHUTE FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1900.

NO. 46

Professional & Commercial

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Money to Loan on Security.
Office - - - MAIN STREET.

DR. G. CHRISTIE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MAIN STREET LACHUTE, P.Q.

N. FOREST,
NOTARY,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE - P.Q.

CHARLES CALDER,
General Agent for The Lancashire,
and The Liverpool London and Globe
Fire Insurance Companies in the Ottawa
Valley. Mercantile, Schedule, and
Farm Risks at Reduced Rates.
P. O. Box 70 LACHUTE, P.Q.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute the last four
days of each week.

DENTISTRY.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, S.R., D.D.S. L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
LACHUTE - PRO. QUE.
Will hereafter remain permanently in
Lachute.
Parties coming from a dis-
tance will oblige by coming on Fri-
day and Saturdays.

M. MORMICK & CLAXTON,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia,
Manitoba, British Columbia and
State of New York.
Imperial Building - MONTREAL

W. J. SIMPSON,
Insurance and Financial Agent,
Fire, Life and Accident Assurance.
Only First-class Companies Represented.
LACHUTE, P.Q.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.
P. O. Box 10. Lachute, Que.
For the District of Terrebonne. Sales
conducted in French and English.

Try our 25c Japan Tea, it will
please you. Your money back if its
not all we claim it to be—
McFAUL Bros.

The Elite House!

Xmas Presents

When buying your Christmas
presents come and see our stock.
Over 200 new books 10c to 1.50
in cloth binding from

Amongst them are the following:
Alice of Old Vincennes,
Redemption of David Coeron,
In the Palace of the King,
The Sky Pilot, etc., etc.

Keep in mind our Xmas Cards,
Calendars, and Xmas numbers of
the popular magazines, Celluloid
goods, Dolls, Toys Games, etc.

H. E. BURWASH.

Mr. Robt. Dobie and his sister Mar-
garet of St. Agatha were guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson and
left on New Years day for Hawkes-
bury where Miss Dobie will spend a
few weeks with friends in that place

COMING AGAIN!
Arrangements have been made for
Mr. Frank R. Conklin to give another
entertainment at Victoria Hall. On
Monday evening January 14th, under
the auspices of the Lachute Hockey
Club. The programme will be entirely
new, and will consist principally
of readings and impersonations from
"David Harem", from which popu-
lar book Mr. Conklin has the sole
right to give readings in the Dom-
inion of Canada.

The following is the Great North-
ern Railway Timetable.
Going West (mixed train) 10.40 a.m.
East (express) 11.42 a.m.
" (mixed) 4.23 p.m.
" West (express) 5.58 p.m.
J. Bain,
Superintendent.

**Buy your Skates, Skat-
ing Boots, and Hockey
Sticks at**
J. R. McQUATS.

At the Hockey Concert on Monday
there will be a number of specialties in
the shape of songs, duets and instru-
mental music, which, combined with
Mr. Frank Conklins recitations and
impersonations will make one of the
most attractive concerts Lachute has
had for some time.

BIRTH

Taylor—On January 6th, at Vankleek
Hill, Ont., a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
Taylor.

MARRIAGES.

Armstrong—Scott—On December 26th,
at Hill Head, by the Rev. N. Waddell,
James Armstrong to Isabella Scott.

DEATH

Turner—On December 30th, at Bethany,
Lachute, Que., Elizabeth Turner, aged
58 years, 9 months.

CENTREVILLE.

The roads are in excellent condition
and quite a lot of driving is being in-
dulged by the young people.

Miss A. Sheppard opened her school
on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Byrne of Fellow-
field Ont. and Mr. T. Farrell of Mont-
real agent for the New York Life In-
surance Company were guests of Mr.
and Mrs. P. Farrell on New Years day.

Quite a number of our young peo-
ple attended Mr. Brices party on
New Years night all report having
spent a very enjoyable time.

Miss D. E. Centre of Montreal and
the Misses H. and G. McKean of
River Rouge were guests of Mr. and
Mrs. S. B. Centre on Wednesday last.

Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. W. J. Wilson,
Miss M. McArthur and Mrs. Tuck all
of Montreal spent New Years day the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs. W. J. Wilson has returned to
the city after spending the holidays
under the parental roof.

LOCAL NEWS

The Revs. A. A. Radley and N.
Waddell, exchanged pulpits on
Sunday last.

The Rev. Mr. Smith returned on
Thursday from a pleasant visit to
his parents in Simcoe, Ont.

A Masquerade Carnival is being
held to-night. The ice is in fine con-
dition.

Mens fine beaver overcoats from
\$5.00 to \$12.00. All Sizes
W. Banford.

Mr. Robt. Bldreth and James Riva
are spending a few days in town the
guest of Mr. Geo. Raitt.

The meetings being held in the
Presbyterian Church this week are
being well attended.

Miss Jennie Winch and Miss Mabel
Robinson of Montreal are the guests
of Mrs. Hugh Fraser sr.

Fur coats, Mens and Womens in
large variety—Come early please!
W. Banford.

Mrs. McGillivray spent the early
part of this week in Montreal on a
visit to her sister Miss McAllister
who we are sorry to learn has had to
undergo a serious operation.

The many friends of Miss Christina
McGibbon will hear with regret that
she is now an inmate of the Royal
Victoria Hospital suffering from an
attack of typhoid fever.

LACHUTE! is the great business
centre of the county. Come right to—
W. Banford.

Those who were unable to hear Mr.
F. Conklin at the Concert given a few
weeks ago, will have an opportunity
next Monday. The entertainment is
excellent in every respect and should
draw a full house.

Mr. & Mrs. Buchanan who have
been spending a pleasant holiday
with relatives and friends in this
vicinity left on Wednesday for a
short visit to Parry Sound, prior to
their return to Manitoba.

WANTED.—A first class Butter
Maker. Applications will be received
up to January 23rd. For particulars
apply to JAS A. Drew, sec. treas. of
Geneva Cheese & Butter Mfg. Soc.

Buy your Winter Suit and Over-
coat from Kennedy. All work guar-
anteed A1 or no sale.

The tender for the rebuilding of
Whites bridge were opened on Mon-
day last and the contract was awar-
ded to Mr. Stanislas Laurin of Vide
Sac for the sum of \$1025 and is to be
completed by the 1st of April.

Usters! Reifers! and all kinds of,
clothing—Any amount.
W. Banford.

The Young Peoples Union of the
Baptist Church held a very pleasant
drive on Friday last. They were
hospitably entertained at the resi-
dence of Mr and Mrs Buchanan of Genoa,
who received the warmest thanks for
their kindness before the merry folks
returned.

Mr. M. Moody, of Moody & Sons
Terrebonne accompanied by his two
daughters Miss Ruby and Ernestine
spent New Years day with Mr. and
Mrs. Wm. Robertson and all were
highly delighted with the improve-
ments going on in the town of La-
chute.

We understand that notice has been
sent to the Corporation and Mr. Bry.
Giles notifying them that unless \$1000
is paid over to Mr. Nelson Hyde of
St. Andrews for injuries received to
his person and also the loss of a horse
the result of falling into an open
drain on Main St. in front of prop-
erty of Mr. Henry Giles some time
last fall, that action will be immedi-
ately taken.

On Christmas Eve, Mrs. Stack-
house the Secretary of the Ladies
Aid of the Presbyterian Church, cal-
led at the Manor and on behalf of the
Ladies Aid and, other friends pre-
sented Mrs. Waddell with the sum
of \$53.75 as a token of their esteem
and affection.

Mrs. Edson of Montreal spent the
holiday season with Mr. and Mrs.
Wm. Robertson, and left last week
for Terrebonne where she will visit
all her friends and assist in attending
her uncle who is ill in that place.

New Williams Sewing Machines.



**IT PAYS
TO BUY
THE BEST.
The NEW WILLIAMS
WILL LAST YOU
A LIFE-TIME.**

The New Williams machine has only to be used to be ap-
preciated, as they are the Lightest, Quietest, and Swiftest Running
Machine on the Market.

As I am sole agent for the county and contract largely for
these machines, I can sell you cheaper and on better terms than
anyone else. Every machine warranted for five years.

J. A. BEDARD
LACHUTE.

Xmas is only a few days off

And we hear you are looking for presents for your friends.
We have Gold Watches for Ladies and Gents, Silver and
Nickel Watches for Boys, Ladies and Gents Gold Chains, Cuff
Links, Rings, Charms, Brooches, Ear Rings, Cutlery, &c.

Handsome Rings

Most women like to possess pretty rings.
We have provided for the demands of fashion, and display
over a hundred different designs, making as good an assortment
of Rings as was ever shown in Lachute.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

W. H. GARRETSEE
THE JEWELLER.

Fall and Winter
New Goods all in Stock.
Comprising the Latest and Best Goods in
**OVERCOATINGS,
SUITINGS,
TROUSERINGS.**
Gent's Furnishings of the Best Quality on the market.

Prices are the Lowest in Town. Considering Quality and Work-
manship, come in and pick out your suit and overcoat now.

A. J. PERIARD.

Kidney Cry.—Pain in the back is the
cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the
call is to deliver the body over to a disease
cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying.
South American Kidney Cure has power
akin to miraculous in helping the needy
kidneys out of the mire of disease. It
relieves in six hours.—38
Sold by T. Christie.

J. A. C. ETHIER,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE - P.Q.
Attends all courts in the district of
Terrebonne, and is in Lachute every
Tuesday.

J. D. LEDUC, I.L.B.,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE - P.Q.

VINCENT FORTIER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan on Security.
Office - - - STE. SCHOLASTIQUE

G. J. WALKER,
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans Ma-
de by First-class Insurance Companies
Represented.

JAS. W. RAITT,
Agent for Leading Fire In-
surance Companies. Apply at
LACHUTE, P.Q.

Agricultural

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND BY DRAINAGE

In both ancient and modern agriculture, in fact in the agriculture of every age of the world, three fundamental principles have been recognized as essential to its development and progress, writes Prof. J. Fremont Hickman.

1. A seed bed in which to plant; 2, moisture; and 3, heat. Each of these three foundation principles are dependent one upon the other. The earth furnishes the seed-bed, but cannot produce a crop without moisture, for without moisture the seed would not sprout. Again with the earth and moisture we could not produce a crop without heat because very few seeds sprout at a temperature below fifty degrees, while most seeds require a much higher temperature. Again we may have the seed-bed and heat essential to the production of a maximum crop, but because of too much moisture our crop fails to grow, or fails to mature. This is often brought about by water accumulating on top or within the soil where it remains for days after it has rained.

Where the growing crop is thus submerged the damage is almost, if not entirely, complete. Where it stagnates upon the soil it decomposes or rots the roots and stems of plants; even where it does not remain on a spot for a great length of time, the temporary stagnation renders the land unproductive.

Seasons of tillage are often lost, and in wet years the crop must always be scant and precarious. But drain this land properly and instead of growing the poorest crop it will produce the best, not only in quality but also in quantity. Heavy rains after planting on any undrained land, may cause the seed to rot in the ground, or to germinate imperfectly. Should the plant pass successfully this critical stage, heavy rains during later growth may cause an unnatural development or a feeble character of the plant. Later in the season the want of sufficient rain upon the undrained land may cause the crop to be destroyed by drouth, for the wet soil, being compacted and firm, does not permit the roots to penetrate as deep as they would in a dryer soil.

Fall and spring plowing is often retarded because of too much moisture in the soil. Where the ground is well drained crops can be put out much earlier, which brings in turn an earlier crop, and this, as a generally accepted principle, gets onto the market when produce is highest.

The object of drainage is to improve the land by imparting to such soils the mellowness and dark color of self-drained and friable soil. Exactly how it does so might be difficult to explain in every particular. It is evident that the effect is produced by the fibers of the roots of the growing crop intersecting every particle of the soil, which they never could do before the land was drained. These with their excretions decompose on removal of the crop and are acted upon by alternating air and water, which also decompose and change in a degree the inorganic substances of the soil. Thereby drained land, which was before impervious to air and water, and consequently unavailable to air and roots, or to vegetable matter and animal life, becomes by drainage populated by both.

A single experiment can be tried by any one which, if faithfully carried out, ought to convince him that the best means of permanently deepening and mellowing the soil is by thorough drainage to afford a ready exit for all surplus water. Let him in spring, while wet, take a quantity of his hardest soil, such as presents a baked and brick-like character under the influence of drouth, and place it in a box or barrel open at the bottom, and frequently during the season let him saturate it with water. Observations from time to time will disclose the fact that it will become more and more porous, and finally hold water less and less perfectly as the experiment proceeds, and in the end it will attain a condition which, from its deep and mellow character, is almost perfect for the growth of plants. This change if examined carefully, would be found to have been largely a matter of decomposition and is, I assume, the result of chemical action brought about by a changed condition of heat and moisture in combination with atmospheric conditions.

This brings us back to the foundation principle of heat and moisture being admitted freely into the soil from which we expect to reap a maximum crop. It also indicates plainly that the necessary heat to properly support vegetable life cannot be secured so long as the proportion of water in the soil is allowed to remain so high. Upon the principle, too, that air does not readily pass through water, and that so long as the soil is thoroughly saturated the temperature remains too low for the complete development of vegetable life, we note that it results in imperfect germination, in incomplete development, and in immature and abnormal conditions of the ultimate crop.

It has been estimated that soil will hold one-fourth its bulk of water; that is to say, four inches of soil will hold one inch of water.

According to estimates forty-two inches of rainfall within one year means four hundred and fifty tons of water falling upon each acre of land. Taking simply a common sense view of the matter we can scarcely imagine how the land is to rid itself of this amount of water through natural channels. It, therefore, follows that we must anticipate a large proportion passing off over the surface or by artificial drainage. We find at once that water carried off over the surface results in a decided loss to the soil. It carries with it more or less of the surface soil, decomposing vegetable matter, as well as applied elements of yard and commercial manures. On the other hand, where the drainage has been provided, the passage of water through the soil adds to it heat and while it is being filtrated through the soil the surplus carbonic acid, nitric acid, etc., carried down from the atmosphere by the rain may be absorbed by the soil, and held in readiness for the use of plant life.

Furthermore, its passage through the land is opening channels through which the air may pass and by its presence cause chemical action to set in whereby plant food already in the soil may be so prepared that the plant can assimilate and appropriate to its use elements which in the absence of the air it could never reach.

Drainage furnishes a way for deeper root growth, and thus enables plants to secure food which it would be impossible for them to reach without the channels which drainage opens. This deeper root growth also enables the plant to better withstand the drouth of summer because the roots are farther from the surface and cannot be so soon affected by the hot sun and dry weather.

Dry earth we are ready to admit does not expand at any temperature, but wet earth expands in proportion to its composition and the amount of water it contains. Therefore, as we reduce the amount of water we reduce the chances of expansion and, consequently, reduce the proportion of destruction to the roots of plants buried in that soil.

Upon the system of drainage rests the problem of greater benefits and greater productiveness from the use of manures organic and inorganic, of manures vegetable and manures mineral. We apply them to our land and they are often surrounded by a saturated soil which retards or entirely prevents the presence of atmospheric air which is necessary to their disintegration and decomposition, and this prevents them from becoming fitted for the rootlets of the plant or available to its use.

Drainage, therefore, improves the land by making the plant food applied more effective.

Drainage then affords the conditions which favor perfect germination, speedy development and complete maturity. It admits a free circulation of air and moisture in the soil and makes possible both animal and vegetable life. It breaks down and mellowes stiff and otherwise untillable soil. It induces chemical action to take place in the land and thus prepares plant food. It admits a deeper root growth and gives a wider range from which to draw sustenance for the plant. It makes it possible to secure greater benefits from the application of both yard and commercial manures. It reduces injury to wheat and other crops from freezing. It lengthens the time of tillage and renders cultivation possible when it would be out of the question if undrained.

THE POPES OF ROME

There has been one Dutch, one English, one Swiss and one Portuguese Pope. Two hundred and one have been Italian.

HOW GOLD REFINERS WORK

METHODS EMPLOYED IN REFINING THE PRECIOUS METAL

Several Places in London Where Millions of Pounds Sterling Are Poured Every Year—Precautions Taken in Regard to Waste.

There is something irresistibly fascinating in the very thought of a room in which bricks of solid gold, each worth more than £1,000, lie about in unconsidered heaps; where, in half-a-dozen white-hot cauldrons, gallons of glowing and liquid gold bubble and hiss as they are stirred by white-bloused "cooks;" and where the very air is impregnated with myriads of grains of fine gold-dust, which is deposited on floors and benches, in chimneys, and on the clothes of the workmen to the value of thousands of pounds a year.

And yet almost every capital in Europe has places in which all these wonders may be seen any day; although thousands daily pass the portals when lead to them without any suspicion of the wealth that lies behind.

London has several of these "Aladdin's caves," into three alone of which gold and silver of the value of at least £20,000,000 are poured every year, and leave them in the form of bricks and bars of solid metal, each of which is quite heavy enough for a man to run away with, and represents a small fortune, running into four figures.

The gold and silver are taken to these refineries in almost every imaginable form—bags of gold-dust, the sweepings of jeweler's shops, coins of all ages and sizes and of every nationality under the sun, articles of jewelry doomed to the "melting-pot," and so on.

Whatever the form of the precious metals, their fate is all the same. They are placed in crucibles, which in turn are plunged into tierce-burning furnaces, until the metals are reduced to a molten condition.

When the process of cooking is completed the liquid metal is poured in white or yellow streams, as the case may be, into moulds, to emerge in the form of bricks or bars of solid, if not yet pure, silver or gold.

In London the gold bricks are of an almost uniform weight of 400oz., or more than 31.6 troy; while the silver bricks and bars are of seven and a half times this weight, or 250lb. avoirdupois.

This, however, is only the first step in the process towards converting the metals into pure gold and silver; and at this stage there is little in the appearance of the dull, dingy blocks of metal to suggest their value.

The next stage is the delicate process of assaying, or testing the metals to ascertain the proportions of gold, silver, and other metals they contain.

The usual method is to take a chip from each brick and weigh it on a pair of scales, so delicately adjusted that they register a millionth part of an ounce. The tiny piece of metal is then placed in a hot furnace, in which all base metals are eliminated, and a tiny bright button is left, consisting entirely of gold and silver. This button is again weighed, and the loss by the abstraction of base metals ascertained. It is then boiled in nitric acid, which absorbs the silver and leaves the pure gold in the form of a powdery dust. By weighing again the exact ratio of gold and silver in the sample is ascertained, and the assay is complete.

The metal is now ready for the last stage of all—that of refining. The bricks are melted in large crucibles, (with certain proportions of silver and other metals, and the resultant mixture is cast into large flat cakes, which are then

BOILED IN ACID

until all the metals, with the exception of the gold, are reduced to a chemical form, and the gold remains at the bottom of the kettle in the form of soft, reddish-brown mud.

This precious mud then undergoes the processes of washing in hot water, hydraulic pressing into cakes, and remelting; and finally is cast into bars ranging in value from £20 to £1,000.

When millions of gold are thus dealt with in the course of a year it is inevitable that there should be a certain amount of waste. Some of this is absorbed by the chimneys; and it is no unusual thing for the sweepings of the chimneys of a single refinery to yield many hundreds of pounds' worth of gold. Every grain is carefully swept from the floors and walls; the clothes of the workmen yield a small fortune in gold-dust; and from one source or another the sweepings of a refinery may produce every year the income of a Cabinet Minister or even that of the Lord Chancellor.

It is, perhaps, little to be wondered at that such constant familiarity with gold breeds an indifference to it, if not a contempt for it, although to the unfamiliar mind there is something startling in the spectacle of a man pouring out gold by the gallon as carelessly as if it were so much soup; or eating his luncheon on an improvised table of gold bricks which may be worth £100,000 or more.

CROWS IN WARFARE.

Can They Be Trained to Emulate the Carrier Pigeon?

A modest little society in Germany is apparently pinning its faith to the crow, in succession to the almost universally used pigeon, as a carrier of war news.

The pigeon flying experiments which Germany carried out on British soil some time ago—sending huge crates of birds to Dover for the purpose—were not wholly successful, but weather preventing many of the birds from reaching their quarters again, and many were shot by persons in search of dinner.

It is claimed with truth that very few people would shoot crows for food, and that when liberated from a beleaguered place the enemy would be more likely to allow them to fly past unmolested and unsuspected than would be the case with pigeons.

But the question is asked, Can crows be trained and trained? Apparently the German society believes that it is possible, and that the advantages far outweigh the difficulties that have to be surmounted. The German Emperor recently reviewed a trained crow during one of his numerous military inspections, and the intelligent bird not only completed the programme which had been mapped out, but at the close strutted past his Majesty in review order, much to the amusement of the staff and the troops. The German Emperor is said to be extremely satisfied with this recruit to his forces.

One or two examples carefully trained in times of peace do not prove, however, that crows can be made to take the place of reliable pigeons. They may or may not be able to battle with storms more successfully; but it has yet to be shown that when travelling, say, over a battlefield, they would not succumb to temptation and join the other birds of prey.

What species of crow it is intended to experiment with is not quite clear. The crow family is represented by over two hundred species, and many of them, owing to their propensities, would scarcely be suitable for the purpose. Crows, are, however, common enough, the genus being distributed in most parts of the world except South America and New Zealand. In Europe there is the black or carrion crow, and the grey, hooded, or Roston crow. The "Hoody" of Scotland belongs to the carrion species. In India there is a so-called species of "hooded crow" to be found everywhere. These birds in particular are easily trained.

SIMPLE CURE FOR LUNG COMPLAINTS.

A new cure is being advocated for asthma, bronchitis, and other lung diseases. Hitherto the asthmatic person has kept indoors as often as possible, carefully shutting windows and doors, and keeping a roaring fire blazing in the grate. Now he is bidden to fling his windows open, to sleep even with his windows open, and, moreover, to keep in the open air as much as possible. But this is not all. He is taught that it is not so important what he breathes as how he breathes. Breathing exercises, then, are part of the cure, and here not only the sufferer from bronchial catarrh, is concerned, but even the fashionable looks.

day, wistful, bidden, chest, nose, breath.

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but 5ft. 54-5in.

THEY NEED NO EXERCISE.

DR. ALBERT H. HOY SAYS EROWN MEN DO NOT REQUIRE IT.

Says It Is Positively Injurious—The Kidneys Should Do Less Work in Old Age—Some Prominent Men Who Take No Exercise.

The rather startling dictum has been issued by Dr. Albert H. Hoy, of Chicago, the author of a book on "Eating and Drinking," that bodily exercise is positively unhealthful, if not injurious, to all men past 25 years in life. This specialist in hygiene thus gives his reasons for the "faith that is in him."

"Exercise for the business man or men past middle age is detrimental. I exclude the young and the laborer. Every action, whether of the brain or of the muscles, destroys cells, uses up tissues and creates waste matter to be taken up by the blood and to be eliminated from the system.

"Now, unless such waste is eliminated, it becomes so much poison in the system. The great eliminating machine of the human body is the kidneys. Unless the kidneys do their work the system is saturated with poisons.

"For instance, there is the sad case of Sam Davis. His toe was poisoned by a stocking and refused to heal. Kidney complaint developed, and the system was so poisoned that the toe became gangrened.

"The kidneys work easily during youth—up, say, to 25 years of age. But after 50 they shrink a little. This is not disease, but a simple effect of age. Consequently, as a man advances in years he should ask his kidneys to perform a little less work, instead of a little more.

"But, suppose a man of business not only uses his brain during business hours, but also puts a strain on his muscles afterward. There is waste then to be carried off, mental waste and physical waste, the breakdown brain cells and those of the muscles likewise. Thus the kidneys are forced to do double duty, to eliminate poisons resulting from

TWO SORTS OF ACTION.

"A business man should get all the exercise he needs from the requirements of his business. A long walk only further calls upon his reserve. Violent golf or tennis only puts a greater strain upon his system. If he says he needs fresh air, oxygen, he can get it in his office, if the latter be properly ventilated. He doesn't need to exercise to breathe fresh air.

"John D. Rockefeller drives a fast horse. That gives him air, but it doesn't give him exercise. Joseph Chamberlain takes no exercise except what he gets from stepping from his office to his carriage. He is never sick. Senator William M. Evarts is a very old man. He never exercised. That is his boast.

"But business men say, 'but I need exercise. I do not feel well unless I have it.' That means generally that they eat too much. You can poison your system by eating too much, putting into yourself more than the kidneys can eliminate. Now, Chamberlain, who takes no exercise, I have no doubt, is a light eater.

"When a business man takes a vacation he can afford much more physical exercise.

"The athlete is not the best prepared man to resist disease. I have known a blacksmith to oppose no resistance to pneumonia and the strongest athlete to die quickly of typhoid.

"I have not been speaking of exercise for the young, but the grown man. Youth needs exercise to build up muscles and growing tissues. But while you see puppies and colts scampering around, the old dog knows better. So does the horse. They rest when they can."

SOMETHING NEW.

A prominent Canadian lawyer is to have given an opinion lately. If proven to be correct, will legalize a large portion of pool law, says an exchange. It is short, to the effect that the of cattle doing damage to are liable, no matter in what on the fences are, or, indeed, there is a fence at all. This is not without reason. If owns an unfenced field and with grain, and Jones' cattle and eat it up, surely it is not onable to say that Jones should a bill, if he choose to have cat- should keep them on his own y. He has no more right to e of the damage because of being no fence around the field that would after robbing a because the door was off its hinges.

The Man Who Knows.

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

"And so, Miss Wetherell," I said, "to-morrow we are to bid each other good-bye; never, perhaps, to meet again."

"Oh, no, Mr. Hatteras," she answered, "we won't say that. Surely we shall see something of each other somewhere. The world is very tiny after all."

"To those who desire to avoid each other, perhaps, but for those who wish to find it is still too large."

"Well, then, we must hope for the best. Who knows but that we may run across each other in London. I think it is very probable."

"And will that meeting be altogether distasteful to you?" I asked, quite expecting that she would answer with her usual frankness. But to my surprise she did not speak, only turned half away from me. Had I offended her?

"Mrs. Wetherell, pray forgive my rudeness," I said hastily. "I ought to have known I had no right to ask you such a question."

"And why shouldn't you?" she replied, this time turning her sweet face towards me. "No, Mr. Hatteras, I will tell you frankly, I should very much like to see you again."

With that all the blood in my body seemed to rush to my head. Could I be dreaming? Or had she really said she would like to see me again? I would try my luck now whatever came of it.

"You cannot think how pleasant our intercourse has been to me," I said. "And now I have to go back to my lonely, miserable existence again."

"But you should not say that; you have your work in life!"

"Yes, but what is that to me when I have no one to work for? Can you receive anything more awful than this?" I said. "Remember, as far as I know I am absolutely without kith and kin. There is not a single soul to care for me in the whole world—not one to whom my death would be a matter of the least concern."

"Oh, don't—don't say that!"

Her voice faltered so that I turned from the sea and contemplated her.

"It is true, Miss Wetherell, bitterly true."

"It is not true. It cannot be true!"

"If only I could think it would be some little matter of concern to you I should go back to my work with a happier heart."

Again she turned her face from me. My arm lay beside hers upon the bulwarks, and I could feel that she was trembling. Brutal though it may seem to say so, this gave me fresh courage. I said slowly, bending my face a little towards her:

"Would it affect you, Phyllis?"

One little hand fell from the bulwarks to her side, and as I spoke I took possession of it. She did not appear to have heard my question, so I repeated it. Then her head went down upon the bulwarks, but not before I had caught the whispered "yes" that escaped her lips.

Before she could guess what was going to happen, I had taken her in my arms and smothered her face with kisses. Nor did she offer any resistance. I knew the whole truth now. She was mine, she loved me—me—me—me! The whole world seemed to re-echo the news, the very sea to ring with it, and just as I learned from her own dear lips the story of her love, the great moon rose as if to listen. Can you imagine my happiness, my delight? She was mine, this lovely girl, my very own! Bound to me by all the bonds of love. Oh, happy hour! Oh, sweet delight!

I pressed her to my heart again and again. She looked into my face and then away from me, her sweet eyes suffused with tears, then suddenly her expression changed. I turned to see what ailed her, and to my discomfort discovered her father stalking along the silent deck towards us.

Whispering to her to leave us, she sped away, and I was left alone with her angry parent. That he was angry I judged from his face; nor was I wrong in my conjecture.

"Mr. Hatteras," he said severely, "pray what does this mean? How is it that I find you in this undignified position with my daughter?"

"Mr. Wetherell," I answered, "I can see that an explanation is due to you. Just before you came up I was courageous enough to tell your daughter that I loved her. She has been generous enough to inform me that she returns my affection. And now the best course for me

to pursue is to ask your permission to make her my wife."

"You presume, sir, upon the service you rendered my daughter in Sydney. I did not think you would follow it up in this fashion."

"Your daughter is free to love whom she pleases, I take it," I said with my temper, fanned by the tone he adopted, getting a little the better of my judgment. "She has been good enough to promise to marry me—if I can obtain your permission. Have you any objection to raise?"

"Only one, and that one is insuperable! Understand me, I forbid it once and for all! In every particular—without hope of change—I forbid it!"

"As you must see it is a matter which affects the happiness of two lives, I feel sure you will be good enough to tell me your reasons?"

"I must decline any discussion on the matter at all. You have my answer, I forbid it!"

"This is to be final, then? I am to understand that you are not to be brought to change your mind by any actions of mine?"

"No, sir, I am not! What I have said is irrevocable. The idea is not to be thought of for a moment. And while I am on this subject let me tell you that your conduct towards my daughter on board this ship has been very distasteful to me. I have the honour to wish you a very good-evening."

"Stay, Mr. Wetherell," I said, as he turned to go. "You have been kind enough to favour me with your views. Now I will give you mine. Your daughter loves me, I am an honest and an industrious man, and I love her with my whole heart and soul. I tell you now, and though you decline to treat me with proper fairness, I give you warning that I intend to marry her if she will still have me—with your consent or without it!"

"You are insolent, sir."

"I assure you I have no desire to be. I endeavour to remember that you are her father, though I must own you lack her sense of what is fair and right."

"I will not discuss the question any further with you. You know my absolute decision. Good-night!"

"Good-night!"

With anger and happiness struggling in my breast for the mastery, I paced that deck for hours. My heart swelled with joy at the knowledge that my darling loved me, but it sank like lead when I considered the difficulties which threatened us if her father persisted in his present determination. At last, just as eight bells was striking (twelve o'clock), I went below to my cabin. My fellow-passenger was fast asleep—a fact which I was grateful for when I discovered propped against my bottle-rack a tiny envelope with my name inscribed upon it. Tearing it open I read the following:—

"My own Dearest,—

"My father has just informed me of his interview with you. I cannot understand it or ascribe a reason for it. But whatever happens, remember that I will be your wife, and the wife of no other."

"May God bless and keep you always."

"Your own,
PHYLLIS."

"P.S.—Before we leave the ship you must let me know your address in London."

With such a letter under my pillow, can it be doubted that my dreams were good? How little I guessed the accumulation of troubles to which this little unpleasantness with Mr. Wetherell was destined to be the prelude!

CHAPTER II.

Now that I come to think the matter out, I don't know that I could give you any definite idea of what my first impressions of London were. One thing at least is certain. I had never had experience of anything approaching such a city before, and, between ourselves, I can't say that I ever want to again. The constant rush and roar of traffic, the crowds of people jostling each other on the pavements, the happiness and the misery, the riches and the poverty, all mixed up together in one jumble, like good and bad fruit in a basket, fairly took my breath away; and when I went down, that first afternoon, and saw the Park in all its summer glory, my amazement

may be better imagined than described.

I could have watched the carriages, horsemen, and promenaders for hours on end without any sense of weariness. And when a bystander, seeing that I was a stranger, took compassion upon my ignorance and condescended to point out to me the various celebrities present, my pleasure was complete. There certainly is no place like London for show and glitter, I'll grant you that; but all the same I'd no more think of taking up my permanent abode in it than I'd try to cross the Atlantic in a Chinese sampan.

Having before I left Sydney been recommended to a quiet hotel in a neighborhood near the Strand, convenient both for sight-seeing and business, I had my luggage conveyed thither, and prepared to make myself comfortable for a time. Every day I waited eagerly for a letter from my sweetheart, the more impatiently because its non-arrival convinced me that they had not yet arrived in London. As it turned out, they had delayed their departure from Naples for two days, and had spent another three in Florence, two in Rome, and a day and a half in Paris.

One morning, however, my faithful watch over the letter rack, which was already becoming a standing joke in the hotel, was rewarded. An envelope bearing an English stamp and postmark, and addressed in a handwriting as familiar to me as my own, stared me in the face. To take it out and break the seal was the work of a moment. It was only a matter of a few lines, but it brought me news that raised me to the seventh heaven of delight.

Mr. and Miss Wetherell had arrived in London the previous afternoon, they were staying at the Hotel Metropole, would leave town for the country at the end of the week, but in the meantime, if I wished to see her, my sweetheart would be in the entrance hall of the British Museum the following morning at eleven o'clock.

How I conducted myself in the interval between my receipt of the letter and the time of the appointment, I have not the least remembrance; I know, however, that half-past ten, on the following morning, found me pacing up and down the street before that venerable pile, scanning with eager eyes every conveyance that approached me from the right or left. The minutes dragged by with intolerable slowness, but at length the time arrived.

A kindly church clock in the neighborhood struck the hour, and others all round it immediately took up the tale. Before the last stroke had died away a hansom turned towards the gates from Bury Street, and in it, looking the picture of health and dainty beauty, sat the girl who, I had good reason to know, was more than all the world to me. To attract her attention and signal to the driver to pull up was the work of a second, and a minute later I had helped her to alight, and we were strolling together across the square towards the building.

"Ah, Dick," she said, with a roguish smile, in answer to a question of mine, "you don't know what

trouble I had to get away this morning. Papa had a dozen places he wished me to go to with him. But when I told him that I had some very important business of my own to attend to before I could go calling, he was kind enough to let me off."

"I'll be bound he thought you meant business with a dressmaker," I laughingly replied, determined to show her that I was not unversed in the ways of women.

"I'm afraid he did," she answered, blushing, "and for that very reason alone I feel horribly guilty. But my heart told me I must see you at once, whatever happened."

Could any man desire a prettier speech than that? If so, I was not that man. We were inside the building by this time, ascending the great staircase. A number of pretty, well-dressed girls were to be seen moving about the rooms and corridors, but not one who could in any way compare with the fair Australian by my side.

As we entered the room at the top of the stairs, I thought it a good opportunity to ask the question I had been longing to put to her.

"Phyllis, my sweetheart," I said, with almost a tremor in my voice, "it is a fortnight now since I spoke to you. You have had plenty of time to consider our position. Have you regretted giving me your love?"

We came to a standstill, and leaned over a case together, but what it contained I'm sure I haven't the very vaguest idea.

She looked up into my face with a sweet smile.

"Not for one single instant, Dick! Having once given you my love, is it likely I should want it back again?"

"I don't know. Somehow I can't discover sufficient reason for your giving it to me at all."

"Well, be sure I'm not going to tell you. You might grow conceited. Isn't it sufficient that I do love you, and that I am not going to give you up, whatever happens?"

"More than sufficient," I answered solemnly. "But, Phyllis, don't you think I can induce your father to relent? Surely as a good parent he must be anxious to promote your happiness at any cost to himself?"

"I can't understand it at all. He has been so devoted to me all my life that his conduct now is quite inexplicable. Never once has he denied me anything I really set my heart upon, and he always promised me that I should be allowed to marry whomsoever I pleased, provided he was a good and honorable man, and one of whom he could in any way approve. And you are all that, Dick, or I shouldn't have loved you, I know."

"I don't think I'm any worse than the ordinary run of men, dearest, if I am no better. At any rate I love you with a true and honorable love. But don't you think he will come round in time?"

"I'm almost afraid not. He referred to it only yesterday, and seemed quite angry that I should have dared to entertain any thought of you after what he said to me on board ship. It was the first time in my life he ever spoke to me in such a tone, and I felt it keenly. No, Dick, there is something behind it all that I cannot understand. Some mystery that I won't give anything to fathom. Papa has not been himself ever since we started for England. Indeed, his very reason for coming at all is an enigma to me. And now that he is here, he seems in continual dread of meeting somebody—but who that somebody is, and why my father, who has the name and reputation of being such a courageous, determined, honorable man, should be afraid, is a thing I cannot understand."

To Be Continued.

DYSPEPSIA AND HEADACHE.

An Elderly Lady Tells of Her Cure Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After a Score of Other Remedies Had Failed.

Dyspepsia causes more genuine distress than most diseases that afflict mankind. In this country from one cause or another, its victims are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, and those afflicted always feel tired, worn out and miserable, and are subject to fits of melancholy or ill temper without apparent cause. It is obvious that the human body, in order to perform its functions, must be properly nourished, and this cannot be done when the food is improperly digested. Those who suffer from indigestion should exercise care as to diet, and only easily digested foods should be taken. But more than this is required—the blood needs attention in order that the stomach may be strengthened, and the secretion of the gastric juices properly carried on. There is no other medicine offered the public that will act so promptly and effectively as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Proof of this is given in the case of Mrs. F. X. Doddridge, St. Sauveur, Que. In conversation with a reporter, Mrs. Doddridge said:—"For quite a number of years I have been a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, accompanied by the sick headaches that almost invariably come with this trouble. I suffered from terrible pains in the stomach, bloating and belching wind. All food seemed to disagree with me, and as a result of the trouble, I was very much run down, and at times I was unable to do even light housework. I am sure I tried a score of different medicines, but without success, and as I am 60 years of age, I had come to believe that it was hopeless to expect a cure. A friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, urged me to try this medicine, and my husband brought home a couple of boxes. Before they were finished, I felt much better, and we then got another half dozen boxes, and these have completely restored my health, and I not only feel better than I have done for years, but actually feel younger. I very cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to similar sufferers."

If your dealer does not keep these pills, they will be sent postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TO FORTIFY SYDNEY, N. S.

British Government Will Protect the Great Coal Deposits.

Negotiations are said to be in progress between the British Government and property owners adjacent to Sydney harbor for the purchase of a large amount of land. Water lot concessions are also being purchased.

A great deal of significance is attached to the purchase. The fortifying of Sydney would give England one of the best naval stations in the Empire. With one of the finest harbors in the world, Sydney could be approached at almost any time of the year, and the great coal deposits would enable her to cater to John Bull's most extravagant demands for fuel. It could be stored in large quantities at small expense and held in case of emergency. This year a shortage has been experienced at the dockyards, and the British authorities have had to buy American coal in order to keep steam up on their American fleet. With Sydney a source of supply, this would be altered, and the coal question would be effectively solved.

Another advantage resulting from the fortifying of Sydney would be that of bringing the British forces within easy striking distance of the French Newfoundland squadron and the Island of Miguelon.

Competent officers have examined the harbors surrounding and they have been found to be capable of easy defence. The work of fortifying the harbors will, from present indications, not be long delayed, and Great Britain will have added another link to her chain of strongholds which encircle the globe.

HADN'T STUDIED THE LESSON.

What do you know of the Mosque of Omar? asked the teacher.

The Mask of Omar is a fine perfume, said Tommy Tucker, which costs 25 cents a bottle at the drug stores.

QUITE THE CONTRARY.

Friend—Your wife has occasional fits of bad temper, I believe.

Henpeck—O! you've been misinformed.

Friend—Indeed?

Henpeck—Yes, she has semi-occasional fits of good temper.

Dr. Chase Makes Friends Of Hosts of Women

By Curing Their Peculiar Ills Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a Surprising Restorative for Pale, Weak, Nervous Women.

As a result of much confinement within doors, and the consequent lack of fresh air and healthful exercise, most women not only lose much in figure and complexion, but also suffer more or less from serious bodily derangements, as the result of thin, watery blood and exhausted nervous system.

More than nine-tenths of the cases of diseases peculiar to women are directly due to a weakened condition of the nerves, and can be cured thoroughly and permanently by taking mild outdoor exercise, breathing plenty of pure, fresh air, and using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to form new blood and revitalize the depleted nervous system.

It takes time to build up the system anew, to fill the shrivelled arteries with new, rich blood, restore the wasted nerve cells and renew the activities of the bodily organs, but the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will accomplish these results and bring health and happiness to weak nervous and suffering women.

Mrs. Chas. H. Jones, Pierceton, Que., writes:—"For years I have been a great sufferer with my heart and nerves. I would take shaking spells,

and a dizzy, swimming feeling would come over me. Night after night I would never close my eyes, and my head would ache as though it would burst. At last I had to keep to my bed, and though my doctor attended me from fall until spring, his medicine did not help me. I have now taken five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and it has done me more good than I ever believed a medicine could do. Words fail to express my gratitude for the wonderful cure brought about by this treatment."

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes:—

"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old, and quite fleshy, I do my own housework, and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Review of Fashion

Picturesqueness is the key of the hour's fashion. The loose undersleeve, the long clinging lines to house and carriage gowns the dainty frills of lace and chiffon billowing about the feet, the straight front line to the corsage and the indescribable insweeping curve to the back give a grace and a distinctly feminine touch that has not been felt so strongly in Fashion's realms since the days when men reined daintily in their walk, wore frills at their wrists, ruffled shirt fronts, jeweled buckles at knee and instep and took snuff with a Beau Brummel flourish.

Fashion asserts herself from time to time with a follow-me sort of air, and the whole feminine world is expected to be in a ferment over the possibility of some radical revolution in dress. But the one point in fashion which has become a settled conviction this season is the fact that there is very little disturbance in general, and practically very little which is really new beyond the added varieties in decoration and modes of extravagance.

The next and undoubtedly the most conspicuous feature of fashion is the new figure which has developed so amazingly with the new straight-fronted corset. To be sure, it was one of the distinguishing points in style



THE NEW CORSET AND FIGURE.

during the summer, but it is vastly more pronounced now that women have become more accustomed to the difference, and the corset is even straighter than ever, if possible. It is evidently the one thing to be considered or there is no use to attempt a strictly up-to-date appearance, no matter how elegant your costume may be.

The very latest corset model is quite whole in the back like a dress waist, except in the cut, and curves out over the hips. The lacing appears at either side of the front to make sure of no curve there, and it is very short above the waist line and very long below, to give what is called the long-hip effect. One advantage which the new corset possesses is the impossibility to lace and unless you are willing to measure three or four inches larger at the waist line than ever before, it is no use to adopt the new style. In moderation the new style of corset is a commendable fashion, but if it is carried to the extreme women will walk more like kangaroos than human beings. The value of this corset lies in the fact that it touches nothing above the waist line. All the tightening is done about the abdomen where pressure, well applied, is beneficial, acting in the nature of a support. Thus the lungs are left free, the spinal column erect, and the nor-



A Useful Blouse.—For spotted or plain velvet, velveteen, plain or fancy glace silk, satin merv, cashmere, French flannels, and such goods, the plastron and band collar of guipure lace, mounted over silk or satin. Quantity of 22-inch velvet, 31-2 yards; 22-inch lace, 6-8 yard.

mal action of the body not interfered with.

A faithful chronicler of the fashions would leave a pleasant duty unfulfilled not to chronicle some of the novelty goods on the busiest counters in the shops. There is wool poplin, for instance, and crepe line just over from England, and Lyons cords from France and some Irish corduroy that is well worth discussing at length. This is not corduroy, as we have hitherto known and worn it, but a soft, faded leaf green and chestnut brown woolen goods, having a surface like a French serge, though unlike all serges in that at intervals of an eighth of an inch a green or brown velvet cord is raised on the wool ground work. Very evidently the Irish corduroy is having no difficulty in placing itself among the most favoured goods of the season.

A crepe line possibility is shown in the reproduction of a serviceable little street suit in prune color. Very simply, the skirt, bolero fronts, collar and cuffs are relieved by a treatment in braids of two tones, which by the way, is a favorite trimming. A flat and rather wide white silk braid is laid on first and upon the edges of this narrow black braid is run, resulting in a simple, but none the less brilliant ornamentation. About the bust and shoulders of this practical little suit a scarf of black silk Manchurian crepe is draped and drawn in front through a charming gun metal buckle, in which small amethysts are sunk.

In the costlier sorts of winter wraps the cape will play a bigger figure than it has in recent years. There is promise now that the swell woman's showiest fur will be a cape three quarters length and circular. Then there will be many black velvet capes, some of them freely ornamented with fur, others in which the fur is in such moderate quantity that it constitutes really a trimming. Bead trimmings will be used, too, on velvet capes, and there is a possibility that it will develop in the unhandsome encrustings that characterized capes many years ago. Still that may be avoided. Gilt in fine tracery will appear in most of this beading. The length of the stylish cape is sensible, and if cheap following of the fashion doesn't result in short capes that leaves a woman's arms and all below the bust to freeze, the restoration of the cape won't be unwelcome.

Simplicity in some form is the usual refuge from excessive elaboration and showy effects in dress, and there are evidences already of a reaction which will bring about some most pleasing changes in the way of plainer things, subdued notes of color and less vivid contrasts. One or two lighter or darker shades of the color in your gown blended tastefully in the trimming, with a very refined touch of gold, silver or steel, supply the latest and a desirable trimming, and if the quality is fine the edges are not turned under. It is used in bands with the edges left raw just as they are cut and stitched on with the machine. This treatment insures the perfectly flat effect, which is so much liked; but the cheaper grades of velvet cannot be used in this way. Bands of cloth cut with a knife are stitched on in various forms in the same manner, the first row of stitching a sixteenth of an inch from the edge.

It is the medium colors, especially the shades of fawn and grey which head the list, with brown and black in the lead for street wear.

For evening wear there is no end of fabrics, beautiful in color and exquisite in texture. Beautiful hand painted crepes will be used largely in fashioning the empire gowns that will be the vogue during the season. These gowns will be fashioned in full empire style or will be made in a modified form, following the lines of the empire so as to cling gracefully to the figure. One of the crepes which will be made into an empire gown is beautifully painted with a design of apple blossoms some extending diagonally from each side half across the breadth and meeting in a point in the center. Heavy Irish and Cluny lace will make another combination for these artistic creations. Light shades of cloth will also be used in these gowns. The paler tints of the wonderful L'Aiglon will be seen on the handsomest gowns in both crepe and cloth.

There is a certain future for soft and furry materials, such as vicunas, to which the most Siberian names possible are given. The movement is so general that every fashionable woman is caught by it; moreover, these materials are very dressy; they fit



A bodice of pale violet silk trimmed with bands of antique satin of a darker shade. The corsage and sleeve are cut in one piece, the sleeve full below the elbow, is banded close to the arm, with antique satin, and finished with a double cuff headed with satin. The yoke and collar are of white corded silk.

the figure perfectly and fall gracefully a quality that those who make the skirts will appreciate.

There is a charming vicuna to which the name of Pyrenees cloth has been given, which is made in all shades of the season. The prevailing shades are old pinks and mardores. When enriched with embroidery it will form the "chic" costume par excellence.

All the well worn colors, which vary according to the quality of the wools, look delightful in vicuna. All the reds and blues are there, from light to dark; drabs and plum colors are less used. Black cloth will have another season; it sets off a woman to such advantage.

Fawn voile over blue silk with transparent lace yokes and sleeves is a good suggestion for those who want something different from the conventional bridesmaid dress. Black picture hats lined with blue, and bouquets of crimson roses go well with this scheme.

Beautiful gowns may be fashioned from ivory white embroidered voile, made up over white silk with chemises of green chiffon. Hats of black and green, with a touch of pale yellow matching bouquets of yellow roses, give a novel and pleasing effect.

Strikingly handsome is the effect of a group of pretty maidens in white muslin over white silk with lace inserted in vandykes and finished with fichus and sashes of pale pink silk.

To be perfectly gowned this season is to have ones plain gowns most severe and the more dressy ones weighed down with trimming as they have not been for years.

With the home-coming of the troops from Africa we see tailor-made costumes, simply plain, but for a dash at the breast, collar and cuffs of the military red, and in waists the buttons are of military design. With the fashionable reds and military styles gold in every conceivable form is much used. Gowns, belts, hats, collars, girdles, all are garnished with gold. The glint of gold is one of the greatest fads for this winter but perhaps it will soon wear itself out. This is also the reason for the military red shirt waist which is now so much in evidence everywhere.

Short tight, or semi-fitting coats are made very smart, mostly in pale suede or fawn cloth with triple machine-sewn capelets and wide revers. Very smart boleros or Etons are entirely of velvet, richly embroidered in



The jaunty waist shown here is made of bright military red, in military cut and style, with two breast pockets and shoulder straps finished with gilt buttons, high-standing military collar, and fancy gold buttons down the front. Since the return of soldiers from South Africa these have been all the rage.

silk or jet, with collar and revers of ermine or chinchilla, and gauntlet cuffs of the same fur. These smart little garments are also made in broadtail, Persian lamb, and seal-skin. The storm or Medici collar holds its own. Barrel buttons and cords are much seen, and sleeves have three straps sewn on at the top unless they are heavily machined by rows of stitching.

The perfectly plain skirt, cut so as to flare very much about the feet, is again a prime favorite. Plain front breadths are put into kilted or folded skirts. Many plain skirts depend upon strapping as ornament; these straps not only trim the hem but are carried over the hips as well. Then again, there is the box-pleated skirt, with or without a plain hip yoke.

The jaunty blouse again takes the public fancy and is developed in French flannels, embroidered and polka dotted Henriettas and various other suitable textures. The sailor collar forms a pleasing adjunct to waists of this description.

Many prefer a plain style of bodice that has the merit of showing to advantage the correct lines of a well moulded figure.

A few of the newer blouses droop slightly in front over the girdle.

For the neck finishing of the golf, or regulation shirt waist, nothing is more preferable than the plain stock military or a rolling collar.

UNDER A BARE POLE.

Queen Victoria Reviewed the Troops Under an Empty Flagstaff.

When Colonel Higginson attended a review at Aldershot, in 1878, there happened a curious mischance, which he describes in his essay, "The Road to England." Queen Victoria was to take her stand beneath the flagstaff, and there review her troops. Two soldiers stood ready to hoist the flag, and when her majesty's low straw wagon, drawn by white ponies, appeared in sight, the signal was given. Up went the flag, and then wrapped itself clumsily about the staff. Her majesty drove by, nodding and smiling, and when she had passed there were murmurs of "Lower the flag and try it again."

An officer gave an order, and down it came. Then it went up splendidly until it reached half-mast, and there it stopped. There was a general groan.

Twitching and pulling were tried in vain. The halyard was choked in the block. A soldier advanced to climb the flagstaff, and instantly the air was vocal with subdued cheers.

The queen was now far away, driving down the long line of soldiers, and there was apparently plenty of time. Up and up went the soldier, more and more slowly, but the cheering died into a muffled groan, when the poor fellow stopped half-way to rest, and then, quite exhausted, slid slowly down, with a sheepish smile. The flag was still at half-mast, and the queen was still advancing.

There was a pause, a hurried consultation, and then came forward a cavalryman, who, as he stripped off his coat, showed the tattooed arms of a sailor.

"Bless him!" gasped a lady. "There's but just time!" growled her husband.

Up went the brave dragoon, past the point where his predecessor had failed. Murmurs of approbation swelled louder and louder; but meantime the climber was becoming ominously slow. Ten feet from the top he stuck helpless, an object of dismay to twenty thousand people. Then he slid slowly down, and her majesty was there.

It was she, in reality who with her accustomed tact and good humor, saved the day.

"Pull down that flag!" shouted an officer, and the great lady reviewed her troops under an empty flagstaff. She had thrown but one light glance at the dreary pole; and then by an added graciousness of manner, seemed to cast the entire incident into the background.

LAY OF THE HEN.

The common hen lays about 500 or 600 eggs in 10 years. In the first year the number is only from 10 to 20; in the second, third and fourth years from 100 to 135 each, and thereafter it rapidly diminishes. In the tenth year the ordinary hen lays but 10 to 12 eggs.

HORSE POWER.

When one speaks of a one horse power steam engine it is meant that the engine will raise 10 tons per minute through a height of 12 inches. This is twelve times as much as a man could do.

ABOUT LONDON'S BOBBIES.

AN ARMY OF POLICE IN THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS.

Interesting Facts and Figures Culled From the Yearly Report—How London is Growing.

The report of Sir Edward Bradford, Commissioner of Police, of London, for the year 1899, issued recently, is brimful of interesting facts and figures. There may be some truth in the saying, "See a policeman, see a public house," for of the former there are 15,765 in the metropolis, and of the latter 14,280, which number, if not actually public houses, are, at any rate, all licensed to sell beer, wines or liquors.

It has been found necessary to increase the force by 71 new men, but the increase is not put down to the increase of crime, but to the rapid growth of the metropolis.

Chicago and other Western States' cities have been cited as examples of rapidity of growth, but it is doubtful if any city grows as rapidly as does the world's metropolis.

During the year 1899, 27,381 new houses were built—not to mention 9,633 houses in course of construction on December 31st, 1899; 404 new squares formed, making altogether 87 miles 131 yards of new streets and squares added to London in 1899.

Of the 15,765, comprising the total force, an average of over 500 a day are absent on sick leave, 81 got mixed up with runaway horses and got hurt, and 21 while on point duty directing the traffic, were more or less seriously hurt.

It is a wonder to many that more accidents do not occur. Accidents in the streets during 1899 resulted in 180 persons being killed and the enormous number of 8,315 being injured.

MURDERERS AT LARGE.

Of the murders, of which there were 21, the police were unable to connect anyone with four; but only one of the four is considered of a sufficiently extraordinary character to make it worth a reference in the report.

It seems that, on a Sunday afternoon in February, Bertha Russ, a child between five and six years of age, disappeared after leaving Sunday school at East Ham. Two weeks after her dead body was found in a cupboard in an unfurnished house in the neighborhood. No bruises nor marks of violence were found on any part of her body, the crime appearing to be absolutely without motive, and the hypothesis of suicide was rejected by the tender age of the child.

During the year absent-minded people lost or mislaid 39,851 articles which were afterwards received at the Lost Property Office. Among the articles were 3,214 purses, 210 watches and 1,000 pieces of jewellery of various kinds. Nearly 50 per cent. of the articles received were umbrellas, the large number of 17,437 having been lost by their owners or those who borrowed them.

The man with the "sections' jimmy" was busy during the year, but he got more time than money. There were only 447 burglaries committed during the year, each averaging about £10, of which about 6 per cent. was recovered.

The "unfortunates" of London number thousands, but only 1,436 of them were unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of the "coppers," and 198 of them managed to escape conviction.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A Sailor Was Hanged for Complaining of the Grub.

One hundred years ago pocket-picking was, in England, a capital offence, where anything worth more than a shilling was taken. There were other 220 offences at that time for which death sentences could be passed. Sir Samuel Romilly, who devoted himself by pamphlet and parliamentary agitation to the amelioration of the criminal law, succeeded after great difficulty in getting pocket-picking removed from the list. Very little more than 100 years ago a seaman was hanged for complaining of the quality of the provisions. Seventy men on board the *Namen*, in Portsmouth Harbor, set out for London to lay their complaint as to the provisions before the Lords of the Admiralty. Fifteen of them procured an audience, but were ordered to be put in irons and carried back to Portsmouth to be tried by court-martial for mutiny. They were all sentenced to death, and one was actually hung, the sentences on the other fourteen being remitted. In the sixteenth century death sentences could be passed for malicious tearing or defacing the garments of any person, breaking a bank of a fishpond, or cutting down a tree in an orchard.

J. R. McOUAT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Office of the Municipal Council of County of Argenteuil.

I hereby give Public Notice that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction at the Court Room in the Court House Building in the Town of Lachute in the said County of Argenteuil, (the usual place of holding the sessions of the County Council), on Wednesday the Sixth Day of the month of March next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the assessments and charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned upon the several lots, or parts of lots, hereinafter described, unless the same be paid to me with costs before the aforementioned day of sale.

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GRENVILLE AND AUGMENTATION

NAME OF OWNER	RESIDENT OR NON-RESIDENT	RANGE	NO. OF LOT OR PART THEREOF NO. ON CADASTRE.	MUNICIPAL TAX	TOTAL
James H. Burns, Jr.	Non-Resident	2	4a, 4b, Grenville	55	55
John Murray	"	2	5d, "	\$3.18	\$3.18
(White) T. McAndrews	Resident	9	3b, 4a, 4c, "	4.25	4.25
Martin McAndrews	"	9	6, "	1.59	1.59
do. do.	"	9	7c, "	1.59	1.59
do. do.	"	10	7a, 8a, "	2.45	2.45
Peter Ladouceur	"	10	25b, "	53	53
Alex. Pridham	Non-Resident	2	5e, "	3.18	3.18
do. do.	"	3	20b, "	1.59	1.59
School Corporation (1)	Resident	9	19a, 19b, "	1.06	1.06
Andrew Karr	"	6	5, "	43	43
Estate late Jno. Graves	Non-Resident	7	1b, 2b, "	3.18	3.18

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HARRINGTON AND UNION

NAME OF OWNER	RESIDENT OR NON-RESIDENT	RANGE	NO. OF LOT OR PART THEREOF	COSTS	MUNICIPAL TAX	SCHOOL TAX	TOTAL AMOUNT
George Bigrow	Resident	9	N. 1/2 12a, Harrington		55		55
Fred Wade	"	8	19 "		50		50
Francis Forgette	Non-Resident	7	27 "		3.24		3.24
James M. Perkins	"	9	17 and 18 "		2.00		2.00
Helaire Deslauriers	Resident	8	24, 25, 26 Montcalm	\$11.00	9.35	12.85	33.20

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

NAME OF OWNER	RESIDENT OR NON-RESIDENT	NO. OF LOT OR PART THEREOF NO. ON CADASTRE	MUNICIPAL TAX	SCHOOL TAX	TOTAL AMOUNT
Estate of the late A. G. Stackhouse	Non-Resident	421, 422, 424	\$11.56	\$12.40	\$23.96
Macdas Presseaux	"	42	1.63	1.35	2.98

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.

NAME OF OWNER	RESIDENT OR NON-RESIDENT	RANGE	NO. OF LOT OR PART THEREOF NO. ON CADASTRE	SCHOOL TAX	TOTAL
Mills Biglow	Resident	12	1049, 1050	\$2.64	\$2.64

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Secretary-Treasurer Municipal Council,
County of Argenteuil.

SUPERIOR COURT

CANADA.
Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne.

IN RE

James Cowan of Gartcarron, Fintry in Stirlingshire in Scotland, farmer, Peter Cowan of Lurg, Fintry aforesaid, farmer, Alexander Cowan of Spittalhill, Fintry aforesaid, farmer, Helen Cowan of Clachan, Fintry aforesaid, spinster; Isabella Cowan, wife of David Moir, of Leadnabrow, drymen in Scotland, farmer, and the said David Moir to authorize his said wife, Mary Cowan of Clachan, Fintry aforesaid, spinster, and Dame Isabella Dobbs of Manchester in England, widow of the late James Hutchinson, in his lifetime of the same place.

Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dame Jane Hunter of parts unknown, daughter of the late John Hunter and of Jane Ewing his wife; Margaret Goodwin of Stonyinch in Stirlingshire in Scotland, spinster; Elizabeth Goodwin, wife of Thomas Anderson of Denny loanhead, Stirlingshire aforesaid, joiner; and the said Thomas Anderson to authorize his wife and for himself in so far as he may have any interest; James Goodwin of Masterton Farm by Denny, Stirlingshire aforesaid; Alexander Goodwin, of Stonyinch aforesaid, farmer; Ann Goodwin of Greensburn, Denny, Stirlingshire aforesaid; widow of the late Andrew Dunn, in his lifetime of the same place, farmer.

Defendants.

To the Defendants it is ordered to appear within one month.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
P. S. C.

A. FALCONER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.

No. 279.

IN RE

The Vacant Estate of the late Dame Delphine Paquette.

It is hereby ordered that the relatives and creditors of the said late Dame Delphine Paquette, shall appear before us, in Chamber, at the Court House, in the village of St. Scholastique, said district, on Friday, the nineteenth day of January instant, 1901, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to give their advice upon the opportunity to sell certain immovable belongings to the said vacant estate.

Ste. Scholastique, this seventh day of January, 1901.

Signed, H. T. TASCHEREAU,

J. C. S.

True Copy,
Grignon & Fortier, P. C. S.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.

IN RE

La Compagnie d'Imprimerie du Nord, Insolvent
GUILLAUME ALPHONSE NANTÉL, Petitioner.

The Insolvent having made a judicial abandonment of their property for the benefit of their creditors, on the 31st day of January 1901, the creditors of the said insolvent are notified to meet in the office of the Prothonotary for the district

on the 22nd day of January instant at 10 o'clock a.m. to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and one or several inspectors and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

Dated this 4th day of January 1901.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
P. S. C.

W. B. NANTÉL,
Att'y for Petitioner.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CANADA.
Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne.

No. 522.

John Morrow, joiner, of the Township of Morin, in the district of Terrebonne,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Samuel Campbell, formerly of Mille Isle, in the county of Argenteuil, said district, now absent in place unknown, Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this order.

Ste. Scholastique, this 28th day of December, 1900.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
C. C. C.

LADIES JACKETS.



Perfect Fit
Good Material
Low Prices
3 POINTS

We aimed at in buying our Large stock of Jackets for Fall and Winter. Black, Brown, Green etc., are the colors.

FUR COATS for Ladies in Raccoon, Electric Seal, and Australian Coon.

We want Turkeys and Poultry of all kinds. We expect to pay high prices for Turkeys this season.

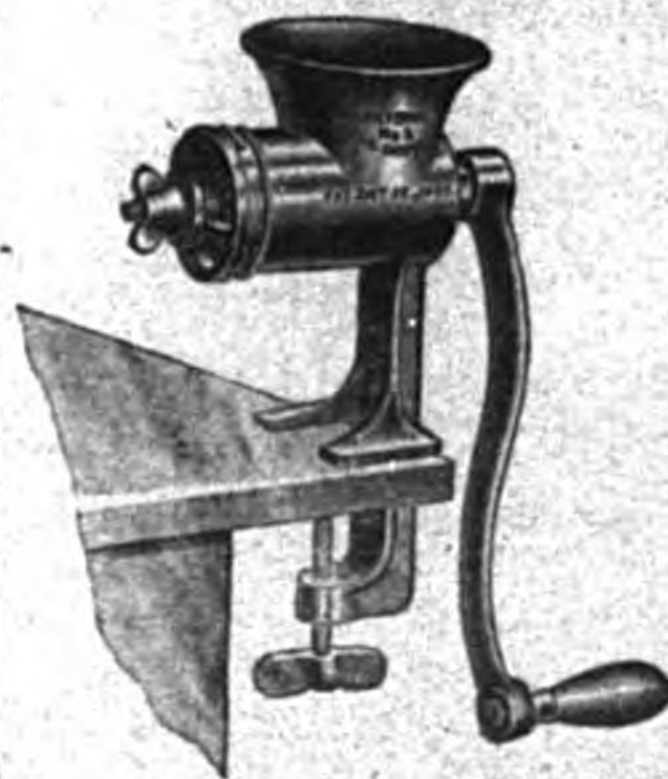
Wm. BANFORD.

Sciatica put him on Crutches. Deafness of 12 Years' Stand-
—Jas. Smith, dairyman, of Grimaby, Ont., Ing.—Protracted Catarrh produces deaf-
writes: "My limbs were almost useless in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of
from sciatica and rheumatism, and, not Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from
withstanding my esteem for physicians, Catarrh. All treatments failed to relieve.
I must give the credit where it belongs. I Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him
am a cured man to-day, and South American relief in one day, and in a very short while
can Rheumatic Cure must have all the the deafness left him entirely. It will do as
credit. It's a marvel.—34 much for you. 50 cents.—33

Sold by T. Christie

Sold by T. Christie

The UNIVERSAL Food Chopper.



It is the Only Meat Chopper in the market that cannot get out of order. It has no plate or knives to break. A child can operate it. It is supplied with three sets of cutters, fine, medium and coarse. It has no equal. Over 100,000 in daily use in Canada alone. Buy one, they are guaranteed.

McOUAT & McRAE,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
Lachute Mills

QUALITY and PRICE

Are two Essential POINTS in buying FOOTWEAR.

Just to hand a full range of BOOTS and SHOES for spring and summer wear.

Call and examine my stock and you will be convinced that I have the BEST and CHEAPEST BOOTS in town.

WM. BERRY.

The West End Bakery
AND
High-class Confectionery Store.

Celebrated for Home-made Bread, and the Bread that gives that highly-satisfied feeling.

WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.....

Hubert Kearns,

The Home

USES OF APPLES.

Apple sauce, well made, is a delightful relish; poorly made it is anything but appetizing. Quartered, stirred and sweetened only, somewhat broken and tasteless, such is not attractive. The old-fashioned way to make apple sauce was to cook the pared quarters in sweet cider, till tender, keeping all in shape. It took a half a day to make it, and cider-apple sauce was apparently a necessity in every farmer's larder. Apple butter was also thought much of. It was made by cooking apples, cider and sugar all together, for a long time, till of an even smooth consistency, and by stirring continually. Its quality depended upon the amount of stirring and it had the appearance of a soft marmalade.

But to the good apple sauce of our own day, a tart apple is called for, ripe, yet not too mellow. Pare, slice and stew with a little water, stirring often till of an even, smooth consistency, then add a little salt, and sugar to the taste, and keep stirring till thoroughly incorporated and remove at once from the fire. It is ready to put into a dish to cool. A little nutmeg or lemon flavor is a matter of taste, and some stir in a piece of butter to add to its richness. Sugar counts for little if added while cooking. We have all its effect if added after the sauce is cooked.

A light and quick apple dumpling is made in this way. Pare and slice four mellow, sour apples into a two quart pail or pudding dish, add one cupful of sugar, a little salt and several bits of butter. The apples will have juice enough of their own. Over these put a stiff batter, made of a coffee cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of Royal baking powder, a little salt, a teaspoonful of butter, and milk to have the batter laid in one piece over the apples. Press down the crust and cover the pail, and steam briskly for an hour and a half. Turn out, upside down, on a platter, and serve with a hot sauce, flavored with lemon. Stir the yolk of one egg into the sauce and lastly stir in the white, beaten to a froth.

Another way is to roll the pared, cored, tart apple in a rich paste, or if preferred in a plain "pie crust," and bake it. The cores should be filled with butter, sugar and a good pinch of cinnamon. To be served with hard sauce or both hard and soft sauce. These can be made very rich or plain, but they are always good.

An apple porcupine is a handsome dessert. Pare and core six nice, fair, sweet apples, stew in a large kettle with a little water till tender, then remove carefully to a platter and place in regular, oval shape. Add sugar to the juice left in the kettle, liberally and cook a few minutes, till it readily stiffens, then pour it over the apples, having flavored it with vanilla. When cold and stiff, stick over the apples, the back of the porcupine, blanched almonds, split and once divided; these are the porcupine bristles, and should stand up well and briskly. All over this scatter generously shredded cocoanut, and over this the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with two spoonfuls of powdered sugar. Have the surface rough, not smooth and not at all hiding the porcupine's quills, and brown all delicately in the oven.

Apple pie! Who does not love a piece of good apple pie? But there are apple pies and apple pies! Into the inside of a perfect pie go seven different ingredients, butter, sugar, flour, salt, spice, water, vinegar or lemon juice. Having pared and thinly sliced tart apples, lay into a plate lined with good paste, a liberal supply of fruit, for few things are more unsatisfactory than a thin pie, neither should they be too thick, they look gross and not inviting.

Over the apples put evenly one cupful of sugar, over this a spoonful of butter, cut in small bits over this a liberal pinch of salt, evenly distributed; then spice of any sort desired, cinnamon or nutmeg, or lemon flavor or grated lemon rind. Then one spoonful of water, and one of lemon juice, or if "miles from a lemon" vinegar instead will do. Lastly a good sprinkling of flour over all; this thickens the juice and prevents loss of it, but the edges of the cover of paste and the bottom paste should be secured with great care, to bake a "perfect pie." A few, yes, quite a good many tiny thin slices of quince preserve added to an apple pie, for "spice," gives a more delicious flavor.

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

is pure and uncolored.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Never add nuts to any cake you desire to keep for any length of time. They will mould and ruin it.

The best cakes for keeping are rich fruit cake, dried apple cake, English pound cake, and old-fashioned election or loaf cake.

Mayonnaise and boiled dressings for salads, may be made in quantities of a pint or more and kept for some days if put in glasses, covered tightly and kept very cold. But a French dressing must be made just before it is wanted.

A correspondent says strained honey and lemon juice are excellent for a cough. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

The reason why jelly sometimes becomes stiff and tasteless after standing a few months is because, generally, the glasses have been so loosely covered that the air is admitted and the water contained in the jelly is evaporated, leaving the remainder too stiff. If the jelly has been boiled too long, it will be too hard and stiff.

Scraps of cold turkey and chicken may be made into a tasty dish for lunch or supper if scalloped. Cut the meat from the bones and mince it, not very fine. Put it into a buttered baking dish in alternate layers with bread or cracker crumbs, finishing the top with the crumbs. Pour over all a cup of gravy, if any were left, if not, dot the top liberally with butter, season with salt and pepper and pour over all a cup of boiling water, and bake in a moderate oven.

If you have an old-fashioned home-spun counterpane, of the vintage of the early years of this century or the late ones of the last, you have a treasure. They are greatly esteemed as portieres or its drapings for a couch or divan, spread over it as a Bagdad is. Nothing is nicer than an "old-fashioned room" which one furnishes with the antiques and makes quaint and cozy by use of things too good to throw away or desirable to keep for their associations, but which are incongruous with modern furniture.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Fruit Cookies.—One cup butter; three eggs; one cup sugar, rub to a cream. Add one cup chopped and seeded raisins, four tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda; cinnamon and nutmeg for spice.

Chocolate Pie.—First bake your

Neuralgia

is Rheumatism of the face. Uric Acid left in the blood by disordered kidneys lodges along the nerve which branches from the eye over the forehead, and across the cheek to the side of the nose. The cause is the same as in all Rheumatism—disordered Kidneys. The cure is likewise the same—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

crust, then mix two tablespoonfuls chocolate, grated and melted, with one cup of sugar and one of water, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, the yolk of one egg, a piece of butter size of a walnut. Let come to a boil, pour into the crust, and when cold cover with a frosting made by beating the white of an egg with powdered sugar.

"Favorite" Pie.—Bake quartered apples in one crust. When done, mash down with a knife; spread with a little butter and sweeten. Cover with whipped cream, sweeten and flavored, when cold.

Banana Pie.—Bake a crust. Slice full of bananas sweetened. When cold cover with whipped cream.

MONUMENTS TO SOLDIERS.

Several of the monuments erected to famous British soldiers have been made out of the gun-metal captured in their victories. The most famous of these is the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at Aldershot. The Guards' Crimean Memorial, erected on the open space between the United Service Club-house and the Athenaeum Club, was cast out of cannon taken at Sebastopol. The statue of Achilles, in Hyde Park, erected by the women of England to Arthur Duke of Wellington and his brave companions-in-arms, was cast from cannon taken at the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. The capital of the Nelson Column is of bronze, cast from cannon recovered from the wreck of the Royal George.

SWEETEST SONGS BUT TELL OF SADDEST THOUGHTS.

Dear Ladies:—What to you has been for many months the saddest, yet sweetest hour of the day? Surely that when in silence, alone, or in sweet communion with relatives or friends, you have let your thoughts dwell on the dear absent ones in Africa. Your hopes and fears, your prayers and tears have gone forth to them. And was not that the hour of afternoon tea?

Your soldiers' comrades—the British planters—make the delicious GREEN teas of Ceylon and India. This alone should incline you to try their teas. Japan has no such claim on you, and are, besides of inferior qualities, Monsoon, Salada and Blue Ribbon brands are all good.—Colonist.

GROWTH OF GERMANY.

The growth of Germany since the war with France is the most remarkable phenomenon of modern Europe. Since the treaty of peace was signed in 1871 Germany has not extended her territory by a single acre on the Continent of Europe (if we except the acquisition of Heligoland), but she has increased her population by 16,000,000. The Germans numbered 40,000,000 in 1871; they number 56,000,000 now, and yet, although there are so many more mouths to feed, the Germans are better fed, better clothed, and in every way more prosperous than they were then. This is attributed largely to the fact for twenty years Germany devoted herself to improving the elementary education of her people.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

Ladies of Canada;—Love of country is the strongest characteristic of the average Britisher. Nor is it developed less in the fair Colonist. See her bosom expand with pride, as she speaks of the old country. Hear her dilate on the pleasant time she had when last there.

There was nothing she enjoyed so much as the pleasant afternoon tea. And why? Because she sipped the pure product, GREEN OR BLACK, of Ceylon and India. She can buy both in Canada now. The delicious Salada, Blue Ribbon or Monsoon packets await her pleasure.—Colonist.

DISCOURAGING DISCOVERY.

I understand she loved him at first. Yes, that was before. Before what? Before she had found out that she had mistaken him for his rich cousin.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Adm. Plan \$1.50 & up
AVENUE HOUSE McGill—College Avenue Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

HIS OCCUPATION.

Lawyer—What is your business? Bankrupt—Well, I suppose I might be called a bill collector. Lawyer—A bill collector? Bankrupt—Yes, At least, I have a large collection of unpaid bills.

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CLASSIFICATION CALLED FOR.

Say, ma! What is it Freddy? Are these cold-storage eggs or hens' eggs?

When we urge you to try

LUDELLA

Ceylon Tea we do so feeling confident that its excellent flavour will suit you. Lead Packets, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60c.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

WEAK MEN

YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY UNTIL CURED.



The Dr. McLaughlin Way.

It took me twenty years to perfect my appliance and the way I now use it, but there is no guesswork about it now. As sure as an engineer knows that he can pump steam into his boilers and make his engine go, I know that I can pump electricity into your body and make it go, and go right. There's no guesswork about the engineer's task, as he has learned his trade. I have learned mine in the same way—by experience, and know what I can do.

It's something new in the field of medicine to meet with a man who positively knows what his remedy will do, and is willing to wait for his fee until the work is done. I am that way. I know that my Electric Belt will cure where every other treatment fails. To make you feel secure I don't ask for my pay until you are cured.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have a belt of the burning kind or a "no electricity" band which has disappointed you, bring it in and I will allow you half price of mine for it.

CALL TO-DAY and get a free test of my Belt. If you can't call write for my beautifully illustrated 80-page book, which I will send, sealed, FREE. Address, enclosing this ad.,

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,
130 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

GLASS EYES.

Germany and Switzerland produce over 2,000,000 glass eyes in a year; and a Paris manufacturer, with a reputation for finer work, some 300,000. They are made in the shape of a hollow hemisphere, and the utmost skill is required in forming the pupil out of colored glass. The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINKLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, dispels pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, etc. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winklow's Soothing Syrup."

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Australia and California have each averaged a production of \$45,000,000 worth of gold a year, and the maximum production—\$65,000,000—has also been the same. Each country also has almost exactly the same number of mines.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollar for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHAT A HORSE CAN DO.

An ordinary horse can draw a barge of 25 tons at two and one-half miles an hour, or a wagon weighing half a ton, with a load of one ton, at the same rate on an ordinary road.

W P C 1055

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Sausage Casings—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

Heads SKYLIGHTS DODGAS BROS., 115 Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

PILE CURE A trial package of Gon's Positive Cure for Piles will be sent free to any address on receipt of two cent stamp. No knife, no gross pain. Address, THE HUTHORNS FREE, HUTHORNS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Music Teachers Wanted

To send for our Complete Catalogue of Sheet Music and Books with Special rates of discount. **WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.** 158 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL 113 Yonge St. Latest, up-to-date, reliable systems taught for gentlemen's garments. Terms moderate. Write for Particulars.

OHENILLE CURTAINS

and all kinds of house hangings, also LACE CURTAINS DYES & CLEANED LIKE NEW. Write to us about yours. **BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO.,** Box 185, Montreal

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LAW

MILLS, MILLS & MILLS Barristers, etc. Removed to Water Buildings, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Stations, etc. Religious Pictures, Stationery, and Church Ornaments. Wholesale and Retail. Mail orders promptly filled. **S. A. J. SAGGINS & CO.,** Montreal.

"ONE POUND Cakes" FOR HOUSEHOLD USE Laundry, Washing Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves. **PARAFFINE**

WAX

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited. Sam'l Rogers, Pres., Toronto. Ask your dealer for it.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. **COCOA**

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea.

MISSING

MISSING

MISSING

**NOTE – Reads January 11,1900 should read
January 11,1901**

**The rest of the month of January/1901 is
missing.**