

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXVI.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1902.

NO. 52

Professional & Commercial

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

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

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STE. SCHOLASTIQUE - P.Q.

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

J. L. St. JACQUES, L.L.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Office open daily (except Tuesdays and Saturday) on 1st floor, Roby's Block, Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel
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J. E. W. SIMPSON,
Insurance and Financial Agent,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.
Only First-class Companies Represented
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G. J. WALKER,
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Notes discounted and Loans Made
Only First-class Insurance Companies Represented.

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Money to Loan on Security.
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ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE - P.Q.
Attends all courts in the district of Terrebonne, and is in Lachute every Tuesday.

STEPHENS & PALLISER
ADVOCATES AND ATTORNEYS,
LACHUTE.
C. H. Stephens, K.C., Joseph Palliser, B.C.L.
Montreal. Lachute.
Offices in Banford's Block.
All matters submitted to Mr. Stephens for opinion and approval.

DENTISTRY.
R. 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 be in Lachute the last four days of each week.

THE ELITE.

A few New Costumes and Skirts - Latest Styles.

Point Lace Collars, Sailor Collars and Fichus, all the newest designs.

New Costume Cloths and Dress Goods in black and colors.

A Renewed Assortment of Silks for Blouse waists.

WHITEWEAR
At Bargain Prices during the month of February.

New Corsets! Hosiery!!

H. E. BURWASH.

For Sale—A few thoroughbred Mastiff pups. Apply to S. M. Derbyshire, Calumet.

For Sale—A nice little black horse, good sleigh, buggy, harness and harnesses. Apply at G. N. R. station.

For Sale—A quantity of nice fresh cornmeal at \$1.50 a hundred. J. D. Campbell & Co.

For Sale—Five thoroughbred pedigree Canadian Jerseys, from 1 to 6 years old. All prize winners. Apply O. W. Arthur, Belle Riviere.

Our clothing is a household word. Everyone now in the county should know we are the people for clothing. W. Banford.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of Mill Wright's work pattern making and cog wheels. Apply at Paquet's Hotel or F. Paquette, Bethany St.

For Sale—Thoroughbred Scotch collie dog, sable and white, one year old will sell cheap. Apply to D. S. Martin, P. O. Box 132, Joliette, P. Q.

Wanted at the McCormick Agency Main St. Lachute, in exchange for farm implements, a quantity of green hard wood, both 3 foot and stove wood lengths.

For Sale—A few Registered Ayrshire young bulls, from Imported and Home Bred Stock, also high grade bull calves. Apply to Alex Doig, Hill Farm, Lachute, Que.

Prints for your children, Prints for yourself. Scotch gingham in pretty colors. Now is the time to make them up before the spring rush of work is on. W. Banford.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Cheese Factory Machinery, in good order and complete. price \$100.00. Apply to F. DERBYSHIRE, Dalesville, P. Q.

Notice—I shall not be responsible for any debt contracted in my name without a written order from me. L. F. Rodrigue.

Our new Felt Hats are the latest made and placed on the market. Fine fur and common wool lines. Heaps of them. W. Banford.

Sugar Furnace Fronts and Castings. The time is at hand. don't wait to build your furnace after you have gathered the sap. All the fittings to be had at M. Ouat & McRae's.

Wanted—For April 15th, 1902, two Elementary Protestant Teachers for Harrington. Terms of 6 and 8 months salary \$17 per month. Apply to John McClusky, Lost River.

A Full Set of Teeth for \$1.45, fully guaranteed.
Are your teeth bad? If so get a Universal Food Chopper at—
[See adv.] McOuat & McRae's.

Notice—A Public Meeting is called for March 13th, in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, at 2 p.m., in connection with the Protestant Cemetery, Carillon Hill. All interested are requested to attend.
(signed) Wm Brown Chairman.
A LeRoy, Secretary.
St. Andrews, February 25th 1902.

FOR SALE.
A good farm of 206 acres situated in the village of St. Andrews, about 60 acres of bush containing over 3,000 sugar trees. Has good, well built, two storey brick house and good out-buildings. Farm will be sold with or without stock and implements to suit purchaser. Also about 150,000 feet of pine lumber.

Blacksmith Shop and House. A good stand. Can be bought with or without tools to conduct business. The house is a fine brick, well finished, with iron roof. Will be sold on reasonable terms to right purchaser.

A beautiful summer residence on the north side of the river Rouge about 14 miles from St. Andrews, containing 6 good rooms and a kitchen. An artesian well at the door, shed and stables attached.

Apply to A. LEROY, St. Andrews, Que.

With one exception (OATMEAL)

Wheat Germ Breakfast Food
has more than doubled the sale of any other breakfast food sold in this county.

ALL LEADING DEALERS
THE ST. ANDREWS FLOUR MILLS

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Arthur of Belle Riviere is a guest of Mrs. J. D. Boyce.

Mrs. A. W. Mullen of Hudson Heights spent a couple of days in town, the guest of Mr. D. M. Dewar.

Mr. T. C. Simpson veterinary surgeon of St. Andrews, will be in Lachute every Saturday.

Mr. J. Christie of Centerville who has been on a short visit to Manitoba returned home on Sunday.

Miss E. Creswell is in Montreal attending the Millinery Opening.

There is no excuse for dirty hands or faces when the price of soap is so low at Bu. man's.

Miss Laura McGibbon has returned to Cornwall, after spending a pleasant visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. P. M. Gibbon.

Everyone ought to be interested in Huggan's soap advertisement this week. The prices are unusually low. Just about half the real value.

The Ladies Hockey Club have arranged a friendly match with the Ladies of Hawkesbury which will be played here on Saturday next, the puck to be faced at 8.30 sharp. Admission 15cts.

Mrs. Walker and family who have spent three months in this vicinity visiting relatives and renewing old acquaintances returned to their home in Manitoba on Monday.

Guess how many bars of soap are in Huggan's window. The first correct guesser gets a handsome jardiniere and the second a handsome cup and saucer.

Mr. D. M. Dewar received a telegram on Monday announcing the death of his brother, James Dewar, who died suddenly of heart failure. Mr. Dewar left the same evening for Minneapolis to attend the funeral. The many friends of the deceased will learn the above with regrets as he was well known in this community.

His Grace Archbishop Bond has just appointed the Rev. William Fredrick Fitzgerald, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin, and presently incumbent of Onslow, to be the rural deanery of Clarendon, Que., to be rector of the parish of Grenville, in the rural deanery of St. Andrews, Que. Mr. Fitzgerald will enter upon the duties of his new charge on the first Sunday after Easter.

Mr. G. J. Walker, secretary of the Agricultural Society has received word that Messrs. Fixter and Mc Murray of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will deliver a lecture on Agricultural topics, on Friday, March 21st in the Court House, at 2 o'clock. A large attendance is requested.

Messrs. H. Gall, Wm. Banford and W. J. Todd were in Montreal on Monday and had an interview with Mr. O. E. Usher, General Passenger Agent of the C. P. R. for the purpose of trying to secure reduced rates from the city during the summer months. If this request be granted we may confidently expect a large influx of visitors. It is under consideration.

Lachute's last match of the League was played with the Rocklanders on Saturday last on Rockland ice, and resulted in a victory for Lachute, of 7 to 3. With the Buckingham game to our credit, which rightfully it should be, Lachute has nothing to be ashamed of. Regarding the Rocklanders who have been playing under hard luck, we would champion them as true sports for the way in which they have taken their defeats and wish them better luck in future.

DEATH.

FUNCHEON.—Elizabeth Fitzgerald, beloved wife of Richard Funcheon, on February 18th, 1902, age 53 years. She was a daughter of the late John Fitzgerald, and besides her husband, leaves three brothers, and a sister, Mrs. John Lennan, to mourn her loss.

HUME.—At Hill Head, on Feb. 28th, 1902, Isabella Paul, wife of Wm. Hume aged 41 years.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Special Bargains in

PIANOS,
ORGANS,

SEWING
MACHINES

AT

BEDARD & SON,

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE.

Spectacles and  Glasses.

I have just passed a successful examination as an optician and hold a diploma from "The Optical Institute of Canada."

I am now prepared to do all kinds of refraction work. The latest instruments employed. Testing Free of Charge where glasses are purchased.

W. H. GARRETSEE

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN.

A Bewildering Choice



of choice cloth is spread before our customers. The best makers of woolen goods in this and foreign lands have supplied the

Worsted, Cheviots, Serges etc.
that make up our stock.

Stylish and Perfect Fitting Suits

The workmanship is of a high order and cannot fail to meet with approval.

A. J. PERIARD,
LACHUTE

Of Interest to Farmers.

Having rented the store on Main St. formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Fraser, jr., we will shortly open up with a full line, an **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE**

We have received the General Agency for the **McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO'Y.**, and shall keep at all times a full stock of the above machines, repairs and binder twine always on hand. Sample machines will be set up shortly, due notice of which will be given in this space. Knowing the needs of such a warehouse in this county we trust it will be appreciated by the farmers who will receive the best of our attention.

ROY DEWAR.

Agent. LACHUTE

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than
Two ounces of impure soap. **REDUCES
EXPENSE**

Ask for the Octagon Bar. If your grocer cannot supply, write to
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address,
and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

TRADE OF THE YUKON.

Machinery Men Are Overlooking an Opportunity.

"There is now no doubt whatever that the Klondike Mines Railway is to be built, and that construction will begin in the near future. It will work wonders in the whole Yukon region, as it will render possible the working of many comparatively low-grade propositions, which are now handicapped by the enormous freight rates."

Mr. J. A. Christie, of Vancouver, B.C., and also of the Canadian-Yukon Saw Mill Company of Dawson, is authority for the above statements.

"There are any number of properties in the immediate neighborhood of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks and along the tributaries of Indian River which in any other country would be considered extremely valuable, but which cannot be worked satisfactorily because of the cost of supplies. These must be packed up now, and the rates run as high as \$150 to \$160 a ton, whereas, with the railroad built, the rate will be nearer to \$15 a ton."

"Of the \$500,000 required \$200,000 has already been subscribed in Chicago, and about \$40,000 in Omaha, while the balance will be subscribed in Dawson."

Taking up another line of thought, Mr. Christie ventured the opinion that Canadian merchants generally, not even excepting those of Vancouver, were not yet fully alive to the importance of the Yukon trade.

"It is true," he said, "that about 75 per cent. of the trade comes to Canada now, and that is a vast improvement on the old conditions, but I see no reason why Canada should not get it all. The machinery men are particularly slack. There are American boilers, engines, pumps, hoists, and other mining machinery sent into the Yukon country, when Canadian firms can supply articles every bit as good. They have the tariff in their favor, too, and if some of them only had the energy, they could assuredly capture the trade. There are other instances, too, but this is one particularly noticeable."

COULDN'T WALK FOR YEARS.

AN ARNPRIOR MAN IS THANK- FUL THAT NOW HE IS ABLE TO WORK.

Often Found Himself Unable to
Lie Down Without the Greatest
Pain.—Cured by Dodd's Kidney
Pills.

Arnprior, Ont., Feb. 3.—(Special)—A very remarkable cure of Backache and Kidney Trouble has just been brought to notice at Basin Depot near here.

Mr. J. H. Martin suffered for over eighteen years with Lame Back so that he actually couldn't walk or lie down without enduring the most dreadful pain. He tried many medicines without getting relief, and was very much discouraged.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to him, and he commenced a treatment, and improved very fast from the first. As the treatment continued the improvement increased until he was able to go about his work as well as ever.

The theory so often advanced that the Kidneys are the most important organs of the body and that a large percentage of the sickness and pain which humanity suffers, is due to imperfect Kidney action seems to be amply proven in this particular case, for as soon as Dodd's Kidney Pills regulated and restored the natural action of the Kidneys all Mr. Martin's troubles left him at once.

Many remarkable cures by Dodd's Pills have been published, but certainly none as wonderful as that of Mr. Martin.

He has written a letter giving the facts of his case, and his announcement that he was able to work comfortably once more after such a prolonged period of suffering, has started people wondering if there is any case of Lame Back, Rheumatism or other Kidney Trouble that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure.

NOT UNREASONABLE.

They were sitting in the corner grocery store, exchanging the confidences of the fishing season, and as the conversation progressed the stories steadily increased in size. At last, the tall, lank man on the cracker barrel pulled himself together and began:

"I went down to the river this morning, and although the water was high almost to a flood, I took a ten-foot pike—"

"Stop there," exclaimed the fat man with the corn-cob pipe. "Tell us you took an eight-pound trout, and I'll sit idly by. But a ten-foot pike, never!"

"I took a ten-foot pike-pole," continued the unflustered man on the cracker barrel, "and in less than five

minutes I hooked out a fifteen-foot bass—"

"See here! See here!" shouted the owner of the grocery. "You'll have to go away from here to finish that story. I haven't any lightning rods on this store yet."

"I hooked out a fifteen-foot bass-wood log," persisted the tall man, "and I was going to ask how much do you think I can get for it."

A BELATED DISCOVERY.

Mrs. Norton came home from a call one day in such a disturbed condition that it was evident that tears were not far in the background. She lost no time in beginning her explanation.

"John," she said to her husband, "I am so mortified I don't know what to do!"

"What is the matter, Joanna?" asked Mr. Norton.

"I have just been calling on Mrs. Peverill. You know her husband, Major Peverill?"

"Yes."

"Well, I just learned to-day that 'Major' isn't his title at all. 'Major' is his first name."

"Why, certainly. I've always known that. What is there so mortifying about it?"

"Nothing," said Mrs. Norton, with a groan, "only that I've been calling him 'Major' every time I've met him for the last ten years!"

"Do you have mice in your house, Parker?" asked Wicks. "Yes, lots of 'em," said Parker. "What on earth do you do for them? I'm bothered to death by them at my house." "What do I do for 'em?" said Parker. "Why, I do everything for them—provide 'em with a home, plenty to eat, and so forth. What more can they expect?"

Teacher—"Tommy Trevant, don't you know it's the rule in this school for children to have their shoes blackened? Why are yours so dirty?" Tommy—"I did clean 'em, miss, but I climbed up a tree afterwards to get this nice apple for you."

It takes nearly four pounds' weight of grapes to make a bottle of wine.

"THE FOUR TRACK NEWS."

This is a Monthly Magazine of Travel and Education, published by the Passenger Department of the New York Central, the great four track line. It contains a fund of interesting and instructive reading matter, and, like all other features of this popular line, is thoroughly up-to-date. Five cents per copy or fifty cents a year from Geo. H. Daniels, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, New York.

A Government Inspector entering a rural post-office, on seeing a woman at the delivery counter, said: "I was under the impression that a man was in charge of this office." "And so he was," replied the woman, sharply; "but I married him."

Y-Z (wise head) has an advantage over other soap powders inasmuch as it also acts as a disinfectant.

The number of ants in five nests has recently been counted. They varied from 93,694, down to 12,933.

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe

210 per million of the English army commit suicide, 550 in the German, and 1,109 in the Austrian.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

On an average there are 950 accidents in British mines and quarries in a year, causing a loss of 1,000 lives.

Steps the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The elephant beetle of Venezuela is the largest insect known. One has been found to weigh seven ounces.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Of Spain's surface only 37 per cent. is cultivated, 26 per cent. being pasture and forest, and the rest wild and barren mountain land.

PAGE

the continuous coil—this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Fencing. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Waikeke, N.Z.

AN ARTFUL HUSBAND.

"I should like to give my wife a little surprise on her birthday; but I don't want it to cost much." "Then you should do as I do. Every year I secrete a piece of jewelry or some other valuable object belonging to my wife. The article is missed, search is made everywhere, and its disappearance deeply lamented. But how great is her joy and surprise when the brooch or the bracelet turns up again in a new edition (for I always have it polished up at the jeweller's). And how kind, how thoughtful of me! In pattern and quality the precise counterpart of the lost article! You see, this little dodge never misses its effect, and it doesn't cost me much; but by the time her birthday comes round again the incident is totally forgotten."

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest
Tea the world produces,
and is sold only in lead
packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

There are almost 120,000 Freemasons registered under the Great Lodge of England. They belong to 2,320 lodges.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teaching it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

The United Kingdom has 400 banks, of which the largest, the Bank of England, has a capital of 14½ millions sterling.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"I congratulate you, my dear sir, on the marriage of your daughter. I see you are gradually getting all the girls off your hands." "Off my hands, yes! But the worst of it is I have to keep their husbands on their feet."

"I shall use the money you gave me to spend on my birthday, John," said the wife, tenderly, "in the purchase of something that will constantly remind me of your generosity. I shall have the portraits of my first three husbands beautifully framed and hung in our sitting-room."

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

There are altogether 30 miles of bridges on the Siberian railway. The longest is that over the Yenissei, at Krasnoyarsk, just half a mile.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube be restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cardiff exports 12,000,000 tons of coal a year, Newcastle about 4,000,000. Newport and Sunderland each ship abroad about 2½ million tons a year.

Minard's Liniment is the Best

Germany has 24,000 friendly societies and clubs, the United Kingdom 22,000; France only 8,000.

Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Fencing. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Waikeke, N.Z.

*It's sad to think how much
good money is spent on
bad tea despite the fact
that Blue Ribbon is in every store*

Oranges, Lemons, Fresh Fish of All Kinds

Labrador Herrings in Half Barrels.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Shipments of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Honey, Beans, Apples, Potatoes, Solicited.

USE

EDDY'S

TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE
PARLOR

Every Stick—

A Match

Every Match—

A "Lighter"

MATCHES

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The common house-fly usually produces the note F in flying. To do so it must vibrate its wings 335 times a second. The honey-bee sounds A, which means that its wing vibrations are 440 to the second.

Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer

A woman can only throw a cricket ball 45 per cent. as far as a man, on an average, but can jump 62 per cent. of the distance a man can jump.

W. P. C. 1115

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTOSPRAY"

Best compressed-air sprayer made. Sample machine free.—SAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

SALE FOR REAL ESTATE. WE WANT farm, city and town property in all parts of Canada. Best description and cash price. Bowerman and Co., Hamilton, Can.

HYPNOTISM

FREE—Would you achieve business and social success; improve your talents; gratify your ambitions; cure diseases and bad habits; and wield wonderful power and influence over others? If so, write for our book—by thirty eminent specialists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing, Etc. It is the most remarkable work of the century. Positively nothing like it ever before published. It has brought success to thousands. We guarantee success to you or refund \$1,000.00 in gold. The book is free. A postal card from you to-day brings the book tomorrow. Address,

American College of Sciences,
Dept. N. S. 11, 420 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

WOOD'S PHOTO-ENGRAVING
J. E. JONES & CO.
155 BAY STREET—TORONTO

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND

Lowest prices ever quoted. Free catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Limited,
Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

FRENCH CLEANING.

For made up Goods, Suits in Cloth, Velvet, Silk or Fur and all valuable house hangings, nothing to equal it if done by the

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Montreal.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are splendid. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or

Richards, Mills & Co., D. Torrance & Co.,
77 State St., Boston. Montreal and Portland.

COLD SORES

removed or healed by one or two applications of Gileadine. It keeps the skin soft and clear.

Large Boxes 25c. Druggists or Gileadine Co., Toronto.

150 Kinds for 20c.

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 20 Cents Postpaid

50 kinds of rarest lettuce varieties,
12 magnificent earliest melons,
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peaches lettuce varieties,
12 splendid beet sorts,
60 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds,
in all 150 kinds positively furnishing basis of charming borders and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Tomatoes and Peas and Beans and Spinach, onion seed at 60c. a pound, etc., all for 20c. in Canadian stamps.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.



For a Lame Back!

A lame back means that dull, aching pain over the small of the back, or the "catch" which takes you as you arise from stooping. That and all the symptoms of general debility and lost vitality which usually go with it I cure with my new appliance. Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism—I conquer them all in a few days.

Dr. McLaughlin—Sir: In regard to your Belt for lame back, I can say this:—I have found it just as you represented it to be, and a little better. Its weight in gold would not buy it if I could not get another like it. I have been troubled with my back since I was 17 years of age, and am now 33. Yours very truly,
D. H. MARACLE, Shannonville, Ont.

Any man or woman who will secure me can have my appliance and pay when cured. I ask no pay in advance.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You have heard of my Belt; your neighbors are being cured by it. It has taken me twenty years to learn how to employ electricity right, and I give you the results of my experience in my modern appliance. It gives a glowing heat—no burning, no shock. Cures while you sleep.

FREE TEST. I want every sufferer from Lame Back and its allied troubles to call and test my Belt free. Or send for my free books. Inclose this ad.

DR. M.D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

The Fatal Dower

—OR—
THE DESTRUCTION OF A PROUD SPIRIT.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Margaret Howard, on the eve of departure to join her secretly married husband, leaves her child with Susan Rivers and is drowned at sea. Susan rears the child, Daisy, as her own, and dies. Her daughter, Margaret, alone knows Daisy's secret. Lord Lisle seeks his child he has never seen.

CHAPTER VIII.

It was the close of a warm summer's afternoon when the three gentlemen reached Queen's Lynne. They had talked during the whole of their journey of the strange circumstances under which Lord Lisle's daughter had for so many years been lost.

The lawyer, Mr. Kent, told of another case he had known wherein the circumstances were somewhat similar, and the loss of the young heiress during many years led to a lawsuit that even yet was not ended.

Philip Lisle listened and replied, but his thoughts were with the unknown cousin they were going to seek. What would she be like? For Lord Lisle's sake he hoped she would resemble the dead wife he mourned so deeply. If she should be vulgar or uneducated, what would his uncle do? Lord Lisle himself was one of the best bred and most refined men in England. How could he tolerate a coarse, vulgar girl always near him?

Philip Lisle had a warm and sincere affection for the kinsman who had acted so liberally toward him. He had grown intensely interested in the tragic love story that had thrown so deep a gloom over Lord Lisle's life. He felt nervous and uneasy as they drew near the end of their journey; a hundred misgivings seized him. He would rather return to Lord Lisle and tell him his daughter lay dead than take back with him some coarse, vulgar girl who would be a constant source of pain and sorrow to all connected with her.

When the train stopped at Queen's Lynne his companions saw that Philip Lisle's handsome face had grown pale; he was silent and thoughtful, feeling more nervous than he had ever done in his life.

Their first enterprise was to secure a good dinner at the Albion Hotel, after which the three gentlemen started together in quest of the woman who had charge of Lord Lisle's daughter.

For a long time they were unsuccessful. The name of Susan Rivers did not appear to be known at all, and a shade of uneasiness passed over the detective's face. An inquiry at the post office reassured them; Susan Rivers had lived at a place called Rooks' Nest. She was dead and buried, but her daughter still lived at the cottage.

They walked in silence to the place, each one thinking more of the anxious father at home than of the young girl they were going to see.

Philip Lisle never forgot that night—the splendor of the evening sky—the fragrance of the purple heather—the distant sighing of the waves, and the solemn quiet of the summer night. The sunbeams still played over the sea. Suddenly turning a corner of the road, they saw before them a pretty cottage surrounded by a fair and pleasant flower garden.

"This is Rooks' Nest?" said Mr. Kent to Philip Lisle.

"I suppose so," he replied. "The misery or happiness of Lord Lisle's life depends on what we find here."

The three gentlemen looked agitated as they stood awaiting the opening of the door. In answer to their summons an elderly woman appeared, who dropped a deep courtesy and looked in much wonder at the unusual number of visitors.

Mr. Kent, stepping forward, took upon himself the office of spokesman.

"We are here for the purpose of making inquiries," he said. "We have been told that Susan Rivers, whom we came to see, is dead, but that her daughter lives here still. Can we see her?"

With confused wonder the old lady admitted the gentlemen and opened the door of the best parlor.

"It'll be Rita you're wanting to see," she said.

But before there was time for any reply what they thought a vision came into the room—a tall, beautiful girl, with a magnificent face and queenly figure—a face so wondrous in its dark, proud beauty that those who saw it never forgot it. Philip Lisle's heart almost stood still. Ah, dear Heaven! could it be—was this Lord Lisle's lost darling?

The moment had come—the moment for which Rita had longed and waited. She met it bravely. The color faded from her cheeks and lips, but no word or sign betrayed her fear and suspense.

With one graceful gesture she waved Mrs. Ferne from the room; then, closing the door, she stood facing the three, whose errand she had divined.

"May I ask," said Mr. Kent, "if you are the daughter of the poor woman so lately dead, Susan Rivers?"

There was no faltering of the musical voice; the beautiful lips were not blistered by the cruel lie that rippled over them.

"No," she said clearly; "I am not the daughter of Susan Rivers—she was my nurse."

Philip Lisle made one step towards her, but the lawyer impatiently signed him to keep silent.

"May I ask you if it is we have the pleasure of addressing it?" he continued.

"Would that I could answer you," she said. "I have no other name than the one my poor mother bore—Margaret. Until six weeks since, when Susan Rivers died, I believed myself to be what everyone thought me—her own child. On the night of her death she told me my true story, and gave me the proofs. I intend to devote my life to the one purpose of finding the father who has ceased to remember me."

"We are here making inquiries that relate doubtless to the same story," said Mr. Kent. "Will you repeat Susan Rivers' words to us and show us the proofs?"

She went to a box that lay upon the little table and took from it a key.

"I will return in one minute," she said, quitting the room.

"She is beautiful and dignified," said Philip Lisle. "My uncle will be wild with delight."

"Do not judge too quickly," said the detective; "let us hear first what the young lady has to say."

No trained actress could have played her part better than the young girl who re-entered the room holding a small parcel in her hand. Philip Lisle placed a chair before her. She took it with graceful nonchalance, never once raising her magnificent eyes to his face.

"The story I have to tell is a short one," she said. "I know my mother only by the name of Margaret Howard. Years ago, when she, was Miss Arle, Susan Rivers waited upon her. Her father lost his fortune, and my mother became a governess. Of the particulars of her private marriage with my father I know nothing. My nurse and foster-mother told me that she did not know my father's name, and had no clew to it, save that he was called Captain Arthur and went with his regiment to India."

"My mother took me when I was quite a child to Deepdale. She was going to India. My father lay ill there; and Nurse Rivers promised to take charge of me for a certain time and bring me up with her own child."

The clear voice faltered then, and the beautiful lips trembled.

"My mother was lost at sea," she continued, sadly, "and from that day to this no word has been heard of father or friend. I have been neglected or forgotten. My poor nurse did her best for me, and she never told me until the night she died."

"And then?" continued Mr. Kent, for the plaintive voice ceased.

"Then she gave me these proofs," said the young girl—"the letter my mother wrote, a ring Captain Arthur gave her, and a locket containing the hair of both my parents."

She took the ring and the letter from the box as she spoke, and Philip Lisle looked attentively at them. The lawyer read the letter through in silence. What doubt could be reasonably entertained?

"Why did your nurse never tell you this before?" he inquired. "Her silence seems strange."

"Strange and cruel," said the young girl; "yet she meant it kindly. She thought it better to let me live in happy ignorance. Another reason was, that in her heart, she distrusted Captain Arthur."

"Why?" said Philip Lisle, hastily. Then, for the first time, she raised her dark, lustrous eyes to his; their beauty struck him with wonder.

"Because he left me alone, neglected, and uncared for; because, neither by word, letter nor message

has he ever sought me. My father left me to live or die as I might."

There was a ring of passion in her voice as she spoke.

"Hush, child!" said Mr. Kent, "your father has spent a lifetime in searching for you! He has spent a fortune in the search for eighteen years! The loss of his child has clouded and darkened his life. His hair is white with sorrow, and all for you! You spoke in ignorance. As you value Heaven never utter one word against your father!"

She grew very pale as he spoke; and Philip saw a strange quiver pass over her countenance.

"My father?" she said softly. "Is it possible that he remembers me and loves me?"

"You have to hear his story," continued Mr. Kent. "No one has spoken to you of the chivalrous love he had for the friendless girl he married—of the life-long agony her death and your loss has been!"

"But tell me," she cried, "who he is. Remember, my father is nothing to me but an empty name."

Mr. Kent looked anxiously at his conferees.

"There can be no doubt," he said. "I can see no flaw in this evidence."

"No," said the detective officer, gravely; "there is no doubt."

"Then," said Mr. Kent, "the words must not come from a stranger's lips. Mr. Lisle, will you tell this young lady who her father is?"

Philip came forward. He took the trembling hands in his own, and bent over the beautiful, drooping figure.

"When your father married your mother, Margaret Arle," he said, gently, "he was Captain Arthur Wyverne, a brave officer, and a noble gentleman. He is now Lord Lisle, of Lisle Court, and you are his only child."

Lord Lisle! Ah! the stake was worth playing for. Her wildest dreams had not been brighter than this. A thrill of grateful vanity made the worldly, ambitious heart beat more quickly.

"I thank God," said Philip, solemnly, "that you are found at last. Your father has waited for you; I left him half dead with suspense. He will never recover until he sees you."

For one moment her strong nerve gave way, and she wept convulsively. The strain had been great; she had repeated her little story—rehearsed it over and over again—and a half doubt had lingered in her mind as to whether it were plausible. She knew that sooner or later the keen sense of the law would analyze it. Something that she had not foreseen might turn up, and then her brilliant castle would fall in ruins. But there was no doubt in the kindly faces that surrounded her. Even the lawyer's eyes grew dim as he listened to the passionate weeping.

"Nay," he said, gently; "you must not give way. Be courageous for your father's sake."

"My courage seldom fails me," she replied, raising her head proudly.

In after-years Philip Lisle remembered the instinct that prompted him to say: "Where is your foster-sister, Susan Rivers' own child?"

"She has gone abroad," replied Rita. "I told her my story before she left England. She knows nothing more of it than I know myself. Her mother never named it to her."

"Then her evidence will be of little use," said Mr. Kent. "Our case is complete without any addition. And now, Miss Lisle," he said, turning to the young girl, "we must not lose one minute. I can imagine the effect this excitement will produce upon Lord Lisle. Have you any friends here, or any arrangements you would like to make?"

"No," she replied; "I have no friends, and I have no plans."

"Could you arrange to start for Lisle Court to-morrow morning?" he asked.

She said there was nothing to detain her.

"Lord Lisle is both rich and generous," said Philip. "If there are any friends or dependents you would like to provide for, do as you will."

"The old woman who lives here has been very good to me since Susan Rivers died," she replied. "It would perhaps be as well that she should continue to live here, and keep on the little home, for my foster-sister Daisy's sake."

"That is well and kindly thought of," said Mr. Kent.

Mrs. Ferne was called in, and almost lost her senses between surprise and pleasure.

ROETGEN RAYS.

Molecules in Bodies of Two Patients Separated.

That the X-rays can have a really dangerous effect upon the human frame has been demonstrated by two cases at the Hospital St. Louis, Paris, which have caused much excitement among Paris physicians.

The first is of a man whose entire abdomen has become sore as a consequence of one application of the Roentgen rays. The other is a man who, having used his right arm repeatedly as a subject for experiments with the rays, in public lectures at the Trocadero, has lost the use of the limb, and finds other serious complications setting in. The muscles of the arm are swollen and the skin is parched and cracked; the nails have been burned from all the fingers; he has lost his beard, mustache, eye lashes and brow and hair on the right side of his face and head, and his right eye has almost lost its sight, while the lid works only with the greatest difficulty.

Felix Meheux, the specialist of the hospital, explains this action of the X-rays by the excessive energy which causes the ray to penetrate the body by separating the molecules of which all matter is composed. The perturbing action is so great that nature cannot afterward restore the molecules to their original positions and functions.

RESTLESS LITTLE ONES.

Peevishness and Sleeplessness a Sure Sign That Baby is Unwell.

When babies are restless, cross, or peevish it is the surest possible sign of illness. Well babies sleep soundly and are cheerful and playful when awake. When baby is cross too many mothers give so-called "soothing" medicines, which contain opiates that deaden, but do not remove the trouble. What is wanted is a medicine that will go right to the root of the trouble and make baby sleep well eat well and be cheerful in a natural way. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets, which are sold under an absolute guarantee that they contain neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. All mothers who have used them for their little ones speak of them in terms of warmest praise. Mrs. Albert Young, Stratford, says: "My baby, who is now five months old, has always been very cross and peevish. She was very constipated and sleepless. She was a thin, delicate looking child and cried nearly all the time. I did not know what to do with her. I tried several medicines but they did her no good. A friend who had used Baby's Own Tablets advised me to try them. I did so, and since using them baby has been quite well, her bowels are regular, and she has grown plump and good-natured. I am delighted with the Tablets and keep them on hand all the time, and whenever baby gets cross and feverish I give her a Tablet and she is all right."

These Tablets are the best medicine in the world for simple fevers, colic, diarrhoea, all stomach troubles, constipation and other minor ailments of little ones. They are for children of all ages, and dissolved in water, or crushed to a powder may be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who once try them will never afterwards use any other medicine for their little ones. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FIRST AND LAST.

A short time ago a young fellow, having heard wonderful tales of the skating rink, made up his mind to visit one. The sight of such a large number of young ladies and gentlemen gliding round and round in all directions led him to believe that skating was the easiest thing in the world. He hastily made up his mind and, after ordering a pair of skates, and having them fixed to the boots, he took a brave, bold step forward, and—bang he dropped full length on the ice. An assistant at once ran to help him up. "Is this your first attempt at skating, sir?" he asked. "No," growled the young fellow; "the last!"

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

CAUSED BY AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

Liniments and Other Old Fashioned Remedies Will Not Cure—The Rheumatic Taint Must Be Removed From the Blood.

The lingering tortures of rheumatism are too well known to need description, but it is not so well known that medical science now recognizes that the primary cause of rheumatism is impure or impoverished blood. The result is that hundreds of sufferers apply external remedies which cannot possibly cure the trouble. The only thing that will really cure rheumatism is an internal medicine that will enrich the blood and free it from rheumatic taint. The surest, quickest and most effective way to do this is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are proved to have cured thousands of cases of rheumatism many of them after all other medicines had failed. The case of Mr. Philip Ferris, one of the pioneers of South Essex, Ont., is proof of this. Although Mr. Ferris is 76 years of age he is as smart as many men of 50. But he has not always enjoyed such good health. Mr. Ferris has the following to say about his illness and cure—"For fifteen years I suffered greatly from rheumatism. At times I would have severe pains in the knees, while at others the pain would spread to my hips and shoulders. I tried several remedies which were of no avail until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took eight or ten boxes and they completely cured the trouble and I am now as smart as many men much younger. I have a great deal of faith in the pills for I know of other cases where they have been equally as successful as in mine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves with every dose. It is in this way that they cure such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, kidney and liver trouble, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance and erysipelas. Through their action on the blood they restore the color to pale and sallow cheeks and cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. The genuine always have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RICE WATER.

It is probable that few occidental cooks who prepare rice in various forms for diet are aware that in discarding the water in which it is boiled they are wasting what is regarded by the oriental as the most nutritious part of the food. This fact was curiously proved some years since, when a detachment of Europeans and native troops in India found themselves beleaguered in a fort with insufficient rations, even of rice, to enable them to hold out until a force could march to their relief.

It was when the officers were seriously debating this problem that the natives approached them with what was regarded as a curious solution of the difficulty. If, proposed the latter, the Europeans took all the rice, they, the natives, would be quite content with the water in which it was boiled. The suggestion in place of any better, was adopted; when it was remarked that while the Europeans found it difficult to maintain their strength on full rations of rice, the natives lost none of their stamina by several weeks' diet on the water. When the proposal was made the action of the natives was praised as one of great devotion to their superiors, but the sentiment was somewhat modified when the discovery was made that the natives were quite aware that the principle nourishment lay in the water.

Since that time Europeans in the Orient, following the custom of the natives, have given rice water to patients, particularly in cases of cholera, as a last resort when no other food can be retained in the stomach, and usually with good results. But the natives always value this water so highly that it is never thrown away.

In fact it would surprise many cooks to discover how much could be done with this apparently worthless stock. If the rice is cooked in the Oriental fashion, that is—boiled only so long that each grain comes out of the pan separate, and not as a sodden mass, the water, when strained off and permitted to cool, will become a jelly approaching the consistency of blanc-mange. To suit the occidental palate the water should be flavored with an extract, or otherwise the jelly may have rather an insipid taste. Then, if served with cream and preserved fruit, you have a most nourishing and palatable dessert, with still the boiled grain for other purposes.

MANY A LONG SHOT.

Blobbs—"How did your friend, the weather prophet, lose all his money?"

Stobbs—"Betting on his own predictions."

"I guessed it, gentlemen," she cried. "Over and over again I have said Miss Rita was more like a queen than poor Susan's child. Hot-house flowers do not grow in hedge-rows." (To Be Continued.)

A Wrong Idea of the Nerves.

The Action of the Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys Depend on the Nerve Force—Extraordinary Results from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

There is not a single organ of the human body that can perform its functions without a liberal supply of nerve force—the motive power of the body.

The nervous system should never be thought of as a separate part of the body. Its branches extend from the brain and the spinal column to the tips of the fingers and toes. Just as the blood is carried by the arteries to every nook and corner of the system, so the nerve force, by means of nerve fibres, is distributed and nerve force is just as important to life as is good, rich blood.

When the nerve cells are wasted, by over exertion, worry or disease, more rapidly than they are replaced, the action of the heart becomes slower, the lungs begin to weaken, the stomach fails to do its duty, the liver and kidneys falter in their work as filters and the excretory organs get feeble and inactive. You may be a sufferer from weakness and exhaustion of the nerves, and may have been attributing the trouble to the stomach, kidneys or other organs. Nervous exhaustion is marked by restlessness, disturbed sleep, languid, weary feelings, headache, dyspepsia, and bodily pains, inability to concentrate the thoughts, absent-mindedness, weakened memory, twitching of the muscles and eyelids, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs in sleep, dizziness, irritability and gloomy forebodings.

Through the medium of the nervous system Dr. Chase's Nerve Food carries new life and energy to every organ of the body. It strengthens the action of the heart, invigorates the stomach, makes the kidneys, liver and bowels more active, and builds up the entire system.

If you experience any of these symptoms of nervous exhaustion, you can rely absolutely on Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to cure you. It does not stimulate, but thoroughly cures by forming new, red corpuscles in the blood and creating nerve force.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1902.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1.00 in advance, or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

All transient advertising matter charged 10c. per line, nonpareil measurement.

Locals, constituting 5 lines or less, 25 cents each per insertion.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE - - - QUE.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held on Wednesday, there being present Mr. H. Gall, and Coun. Jousse, McGibbon, Kearns, Cruise, Gibeault, Lavigne, McCoy and Garretsee. A communication was read from Messrs. Stephens & Palliser, advocates, making demand upon the Council for the \$100 on behalf of Mr. Jno. McLean of Dalesville, for the loss of a horse, by having its leg broken on road leading to Brownsburg, opposite the residence of Miss H. Stanforth. Moved by Coun. McCoy, seconded by Coun. Kearns that the matter be referred to the Rd. Com. for further enquiry and to report at next meeting.

A notarial protest was received from Messrs. Wm. Berry, John Hay, Wm. Pollock and David Christie, notifying the Council that their properties were inundated by water, and that they would hold the council for damages if steps were not taken within reasonable time to remove the same and prevent repetition. The secretary was requested to acknowledge receipt of protest on motion of Coun. Cruise, sec. by Coun. Gibeault and inform them that the Council will use their best endeavors to have the C. P. R. who are responsible for the same, remedy their grievance within reasonable delay.

The request of Napoleon Lamarche asking the amount of \$25 for injuries sustained by his son falling from the sidewalk on Princess Avenue, opposite Mr. Thos. McQuat's residence, was considered. Moved by Coun. Jousse, sec. by Coun. Lavigne that Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co. be notified of the accident which occurred on their sidewalk.

On motion of Coun. Garretsee sec. by Coun. McCoy, the sec'y. was requested to notify the Rly Co. to provide an outlet on the south side of said Co'y. track from the eastern limits of the town to the river and in default the council will hold them responsible for damages.

Moved by Coun. Jousse, sec. by Coun. Lavigne, that the whole council meet with the representatives of the C. P. R. at any time.

Report of Road Com. was received and amounts ordered to be paid and charged back.

Coun. Jousse gave notice of motion to repeal the revenue by law. He also gave notice of motion to make by-law in accordance with terms of Walter Smith's report, special supt. appointed by Council for the purpose of taking off water gathering in the vicinity of Wm. Millers property.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Mr. Thos. Christie jr. and Mr. Wm. Banford were appointed auditors.

Mr. D. Joss, Ed. Charlebois & R. Creswell were appointed valuers.

The mayor stated several complaints had been made to him regarding furious driving through the streets of our town, and the secretary was instructed to notify the parties that if same is persisted they will be prosecuted.

CUSHING

A Tea-meeting which will be held in the Methodist church here on Friday the 14th inst., promises a pleasant evening's entertainment.

Is this spring we wonder, or is it only a belated installment of Indian Summer?

Mr. J. Halsey, of Carleton, superintendent of the C. & G. Rly., made a business trip through here on Tuesday.

Rev. Father LeClair of Chute-au-Blondeau, is said to have purchased the larger of the two Islands in the river, opposite here, from the Government. It is expected that the Rev. gentlemen will erect a summer residence on the island, as it is quite convenient to the church of St. Joachim, of which he is pastor.

Mr. Alex. Gaston was in Hawkesbury on Thursday.

The funeral of Miss Annie Chambers which took place from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Alex. Gowdie of Grenville, passed through here on Wednesday of last week en route to the cemetery at Chute-au-Blondeau.

Mr. B. Sutherland of Montreal conducted the services in the Methodist church on Sunday last.

RIVER ROUGE

It looks as if the spring has come upon us; the river is very high at present.

Messrs. W. A. and Duncan Bradley attended the tea meeting at St. Mungo's church last week, and report an exceptionally good time.

Moonlight nights and good roads are over for a short while it appears. Its just as well as some of our young men were beginning to look sleepy.

Quite a number of cases of small-pox are reported at Kiloween. We trust that the disease will not spread any nearer our way.



Children Cry for CASTORIA.

SOAP WEEK!

Good Will Soap is unquestionably the Best Laundry Bar on the Market at 5c a bar or 6 bars for 25c. Every purchaser of a bar of Good Will Soap will be entitled to a guess as to the number of bars in our window. The first person guessing the exact number will receive a handsome jardiniere and the next a china cup and saucer.

B. HUGMAN & SON.

Every house should have a cake of Carbolic Soap.
30 doz. cakes Carbolic Soap - regular 10c for 5c each
200 Bars Castile Soap - regular 10c for 5c each
50 Boxes Castile Toilet Soap 3 cakes in a box - for 10c
75 Boxes Glycerine Soap 6 cakes in a box - for 10c
Imperial Beauty Complexion Soap, extract of Cucumber
Glycerine and Buttermilk, 3 cakes in a box - for 10c

Mr. Chas. Hyde has purchased a very fine horse from the McCruer Bros. Mrs. Socker and Miss Ethel Socker, of Montreal, are spending a couple of weeks here, the guests of Mrs. Martin Burwash.

March is a Favorite Month For Home Dyeing.

In all well regulated homes in city or country, the work of home dyeing is largely done in March. The dresses, skirts, capes, jackets, blouses and other articles of wearing apparel used and worn a year ago, but now dingy and faded, will be brought out, carefully looked over and re-dyed with some new and stylish color for this season's wear.

With such aids as the popular Diamond Dyes, it is folly to spend money for new materials and garments. The Diamond Dyes always make old and faded things look as good as new. The best as well as the humblest families use the Diamond Dyes successfully and profitably every spring.

Have you decided to make up a pretty and stylish mat or rug from your rags and waste materials? There is a pleasure in being able to point to your own homemade mats and rugs. Send your address to the Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., and you will receive sheets of designs for your inspection.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada.
Province of Quebec. } No 413
District of Terrebonne. }

Messieurs the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, Plaintiffs.

vs.

Onezime Fortier, formerly of the Parish of L'Annonciation, district of Terrebonne, and now absent in the United States of America. Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within the month.

St. Sebastien, 18th Feb., 1902.

F. X. Mathieu
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Grignon & Fortier,
P. S. C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The best and most popular route to Toronto Niagara Falls London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points in the United States and Canada.

Fast Express trains leave Montreal, Toronto and the West, as follows—

	Daily	Daily
Lve. MONTREAL	9:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO	4:50 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	5:50 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS	7:15 p.m.	10:10 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	8:35 p.m.	11:35 a.m.
Arr. LONDON	7:42 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT	8:40 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	7:20 a.m.	8:15 p.m.

The above trains make close connection at Chicago with the fast express trains for St. Paul, Winnipeg, and all points in the Western States, including California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the Pacific Coast.

*A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to the train, serving luncheon a la carte, at any hour during the day convenient to passengers.

Tourist sleepers leave Montreal every Monday and Wednesday at 10:30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof as far as the Pacific Coast. A nominal charge is made for accommodation in these sleepers. Berths reserved in advance.

The Grand Trunk Railway System is also the most direct route to Portland, Boston, and all points in the New England States, also to New York.

For tickets, reservations of space in sleepers, apply to

J. M. DORION, Lachute or St. Philippe

W. H. GARRETT, Lachute.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphin, nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TIME TABLE.

LACHUTE STATION.

GOING EAST:

Mont'l & Bst'n Express 6 2 a.m.
Local Express - 1 45 a.m.
" - 8 37 p.m.

GOING WEST:

Local Express - 9 55 a.m.
" - 7 3 p.m.
" Soo" Express - 11 34 p.m.

WANTED

Agents for the sale of hardy varieties of Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Shrubs, and Seed Potatoes. Good pay permanent position and exclusive territory. We have over 600 acres under cultivation and grow special lines of Hardy Russian Stock as well as all the best and hardiest domestic varieties. Goods will be delivered at customers' houses. For terms apply Now to
PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY
Toronto, Ont.

J. R. McQuat's Ad.

NEW DEPARTURE

Bargain Counter on 2nd Floor.

NEW HATS! NEW HATS! NEW HATS!

FOR 1902

Men's Boys' and Youths' Felt Hats in the Latest Styles and exceptionally good value, now opened.

We are to-day offering a Cut Price in Flour and Feed.

Just received—Oil-Cake and Herbageum.

Just received—Sap Cans, Sap Spouts, Tappery Bitts, Syrup Kegs, Milk Cans, Agateware and Tinware

New Spring Goods!

We are opening up our New Sateens, Prints, Gingham, Fancy Flannels, Laces and Embroideries.

We have a few lines left of the
STOCKING GOODS
which are being sold at reduced prices.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.
LACHUTE.

ST. ANDREWS.

Miss H. V. Wales is visiting friends in Ormstown.

Mrs. Orkeny is the guest of Mrs. J. McGowan.

Mr. Thomas Webster, who has been in a position in Montreal, is home for a short holiday.

Col. Alex. McMahon made his annual pilgrimage to Hawkesbury last week, returning on Saturday. He made the trip, on foot, in five hours.

Friday morning last about 3 o'clock our quiet village was disturbed by a crowd of revellers passing through presumably on the way from Lachute.

La Baie roads are reported to be very bad. We hope no more accidents may occur on them.

On account of the weather the Stonefield vs. St. Andrews hockey match which was to have been played on our rink Friday evening, has been postponed till next week.

One of the McGill circulating libraries has been secured by the St. Andrews people. We expect to derive much pleasure from reading it.

Dr. G. F. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Mount and Mr. R. W. Jones, were in Montreal the beginning of this week, for the purpose of attending the election of Bishop Carmichael.

Mr. Thos. C. Simpson has bought the celebrated mare, Amelia, from Mr. J. M. Dorion of St. Philippe.

WHEN YOU CHURN

Your rich pure cream for butter, why spoil your work by using a common and impure butter color?

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO'S

"IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR"

gives butter the natural golden June shade that no other color can produce, and never fades from the butter. Do not use a vile substitute. At all times insist upon having the kind that makes prize butter. Sold by all dealers.

STONEFIELD

In regards to the item which appeared in last weeks issue, Cushing correspondent seems to have heard

that the Stonefield team intends whitewashing the St. Andrews hockey players. But such is not the case, we wish to play a friendly game and are willing to take the consequences whatever it may be

The hockey match played in Grenville last week resulted in a victory for Stonefield, the score being 4 to 2.

Mr. John Innes of Maple Cottage was the guest of Mr. Henry Laurier on Saturday last.

Mr. Geo. Chambers and A. Veitch were the guests of Mr. Robt. Chambers last week.

Mr. Henry Dineville who has been ill for the past year, has arrived home from St. Agathe de Monts last Monday looking quite well.



Gray's
Syrup
of Red
Spruce
Gum

For Coughs,
Colds, Bron-
chitis, Sore
throat, etc.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MONTREAL.

CIRCUIT COURT. CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } 773
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE }

JOHN MORROW, of the place called
Morin Flats, in the parish of St. Sauveur
said district, carriage maker,

Plaintiff

vs.

SAM alias SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
lately of Millie Isles, and now of un-
known parts

Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear
in one month.

Ste. Scholastique, 10th February, 1902.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
C.C.C.

De Martigny & Marchand,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
St. Jerome, Que.

RE-OPENING!

MONDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1902.

J. N. A. CARRIERE,
ST. PHILIPPE.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES for 2 MONTHS
FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

MEN'S SUITS	\$15.00	REDUCED TO	\$9.00
" "	13.00	" "	8.50
" "	10.00	" "	6.00
" "	9.00	" "	5.75
" "	8.00	" "	5.00
" "	7.00	" "	4.50
" "	6.00	" "	4.00
" "	5.50	" "	3.50
" "	3.75	" "	2.50
BOYS' SUITS	2.75	" "	1.75
" "	2.00	" "	1.50
MEN'S & BOYS' ULSTERS	7.00	" "	5.50
" "	6.50	" "	4.25
" "	5.75	" "	3.75
" "	5.00	" "	3.50
" "	3.75	" "	2.50
" "	3.00	" "	2.00
GOAT ROBES	13.00	" "	7.25
" "	9.00	" "	6.10
CARRIAGE RUGS	2.25	" "	1.40
" "	2.00	" "	1.35
HORSE BLANKETS	1.75	" "	1.20
" "	1.65	" "	1.10
" "	1.25	" "	.85
" "	1.20	" "	.80
" "	.50	" "	.35
1 BEAR COAT	18.00	" "	12.00
1 GOAT COAT	14.00	" "	9.50
1 LADY'S COON COAT	45.00	" "	35.00
LADIES' & GENTS' FUR CAPS	10.00	" "	6.50
" "	9.00	" "	6.00
" "	7.50	" "	5.00
" "	5.75	" "	3.75
" "	4.50	" "	2.50
" "	3.00	" "	1.75
2 MUFFS	3.75	" "	2.50
3 STORM COLLARS	3.00	" "	2.00
1 PERSIAN LAMB STORM COLLAR	\$18.00	reduced to	\$12.00
1 LADY'S " " (extra large)	30.00	reduced to	22.00

The rest of the stock (except a few lines that were bearing discount before) will be sold at 20 per cent reduction for Spot Cash.

TRY THE WEST-END BAKERY FOR GOOD BREAD, BEST CONFECTIONERY, CHOICE PASTRY.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS. GOODS DELIVERED.

HUBERT KEARNS,
PROPRIETOR.

1902. SPRING. 1902.

SUITINGS. OVERCOATINGS.
HATS.
CAPS. GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Everything New and Up-to-date

.....Stock Larger and Better Than Ever

See my Hats before you buy for spring,
they are all the Latest Styles.

A. D. KENNEDY,
Agent for Montreal Steam Laundry.

10 Cents

(A YARD.)

This is the price again This Year
of that line of Prints we had last season.

Men's Felt Hats, Hard and
Soft, in the Newest Styles and
Colors.

Some Pretty French and
Opera Flannels for Waists.

HEAPS OF OTHER GOODS
AT
BANFORD'S

GENTLEMEN . . .

Come and see my assortment of SPRING
GOODS just received. Large variety to choose
from including Latest Scotch Stripes and Im-
ported Goods. First-class Workmanship and
Best Trimmings on all Suits.

D. LAPOINTE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

The People's Store

McFaul Bros.

West End, Lachute.

A Few Words about

JACKETS

We are looking out for new
customers all the time, and
to induce the Ladies to try
us we have laid in a very
large Stock of Fall and
Winter Jackets of middle
and high-class grades.

These goods are from the
best manufacturers and can
be relied on to give every
satisfaction. We can give
you a nice Choice in Color
and Design.

Further, there is a New
Style of Jacket that is going
to have a big run this year,
and to the best of our know-
ledge this is the only place
in town where they are on
view. The following are
two models that bid fair to
become popular this season.



Length 27 inches. Made from
Oxford Gray Frieze. Fly front,
velvet collar, perpendicular slash
pockets. Lined throughout with
mercerised sateen.

PRICE - \$7.00 NET.



Length 27 inches. Made from
best quality kersey. Lined with
silk, handsomely trimmed with
straps, stitching and pearl buttons

NET PRICES - \$5 to \$13.50

MEN'S OVERCOATS!

BOYS' OVERCOATS!

UNDERCLOTHING.

McFAUL'S

(TWO STORES)

LACHUTE & BROWNSBURG

Stephen Westcote's Lie

I.

He was the most disagreeable fellow who ever sat on an office stool. That was the opinion of everybody in the place, from old Mr. Maybury, the senior partner, to the youngest office-boy. It was generally believed among his fellow-clerks that Stephen Westcote had been born and educated in the workhouse, and that his mother had died there. And when one added to this disadvantage the further one that he was extremely ugly, and a gloomy, taciturn fellow at best, it is quite easy to understand that young gentlemen, whose antecedents were above reproach, looked down upon him and made him the butt of their time-honored jokes.

They made his life a burden to him by means of these same jokes. Rulers were suspended in unlikely places and fell with a smart crack on the head of the unsuspecting victim; pins were stuck in his stool; hot cobbler's wax was spread upon it, and they almost ruined themselves buying squibs and crackers to attach to his coat-tails.

It was only when Frank Lammont made his appearance in the office of Maybury & Son that serious trouble began. It appeared that the two men had been fellow-clerks before and the hatred between them was bitter and rancorous. In their frequent quarrels everyone sided with Lammont, and this was not surprising, for he was the very opposite of Westcote in everything.

In the first place he was a handsome young fellow, with handsome dark eyes and a well set-up figure; then he was always well dressed and was very open-handed with his money. But, above all this he had a pretty little house at Tottenham, and a still prettier little wife.

Business routine seemed particularly dull one Saturday morning, and the young men were at a loss to find means of enlivening it. Westcote had been sent out on business, so there was no fun to be got out of him, until presently the office-boy, who was peeping over the wire blind, exclaimed:

"Here's Work'us coming up the street. Don't he look a shabby-looking chap, that's all?"

"Work'us" is too good a name for that fellow, Tom," said Lammont, with a sneer. "A pauper may be respectable."

"Westcote does not look very respectable, it is true," said one.

"I'll bet you five that Westcote comes in another suit on Monday boys," cried Lammont. "Just tell me when he turns in at the door."

"He is just a-turning in now."

Quick as thought Lammont jumped off his stool, selected the largest and fullest ink-pot, and, opening the door about an inch, balanced it carefully upon the top. The other clerks looked rather blank. They had never gone so far as this before, and if Westcote complained there might be trouble. But there was no time to do anything now, for the door was pushed quickly open, and—well, it is wonderful how far a pennyworth of ink will go, in the wrong place.

Westcote stood glaring at them from the doorway, like an ink spectre. No one smiled, for the look on the man's face was murderous. Just a moment he stood there, then, lifting the heavy ink-pot he hurled it straight at Lammont's head, dashed after it, and the next minute the two men were rolling over and over on the floor, tearing and worrying one another like dogs. It all happened so quickly that no one attempted to stop them until the door of the inner office opened and Mr. Maybury stood on the threshold.

"Separate those madmen some of you," he shouted. "What is the meaning of this disgraceful scene?"

It needed no second word; in a moment a dozen hands were stretched out and the combatants were forced to opposite sides of the room.

"Is this the way you spend the time for which I pay, gentlemen?" said Mr. Maybury, coldly.

"I am very sorry, sir," began Lammont.

"Sorry, indeed! I should think that you were thoroughly ashamed of yourselves. Such disgraceful conduct was never heard of in a respectable office. No," as Lammont was about to speak, "I want no explanations from either of you. I care nothing about your quarrels; all I want is some assurance that this sort of thing shall not occur again. So shake hands with one another, and promise me that this shall be the end of such nonsense."

"I will apologize to you, sir," said Lammont, with an evil light in his eyes, "but I hope that you will not ask me to shake hands with that fellow. I cannot shake hands with a gaol-bird."

"What did you say? You had better be careful, sir."

"I said that I refused to shake hands with a gaol-bird."

"And what do you mean by that?" "Westcote can tell you better than I can, sir."

"You hear, Westcote," said Mr. Maybury, curtly.

"He means to inform you," said Westcote, scornfully, "that I spent six months in prison for a theft of which I was absolutely innocent." "They are all innocent," sneered Lammont.

"That is enough," said Mr. Maybury. "I cannot ask you to apologize, Lammont. Westcote, when you have made yourself fit to be seen come to my room."

When Mr. Maybury left the room Westcote walked up to Lammont. All his rage was gone now, and he was cold as stone.

"You coward," he said, in a low, passionless voice. "You mean, pitiful coward. If I wait for twenty years I will be even with you for this morning's work."

And for once Lammont had no word to say in answer.

After that day no one expected to see Westcote in the office again; but when Monday morning came, there he was in his place as usual.

II.

Stephen Westcote was alone in the office. Lammont had not put in an appearance for two days, and a double share of work had fallen upon Stephen in consequence. He had been working late, but had finished now, and was just locking up when he heard a soft tap at the door.

"Come in," he cried, and after a short pause the door opened slowly, and a pretty, fragile-looking girl, carrying a small child in her arms, came in and leaned wearily against a desk. Stephen had only seen her once, but he knew her quite well: she was Frank Lammont's wife.

She was deathly pale, her pretty eyes were red with crying, and she seemed ready to drop with fatigue. Stephen gazed at her stupidly for a few moments, then he awkwardly brought forward a chair and the trembling girl sank into it, with a grateful glance at him. The sleeping child stirred uneasily, opened her blue eyes, and calmly fell to examining his face.

"What a welly ugly man 'oo is," she lisped, in a sweet little chirrupy voice.

Stephen flushed hotly. Somehow the babyish words stung him.

"Is Mr. Maybury here?" asked Mrs. Lammont, hushing the child against her breast.

"No, indeed. I expect that he is at dinner by this time."

"Can you tell me where he lives? I must see him to-night."

"He lives at Hampstead."

Mrs. Lammont sank back in her chair and burst into tears.

"What shall I do?" she sobbed. "I cannot go all that distance, and I shall not be able to come back again."

"He will be here at ten o'clock in the morning; you can see him then," said Stephen, shortly, as he picked up the office key and put on his hat.

"I cannot come again. The doctor kindly offered to stay with Frank while I came here to-night; but I am sure that I shall not be able to leave him to-morrow."

"The doctor! Is there anything the matter with Lammont?"

"Oh, yes, he met with a dreadful accident on Monday night. He fell from his bicycle and was run over by a van. The doctor says it will be months before he can go out again."

"That is bad," said Stephen, coldly.

"Well, if you cannot come again you had better write to Mr. Maybury."

"I cannot write what I have to say," said the poor little creature. "I don't know what to do."

The child, who had all this time been gravely studying his face, suddenly stretched out her little arms with a pretty, babyish gesture.

"Ugly man carry Maisie," she demanded, with a radiant smile.

The burning flush rose once more to Stephen's face. He hesitated for a moment; then he opened his arms and the child nestled in perfect content against his breast.

"Maisie loves 'oo dear, ugly man," she cooed, softly. "Maisie will tiss 'oo if 'oo likes."

"I cannot let her trouble you," said Mrs. Lammont. "Maisie, come back to mother, darling."

"She is no trouble," said Stephen, roughly. "You are tired. I had better carry her to the bus for you."

Stephen had locked the office door and was just turning into the street with his unaccustomed burden clasped close in his arms, when he felt a cold little hand laid on his, and two tearful, grey eyes were lifted to his face.

"Won't you help me?" sobbed the trembling little creature. "I am sure that I can trust you. Won't you speak to Mr. Maybury for me?"

"I will take a message if you wish it. What shall I say?"

"Tell him about Frank's accident, and what the doctor says of him; and ask him, oh, beg of him, not to stop his salary, for we have saved nothing. Indeed, we are in debt a little, and there is nothing but starvation before us if Mr. Maybury is hard on us."

"I will tell him what you say, Mrs. Lammont," said Stephen, gravely, "but I am afraid there is very little chance of his doing what you ask. I know that it is against his rules; and Lammont has not been in the office long."

When they reached the corner where the omnibus stood little Maisie parted from her new friend with great reluctance, clinging to his neck and whispering her sweet baby talk into his ear until the last moment; and even when the vehicle rolled away he could still hear the bird-like voice crying:

"Dood-bye, dear, ugly man. Maisie tum and see 'oo adain soon."

III.

The next morning Stephen Westcote presented himself in Mr. Maybury's private room and delivered his message.

"It is most annoying," said Mr.

Maybury, irritably. "Just as we are getting into the busy season, too."

"Mrs. Lammont asked me to say, sir, that she hoped you would not stop Lammont's salary, as they have nothing else to depend upon."

"What?" cried Mr. Maybury. "Not stop his salary! Is the woman mad? Does she expect me to pay someone to do her husband's work and pay him as well? No, indeed. I should soon be in the workhouse if I conducted business on that plan."

"You will not change your mind, sir?" Stephen said. "You will not make an exception in Lammont's favor?"

"Certainly not. I never break my rules. I shall pay him up to the end of the month, and not one penny more."

"Have you any objection to letting me take Lammont's money to him and telling him of your decision, sir?"

"You seem very anxious to be the bearer of bad news, but it is no business of mine. I should send someone in any case, for I want no correspondence with the woman."

Mr. Maybury counted out a little heap of money and handed it to Stephen.

"You will go after business hours, if you please, Westcote. We cannot spare anyone in the daytime."

Stephen bowed and, putting the money in his pocket, went silently back to his work.

IV.

The winter had passed, and the breath of spring was finding its way even into dingy city offices, for it was four long months since Frank Lammont had met with his accident; when, one morning, a cab stopped at the door of Maybury & Son's, and a poor, shattered creature, who walked with two sticks, got out and limped slowly up the stairs. It was Frank Lammont.

Everybody crowded round him to shake him by the hand, and Stephen came forward with the rest, but Lammont stared stonily in his face and passed on to the inner office.

"Ah, Lammont!" said Mr. Maybury. "I am glad to see that you are able to be out again. If you are feeling up to work I shall be very glad to have you back."

"Thank you, sir; I am not quite fit for work yet," said Frank. "I only came out this morning to speak to you about a most unpleasant matter, and to thank you for your great kindness."

Mr. Maybury could not recall any particular kindness, so he only smiled and murmured, "Don't mention it."

"No, sir," answered Frank; "I understood that you wished me not to mention it, and I shall take care not to do so."

Mr. Maybury thought that his visitor had taken leave of his senses. "I wish that I had not spoken of it, sir; it is a most unpleasant thing. I am afraid that Westcote has been robbing me, sir."

"How, in Heaven's name, could Westcote rob you?"

"He has been keeping back a part of my salary for a month past; only a few shillings, it is true; but even a few shillings make a difference to me, with doctors to pay and all that."

"To be sure. For a month past, you say. Did you receive it regularly up to that time?"

"Oh, yes, sir, and I am sure I am most grateful. I dare not think of what would have become of us without it. We must certainly have starved."

Mr. Maybury made no reply. He struck his hand-bell sharply and waited.

"Send Westcote here," he said, when the boy appeared in answer to it.

Stephen came in, looking pale and worried.

"Lammont tells me that you have been robbing him. Have you anything to say, Westcote?"

"No, sir."

"When you first spoke to me about Lammont's accident I gave you a message for him. Did you give it? What message did he bring from me, Lammont?"

"I remember quite well, sir. He said that it was against your rules to pay anyone who was unable to work, but that you would make an exception in my case upon condition that I mentioned it to no one."

"Then, if he told you that, he told you a most confounded lie," cried Mr. Maybury starting from his chair.

"And I little thought, Westcote, that I should ever be ashamed to look such a liar in the face. Listen to me, Lammont," he went on, laying his hand on Stephen's shoulder; "you have not had one penny from me since last October, and if you have escaped starvation you owe it to Westcote's generosity, not to me."

Frank Lammont cowered in his chair as though he had received a heavy blow.

"I did not deserve this of you, Westcote," he moaned.

"I know that," said Stephen, roughly. "But I did not do it for you, so there is no more to be said."

"But you don't know everything," faltered Frank.

"I think I do. You had better say no more."

"About that money, you know, when we were at Grayling's together. It was I who took it."

"Be silent man, for your child's sake. I know all about it; I have always known, although I could not prove it."

"And yet you did this for me?"

"No, not for you; but for your

child, who was the first creature on God's earth to treat me as if I were a human being."

Frank Lammont never came back to Maybury and Son's, for in less than a month after his last visit there he was dead. And now many years have passed away, and Stephen Westcote is alone and despised no longer. He is high in the confidence of his employers, and a fair, grey-eyed woman has found a refuge from sorrow in his loyal heart. Children's tiny hands clasp his, and their sweet eyes greet him with love and trust.

"But I am sure that he loves Maisie better than any of us," Mrs. Westcote would often say to herself with a heavy sigh.—London Answers.

ROYALTY'S SUNDAY.

His Majesty Spends the Day in a Quiet Way.

When King Edward and Queen Alexandra were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the following interesting account of how they were in the habit of spending Sunday appeared in the Quiver. The writer says:—

"Sunday with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales is passed in much the same quiet way as with Her Majesty, the Queen, inasmuch as religious ceremonies are faithfully observed, and the household and servants are spared all unnecessary duties. The guests wend their way, as the hour of eleven approaches, to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene in the Park. There is a private footway direct from the house to the church gate; by this, the Royal family and guests often proceed, driving round by the road only in case of unpropitious weather. Sunday afternoon is quietly spent in the house or park. Dinner is served at half past seven. Occasionally, however, dinner is a little later, as the Prince and Princess may be attending evening service in one of the village churches near. The small station, some two miles away, where the Royal family have their own waiting rooms, is closed on Sunday as no train whatever is run on that day. By this means, the church is kept clear of an attendance prompted by curiosity, and also the men employed have the entire day's rest secured to them. In fact, no unnecessary work in any shape or way is performed on Sunday on any one part of the Prince's domains."

Sunday at Marlborough House differs slightly from Sunday at Sandringham, but the day is spent in comparative quietude. In the morning, their Royal Highnesses attend divine service in what is known as the German (Lutheran) Chapel. After luncheon, the Princess and her daughters may possibly attend one of the West-End churches to hear some popular preacher, or to be present at

A CHILDREN'S SERVICE.

It is not only at Sandringham and Marlborough House that Sabbath observances are rigidly adhered to by the Prince and Princess of Wales, but also in any of the Continental places where they may be staying. There is an old saying that when you go to Rome do as the Romans do, but our Prince honors this rule in the breach, for although he has ever been a constant visitor to Paris yet he has never seen the French Derby for the simple reason that it is run on the Sunday. In a matter where hundreds and thousands of Christians have followed the fashion of the gay capital they are visiting, and indulged their love of horses and of pleasure, the Prince has set a good example and absented himself. In every way the Prince and Princess have always faithfully observed the Sabbath, and we, as a Christian people, may congratulate ourselves that our future king and queen will steadfastly uphold the sanctity of the Day of God, and the doctrines of the Christian church."

A recent quotation from the St. James Gazette of London, England, saying that the King had refused to travel from Scotland to London on Sunday, and has "stunned society by putting all social functions and entertainments on Sunday under the Royal ban," would seem to indicate that His Majesty's accession to the throne of the "mightiest empire that has been" has not led to the relaxing of his scruples as to how Sunday should be spent.

If there is any truth in the rumors that are rife about Sunday yachting excursions, mounted paper chases, and the like, starting from Rideau Hall, it would seem that His Majesty's example has not much weight with his representative in Canada, nor indeed with society leaders generally at the Dominion capital, where only a few months ago the servant girls had to form themselves into a mutual protective association in order to get deliverance, among other things, from seven-day-in-the-week bondage through having to dance attendance on their mistresses and their guests at Sunday dinners, suppers, etc., as well as on all the other days of the week. And we fear that if this Servants Mutual Protective Association does not extend to other cities, it will not be because there is not about as much occasion for it as there is at Ottawa. Society is fond of following the lead of royalty in many things. Why not also in the observance of the Lord's Day?

149,818 British farms out of a total of 520,106 are between 5 and 20 acres in extent.

POWERS YEARN FOR PEACE

EUROPE ANXIOUS TO HAVE BRITAIN FOOTLOOSE.

Assistance is Necessary in Restoring the Equilibrium on the Continent.

Special reasons just now cause the rulers and statesmen of Europe to desire a speedy ending of the war in South Africa. The stalking horse of intervention is no longer in evidence but from the capitals of all the great powers indirect pressure is being brought to bear upon the Boer representatives in Holland and Belgium to avail themselves of the only terms of peace the British Government will grant.

The motive is not so much a wish to help the burghers as a wish—which is especially strong in Vienna and Rome—to free Britain's hands, so that her voice may be more potent in the councils of Europe. This view of the situation is entertained in influential quarters in London.

STRAIN IN THE BALKANS.

Ever since the war began the relations of the continental powers toward one another have shown symptoms of increasing disturbance. The nicely adjusted equilibrium which had existed since the triple and dual alliances were instituted seems to have been lost.

Signs of fresh strain in the Balkan regions have appeared on the horizon. Europe is never allowed to be without an eastern crisis for many years at a stretch, and it would appear as if the difficulty in the remote Orient was hardly adjusted before there is a menace of trouble in a region where to two at least of the greater powers complications would be even more unwelcome.

RIVALRY IN THE EAST.

Rival ambitions in the near east are again threatening to tax the resources of diplomacy to the utmost. Despite the assurances from Vienna that Russia and Austria are agreed that, whatever happens in Serbia, it shall not imperil European peace, these two powers are by no means agreed as to the best methods of carrying out their self-appointed task of guardians of peace in the Balkans. No secret is made of the fact that their views on this point are almost diametrically opposed, and it is a matter of common note that Austria is trying to secure Britain's support in her policy.

Meanwhile the new German tariff threatens the very existence of the dreibund, and the speech of Prince von Eulenberg, the kaiser's friend and ambassador at Vienna, is interpreted by many good judges as all but foreshadowing the doom of that famous pact.

ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

As for "leaving Italy out in the cold" recent utterances of Italian statesmen do not indicate any burning desire to renew the alliance with the two German states. It is strongly felt at Rome that no renewal of the political convention should be tolerated which did not also confer substantial commercial advantages on all the members of the combination. Unless some compensating benefits are bestowed upon Italy she may decline to renew the arrangement. France, it is certain, can, if she pleases, offer to Italy some commercial inducements of the most alluring character.

By the bare suggestion that the dreibund, long and dominating factor in continental politics, may be eliminated a vista of wide possibilities is opened up. It is not too much to say that there is at least a prospect that a new triple alliance on an altered footing might be constructed or a different grouping of the whole continental system be evolved.

RUSSIA JOINS IN CHORUS.

This sentiment has repeatedly found expression in German and Austro-Hungarian official circles. It is one of the commonplaces of the Italian press.

It is the hope that Great Britain's voice might introduce a calming and moderating influence into these distracted councils which underlies the nervous anxiety of the continent to see an end of the Boer war. Even the Russian journals begin to sing the tune of Vienna and Rome.

"If by some means, no matter what," says the Novoe Vremya, "an issue could be found from the South African war, then, and then only, would things in Europe return to the paths of peace from which the events of the past two years have forced them far astray."

REPLY FROM BRITAIN.

Britain, however, will not listen to the siren song of those who would tempt her, even when the war is out of the way, to become involved in the calculations and combinations of the continent. She replies to all such seductive appeals:

"With dual or triple or quadruple leagues and alliances, whatever their component elements, we have nothing to do. We have definitely renounced all attempts to maintain the balance of power or to secure at equilibrium of forces among the great naval and military states of the continent. We have elected to stand alone so far as Europe is concerned. Isolation, with all its drawbacks, has at least one advantage. It will probably prevent us from being dragged into war over territorial ambitions or international jealousies in which we have no direct or immediate share. Our reliance continues to be upon the strength and unity of the peoples of the empire."

FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen.
Hygiene and Other Notes
for the Housekeeper.

SOME SOUPS.

Onion Soup—Chop 3 large onions, and fry them in a large spoonful of butter until brown and tender. Then add gradually 3 tablespoons flour and stir until it is cooked. Add, a little at a time, 1 pt boiling water, and stir constantly to keep it smooth. To 3 onions use 3 medium-sized potatoes. Boil, mash, and stir them slowly into 1 qt boiling milk. Mix all well together, let get very hot again, and serve with warm oyster crackers.

Potato Soup—Boil 4 medium-sized potatoes until done, drain and mash them. Rub smoothly together 1 tablespoon butter, 1/2 tablespoon flour and 1 teaspoon finely minced onion, make into a thin white sauce with 2 cups hot milk, stirring and cooking until smooth and well cooked. Then add the mashed potatoes and strain. Reheat, season to taste, and add a little chopped parsley. Above quantities are only sufficient for two persons.

Tomato Bisque—To half a can of tomatoes allow 1 qt milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon flour or cornstarch, seasoning to taste, and as much soda as will cover the tip of a knife blade. Cook the tomatoes until very soft, and rub through a strainer. Add the soda, and when it has done foaming, add the butter, bit by bit, and the seasoning. Scald the milk thoroughly, add the flour or cornstarch (which has been mixed smooth in a little cold milk or water) and cook until smooth and slightly thickened. Just before serving stir the milk and tomatoes well together. If mixed too long before, the soup will curdle.

Tomato Cream Soup—To 1 qt canned tomatoes allow 1/2 cup rice, 1 qt water, 1 pt milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons flour, and seasoning to taste. Place the tomatoes, rice, water and seasoning together in a granite saucepan, and cook until the rice is tender, but not broken. Rub the butter and flour smoothly together, and stir into the cooked rice and tomato mixture. Cook until it thickens, add 1 saltspoon soda which has been dissolved in a little cold water, then add the milk, which should be boiling hot, and serve at once. Do not cook a moment longer or it may curdle. Serve with heated crackers. This is fully equal to oyster soup, and also very nourishing and digestible.

Cream of Celery Soup—Wash the celery, cut into small pieces, and boil in a little water until perfectly tender. Press it through a sieve, and to 2 cups celery add 3 cups milk. Thicken with the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs, add 1 tablespoon butter, bit by bit, and seasoning to taste. Cook just long enough to set the egg. Just before serving add 1 cup cream.

NAGGING.

There it one exceedingly disagreeable habit into which some people fall without seeming to notice it. This is nagging. They cannot say what they have to say and then let it alone, but keep pecking and pecking at it on every occasion and if occasions do not arise naturally, they make them. In this nagging, sarcasm, or irony, bear a leading part. A thing may be said once or twice as a pleasant rally, in a genial humor, but when repeated over and over it ceases to be fun. It then cuts. Sarcasm is a two-edged tool; it cuts and wounds the one at whom it is aimed, and it irritates and roughens the one who uses it. It is a dangerous tool for one to use who wishes to be either kind or just. It comes easily to the lips and the intellect takes a certain kind of delight in aptness, ingenuity or sharpness. Its use grows on one. At least the habit becomes so habitual that it is used unconsciously. However good-natured one seems to take it, it is almost certain to leave a sting; there is a wound that hurts. Struggle against it as one will there will often be an impression carried that some part of it is meant in earnest.

Too often do all of us wound the feelings of others by carelessness in speech. We cannot too carefully guard ourselves against the nagging habit. It rasps and wears out the best of dispositions. Let us endeavor ever to make our speech kindly, even when obliged to find fault. "A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword." We shall never err by speaking too kindly. These naggers are often kind at heart, and would not willingly wound another. They have formed the habit unconsciously and are not aware of how frequently they indulge in that kind of talk. It does not occur to them that any one may take a further meaning than they have meant, or that any part of it will be taken seriously. It is unavoidable, however, that this is so.

The nagging habit is the real reason why some women find it difficult to retain servants. It is for the sharpness of their tongues that some really excellent people are avoided and disliked in society. People dread the tongue lashings that slip so easily from the lips and without real malice, but they, nevertheless, cut deep. Let us put a guard on

ourselves and see that this habit of sarcastic speech and nagging is not ours. The Chinese have a saying that "A man's conversation is the mirror of his thoughts." There is a truth in it. If we habitually talk in a certain way, we grow to be that way in character.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Tepid tea cleans grained wood better than anything else, according to an eastern housekeeper.

A little borax in the water in which you wash out ink stains assists the process. But don't forget that the stain, while fresh can, as a general thing, be effectually removed by soaking in sweet milk.

There are prunes—and prunes. Take the nice large California prunes, wash them thoroughly, soak them a long time, then simmer gently until perfectly tender, and they are not unappetizing. They need little sugar.

Dates are cheaper than raisins in most markets, and may be substituted for them in most puddings. They require careful washing. Half as many dates as apples partially stewed when added to the apples and both cooked till done make a dish most children are very fond of. Many delicious confections are made of dates nowadays. They are stuffed with fondant for cream dates, with almond meats, with fig paste, with raisins, etc.

If you are fond of figs eaten out of hand try steaming them. The process softens the tough skin and renders the pulp jelly-like. Figs should be steamed before being used for puddings or cake.

Most of us have tried to remove spots from garments with gasoline, and have bemoaned the unsightly ring left as a souvenir. A tailor tells how to take out the spot without the usual disfigurement. He says we should apply the gasoline with a bit of the fabric to be cleaned; rub with the weave, lengthwise, and rub till dry. The last is specially important. Sometimes a spot of ink on a fine material can be removed by holding a dampened match-head to it. Whether this can be done or not can be ascertained by making a test with a bit of the material.

If ham is too salt to boil or fry, it can easily be freshened. Cut the slices, cover with cold water, let stand on the back of the stove till warmed—about half an hour—then dry in a towel and fry. If the ham is to be boiled, soak over night in plenty of cold water.

BEWARE IN USING PEPPER.

A writer on foods declares that pepper is a vegetable poison, a stimulant, but in no sense a food; a substance non-usable by the vital organs, and therefore to be thrown out of the vital domain.

Red or black pepper is a prolific cause of enlargement of the blood vessels, and ultimately of disease of the heart. Its immediate effect is to create increased action, not only of the capillaries, causing temporary congestion and even inflammation of the mucous surfaces, but also of the organs which secrete the digestive fluids. Its ultimate effect is to weaken and deaden these organs by repeated stimulation to abnormal action; it also impairs or destroys the nerves of taste in the mouth, together with the gastric or other nerves which aid in the process of digestion.

When these are weakened by stimulants the functions themselves are necessarily impaired, and confirmed dyspepsia with its attendant train of bad symptoms brings up the rear.

HOMES ON HOLLAND CANAL.

Holland owes much of its unique charm and the Dutch race many of its distinctive qualities to the gaily painted and happily peopled homes that float serenely through the landscapes of the Netherlands. Nearly every Dutch "tjalk" or barge, is not only a conveyance for merchandise, but also its owner's dwelling place; not merely a temporary habitation as a sea-going ship is to her captain and crew, but an abiding home. The raised poop, upon which the owner stands grasping the tiller and watching the sail or directing the labors of his family at the tow rope, is the roof of the house. It is also the garden by virtue of its row of pots containing flowering plants and bulbs.

A KNIGHT IN TOILER'S GARB.

There was a picturesque incident at the opening of the Bendigo (Australia) gold jubilee exhibition by the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General of the new Commonwealth. Very few of the pioneers who dug for the precious metal on the newly discovered Bendigo gold fields of half a century ago have survived to witness this jubilee celebration. One of the little group of graybeards was Sir John McIntyre, who has been Mayor of Bendigo, its representative in the Victorian Parliament and a Minister of the Crown. His celebration of the jubilee took the form of dressing himself in the identical garb which he wore as a gold digger in 1852—a red shirt, white moleskin trousers and soft felt hat. Lord Hopetoun was much amused at meeting a knight and ex-minister in this unconventional attire.

England has 42,800 police; Scotland, 5,000; Ireland, 12,400. Europe has 33,000 births and 24,800 deaths daily.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

HORRIBLE CRUELITIES ARE BEING PERPETRATED.

Capt. Burrows Says the Stories Are True—Cause of the Atrocities.

Captain Guy Burrows, the senior Englishman in the employ of the Congo Free State Government, lately completed six years' service on the upper Congo. He says in regard to the recent charges brought by English and American travellers, traders, missionaries, &c., and the denials and excuses put forward by the Congo officials and others:

"The chief fault of the charges brought against the administration is that they do not go far enough, for I can say, without fear of contradiction, after six years' experience of Congo methods, that the state of affairs on the Congo has been, and still is, a disgrace to civilization. I have sworn testimony of cruelties of the most horrible character having been perpetrated upon natives even so late as the time I left the state, a few months ago. I have photographic evidence of atrocities, which even the authorities themselves cannot deny. At the very foundation of the gross barbarities, which are perpetrated in the state by white officers in the name of civilization is the rubber traffic. Quite lately the Government at Boma commenced a half-hearted crusade against the various companies holding concessions on the Upper Congo, but it should be noted that it is but rarely the guilty parties are punished. Belgian officers usually escape, and punishment is meted out to more or less irresponsible subordinates. These men who look to making their money from the gratuities paid by the companies on the amount of rubber collected by them quite naturally employ every means in their power to

FORCE THE NATIVES

in the neighborhood of the posts they command to bring in as much rubber as possible. Mr Canisius, an American official in the service of the Government, spoke quite truly when he recently said to you, 'The State cannot exist without rubber, and the natives will not work rubber on the terms offered except at the muzzle of the rifle.'

"Last year an American missionary, personally known to me, charged the state officials with employing 500 Zappo Zaps—cannibals whom they had previously armed—in massacring and capturing unarmed natives near the station of Luluaburg, and this is a fairly typical case of the means employed by the state Government in introducing civilization into the remote corners of the state and furthering the great work of the King. On this particular occasion the state explained that the natives had been armed for the protection of the Europeans, but that by some extraordinary oversight the authorities had forgotten to call in these 500 rifles. Yet the responsible official was never punished.

"I have in my despatch box sworn evidence of a Belgian trading over natives to the cannibal tribe for the express purpose of being eaten, and of paying his workpeople with corpses of murdered natives. That the cruelties practised upon the natives by company and Government agents exist is not open to doubt, but they are generally difficult to bring home to the perpetrators. Lately, the Government has taken action against the agents of several of the Upper Congo companies, but it is worthy of note that, as an almost universal rule, it has been the small agents who have been punished, while those in the more responsible positions have escaped scot free. This equally applies to

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

"The engagement by the Government and by the societies of employees utterly unsuitable to undertake the responsibility attached to the duties they will be called upon to perform in Africa, coupled with the reiterated demands of the Government and company directors for more rubber, and the payment of small fixed pay and high gratuities on the collection of products are the direct causes which have led to the commission of these atrocities. In 1898 Mr. Bull, then Burgomaster of Brussels, made a trip up the Congo as far as the station of Stanley Falls. This gentleman, who, I believe is a personal friend of his Majesty King Leopold, on his return home described the present administration of the state in the words, 'regime d'Albini' (the Albini being the rifle with which the State troops are armed). This is as true to-day as then.

"The whole system of forced labor is based on utterly mistaken ideas. In addition to supplying his weekly quota of rubber, each chief is bound to supply yearly, a certain number of recruits for the state military forces. These men are enlisted for seven years, thus constituting an annual drain upon the native population. In addition to these impositions these villages are obliged to supply (on payment) fowls, goats, eggs, &c., for the consumption of the whites and the Government and company workpeople every week. In cases where the state accuses the companies of being guilty of these atrocities it must be borne in mind that the companies who derive their means of existence practically from the collection of rubber are in reality but thinly disguised state enterprises. 'In nearly every company employed in collecting rubber a half or a third of the shares are held by the

Government. The agents employed by these companies are largely recruited from men who have already served a term of three years in subordinate positions, such as clerks and non-commissioned officers in the

EMPLOY OF THE STATE.

The majority of these men, disgusted with their treatment by the Government authorities, and attracted by the pay and gratuities offered by the companies, together with the comparative freedom from military discipline, voluntarily quit the Government service for that of the companies. Owing to the great extent of country and the small number of responsible Government officials, but a small measure of supervision can be exercised over these company agents. If the Belgians in colonizing the Congo Free State do not believe that the field is too large for their efforts, why do they continually engage such a large percentage of foreigners to carry out the work? Swiss, French, English, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Americans are all to be found in almost every district of the Congo Free State. Naturally all the 'plums' are reserved for Belgians, which fact may account for the belief in their capabilities.

"Many of the so-called reforms are merely methods for casting dust in the eyes of the public. I have already made it clear that no possible improvement can be expected while the present system of rubber collection and native recruiting exists, and yet it will be a surprise to many that these two vital subjects were declared to be out of the discussion at the very first meeting of the much-vaunted committee appointed by the King as a result of the outburst of public indignation aroused four or five years ago by the publication of interviews on the reign of terror on the Congo. I was then told that the President of the committee had informed the members that there were two questions which the committee could not take into consideration—(1) the collection of rubber; (2) the recruiting of natives. This doubtless, cleared the field of inquiry greatly, but I doubt whether it was much to the advantage of the man to be protected. While these methods continue, so long will the Congo Free State be a disgrace to the white man's work in Africa."

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Col. Picquart Says France Should Ally Herself With Britain.

Colonel Picquart, who was prominent in the defence of Captain Dreyfus, is publishing in the Grande Revue, Paris, a series of articles on the military position of France, and urging Great Britain as an ally. He says France has come to the end of her military resources, whereas Germany has ample resources with which to increase her strength. France therefore must modify her system, and he suggests various reforms.

Discussing the question of France's alliances, the colonel replies to articles in the National Review. He declares himself in favor of an alliance with Great Britain and says France will never consent to an alliance with Germany, which would imply a definite renunciation of Alsace and Lorraine.

A French alliance with Great Britain and Italy, however, would, he claims, procure military advantage of the first order, because it would give France complete naval freedom in a war with Germany, while if the alliance provided for the active cooperation of Great Britain the advantages would be incalculable. The allied fleets would command the seas, Germany's food supplies would be cut off and Germany could not sustain a prolonged struggle.

Colonel Picquart predicts that the French feeling against Great Britain on account of the Fashoda incident and the South African war will die out.

Referring to the criticisms of the value of the British army, he says that when the South African war is concluded Great Britain will have at her disposal a great number of seasoned troops with which to reconstitute the British military forces.

NIAGARA'S ICE BRIDGE.

CURIOUS FORMATIONS OVER THE RUSHING STREAM.

The Ice Is Formed 20 to 50 Miles Up On the Surface of Lake Erie.

It is at this season of the year that Niagara attracts the attention of the world, because of its wonderful ice bridge formations. These ice bridges are very peculiar in their formation, and all who have seen any of them marvel at their strange creation, their strength and beauty. Creeks and small rivers freeze so that the ice that forms allows people to cross from shore to shore, but for all Niagara has its ice bridges it is not recorded that the river ever froze in the manner of other streams, in fact the rapidity of the current would not permit of this.

The ice that builds the ice bridges of the Niagara gorge is not formed on the site of the bridge, but from 20 to 50 miles or more up on the surface of Lake Erie. If Niagara had to depend upon its river freezing for a bridge, the hope would never be realized. With the coming of severe cold weather in winter great fields of ice form on Lake Erie. A thaw accompanied by wind follows, and then the open places in the lake develop waves, which dash against the ice, gradually breaking it up until it takes the wave action and becomes

AN UNDULATING MASS.

With the wind driving down Lake Erie the ice field is swept into the entrance of the Niagara river, and there the ice is caught by the current and swept down the river channel. Twenty miles below it plunges through the upper rapids, where the cakes are dashed about and broken until all the ice is in very small pieces. In this condition it drops over the falls into the gorge below.

On the lower river the ice is carried down stream by the current. Quite a lot of it is swept through the whirlpool rapids into the whirlpool, and then out and down to Lake Ontario, but a vast quantity is caught in the eddies above the rapids by side currents, and gradually the eddies fill until the ice is quite solid between the protecting points of the eddies. When these conditions develop on both sides of the river, the moving ice is forced to pass down stream through a channel in the center of the river. This moving ice cuts a remarkably straight line along the other still ice, and if the flow of ice over the falls continues, the channel soon becomes choked. Many times a jam will be threatened, each time being broken by the force of the current, until the quantity of ice increases so much that it is impossible for it to pass through the channel.

THEN A JAM OCCURS.

Forced on by the current the icy cakes pile high over the quiet ice. It assumes the forms of mountains, so high does it pile, and then, right over the rapid running river, the ice assumes such a firmness that the stream is bridged from shore to shore.

In the majority of cases the water is quite high at these times, and when the wind goes down the waters of the lake, together with their icy burden, are held back. The water in the river of the gorge recedes; the ice jam settles with the lowering of the water, and great crevasses are opened here and there about its surface. An inspection of these crevasses will show many of them to be from thirty to fifty feet deep with no water in sight at the bottom, and this arouses much interest as to the depth or thickness of the ice that forms the bridge. The majority of ice bridges form between the American Falls and the upper steel arch bridge, but during the period of their formation the ice extends above and below this line. The bridge that becomes a fixture of weeks wears off at the upper end and also the lower end until its upper end is almost straight out from the base of the American Falls, while on the lower end the stream that pours out from the portal of the Niagara Falls Power Co.'s tunnel soon has its effect in breaking away the mighty mass of ice.



"This makes the fifth time you've asked me for a dance. Why don't you dance with some of the other girls?"
"Well, you see, I dance so badly I hate to ask them."

DEATH OF THE REV. S. H. MALLINSON.

THE FORMER RECTOR OF GRENVILLE PASSED AWAY IN MONTREAL ON SUNDAY

The Rev. S. H. Mallinson, rector of St. Luke's church, died in the General Hospital on Sunday morning after a very short illness of pneumonia and appendicitis. Thus, in a few short weeks, the pulpit of St. Luke's church has twice been invaded by death, and the congregation, which a short time ago mourned the death of the Rev. T. E. Cunningham, is again bereft of their pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Mallinson was inducted by the Lord Archbishop on Feb. 11th, and entered upon his duties at once, making his first public appearance as one of the city clergy at a meeting of the Scripture Union. He was taken ill with pneumonia and appendicitis soon after and removed to the General Hospital, where he was operated upon for the latter, but had not strength to rally, and passed away at two o'clock on Sunday morning, his last thoughts being for his new charge.

Mr. Mallinson was born in England on June 6th, 1869, and entered the Diocesan College in 1893, shortly after coming to this country. He graduated B.A. at McGill in 1896, and was ordained deacon the same year and priest in 1897, by the Bishop of Montreal. Last year he passed the examinations prescribed for the degree of B. D. by the Provincial Synod, and was to have preached the graduating sermon at the Diocesan College next week and to have received the degree at the convocation in May.

He had charge of the mission at Recollet for one year, and was rector of Grenville from 1898 up to a few weeks ago. In that place he had many warm friends, for by his kind and considerate manner he had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon from the rectory to St. Luke's church and thence to Iberville, where the interment was made. The service at the church was most impressive and was very largely attended by the lay and clerical members of the Anglican synod, which was in session in Montreal, and of which the deceased was a member.

Mr. Mallinson leaves a widow, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, rector of Iberville.

The Majority of Homes and Families Have Heard the Joyful News That PAINE'S Celery Compound Makes Sick People well and Strong.

A House-to-House Canvasser would show that thousands are being cured

The people who have not heard in some way of Paine's Celery Compound and its wonderful triumphs over the diseases and ailments of life, cannot be counted as newspaper or magazine readers, nor are they amongst those who are in touch with the medical progressiveness of the times.

A house-to-house canvasser (if that were possible) of families where Paine's Celery Compound is being used during these early spring days, would disclose an overwhelming amount of evidence regarding the implicit confidence that is placed in this greatest of all spring medicines. It would show the enormous number of people who are being cured of some form of nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, headaches, kidney and liver diseases.

Now is the time that Paine's Celery Compound can show astonishing and happy results to the sick. Now that spring is with us, giving a promise of fine weather and new beauties, it should lend encouragement to the work of getting well and strong.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound for a few weeks will truly astonish every debilitated, weak and sickly man or woman. The change from a muddy and sallow complexion to a fresh, healthy color, with bright, sparkling eyes, unclouded brain, the enjoyment of refreshing sleep, clear, fresh blood coursing through the body, will be the sure reward of every user of Paine's Celery Compound. Accept no substitute or imitation. See that the name PAINE'S is on wrapper and bottle.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND



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Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

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For St. Canice, St. Jerome, Ste. Agathe, New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawenigan Falls, Grand Mere, Quebec, etc.

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Also a basket of Men's Boots, assorted sizes, the choice of which can be had at 75 cents while they last.

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LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1902.

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Office open daily (except Tuesdays and Saturdays) on 1st floor, Roby's Block, Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel
LACHUTE

J. E. W. SIMPSON,
Insurance and Financial Agent,
Fire, Life and Accident Assurance.
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Attends all courts in the district of Terrebonne, and is in Lachute every Tuesday.

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C. H. Stephens, K.C., Joseph Palliser, B.C.L.
Montreal. Lachute.
Offices in Banford's Block.
All matters submitted to Mr. Stephens for opinion and approval.

DENTISTRY.
R. 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.B., D.D.S. L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
LACHUTE PRO. QUE.
Will hereafter be in Lachute the last four days of each week.

THE ELITE.
SPRING MILLINERY

OPENING
The latest novelties in Hats, Bonnets, and trimmings.

Wednesday & Thursday
MARCH 26th & 27th.

Spring Goods of the Newest Styles. Costumes, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Insertions, All-over Laces and Nets, Silks for Blouse Waists and trimmings. Corsets—we have the best makes that can be had for Ladies, Misses and Children.

H. E. BURWASH.

For Sale—A few thoroughbred Mastiff pups. Apply to S. M. Derbyshire, Calumet.

For Sale—A nice little black horse, good sleigh, buggy, harness and buffaloes. Apply at G. N. R. station.

For Sale—Five thoroughbred pedigree Canadian Jerseys, from 1 to 6 years old, all prize winners. Apply C. W. Arthur, Belle Riviere.

Our clothing is a household word. Everyone now in the county should know we are the people for clothing.
W. Banford.

Wanted at the McCormick Agency Main St. Lachute, in exchange for farm implements, a quantity of green hard wood, both 3 foot and stove wood lengths.

For Sale—A few Registered Ayrshire young bulls, from Imported and Home Bred Stock, also high grade bull calves. Apply to Alex Doig, Hill Farm, Lachute, Que.

Prints for your children, Prints for yourself. Scotch gingham in pretty colors. Now is the time to make them up before the spring rush of work is on.
W. Banford

Remember the dates of our Millinery Opening, as announced above. The styles this year are very pretty and the designs exceedingly neat.
H. E. Burwash.

Hats that are Hats! Periard's hats are the latest style hats. Spring Stock all in.

Anybody can hang wall paper, if they know how, but whether you can hang it or not you can buy good wall paper in pretty designs at Hugman's for 5cts. a single roll.

For Sale—A quantity of No. 1 Timothy hay seed for sale. Apply to P. Bigras, East Settlement.

For strictly first class goods and latest style, go to A. J. Periard. Spring Goods all in.

Messrs C. T. Wales & Son of St. Andrews have opened out a large assortment of spring goods. Dry goods Boots and shoes, Felt hats etc. Attractive styles.

Our new Felt Hats are the latest made and placed on the market. Fine fur and common wool lines. Heaps of them.
W Banford.

Sugar Furnace Fronts and Castings The time is at hand, don't wait to build your furnace after you have gathered the sap. All the fittings to be had at M. Ouat & McRae's.

THE PAGE FENCE sold and put up by E. C. Whinfield Calumet, Que

Most people like a good cup of tea, but, to some the price is prohibitive. You can buy a good quantity of tea either all black or mixed, at Hugman's for 20c. per lb. Try it. All

The greatest luxury in pickles is Variantes made by Parent, Hermanas, Barcelona, Spain. Sold by all first class city grocers to the epicures at 25c. a small bottle. By a streak of good luck and better judgment you can buy them at Hugman's for 10c. while they last.

A Full Set of Teeth for \$1.45, fully guaranteed.

Are your teeth bad? If so get a Universal Food Chopper at—
[See adv.] McOuat & McRae's.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 206 acres situated in the village of St. Andrews, about 60 acres of bush containing over 3,000 sugar trees. Has good, well built, two storey brick house and good out-buildings. Farm will be sold with or without stock and implements to suit purchaser. Also about 150,000 feet of pine lumber.

Blacksmith Shop and House. A good stand. Can be bought with or without tools to conduct business. The house is a fine brick, well finished, with iron roof. Will be sold on reasonable terms to right purchaser.

A beautiful summer residence on the north side of the river Rouge about 14 miles from St. Andrews, containing 6 good rooms and a kitchen. An artesian well at the door, shed and stables attached.
Apply to A. LEROY, St. Andrews, Que.

With one exception
(OATMEAL)

Wheat Germ Breakfast Food
has more than doubled the sale of any other breakfast food sold in this county.

ALL LEADING DEALERS
THE ST. ANDREWS FLOUR MILLS

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. R. Watson returned on Monday last from a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss Gladys McGillivray spent a couple of days in Montreal this week, the guest of her sister Miss Florence McGillivray.

Mr. Thomas R. Raitt, manager of the Sun Life Assurance Co. for state of New Jersey, paid a short visit to his relatives in Lachute on Saturday.

The operation performed by Dr. Garrow of Montreal upon little Clifford Boyce has we are pleased to say, proved successful.

Miss Ida Moody of Terrebonne and Miss Wilson of Montreal spent last week in Lachute the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson.

Mr. Jno. Boa, who has been an inmate of the General Hospital for the past few weeks is now in Lachute on a short visit to his mother, Mrs. Boa.

We respectfully invite you to our Millinery Opening on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of this month.
H. E. Burwash.

There will be a tea-meeting in the Methodist church, Cushing, on Friday evening the 14th. A good programme is being prepared. Refreshments will also be served. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

The annual meeting of the 20th Century Literary Club will be held in the Academy on Monday afternoon March 17th. You are requested to show your interest in this matter by attending the meeting. It is expected that another travelling library of twenty-five volumes will have been received and will be on exhibition at the meeting.
N. T. Truell, President.
G. F. Calder, Librarian.

The funeral of the late Geo. Raitt, who passed away on Saturday last, after a somewhat lingering illness, took place on Monday. Service was held in the Presbyterian Church and conducted by the Rev. Mr. McLaren, being assisted by the Rev. J. B. Creswell. The attendance was large and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family. The deceased was a young man of but 21 years, and though ailing for a considerable time, bore his illness with Christian resignation.

The Hockey contest between the I. O. F. and the "Painter House 7" put up lots of fun for the spectators whose opinions at the close of the game were, that the teams were well matched and though the Painter House scored the winning goal, they had nothing to boast of. In the first half two games were scored by the "hungry 7" and they began to smack their lips, feeling sure of their supper, but when in the 2nd half, the Foresters (who were goaded on to desperation by the probable loss of a meal) scored twice, things looked different. When time was up the scores were even and it was decided to play off for the winning goal. Hardly had play been resumed when Ernest McArthur received the puck in the ear cutting it badly. In about three minutes, with his usual grit, he was again on the ice, and made some good runs, but the "Painter House" succeeded in scoring the winning shot.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

An illustrated lecture under the auspices of the Methodist church will be given on Monday evening next by Mr. G. Brown of Toronto, recently returned from Buenos Aires, on the South American republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, the Argentine, Chili, and Peru. Over 100 lime light views will be shown of the cities of Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, Montevideo, Asuncion, etc. The views in the Andes are exceptionally fine. Mr. Brown will briefly describe South American life and customs, his experiences in a revolution, and a number of amusing incidents. He is accompanied by Mr. L. Murray, a pianist formerly of Dresden, Germany, who will entertain the audience with the national airs of the countries described. It will altogether be an enjoyable and instructive evening. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, the admission for adults will be 15 cents and for children 10 cents.

BIRTH

MIDDLETON—At Lachute Mills, on 7th March, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. Middleton.

DEATH.

RAITT—At Lachute, on Saturday, 8th March, George F., eldest son James W. Raitt, in his 22nd year.

Special Bargains in

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
SEWING
MACHINES



AT

BEDARD & SON,
MAIN STREET - LACHUTE.

Spectacles and Glasses.



I have just passed a successful examination as an optician and hold a diploma from "The Optical Institute of Canada."

I am now prepared to do all kinds of refraction work. The latest instruments employed. Testing Free of Charge where glasses are purchased.

W. H. GARRETSEE
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN.

Spring Importations



Are all received, and they comprise the choicest goods on the market in—

**SUITINGS,
OVERCOATINGS,
TROUSERINGS.**

Cent's Furnishings

I still lead in these goods and others follow. For strictly up-to-date Hats, Ties, Shirts, and other gent's furnishings stylish dressers patronize.....

A. J. PERIARD,
LACHUTE

Of Interest to Farmers.

Having rented the store on Main St. formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Fraser, jr., we will shortly open up with a full line, an **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE**

We have received the General Agency for the **McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO'Y.**, and shall keep at all times a full stock of the above machines, repairs and binder twine always on hand. Sample machines will be set up shortly, due notice of which will be given in this space. Knowing the needs of such a warehouse in this county we trust it will be appreciated by the farmers who will receive the best of our attention.

ROY DEWAR.
Agent. LACHUTE

THE WESTERN RANCHES

PURE-BRED STOCK PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Annual Spring Show and Auction Sale Will be Held at Calgary May 14 and 15.

It is a well-known fact that thousands of dollars are annually sent out of the Territories for pure-bred bulls, for use on Western Ranches, and that this demand could at least be partly supplied from local sources, if a larger number of skilled breeders would acquire pure-bred herds. Superior individuals of nearly all recognized breeds of cattle and other live stock are being produced in the province of Manitoba in increasing numbers, and it has been amply demonstrated by actual experience that many portions of the Territories present a most favorable field, from every point of view, for the successful breeding and raising of purebred live stock. What the Territories now lack is more herds and more breeders.

It has been estimated that to provide for the breeding of the natural increase of the cattle stock now in the Territories no less than 2000 to 2500 bulls per annum are required. It is safe to say that scarcely five per cent of that number are to-day produced in that country. There is, therefore, no practical danger of glutting the home market with purebred bulls. But strange as it may appear, in spite of excellent Territorial market conditions, the most favorable presented anywhere on this continent, breeders have not always been able to readily dispose of their bulls at remunerative prices. This apparently paradoxical state of affairs, is due to a variety of influences.

The tendency on the part of Territorial cattlemen in the past has been to rather under-rate the quality and merits of pure-bred animals raised at home, particularly if the breeder happened to be a near neighbor. They have always been willing to pay a higher price for an inferior individual if it could be shown he was bred in Ontario, Manitoba or some other distant locality. This prejudice exists in all places and more or less in every line of stock-raising, and the breeder is, therefore, face to face with the necessity of seeking markets away from his own immediate neighborhood. In a sparsely settled country, with limited transportation facilities, this is a particularly difficult problem, even if it did not involve extensive advertising, which the breeder of limited means, and with a limited number of animals for sale annually, could

NOT POSSIBLY AFFORD.

What individual breeders of limited resources cannot undertake to do single-handed, an Association can often accomplish successfully, hence the organization of the "Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association." Through the efforts of this association, in the direction of bringing pure-bred stock, raised locally, to the front, Western ranchers are, even now, beginning to express a decided preference for home bred and acclimated bulls.

In order to assist in this work, an "Annual Spring Show, and Auction Sale" was last year inaugurated at Calgary. The object of these innovations is two-fold. (1) To develop home breeding of purebred cattle, and to afford a remunerative cash market for such stock. (2) To facilitate the exchange of pure-bred sires. It is found that farmers and ranchers on a small scale often experience difficulty in disposing of a bull which has been in use in a neighborhood for some years. The sale furnishes a convenient medium for selling discarded sires, and buying others.

It may be taken for granted that the Annual Sale system has "come to stay" in Western Canada. Last year's sale proved beyond a doubt that this is the most profitable, convenient and satisfactory method of buying, selling and exchanging purebred stock. Everyone of the breeders who entered stock for sale in 1901 is enthusiastically in favor of these sales as a permanent institution, and there has not been a single objection or complaint recorded by any of the purchasers. Last year's sale was an untold and entirely new venture, and was organized in a very hurried manner, and consequently was insufficiently advertised. It is expected that the forthcoming auction sale and cattle show to be held at Calgary on the 14th and 15th of May, will be a vast improvement on the last, and that each succeeding year's sale and show will witness a marked advance in popularity and efficiency of management over the previous one.

The names of the following gentlemen are a guarantee as to the success of the venture:—Chairman, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; Sale Sup't, Peter Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.; Director, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa.; Sec-Treas. & Man. Director, C. W. Peterson, Deputy Comm'r of Agriculture, Regina, N.W.T.

It is evident that the Western horse breeders are no whit behind the cattlemen in energy and business ability. In September, 1900, a number of representative breeders of horses formed the "Territorial Horse Breeders' Association." The most important objects of this Association are to further the interests of breeders in every honorable and legitimate way, to develop the

HORSE RAISING INDUSTRY.

And new and profitable markets, and to improve the various breeds of horses raised in the Territories.

The Association has already interested itself considerably in finding new markets for its members, notably in connection with the South African demand for military remounts, and now desires to move vigorously in the direction of the improvement of the various breeds of horses represented in the West. As a first step it has been decided to hold an Annual Spring Stallion Show open to the Territories. As the Association is particularly anxious to be thoroughly "Territorial" in its character and scope, an attempt is to be made to place all stallion owners in the Territories on an equal footing, by offering free transportation to and from Calgary for all stallions entered, providing arrangements can be made to gather carloads, or even half carloads along the line of railway en route to Calgary. An important feature of this show will be the facilities offered for the purchase, sale and exchange of stallions. Parties owning stud horses that have stood for service in any particular district of the Territories for a number of years, will thus be able to effect exchanges in a convenient, satisfactory and inexpensive manner. Any transportation arrangements made will admit of this being done if possible, with the payment of no extra charges for the return trip.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association held at Calgary on Nov. 18th, 1901, the following resolution was carried:—

"That this Association, having for its principal object the improvement of horses in the Territories, feels deeply indebted to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, and the Dominion Government for generous financial assistance accorded the Territorial Live Stock Associations, and particularly desires to express its obligation to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, for his valuable services and untiring efforts in the interests of Territorial breeders."

(Sgd.) C. W. Peterson, Sec. The Calgary Council of last year agreed to grant the free use of Victoria Park and the public buildings therein, for the approaching show and sales, and also decided to recommend that, in view of the importance of said show and sales to Calgary, as well as to the Territories at large, it would be wise for this year's council to assist them with a reasonable grant.

FATHER OF MODERN JAPAN.

What the Marquis Ito Has Done for the Nation.

The Marquis Ito, who recently completed a tour of the world, has lived through the romantic period of the Japanese awakening, and his career illustrates those virtues of perseverance and patience the practice of which has won for Japan the distinction of being called the Germany of the East.

He was a member of the anti-foreign party in his youth; but when he saw Commodore Perry's squadron in Nagasaki harbor he decided that if his country was to hold its own, it must fight the Caucasians with modern weapons. He determined to learn how to use those weapons, and although it was a capital offence for a Japanese to leave the Empire, started for England. In order to learn navigation, he worked his way to London before the mast on a sailing vessel. When the ship arrived the crew went ashore, and Ito, the future adviser of the emperor, spent his first night in England lonely and superfluous in the fore-castle.

At once he set himself about mastering the ways of the west. He was not long in winning the confidence of men, for when Europe was preparing to destroy the Japanese forts on the Straits of Shimonoseki, after they had fired on the foreign war vessels, he persuaded the British Government to delay action until he could return to Japan to advise his master against continuing his foolish course.

From this period his biography becomes the history of the nation. He was made Governor of Kobe to protect the Europeans; he was the chief of the embassy sent to Europe to ask that Japan be treated as an enlightened power; he studied western governments, and under his guidance the feudal laws were changed, the judicial system was reorganized and a constitution was drafted.

The Japan of Ito's youth was, in its relations to the world-powers, a barbarian nation. It was compelled to allow foreign governments the privilege of maintaining in its cities consular courts, before which all cases were tried in which foreigners were concerned. To him more than any other man is due the release of Japan from the trammels of foreign guardianship, and its conquest of a place among the nations which treat with each other on equal terms.

Mabel—"George, I wish you would join the army." George—"Why, dear, I thought you confessed that you loved me?" "I did say so; but if you were to go into the army, perhaps you might learn what arms are for." After that she had no cause to complain.

Flap—"I'm in love, and the only disagreeable thing about it is, that the girl is older than I." Jack—"How old are you?" "I'm eighteen." "And the lady is what?" "Twenty-two." "Make your mind easy, my boy. By the time you are twenty-one she'll be only twenty."

EVERY MAN A DEAD SHOT

WHAT A NEW GUN SIGHT PROPOSES TO DO.

It Will Enable Raw Recruits to Shoot Better Than Bisley Prize Winners.

Sir Howard Grubb, whose name is known to every one interested in astronomical and optical researches, and who has just built the new telescope for the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, is embarking upon quite a new line of invention, says the London Daily Mail.

He has designed a form of gun-sight applicable to rifles or ordnance, which capable judges believe will revolutionize the methods of firing both at sea and on land.

Sir Howard Grubb is also engaged upon another invention connected with national defence, which, when the time arrives for publication of details, will create a sensation throughout Europe. Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim have secured patents for the new gun-sight in almost every country in the world.

"Much and sometimes harsh criticism has been levelled at the marksmanship of our

TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA," said the distinguished Irishman to the writer during a brief visit to London a day or two ago, "but the new sight will, it is expected, bring every indifferent marksman up to the standard of the 'crack' shot."

Briefly, the apparatus consists of a small sheet of semi-opaque glass, upon which is engraved a cross. In looking through the sight the marksman apparently sees this cross projected on the object at which he is aiming. Experiment has shown that if a man can handle a rifle at all it is more difficult for him to miss than to hit, once he has become acquainted with the simple methods of sighting. For night firing the cross on the sight is artificially illuminated. Every Government in the world has—if one may say so—got its eye on the new sight.

Sir Howard Grubb is a brisk, pleasant-mannered man, somewhat under medium height, with a clear-cut, clever-looking face, which does not suggest that he has passed the fifty-eighth milestone in life's journey. He chatted interestingly, but always modestly, of his attainments and experiences in the astronomical world.

He showed the writer a remarkable photograph taken by means of one of his telescopes, wherein 100,000 stars appeared on a surface no greater than that which the moon seems to cover when viewed by the naked eye.

"Particular attention will be paid to photography when the new telescope has been erected at Oxford," said Sir Howard. "The instrument will be provided with new clockwork arrangement, which automatically moves the telescope in the opposite direction to that in which the earth revolves. The necessity for absolute perfection in this clock will be appreciated when I explain that

TO TAKE A PHOTOGRAPH

like the one I have shown you requires an exposure of twelve hours. Indeed, in many instances the plates have been exposed for several nights in succession to the same object. All this time the star is moving across the sky, or apparently so. The clock, as it were, has to keep pace with it. An error in the motion, of not more than the twentieth part of a second, or in a space 1-2,000,000 part of the telescope's revolution, would damage the picture.

"Moreover, the framework of the instrument weighs five tons, and the moving portions of the mechanism seven tons. This delicate little clock drives all this seven tons."

Sir Howard has designed and built at his Dublin works instruments for all the important observatories in the world. He figured the great mirror of the reflector presented to the Lick Observatory by Mr. E. Crossley of Halifax.

Spiders' webs are placed transversely at the eye-end of a telescope in order to locate the heavenly bodies under observation. So fine are these "spider lines" that 10,000 placed side by side would not cover the space of an inch.

"It often happens," said Sir Howard, "if a telescope has been neglected for some time, that a spider finds its way to the threads in the micrometer, and spins others of its own causing no end of confusion when the next observer looks through the instrument."

"And that reminds me of a story. Mr. Jones—that name will suffice—a wealthy private man, established an observatory at his house. He was ambitious. He wanted

TO DISCOVER THINGS.

He did. He found a new planet! He made careful and elaborate notes about that planet for two days and two nights. Then he invited a company of well known astronomers down to his observatory and broke the great news. Whereupon one of the visitors quietly observed that the 'new planet' was no more than a speck of dirt in the eye-piece. And so it proved."

Telescopes are of two kinds—refractors and reflectors. In the first the observer looks through a convex lens at a star; in the latter he beholds the reflection of the heavenly body in a concave mirror. Refractors are the more expensive, an object glass of eighteen inches alone costing £1,000, while the price of a mirror of the same size is no more than £100.

At the same time, the accurate polishing of the mirror is a delicate operation. The famous American astronomer Pickering, was journeying to a remote spot for the purpose of making observations, and was accompanied by

A NUMBER OF SOLDIERS, one of whom, having a little leisure, pipe-played the professor's big reflector! A return journey of some hundreds of miles had to be undertaken in order to obtain another instrument.

Three years are frequently occupied in polishing and "figuring" an object glass, a perfect specimen of which is regarded by astronomers as a real work of art. For many months the glass is patiently rubbed with sand and water, then emery of various qualities, and finally the finest jewellers' rouge. A measuring instrument called the spherometer indicates irregularities as fine as 1-200,000th of an inch, but even that is succeeded by other tests too delicate for any machine.

CURE FOR SMALLPOX.

Used With Success in Paris During An Epidemic.

The sisters in charge of St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, at Seventh and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, are in receipt of many letters daily from persons who seek information concerning the preparation which is believed by the sisters to be a preventative against smallpox and all other contagious diseases. A few physicians are among the inquirers, a small proportion of these having decided to try the medicine.

"These drugs have been in use by us for 60 years," says one of the sisters. "In all that time we have not had one case of smallpox in our institution. The prescription was obtained by mother Gongaza more than 60 years ago from a minister in Germantown. He got it from a doctor in Paris, who had used it with great success during an epidemic of smallpox there."

"The prescription is one grain solid extract digitalis, one grain sulphate of zinc, one half teaspoonful of sugar, four ounces water. Dissolve the digitalis and the zinc separately, then compound the prescription."

"It is of the utmost importance that the solid extract of digitalis be used. Some druggists say there is no such thing, and use the liquid preparation. This is valueless. It does not produce the same results."

"The dose is one teaspoonful every hour for 12 consecutive hours for an adult. For an infant, 10 drops for the same length of time, and for children under 10 years, one half teaspoonful hourly for 12 hours."

"We usually repeat this treatment once a month when smallpox is epidemic. It is the best medicine, we think, in cases of smallpox. The face may be bathed with it, thus preventing scars. I know of one case in which a man sent for the medicine, as his wife had smallpox. She took it all night, the eruption having almost disappeared in the morning."

"The digitalis kills the germs of disease that may be in the system. The zinc purifies the blood. Some doctors object to the digitalis because it acts on the heart. Of course, the medicines must be taken with care as the medicines are powerful."

"Some people complain that it makes them sick. This is because their systems are not in good condition."

"We are not opposed to vaccination. You can vaccinate as often as you please. It will be useless, however, if you have taken this medicine. The vaccination will not 'take.'"

"We have 130 children here now. When one is brought we give her the medicine promptly. Although they come from all over the city, we never have a contagious disease within our doors."

JAPANESE FOOD HABITS.

The Japanese do not use milk, cows being almost unknown in Japan. Milk, an animal product, falls under the condemnation which excludes everything that has pertained to life from the list of articles used for food. Animals taken in the chase are excepted, as are fish. The Japanese mother nurses her own child, continuing sometimes up to the sixth year, though other food is given in addition after the first or second year. The main food of the Japanese mother consists of rice, fish, shellfish and seaweed. Wine or alcoholic products are never used. Medical men think that the large use of the products of the sea is the reason why rachitis is unknown. Of course, the Japanese know nothing about butter, cream, cheese, etc., but they make an excellent substitute from a bean, rich not only in oil, but also in nitrogenous elements. Yet consumption is common among the upper classes in Japan. Mountaineers are, however, exempt from tuberculosis. Yet Japanese are a small people, smallness with them being a race characteristic.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

Adams—"Do you believe it is a sign of good luck to find a horse-shoe on the road?"

Johnson—"Of course; it is a sign of good luck for some blacksmith."

The total rental paid by British tenants is 49 millions a year, that by Scotch tenants 7 millions.

LONDON'S COSTLY FOGS.

CAUSE GREAT LOSS IN VARIOUS LINES OF INDUSTRY

Cost London \$750,000 a Winter, —During Such Visitations Death Rate is High.

Lord Claude Hamilton, chairman of the Great Eastern Company, told the shareholders of that company last spring that the fogs of the winter had cost the company \$200,000. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the winter of 1900-1 was, on the whole, very free from thick fogs, says London Tit-Bits.

The Great Eastern carries a somewhat heavier suburban traffic than other lines with a terminus in London, but even so it is impossible—taking their loss as a basis—to put the total cost of fog to these lines at a less figure than \$1,000,000 a year.

As for the loss to wheel traffic in London, that is a more difficult matter to calculate; on an eminent statistician has put the delays thus caused at \$22,500 for every day of fog, and this estimate takes no account of accidents or of stoppages of river traffic. As the average of foggy days in a London winter is fifteen, here is another \$337,500 gone.

The matter of extra lighting is a very serious one in times of fog. During the terrible six weeks' fog of 1879-80 one of London's big gas companies gave statistics showing that they supplied 35,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily above their

ORDINARY OUTPUT.

The other two large metropolitan companies were equally hard pressed, so it may be taken that twenty years ago a day's fog meant the consumption of 150,000,000 feet extra of gas an amount valued at about \$112,500.

Taking into consideration the growth of London since that period and the large consumption of electric light as well, it will be seen that \$100,000 is a fair estimate of a foggy day's light bill, being a total of \$1,500,000 for an average winter.

Another item in the cost of fog which is seldom considered, but is nevertheless a very serious one, is the enormous amount of extra work it entails in cleaning. It was calculated that the bad fog of November 1 to 3 last left a deposit of six tons of soot and dirt on every square mile of London. Shopkeepers and householders alike have to pay heavily for the cleansing of their goods which fog makes necessary.

Fog dirt consists of 40 per cent of mineral matter, 36 per cent of carbon, together with a quantity of sulphurous and hydrochloric acid; altogether, about as appallingly dirty and harmful a mixture as could be conceived. It would be a most

MODERATE ESTIMATE

to put down \$10,000 a day as the cost of cleansing fog from London.

So far, then, it has been proved that the fogs of a single winter cost London in hard cash about three-quarters of a million, an amount which would more than cover the cost of supporting all the lunatic asylums of Greater London and their 15,000 inmates.

But the worst loss of all has yet to be touched on—the toll of human lives which the fog fiend exacts. Some idea of the way in which fog kills may be gathered from the London death returns during the long fog of 1879-80 already mentioned; 1,730 was the return for the first week of the fog; 1,900 died during the second; 2,200 the third; while the fourth week showed a death roll of 3,376, or nearly double that of a month before. This is, of course, an extreme case, but a few foggy days invariably send up London's death rate from its normal 17 to about 20 per 1,000. Roughly speaking, therefore, fog kills 2,000 Londoners in a single winter.

THE KING'S CUP OF TEA.

The King of England can be cutting as well as courteous. For example here is an incident which occurred before the King came to the throne.

At a large bazaar the prince, being tired, had entered the refreshment room. He asked a well known society beauty, who was performing the role of waitress, for a cup of tea. This was soon brought to him, and smiling, he asked her how much he owed her for it.

"The price of the cup of tea, your royal highness, is half a crown ordinarily, but (taking a sip from the teacup) when I drink from it the price is one guinea."

"I see," replied the prince, quietly, placing a guinea on the table. Then putting a half-crown beside it, he said: "The guinea liquidates my first debt, and now might I trouble you to bring me an ordinary cup of tea, as I am thirsty?"

The society beauty was so overcome with mortification that she could not bring the second cup of tea, but got a friend to fill the order for her.

THE LOCOMOTIVE SCREECH.

The Belgian railway authorities are desirous of minimizing the effect which the ear-splitting screech of the locomotive produces upon the nervous systems of passengers. The engines are to be furnished with whistles producing two tones, and softer in effect than the ordinary signal, the former to be used in railway stations or when the train is passing platforms crowded with passengers.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

WHEAT STRAW.

Wheat straw is the most extensively used material for bedding in farming. It is generally used extravagantly because under the system of ordinary farming the supply of straw is usually far in excess of the actual needs of the stables, says a correspondent.

Scientifically wheat straw shows a food value that should save it from being wasted, and practically we who have fed animals know it is often highly relished by them, even when they are supposed to have as much other highly regarded foods as they can eat and digest. A certain bulk is necessary in the ration for stomach distention purposes as well as to increase the working area of the more nutritious foods, and clean, bright straw can be used profitably for adding this bulk, securing it more cheaply in the straw than in the more expensive fodders. One can make a good cow ration with ensilage and straw for the roughage should there be a shortage of hay or if hay can be sold at a price above its feeding value compared with its straw substitute to leave a profit after adding protein concentrates to supply what was withdrawn in the hay. In actual practice I have made the substitution of clean wheat straw for high priced hay, increased my concentrated portion of the ration and not only had a profit from selling hay and buying meal, but got more milk from the change of food.

I do not mean that the farmer at large shall cease using straw for bedding, for whatever feeding value we may know it contains the fact remains that we have no material on the farm that is as cheap for bedding as straw. But I do mean that we should not use it so wastefully. Straw as it comes from the threshers is not a good absorbent of liquids. Nature made it strong, resistant and practically indurated for its and the seed's protection, and until the straw is crushed or cut or its organism in some way broken, it takes up very little moisture, and as an agent for the conservation of liquid excrement it is nearly useless. But let it be run through the cutter so that it is cut and haggled and crushed, and it is no longer impervious to moisture. When so prepared, half the quantity of straw will produce better results both in absorbing liquids and keeping the animals clean than can be secured when the long straw is used.

SAWDUST AS MANURE.

Since the use of silage has become so general, and with it the feeding of cut straw along with the silage, the question of getting sufficient bedding for the stock has become of growing importance. In many cases sawdust and shavings have been largely used, in fact, sawdust has been shipped long distances by rail for this purpose. This led to an investigation of the effect of sawdust on land and crops manured with this material. Some years ago Cornell University Experiment station experimented on accurately measured plots to determine, if possible, if shavings when used as bedding, injured the quality of the manure or the crop. One stall was bedded with pine shavings, the other with cut straw, in equal weights. The horses were changed every day. When about 1,500 pounds of manure had accumulated in these stalls, the manure in each was thoroughly mixed, 1,000 pounds weighed out of each and put on two plots. A third plot was left untreated. This experiment was carried on for about four years. Barley was grown continuously on the land, which was a rather moderately light gravelly soil. From this experiment no injury to the soil was discovered from the use of pine shavings as bedding, neither was the manure found to be inferior to that which was mixed with cut straw. In observing the results of the use of manure mixed with sawdust or shavings, the conclusion was arrived at that all of the trouble had resulted, first, from using too much bedding, so that the resultant manure contained but a small percentage of the excrements of the animals; and, second, that it was applied too thickly. One need not hesitate to use a moderate quantity of shavings if we have a spreader to distribute the manure, provided that not more than six or eight tons at most were applied to each acre. However, it might be advisable to pile the manure and let it rot for one year, adding water to it if the rainfall is not sufficient firefanging, take a piece of butter size of a small

PURE WATER NECESSARY.

The watering accommodation for the swine should be the first thing considered in laying out the hog yard or pasture. The pumped water, all things considered, is the best and safest. The well can be located so as to be free from all drainage of the lot or surroundings. It can be fenced, fitted up and made dry and solid for some distance around the pump. The troughs can be located on a dry cemented floor, or broken stone that can be flushed frequently and thus kept free from the usual hog yard filth. The trough should be guarded to keep out all filth, or

watering tanks used. The purpose of cleanliness can be carried out by anyone who wills to do it.

The damage resulting from forcing swine to drink impure, filthy water must be impressed upon the mind of every hog raiser. When this is done, then there will be a way devised to supply the swine with pure water. Look over your hog lots and see what the condition of the water is that they are forced to use. If the hogs are wading around in mud knee deep and go to a muddy trough or mudhole to get a drink, you can depend upon it that they are forced to unnatural conditions and sooner or later you will be the loser by a scourge of cholera or similar disease. The raising of hogs is one of the best money-making lines of the stock business connected with agriculture, but it must not be abused by neglect or carelessness. If it pays, take care of it and it will continue to pay. One of the surest means of doing this is to look after the watering of the swine. See that they are liberally supplied with pure water and plenty of it.

CATTLE IN STABLES.

My cow barn is only 14 feet wide. I thought it best to have but one manger, writes Mr. G. G. Gibbs. A row of studs are placed 3 feet 10 inches from the east side of the stable and the studs are 3 feet 4 inches from centre to centre. To each side of each stud is bolted a 1-inch iron rod, and midway between each two studs a cow is fastened by an ordinary cow-tie, secured by chains to rings, which slide up and down the rods. By this arrangement the cow has much liberty and yet is securely fastened and cannot disturb the animals adjoining her. When she lies down the chains slide down the rods and she can lay her head by her side. When she gets up the chains slide up the rods and she can lick herself on any part of her body. Still she has no more forward and backward movement than if she were in a rigid stallion.

The front of the manger is merely the foundation wall of the building and the bottom is cement, which slopes gently from the wall toward the row of studs. Fourteen inches from the studs it drops 2 inches and is level from there to the studs. The platform on which the cows stand as well as the floor behind them is earth. I expect to have both the floor and gutter behind them made of cement. In front of the cows every 15 feet is a window containing 12 glasses, and behind them, next the ceiling, is a window of three glass between every alternate pair of studs.

PACK BUTTER WITH CARE.

Butter for shipment or for the home market should have much greater care than is usually given at the farm dairy. Of course the size and kind of package will depend upon the demands of the customers. If tubs are wanted see that the butter is put in solidly. The top may be smoothed off evenly by means of a straight edge or wire. A cloth is then spread over the top of the tub, and a light layer of salt is sprinkled over the cloth. If prints are wanted, see that they are carefully and neatly made and wrapped in parchment paper and carefully packed. Use special care with small packages designed for custom trade.

FORTUNATE MISFORTUNES

IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.

Many Marvellous Triumphs of Mind Over Matter—Brave Hearts.

A great actor has said that no man can act until he has suffered. Be that as it may, it is an open secret in the "profession," that the wonderful character impersonations of a well-known tragic actress are largely the offspring of her own domestic infelicities. It would be invidious to mention names, but the circumstances are undeniable.

Married at an early age to a dissolute man very much her senior, she was speedily disillusioned as to his real character. Instead, however, of going into retirement, or a lunatic asylum, she threw herself heart and soul into her profession. She has succeeded, beyond her wildest dreams. But her audience little suspect the secret of her power. Why the pleading love, the malignant jealousy, the fierce hate, and the one thousand and other emotions which her sublime art conveys to them in turn, thrill them in so extraordinary a manner. And yet it is so simple. She really feels the emotions that so many of her craft merely ape. She acts as intensely as she has suffered, says Pearson's Weekly.

So happy-go-lucky was Oliver Goldsmith, that it is doubtful whether he would have given a single work to the world had it not been for his grinding poverty and his hounding creditors. His misfortunes were mostly of his own choosing, and largely arose out of his Hibernian versatility. He nearly lost his zephyrus at Trinity College, Dublin, through pumping on a constable, and giving a ball in the college attic.

"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD." After vainly trying half a dozen professions, he applied for ordination. But as he appeared clad in flaming scarlet, he was turned out of the bishop's palace. He decided to emigrate to America, but lost all his

passage money in a gambling den. The same fate overtook the money which was subscribed for his study of the law. Finally, after begging his way with a flute half over the Continent, he brought his weary limbs back to London, where he took a miserable garret, at the top of Breakneck Steps, overhanging the Fleet Ditch.

On one occasion his landlady having called in a sheriff's officer. Dr. Johnson was hastily sent for. Johnson arrived, only to find that the guinea he had sent in advance was already changed for a bottle of Madeira. Irritated beyond measure, the doctor was suddenly appeased by the sight of a manuscript, which Goldsmith had hastily turned out under the combined pressure of hunger, cold and duns. That MS. was "The Vicar of Wakefield," which Johnson immediately sold for £60, and the popularity of which has continued to this day. Most of Goldsmith's other masterpieces were only wrung from him under similar pressure.

Curiously enough, the great doctor himself produced two of his best known works under the stress of great mental agony. The loss of his wife, who, by all accounts, was neither beautiful nor lovable, plunged him into the most violent grief. He only retained his mental balance, by turning doggedly to the completion of his great work. For three years he scarcely raised pen from paper. At the end of that time his grief had abated, and

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

was given to the world.

Owing to various causes, Johnson benefited but little financially from his great work. Consequently, when, a few years later, his mother died, at Lichfield, at the ripe old age of ninety, he was unable to pay even her few debts and funeral expenses.

So haunted was he by the idea that this beloved relative should leave a pauper's reputation, that he immediately commenced a novel, where-with to pay off these bills. By working day and night, and sending his sheets straight to the press, without even so much as reading them through, he accomplished his superhuman task in a week. In this way he raised the necessary £100, and his publishers received the world-famous "Rasselas."

Emile Zola and many other famous French writers were driven to fame by sheer hunger. With Zola, as with Goldsmith, it was write or starve. His early Parisian days were passed in a tiny seventh floor garret, where he had frequently to sit in his shirt sleeves, because "uncle" had charge of his only coat. Doth Alphonse Daudet and Victor Hugo were goaded on by the same gaunt hound.

When Hugo was in Belgium his miserable attic had several unauthorized openings to the sky, and was so small that his bedstead stretched right across it. At seventeen, the penniless Daudet was tramping the streets of Paris, glad to beg a bed from the first friend he could meet; whilst Balzac was only a shade more comfortable in a garret, through which the wind whistled, "Like Tullon through his flute, though not so pleasantly."

"SOME DAY."

Perhaps one of the most successful songs of last century was Milton Welling's celebrated "Some Day." The story of its inspiration gives only one more proof that, despite himself, the shadow of a great grief often wrests a man's best work from him. Briefly, the history of "Some Day" is as follows:

Mrs. Wellings was absent from London on a yachting cruise, when word was brought to her husband that the tiny craft had met with an accident. He immediately telegraphed to Cowes, whither his wife had gone but received no reply. Again and again he wired without result, until at length it became too late to telegraph.

All that night he sat up in the utmost agony of mind, awaiting the message that never came. Restlessly pacing his room, he chanced upon the manuscript of "Some Day," which was lying upon his desk. The deep significance of the line, "Or are you dead, or do you live?" at once appealed to him, whilst almost unconsciously, his tuneful genius suggested a fitting melody. The day that brought the glad tidings of his wife's safety, saw "Some Day" given to the world.

Deep in the Great Smoky Range of the South Carolina mountains, lies a little place, called "The Thousand Pines." Here, in a tiny bungalow, about two miles from Tyron village, the great American actor, William Gillette, conceives those remarkable creations with which he has thrilled the audiences of two continents.

It is a queer, lonely spot for the home of Sherlock Holmes; but it has an exceedingly pathetic interest. It was here that the great actor fled in search of oblivion, after the loss of his wife—a loss that shattered his health, and came very near terminating his career. Then, like the brave heart he is, Gillette plunged heart and soul into his work. The result has been the most famous of all his successes, the stirring drama now playing at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

MONUMENT TO A COOK.

The first monument ever erected to a cook is about to be inaugurated in Paris. The chef in question is Urbain Dubois, who labored in the German Emperor's kitchen. So popular was he that his brother cooks have united to do him honor.

DISEASE SPREAD BY CATS

A ENCY SHOWN IN AN EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.

Human Beings Infected First—Foxes and Other Wild Animals Next Affected.

That the microbe of the bubonic plague has been carried across seas by rats on board ships is a fact demonstrated by science. It is also said to be demonstrable that malarial fever is disseminated among the inhabitants of tropical lands by the mosquito.

The cheerfully buzzing bluebottle fly has been accused of conveying blood poison from putrifying carcasses to human beings. But it is not so generally known that many of the diseases of humanity may be contracted by that favorite of all our domestic animal friends, the sleek and purring cat, and communicated through it to human beings.

In one locality in Canada where a quickly fatal type of diphtheria was prevalent, the spread of the disease was for a long time puzzling to those who engaged in fighting it. As the community was widely scattered and the popular fear of the disease very great, it might appear to have been easy to avoid contagion. But day after day new cases appeared in houses separated by long distances until a king of panic set in, and most of the uninfected families shut themselves up in their houses, and refused all communication with friends, strangers or visitors.

Still the disease continued its ravages with deadly effect, until a clue was accidentally given by a young woman who called across the front garden from the doorway of her home to a passing traveller to inquire about the diphtheria epidemic. There was no other house within a mile or two, the road was little used and the family had so far escaped the plague.

"It's as lonely as can be," the young woman declared. "We go nowhere and nobody comes here. The only excitement is over the cats, for old Jim is very sick, and the little Manx tortoiseshell is dead. We cannot think what in the world is the matter with them."

The words came back to her friend as he stood at her graveside two days later and heard that two lads of the household were also in the grip of diphtheria.

Then a woman of means in a neighboring house asked the advice of the local practitioner respecting her Angora, which had a sore throat. On general principles he refused to have anything to do with grimalkin, but advised doing away with it at once.

Instead of following the advice the woman vainly attempted to save her pet's life by blowing sulphur down its throat. The next day she developed diphtheria, and within the week her baby was buried and she was fighting between life and death, from which struggle she escaped, a physical wreck.

After that the cats were looked after, when to the general surprise it was discovered that very few were to be found. Those that remained had short shrift of it, but were sacrificed to the public good.

When the plague subsided there was not a pussy in the community and it was a long time before the settlers began importing them. Evidence and subsequent result appeared to prove conclusively that the cats had been among the most potent factors in the spread of the disease. And the effect of their sickness was farther reaching than could have been imagined.

Dead foxes began to be found about the stone piles in the fields, and the farmers' wives noticed that the young turkeys and chickens were not molested by these sly thieves. The word was sent around that something was killing off the foxes.

A connecting link was discovered when an incredulous trapper came along and was heard lamenting the lack of cats, wherewith to bait his fox traps.

"Nothing will draw a fox like a cat," he said, divulging what was evidently one of the secrets of the trade, since very few people had heard of such a thing before.

Then it was remembered that as a rule the bodies of the cats had not been found around the farm buildings, the suffering creatures having generally crawled away to die in solitude in the woods. So it ceases to be a wonder that the foxes of the country were passing away.

But the effects of the mortality among the cats did not end there. From the Indian reserves to the north came the information that the Indians had made requisition upon the Department of the Interior through their local agent for winter supplies instead of leaving for their hereditary hunting grounds as usual.

Inquiry showed that the young men of the tribe had unexpectedly and in fright returned from the preliminary spying out of the trapping routes for the winter's work, with the information that they found the martens, fisher and mink dead in all directions. Three or four bear skins and one lynx skin were brought back which they had stripped from animals found dead in the bush.

Some sickness was about that was clear. Two of the young hunters had become possessed by something which took them by the throat inside and strangled them, and then the hunters had left dead behind them. The devil—Matche Manitou—was in it all, or there was something wrong about their charms; it was bad medicine to be in the woods the Indians said.

So the hunters determined to remain at home and to set the medicine men to work upon a new set of incantations, and to allow the Government to feed them that winter. Beyond a doubt the fatal sickness had spread from the cats to the wild animals of various kinds over a good many square miles of territory, until at last it reached humanity again in the persons of the young Indian runners.

During the last epidemic of the grip some cats were noticed by close observers familiar with the above facts, as being afflicted with an illness in its symptoms not unlike that which laid so many people by the heels. The rapid spread of that disease may have been due to some extent to the visits of the domestic pet to cat friends suffering from its ravages.

It might be wise to subject pussy's visiting list to strict supervision at times of sickness and epidemics.

TRAGEDIES OF THE ARCTIC.

The Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition to the North Pole.

An extraordinary coincidence has been developed by a recent arctic tragedy brought about by the expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi.

When this navigator went on his journey to the North Pole he took with him among others Lieutenant Querini, a Venetian gentleman of an old and noble family. His work over, the Duke returned, but the lieutenant was not with him, for he had lost his life through an accident in the arctic regions.

Now, at the very time when this accident occurred, a professor in the technical school in Trieste, while rummaging in the archives of that city, discovered a manuscript bearing the date 1601, and containing an account of a journey made by one Pietro Querini, in 1431, to the arctic regions. Querini is not a common name, and a little investigation showed that Pietro Querini was a direct ancestor of the other Pietro Querini who lost his life in the arctic seas a few months ago.

"Querini," says the old manuscript, "sailed from Candia for Flanders on board a vessel loaded with merchandise and precious stones. When he arrived in Flanders he sold his cargo and started for the arctic regions. A storm forced him to abandon his ship and take refuge with his crew in two barks. The wind then carried them to the coast of Norway, but on January 9, 1432, Querini was again shipwrecked near the Lofoden Islands in seventy degrees north latitude, and almost all his companions were drowned."

For some time it was supposed that he, too, had been drowned, but in January, 1433, he appeared in Venice with ten companions, the only survivors of his original crew of seventy-eight men. It seems that he succeeded in gaining the shore after the others had been drowned, and then slowly made his way home through Denmark and Germany.

"Although these two Pietro Querinis," says a French writer, "are separated from each other by five centuries, we find the same destiny at work in the case of each." And he continues, with a dash of playfulness: "Is it not possible that the adventurer of the fifteenth century, desiring to enjoy once more the exciting days of his youth, actually became incarnated as a hero of the twentieth century?"

AT SHORT RANGE.

Exciting Experience With a Lion in Africa.

An Englishman who lived many years in Africa relates a thrilling experience which befell his family there. His home at the time was in the edge of the Transvaal wilderness, and it was there that the event occurred.

One evening about dusk my wife and child were sitting on the veranda of the bungalow. I was engaged a few rods away, putting the finishing touches to a bit of wagon repairing. The servants were at the rear of the house. It was one of those peculiar quiet evenings when nothing seems to break the stillness.

Suddenly I felt, rather than saw, something moving near the veranda. I looked more closely, and to my horror perceived an enormous lion stealing along the ground in the direction of my wife and child. My wife saw the creature at the same instant, and despite her terror, fortunately remained perfectly motionless and silent.

Scarcely knowing what to do, I hastily crept toward the side of the bungalow to the open window of my room, where I knew a loaded rifle was leaning against the wall. I climbed in at the window, seized the rifle and leaped by another window out upon the veranda.

There was no time to think: the lion was within a few feet of my dear ones and crouching for a spring I called softly to my wife not to move, and then fired.

The ball passed directly over my boy's head and lodged in the forehead of the lion, immediately above the eyes, and stretched him on the ground.

There was an instant of fearful suspense. Then I fired again, but the second bullet was not necessary, for the lion had been killed at the first shot.

The Admiralty consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty and five other members. The Board of Admiralty have managed the navy for over two centuries.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1902.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1.00 in advance, or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

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BAD NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

At this late hour of the South African war the news of a disaster which is entitled in magnitude to be placed almost ahead of Nicholson's Nek, Samna's Post and Stormberg has come like a thunder-bolt upon the British people. Lord Methuen, with four guns has fallen into the hands of the active and alert Delarey, the most persistent of the Boer generals, next to De Wet, who have taken the field. For the first time in the history of the war, a British General officer has fallen into the hands of the enemy and for this reason the catastrophe stands somewhat apart from the ones referred to above. General Delarey for months occupied the territory between Mafeking and Pretoria, and at one time besieged a portion of "C" Battery, of the Canadian contingent in Rustenberg for six weeks, failing in his effort to capture the defenders owing to the vigilance of Baden Powell with whom they were then serving. Incidentally the news of the fight which has proved so fateful to British arms shows that Delarey has changed his sphere of operations, and has shifted his fighting ground to the Orange River Colony; having penetrated so far south as the neighborhood of Wynburg, which is not much more than 60 miles from Bloemfontein. It is evident that Delarey is making a diversion in favor of his friend De Wet, who is on the verge of being enclosed in the British cordon of Blockhouses. Whether he has succeeded in his purpose or not remains to be seen. The fact remains, however, that British arms have suffered one of the most serious reverses since the war began. The despatch containing the direful news of the disaster reads as follows:

"General Methuen and four guns have been captured by General Delarey. General Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Three British officers and 29 men were killed. Five British officers and 72 men were wounded. One British officer and 200 men are missing."

"The fight in which General Methuen was captured occurred before dawn March 7, between Wynburg and Lichtenburg, Orange River Colony. The British force numbered 1,200 men. The Boers captured all the British baggage. General Methuen is retained as a prisoner."

CIRCUIT COURT.

At a continued term of the above Court on the 12th inst, being

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

presided over by Mr. Justice Taschereau, the action taken by Mr. S. E. Smith, against the G. N. R. Co'y. to recover the value of a young mare which was killed on the 14th Oct. last on the Co'y's line where it crosses plaintiff's property east of the Vide Sac crossing was heard, the plaintiff alleging that the accident was due to a defective gate through which the horse escaped from the pasture and for which the Co'y. were responsible. The defendants pleaded among other things, that the horse escape was owing to the gate not being properly closed. Mr. Smith proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that he placed his mare in the pasture on the morning of the accident and closed the gate as well as it could possibly be closed owing to its insufficient construction and also produced some ten or twelve witnesses who proved the absolute insufficiency of the gate question. The defendant produced some 5 or 6 witnesses to prove the gate was built as required by law.

After a full hearing the Court considered that the plaintiff had established beyond a doubt that the gate in question was not sufficient for the safeguard of animals and that the accident was due to the condition of the said gate and consequently condemned the R'y. Co'y in question to pay to the plaintiff the sum demanded by his action, viz. \$29.00 with costs. Mr. G. E. Bampton, K. C. appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Greenshields, K. C. of Montreal for defendant.

The other cases heard by the Court were Larocque vs. Robert, in which judgment was given in favor of defendant according to discontinuance filed—with costs—Mr. DeLarocque, K. C. for plaintiff and Mr. Bampton, K. C. for defendant.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held in the Court House on Wednesday there being present, Councillors Strong, Graham, Christie, McPhee, Pridham, Gauley, Murphy, Hodge and

Mr. G. J. Walker, sec.-treas.

Mayor Strong was re-elected warden.

Two tenders were received for furnishing furnaces to heat the Court House, one from R. McArthur for \$225. and one from F. Dorion for \$250. A committee was appointed to look into this matter of tenders and report at next meeting.

The consideration of the petition of certain ratepayers of Mille Isle asking that a certain road be closed in 6th concession of the Gore was laid over till next meeting.

Several accounts were passed and ordered to be paid.

Coun. McPhee and Hodge were appointed delegates of Council.

Mr. John R. McQuat and Mr. Jno. McQuat were appointed auditors.

ROUGE BOOM COMPANY.

Schedule of tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Company's Booms for season 1902.

On each saw log not over 16 ft. long, 4-5 cts.
On each piece of round or flatted timber over 16 ft. long 5 cts.
On each piece of square or waney timber, 10 cts.
On each piece of 4 ft. wood, 1/4 cts.
On each railway tie 8 ft. long 1/4 cts.

Rouge Boom Company,
Per R. H. Driscoll, Sec'y.,
Calumet, Que., March 10, 1902.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada.
Province of Quebec. } No 413
District of Terrebonne. }
Messieurs the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, Plaintiffs.

vs.
Onezime Fortier, formerly of the Parish of L'Annonciation, district of Terrebonne, and now absent in the United States of America.

Defendant.
The Defendant is ordered to appear within the month.

St. Scholastique, 18th Feb., 1902.
F. X. Mathieu
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Grignon & Fortier,
P. S. C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The best and most popular route to Toronto, Niagara Falls, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points in the United States and Canada.

Fast Express trains leave Montreal, Toronto and the West, as follows—

	Daily	Daily
Lve. MONTREAL	9:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
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Arr. HAMILTON	5:50 p.m.	7:50 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS	7:15 p.m.	10:10 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	8:35 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arr. LONDON	7:42 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT	9:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
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The above trains make close connection at Chicago with the fast express trains for St. Paul, Winnipeg, and all points in the Western States including California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the Pacific Coast.

*A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to the train, serving luncheon a la carte, at any hour during the day convenient to passengers.

Tourist sleepers leave Montreal every Monday and Wednesday at 10:30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof as far as the Pacific Coast. A nominal charge is made for accommodation in these sleepers. Berths reserved in advance.

The Grand Trunk Railway System is also the most direct route to Portland, Boston, and all points in the New England States, also to New York.

For tickets, reservations of space in sleepers, apply to

J. M. DORION, Lachute or St. Philippe
W. H. GARRETT, Lachute.



Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using **EUREKA Harness Oil**. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

LENT WILL SOON BE OVER.

Half-ton No. 1 Green Codfish - ONLY 5c a lb.

We had a great run on Soap this week. Prices tell every time! "Good Will" Soap is the best Laundry Bar. 6 bars for 25c or 5c each.

The first person guessing the exact number of bars of "Good Will" Soap in our window gets a handsome jardiniere worth \$2.50, and the second a china cup and saucer worth 75c. The purchase of one or more bars entitles you to a guess.

B. HUGMAN & SON.

1,000 ROLLS GOOD WALL PAPER

Bought cheap, to be sold at 5c per single roll while they last. Measure your walls, then come and see them. You will be sure to buy.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphin nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. CHODD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TIME TABLE.

LACHUTE STATION.

GOING EAST:

Mont'l & Bst'n Express 6:2 a.m.
Local Express - 1:15 a.m.
" - 8:57 p.m.

GOING WEST:

Local Express - 9:55 a.m.
" - 7:3 p.m.
"Soo" Express - 11:34 p.m.

WANTED

Agents for the sale of hardy varieties of Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Shrubs, and Seed Potatoes. Good permanent position and exclusive territory. We have over 600 acres under cultivation and grow special lines of Hardy Russian Stock as well as the best and hardest domestic varieties. Goods will be delivered at customer's houses. For terms apply Now to
PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY
Toronto, Ont.

J. R. McQuat's Ad.

NEW DEPARTURE

Bargain Counter on 2nd Floor.

Seeds. | SPRING 1902. | Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED

Timothy Seed; Long Red Vermont, Red Western and Alsike Clover Seed; Bromo Grass, and Tares; Flower, Garden and Vegetable Seeds.

We are to-day offering a Cut Price in Flour and Feed.

Just received—Oil-Cake and Herbageum.

Just received—Sap Cans, Sap Spouts, Tappery Bitts, Syrup Kegs, Milk Cans, Agateware and Tinware

New Spring Goods!

We are opening up our New Sateens, Prints, Gingham, Fancy Flannels, Laces and Embroideries.

We have a few lines left of the **STOCKING GOODS** which are being sold at reduced prices.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.
LACHUTE.

HARRINGTON

Spring is here, at least the condition of the roads indicate it so.

Mr. Neil and John Fraser of Vank-leek Hill, were the guests of Mr. John Dobbie this week.

Work is progressing favorably on the Maskinonge bridge, under the superintendence of Mr. John Shaw jr.

The essays on "The early marriage question" of which we have been reading so much during the winter in the Weekly Star, is having effect on the people of Harrington, and a premium of a bed room set has been offered to the first young lady who gets married. Who will be the first?

We are pleased to see quite a number more of our young men returned this week from the woods, namely Mr. George and Tom Smith, and Mr. John and Dougall McMillan.

CENTERVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Louis De Hertel were entertained at Mr. S. B. Center's on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Todd, of Geneva, were guests of Mr. G. B. Hooker's on Sunday last.

While crossing the river on Monday last Mr. R. J. Hammond's horses broke through the ice, but fortunately received no injuries.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. John Shaw is recovering from her recent illness.

Our farmers are all busy making sugar and the weather is exceedingly fine for this time of the year.

MOUNT MAPLE

Spring is here, as the crows are beginning to arrive in large numbers.

It has been reported around here, that the trees have started to run but on closer observation we find its only the sap.

Roads are in a very bad condition just now, poor sleighing and worse wheeling.

Miss Annie Gunn has been in poor health for the past few weeks.

Miss Maggie Stewart returned home from Montreal on Thursday.

Miss Edith Murdoch is spending a week in St. Andrews with her sister, Mrs. Jas. Wood.

Mrs. Wm. Townsend is visiting her sister and friends in this place, previous to her departure for her home in Manitoba next week.

Mrs. A. Tomalty entertained a few of the ladies on Tuesday at a quilting bee.

Mrs. D. Warwick has arrived home after a few weeks visit in Cushing.

The older boys have all left school and gone in for something sweeter in the sugar bush.

Mr. Josin Stewart Jr. arrived home on Saturday night from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where he has spent the greater part of six months, and we are pleased to report him almost recovered from his serious illness.

The Women of Canada are becoming Proficient in the Work of Mat and Rug Making.

The city and town fairs and exhibitions held last autumn in the various provinces of our Dominion, have fully demonstrated the fact that the women of Canada are rapidly becoming proficient in the art of making mats and rugs.

In the sections of Canada's fairs devoted to woman's work, the display of mats and rugs made from the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns was most varied and attractive, and claimed the attention of tens of thousands. The prize winners (who used the Diamond Dyes to color their rugs and other materials from which the rugs were made) all agreed that the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns were the best and easiest to work up.

If you would like to make up a choice mat or rug, send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., and you will receive full range of new designs.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

RE-OPENING!

MONDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1902.

J. N. A. CARRIERE,
ST. PHILIPPE.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES for 2 MONTHS
FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

MEN'S SUITS	-	\$15.00	REDUCED TO	-	\$9.00
"	"	13.00	"	"	8.50
"	"	10.00	"	"	6.00
"	"	9.00	"	"	5.75
"	"	8.00	"	"	5.00
"	"	7.00	"	"	4.50
"	"	6.00	"	"	4.00
"	"	5.50	"	"	3.50
"	"	3.75	"	"	2.50
BOYS' SUITS	-	2.75	"	"	1.75
"	"	2.00	"	"	1.50
MEN'S & BOYS' ULSTERS	-	7.00	"	"	5.50
"	"	6.50	"	"	4.25
"	"	5.75	"	"	3.75
"	"	5.00	"	"	3.50
"	"	3.75	"	"	2.50
"	"	3.00	"	"	2.00
GOAT ROBES	-	13.00	"	"	7.25
"	"	9.00	"	"	6.10
CARRIAGE RUGS	-	2.25	"	"	1.40
"	"	2.00	"	"	1.35
HORSE BLANKETS	-	1.75	"	"	1.20
"	"	1.65	"	"	1.10
"	"	1.25	"	"	.85
"	"	1.20	"	"	.80
"	"	.50	"	"	.35
1 BEAR COAT	-	18.00	"	"	12.00
1 GOAT COAT	-	14.00	"	"	9.50
1 LADY'S COON COAT	-	45.00	"	"	35.00
LADIES' & GENTS' FUR CAPS	-	10.00	"	"	6.50
"	"	9.00	"	"	6.00
"	"	7.50	"	"	5.00
"	"	5.75	"	"	3.75
"	"	4.50	"	"	2.50
"	"	3.00	"	"	1.75
2 MUFFS	-	3.75	"	"	2.50
3 STORM COLLARS	-	3.00	"	"	2.00
1 PERSIAN LAMB STORM COLLAR	-	\$18.00	reduced to	-	\$12.00
1 LADY'S " (extra large)	-	30.00	reduced to	-	22.00

The rest of the stock (except a few lines that were bearing discount before) will be sold at 20 per cent reduction for Spot Cash.

TRY THE WEST-END BAKERY FOR GOOD BREAD, BEST CONFECTIONERY, CHOICE PASTRY.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS. GOODS DELIVERED.

HUBERT KEARNS,
PROPRIETOR.

1902. SPRING. 1902.
SUITINGS. OVERCOATINGS.
HATS.
CAPS. GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Everything New and Up-to-date

.....Stock Larger and Better Than Ever

See my Hats before you buy for spring,
they are all the Latest Styles.

A. D. KENNEDY,
Agent for Montreal Steam Laundry.

10 Cents

(A YARD.)

This is the price again This Year
of that line of Prints we had last season.

Men's Felt Hats, Hard and
Soft, in the Newest Styles and
Colors.

Some Pretty French and
Opera Flannels for Waists.

HEAPS OF OTHER GOODS
AT
BANFORD'S

GENTLEMEN . . .

Come and see my assortment of SPRING
GOODS just received. Large variety to choose
from including Latest Scotch Stripes and Im-
ported Goods. First-class Workmanship and
Best Trimmings on all Suits.

D. LAPOINTE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ST. ANDREWS.

A picked team from Stonefield and
Grenville played the return match
with our boys on Tuesday night. The
ice was in very fair condition and nice
even hockey was played. The score
at full time was 3 to 2 in favor of
Stonefield with a disputed game which
was decided in favor of St. Andrews,
making the score 3 all. Mr. Thomas
Simpson was a strict and unbiased
referee.

Do You Work For Profit?

If you make butter for profit, you
should remember that WELL'S, RICH-
ARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER
COLOR will add from 3 to 5 cents per
pound to the value of your butter. Cheap
and imperfectly prepared butter colors
lower the value of butter so much that
it cannot be sold. All prize butter
makers use Well's Richardson & Co's
"Improved Butter Color."

SUPERIOR COURT.

CANADA.
District of Terrebonne,
Ste. Scholastique. } No. 393
ALEXANDER PRIDHAM Plaintiff,
vs.
AGUSTUS JAMES MCKENZIE Defendant,

To wit:

1. The south part of the lot of land
number nine, of the second range of the
township of Montcalm, county of Argen-
teuil, district of Terrebonne, containing
ninety-three acres of land in area, more
or less, known and described on the
official plan and book of reference for
the said township of Montcalm, as being
lot number nine a (No. 9a), of the 2nd
range of the said township—without
buildings.

2. The north part of said number
nine, of the second range of the said
township of Montcalm, containing thirty
acres of land in area, more or less,
known and described on the official plan
and in the book of reference of the said
township of Montcalm, as being lot
number nine b (No. 9b), of the second
range of the said township—with a saw-mill,
house, and other buildings thereon
erected.

To be sold at the registry office of the
county of Argenteuil, in the town of
Lachute, said district, on the TWENTY-
FIFTH day of MARCH next, between
TEN and ELEVEN o'clock in the fore-
noon.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's office,
Ste. Scholastique,
18th February, 1902.

ROUGE RIVER IM- PROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of tolls to be collected upon
the different kinds of timber passing by
all or any of the Coy's works for season
1902, viz:—

The improvements have been divided
into fifteen sections, and one fifteenth
of the amount of tolls has been ap-
portioned to each section to facilitate the
collection of same as follows:

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and
hemlock, square or waney board, per thou-
sand cubic feet 10cts.

Oak, elm, or other hard-wood, square or
flatted or waney board, per th. cub. ft. 15cts.

Saw logs, seventeen ft. and under in length,
per thousand feet, board measure 5cts.

Red & white pine, tamarac, spruce & hem-
lock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under
30 ft. long, per th. ft. board measure 5-cets.

Red & white pine, tamarac, spruce and hem-
lock, round or flatted, 30 ft. upwards in
length, per th. feet, board measure 1 cent.

Sawed lumber, per thousand feet, board
measure 3 cts.

Slaves, per th. ft. board measure 10 cts.

Cords of wood, shingle bolts, and other
lumber per cord of 125 cubic feet, 5cts.

Spars, per piece 2 cts.

Masts, per piece 3 1/2 cts.

Halfway ties other than cedar, in 6 or 16 ft.
lengths, per length of 8 feet, 1-30 cts.

Cedar, round or flatted, eight feet long or
under per piece, 1-48 cts.

Cedar, round or flatted, over eight ft. and
under 17 ft. long, per piece, 1-24 cts.

Cedar, round or flatted, 17 ft. and under
25 ft. long per piece, 1-10 cts.

Cedar, round or flatted, 25 ft. and under
35 ft. long per piece, 1-9 cts.

Cedar, round or flatted, 35 ft. and upwards
in length per piece, 1-6 cts.

'ANNEX.'

For the purpose of facilitating the payment
of tolls the Coy's gives to each owner the op-
tion of considering

30 pieces of item, 1 equal to 1 th. cub. ft.

40 " " 2 " " " " bd. ft.

50 " " 3 " " " " " "

5 " " 5 " " " " " "

Rouge River Improvement Co'y.,
Per R. H. Driscoll, Secretary.

Calumet, March 10th, 1902.

IF YOUR HEART FLUTTERS

At the slightest exertion,
If your appetite be poor,
If you feel run down,
Try a bottle of

"THE BLOOD MAKER" . . .

It is a great tonic, and if the direc-
tions with regard to diet are follow-
ed, "The Blood Maker"
IS SURE TO RELIEVE YOU.

Ask your druggist for it.

K. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents, Montreal.

The Fatal Dower

—OR—

THE DESTRUCTION OF A PROUD SPIRIT.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Margaret Howard, on the eve of departure to join her secretly married husband, leaves her child with Susan Rivers and is drowned at sea. Susan rears the child, Daisy, as her own, and dies. Her daughter, Margaret, alone knows Daisy's secret. Lord Lisle seeks his child he has never seen.

CHAPTER IX.

There was no rest or sleep that night for the young girl, whose plan succeeded beyond her most sanguine expectations. No doubt had been thrown upon her word; no suspicion came to the skillful lawyer, the trained detective, or the handsome cousin, who appeared to know the world so well. As she stood alone in her room that night, her heart thrilled with triumph. Fate itself seemed to have played into her hands. All she had ever wished for—rank, wealth, position—were now in her grasp. Her good fortune bewildered her.

Yet, as she stood there, in the very hours of her triumph, solemn words, spoken long ago by her dead mother, came back to her. Did an evil deed ever prosper long? Did not retribution, sooner or later, overtake those who betrayed a sacred trust, and usurped rights belonging to another?

"Could evil prosper?" again and again she asked herself the question—her beautiful face becoming graver with every repetition.

"In my case it will!" she said, proudly. "I have conquered circumstances, and will conquer evil and make it my good."

Far into the night she sat with Mrs. Ferne, telling the details of the story she had made her own.

"And now it turns out," she said, "that my father is a rich nobleman, and not only anxious to see me, but ready to give his whole fortune for the purpose of finding me."

"I always thought it," said Mrs. Ferne. "You were never like poor Susan, or Daisy, either."

"I have one charge to leave with you," said Margaret, after a few minutes of deep silence. "Do you remember that evening, soon after my poor nurse's death, a young man came here to—to say 'good-bye' to me, before he went to sea? Should you know him were you to see him again?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Ferne. "I could never forget his dark face."

"He will come again," said Margaret. "It may be in three years' time—perhaps sooner. When he comes tell him my story—tell him that my own father has claimed me, and that it will be better for him to forget me, as he will never see me again. No matter what he says—no matter what he offers you—neither tell him my name, nor where I am. I will reward you handsomely if you manage this well."

Mrs. Ferne understood perfectly. "He shall never know your real name, or where you live, from me," she said. "Make your mind easy about that. He cannot know them from anyone else."

Margaret thought, as she stood in her room that night, watching the pale stars shining in the quiet sky, that the future lay smiling before her. Ralph Ashton had been her only fear. Perhaps he might never return; even should he come to seek her, the wonderful change in her fortune would convince him that all further acquaintance was impossible. The cold, ambitious heart felt no pang of regret at the true love she was throwing away.

Philip Lisle looked at his cousin with critical attention on the following morning as they were starting on their journey. There was nothing unlady-like in the long black dress and sweeping mantilla. The superb beauty of the southern face shone out brightly from amid the clouds of black.

He looked to see if she wept on leaving the humble home that had sheltered her for so long; but there was no trace of tears in those dark, lustrous eyes.

It was a wonderful journey for Rita. She liked the deferential homage of her three companions, who treated her as though she had been a princess. She liked the admiration her beautiful face excited. She liked being called "Miss Lisle," and hearing of her father's prestige, and the grandeur of his race.

The day was drawing near its close when they reached the Hall. The evening gloaming was quiet and calm; a gray shadow seemed to rest upon the world; the flowers were all sleeping, and the birds had gone to rest.

A bright flush rose to Margaret's face as they caught sight of the Hall rising proudly from among the luxuriant trees.

"That is Lisle Court," said Philip to his cousin. "There is not a fairer, prouder home in England. Lord Lisle awaits you there impatiently."

That evening was long remembered by those who lived at the Hall. Lord Lisle wished his daughter to be received with all the honors due to

her. The servants in livery were ranged in the hall, ready to receive their young mistress. Mrs. Wyverne sat in the long drawing-room, in great state and grandeur; but Lord Lisle was too agitated for any public display.

"Mother," said Lord Lisle. "I cannot greet my daughter here. I shall remain in my study. Bring her to me, and leave us alone."

He sat there while the sun set in the golden west and the gray gloaming spread over the land. He heard at length the carriage wheels, and knew that in a few minutes he should see Margaret's child again.

There was a murmur of excitement as the carriage stopped at the Hall door. Those who waited there saw a tall, stately lady descend. There was no faltering in her proud bearing; there was no emotion on the beautiful face as they bent before her in lowly greeting.

Mrs. Wyverne stepped forward, and clasped the graceful figure in her arms.

"Let me be the first to welcome you home," she said. "I am your father's mother, Margaret, and you must learn to love me."

"You are very kind," Margaret said, gently; then, turning to Philip Lisle, she asked: "Where is my father? Let me see him soon."

Mrs. Wyverne took her hand, and led her through a long suite of magnificent rooms. They reached the library door at last, and she rapped gently.

"Come in!" said a low, hoarse voice, unlike any she had ever heard. "Go in alone, dear child," said Mrs. Wyverne. "Try and calm your father—he is not strong."

Rita opened the door. The room was very long, and dim in the gray evening light; but at the upper end she saw a figure with outstretched, trembling arms.

In fancy she had often rehearsed that scene. The reality had come at length.

She walked quickly up the long room and threw herself into the clasp of those loving arms.

"My father," she said gently; "have I found you at last?"

But he had no such calm words for her; his agitation was pitiful to see. Deep sobs seemed to shake his strong heart; tears dropped from his eyes; he clasped her in his arms as though even death should not part them again.

"My darling," he said—"my little Pearl—my Margaret's child? Thank Heaven, I have found you!—thank Heaven, I hold you in my arms again!" He released her then and looked at her. "How beautiful you are!" he said, proudly. "You have not your mother's sweet face and calm, tender eyes. You are beautiful, like some of the ladies of our race who shone fairest among the fair! Speak to me again, my darling! Let me hear if you have your mother's voice?"

"I fear you will be disappointed in me," she said. "I am not like my mother; Susan Rivers told me so. She was fair and gentle; I am dark like you."

"She had dark hair," said Lord Lisle; "not black, like yours—dark and soft, like the wing of some rare bird. Oh, Margaret! I have never seen you since you were a little baby and I held you in my arms. What years of happiness I have lost!—but not through my fault—not my fault. My heart has longed for you, darling—I have thirsted for one look at your face—I would have given my life to find you—but all longing seemed vain."

She knelt by his side, and spoke gentle words that soothed him—of the happiness in store for them—of the long years they might yet spend together; and no remorse started her for the false words that were passing her lips.

Time seemed to fly; but Lord Lisle was roused from his trance by a gentle rap at the door.

"Come in, mother," he said. "I must not be selfish; let me share my

happiness. Is Philip there? Come in, Philip; I have much to thank you for. Come and bid my beloved child thrive welcome home."

They vied with each other who should be the kindest and most attentive, until, at length, Mrs. Wyverne started up, saying: "How totally unused we are to young ladies! Margaret has never had time to remove her bonnet. Come with me, dear child; I will show you the rooms your father has arranged for you. We found you a maid yesterday—one I think you will like."

Lord Lisle clasped his daughter in his arms again.

"I shall feel anxious every moment you are out of my sight," he said. "Make haste, Margaret."

The two ladies quitted the room together. Then Lord Lisle, turning to his nephew said: "How beautiful she is, Philip—how dignified and graceful! Her voice is like music. Who can have taught her such manners? Her accent is as refined as my own. I am as much surprised as pleased."

"She is very beautiful," said Philip; "but she does not resemble you at all. Her nurse was a superior woman, and appears to have strained every nerve to give both girls a good education. Miss Lisle's foster-sister has gone abroad as a governess to some young lady."

"She must return, then," said Lord Lisle. "I will do to her as her good and generous mother did to my child. She shall be Margaret's sister still—in more than name."

That evening Lord Lisle seemed to regain all his lost strength and energy. His mother looked on him with eyes full of happy tears.

After dinner a solemn council was held in the library. While it lasted, Lord Lisle held Rita's hand in his.

She showed him the proofs of her story—the letters written by Margaret Wyverne, her mother, to Susan Rivers, her nurse—letters that spoke so lovingly of the dear husband who lay ill, and the little child she was so grieved to leave behind her.

She showed the quaint ring, with its legend: "No love out of this ring"—the locket where Lord Lisle's hair was entwined with that of his wife.

"These are all treasures," she said. "My mother left nothing more."

"They are quite enough to establish your identity," said Mr. Kent, who, at Lord Lisle's urgent request, remained for the evening.

Lord Lisle held them in his hand. How vividly he remembered the day he had placed that ring on his wife's finger, and her pretty, happy pride when he gave her the locket.

"Margaret," he said, "I will give you whatever you ask, if you will give me this locket and ring. Your mother's face rises before me as I gaze upon them. You shall have diamonds a queen might envy, if you give me these."

She looked at him with a bright smile.

"They are yours," she said, gently; "even as I am yours—because they belonged to my mother. No diamonds, however valuable, could pay for them."

Then a scene took place which gratified Rita's ambition. Lord Lisle assembled his servants and dependents, and formally introduced their young mistress, telling, in brief clear words the story of her loss and recovery. Mrs. Markham was there, and a half fear, half dread passed through Rita's mind, as Lord Lisle said, with a smile:

"My daughter has altered since you saw her last, and, Mrs. Markham, is there any feature you recognize?"

"None, my lord," she replied. "I remember her mother's face vividly, but I cannot recall Miss Lisle's."

It was an evening of triumph unmarred by one drawback.

Lord Lisle talked much to Margaret of her foster-sister. He was charmed with her replies, although he wondered much that she showed no great pleasure when he avowed his intention of adopting her.

"You must lay aside this heavy mourning to-morrow," said Lord Lisle. "My mother has taken care to provide you with a trousseau. I shall add jewelry to your taste."

When the darkness and silence of night had fallen over the Hall, while Lord Lisle dreamed of his dead wife and living child, Margaret said to herself: "It was a brilliant play, and I acted my part well."

(To Be Continued).

ICEBERGS.

Enormous Fleets Seen on a Recent Voyage.

An enormous fleet of icebergs seen on a voyage from New Zealand to Cape Horn last August is thus described by a correspondent: "We awoke to find ourselves surrounded by seventeen icebergs, the number increasing throughout the day, until at one moment I myself counted thirty-two altogether, and there were flocks of ice all about us. On one occasion, during the first night as we were slowly coasting around a monster of about three miles long, the captain suddenly discovered that it was joined under the water by a berg on our other side. A great block had probably fallen away. It was just then towards dawn, and the light was so extremely bad that it was a mere chance that the rippling of water over the covered ice showed our danger. To have continued would have meant certain disaster. The starboard engine was at once reversed, so that the ship might turn more quickly that she could have answered to the rudder, and we rounded our adversary on the southern side. We were among the icebergs altogether about sixty hours, it was not before Friday at midday that we were finally clear of them. Not only were they quite unexpected, but neither the captain (in over fifty voyages around the world) nor any of the officers in all their experience had ever come across icebergs either in size or number to equal those which made ours a record voyage."

THE CARE OF BABIES.

A Great Responsibility Rests on All Mothers—Baby Should Always Be Bright and Cheerful.

Babies that are well, sleep well, eat well, act well and play well. A child that is not lively, rosy-cheeked and playful, needs immediate attention or the results may be serious. Prudent mothers should always keep ready at hand a safe yet effective medicine to administer to their little ones as emergency arises. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets do not act as the so-called "soothing" medicines do. They do not have a deadening or stupefying effect, but on the contrary go right to the seat of the trouble and by removing it cure the child and prevent a recurrence of the difficulty. All mothers who have used this medicine praise it and always keep it in the house. Mrs. G. Baines, Six Mile Lake, Ont., says: "The Baby's Own Tablets which I ordered came just in time. My baby was very ill with indigestion and bowel trouble, but I am happy to say the Tablets relieved him after a few doses and he is now doing splendidly, with just a Tablet now and then when a little restless. I am the mother of eight children and I must say I have never had a medicine I thought as much of as Baby's Own Tablets, and I have tried all the old remedies. I think mothers ought always to keep them in the house in case of emergency."

These tablets cure all the minor ailments of children, such as constipation, sour stomach, colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup, and allay the irritation accompanying the run of all ages, and dissolved in cutting of teeth. They are for child-water can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

QUEER SECT IN RUSSIA.

A new sect, having the most remarkable tenets, is making striking progress among the ignorant Russian peasantry in the valley of the middle Volga. They call themselves Popolniki, or "dwellers under the earth." They bind themselves to care for all fugitives from justice, vagabonds, deserters from the army and other miserable beings, whom they hide away in clefts or holes in rocks. Those among their own people who fall sick are treated in the same way, but are left without food or drink of any kind. Every two or three days they visit the sick. Should any be dead they are buried secretly, but not before the corpses are baptised and have received a new name, in order that the soul may appear spotless before the throne of Heaven.

HINTS FOR GIRLS.

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH AND GOOD COLOR.

Pale, Sallow, or Anaemic Girls Restored to the Bright Freshness of Youth by Natural Means—Good Health Within the Reach of All.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Miss Maggie Brownlee, of Orangeville, is a young lady well known to the residents of the town and greatly esteemed by all her acquaintances. Like thousands of other young girls throughout Canada, Miss Brownlee fell a victim to anaemia or watery blood, and for a time, as she says herself, feared she would never again enjoy robust health. Experiences like Miss Brownlee's cannot fail to be of benefit to other pale and anaemic girls, and for this reason she kindly consented to give a statement to the Sun for publication. "My illness," said Miss Brownlee, "came on very gradually, and at first it merely seemed as though it was a feeling of depression and tiredness. I kept getting worse, however, and finally had to give up a good position. I was at times troubled with a throbbing, racking headache; my appetite gave out; the least exertion tired me, and my heart would beat painfully. My limbs seemed to feel like weights, and at other times there was a sinking sensation which I can scarcely describe. I was treated by a good doctor and took a number of remedies, but without any improvement in my condition, and I began to fear that I was doomed to be an invalid. One day a friend who called to see me spoke very highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and what she said interested my mother so much that she bought a few boxes. I began taking them, and in the course of a few weeks there was no room for doubt that they were helping me. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months or more, when I felt as well and strong as ever I had been. It is about a year since I gave up taking the pills, and I have not since felt the need of any medicine. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine, and should be taken by all pale and feeble girls."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood with every dose taken, thus restoring the bloom of health, and the brightness and freshness of youth to pale and sallow cheeks. Through their action on the blood they cure such diseases as anaemia, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, heart troubles, diseases of the kidneys, etc. These pills also cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Can be procured from druggists, or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MARRIAGE ENCOURAGED.

It is doubtful whether any inducement to marriage was more remarkable than that recently put forward by a well-known Austrian nobleman who was anxious to encourage matrimony among the peasants on his estate. He undertook to provide each bridegroom with tobacco supplies for life and each bride with four pairs of gloves per annum. The generous offer acted like a charm, and very soon there was scarce a single bachelor remaining on the nobleman's vast estate.



MISSSES' FIVE-GORED FLARE SKIRT.

The skirt that fits snugly about the hips and flares freely at the feet is in the height of style for young girls as well as for their elders. This admirable model includes all the latest features and will be found satisfactory in every way. As shown the material is broad cloth in tobacco brown, but all cloths and chevrons as well as all the lighter weight wools and silks are appropriate.

The skirt is cut in five gores that being the most becoming of all styles. Each gore is carefully shaped and widens as it approaches the floor to give the fashionable flare. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits that are quite flat, but produce graceful fulness at the lower edge where the skirt falls in becoming folds.

To cut this skirt for a girl of 14 years of age $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 21 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 50 inches wide will be required.

334,000 vessels of a combined tonnage of 56 millions of tons enter British ports in the course of a year, and 298,000 clear.

How to Know La Grippe.

The Symptoms and Dangers of This Deadly Disease Which is Driving so Many to Beds of Sickness—Effective Treatment by

Dr. Chase's Famous Remedies.

Chill followed by fever, quick pulse, severe pains in the eyes and forehead, and dull pains in the joints and muscles, mark the beginnings of la grippe. There is also hoarseness, inflamed air passages, and obstinate cough, furred tongue, distress in the stomach, and diarrhoea. The one unmistakable feature of la grippe is the depressed spirits and weakness and debility of the body.

With the very young and very old and with persons of low vitality, the dangers of la grippe are very great. Pneumonia of a violent and fatal form is a frequent result. It is also claimed that very many cases of consumption can be directly traced to la grippe. The after effects of la grippe are most often felt in the nervous system. The extreme debility in which this disease leaves its victims is more than most nervous systems can endure—paralysis or prostration follows.

The most successful doctors advise their patients to avoid exposure to cold or over-exertion, and recommend both general and local treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to strengthen and tone the system, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough and protect the bronchial tubes and lungs from threatened complications.

Any honest and conscientious doctor will tell you that this combined treatment recommended by Dr. Chase cannot be surpassed as a means of relieving and curing la grippe, and restoring the weakened and debilitated body to its accustomed vigor. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is too well known as a cure for bronchitis and severe chest colds to need comment. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food seeks out the weak spots in the system and builds them up. It rekindles the vitality of persons weakened by disease, worry or over-exertion, and cannot possibly be equalled as a restorative and reconstructant to hasten recovery from la grippe, and to prevent serious constitutional complications. For sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than
Two ounces of impure soap. **REDUCES
EXPENSE**

Ask for the Octagon Bar. If your grocer cannot supply, write to
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address,
and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

HIS TONIC.

A college professor, feeling indisposed, consulted his physician, a German, very scientific and acknowledged as one of the leading men in his line. The doctor advised the professor to work less at the desk, exercise more outdoors, and take beer as a tonic, something the professor had never cared for. The doctor met his patient a few days later as he was leaving the college, and stopped to inquire how he was feeling.

"About the same," replied the professor.

"Did you take the beer as I directed?" inquired the physician.

"Yes," replied the professor; "I took it a few times, but it became so nauseous that I had to discontinue it."

"How much did you take?"

"Why, I bought a whole bottle, and took a spoonful before each meal," answered the professor.

SHE AGREED WITH HIM.

"Oh, I can't sing," pleaded a young man who femininely wanted to be coaxed before gratifying his auditors.

"Yes, you can. I have heard two or three of my friends say so," persisted a pretty girl to whom he had been talking.

"No, I can't," he repeated, getting up to go to the piano.

"Yes, you can; go on, and sing, please," she urged.

He said he couldn't two or three times more, but he went ahead, and for ten minutes his voice was the most prominent thing in the room. Then he came back, smiling, to the lady.

"Ah," she said, wearily, "thanks. You were quite right about the singing."

His face clouded, and he never spoke again to the girl who agreed with him.

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes.

In setting and distributing type a compositor's hand travels on an average 11 miles a day.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In proportion to its population New Zealand is the richest country in public libraries. It has 298.

**Stops the Cough
and works off the Cold.**
Laxative Bremo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Indian and Ceylon tea has increased in quantity from 152,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 300,000,000 pounds in 1900.

"THE FOUR TRACK NEWS."

This is a Monthly Magazine of Travel and Education, published by the Passenger Department of the New York Central, the great four track line. It contains a fund of interesting and instructive reading matter, and, like all other features of this popular line, is thoroughly up-to-date. Five cents per copy or fifty cents a year from Geo. H. Daniels, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, New York.

Out of 100,000,000 passengers by sea all over the world 30 lose their lives; out of the same number by rail, 47.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.
Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

If you saved the ash of all the cigars you smoked you would have consumed 1,600 before you had a pound of ash.

AN OLD DRAFT.

A pretty anecdote comes from Brussels illustrating the generous spirit of a banker of that city.

The banker is fond of outdoor exercise. As an exhibition of his skill in skating, he made his autograph on the ice in a very artistic manner.

Some gentlemen, having admired his signature proceeded to write above it as follows:

"On demand I promise to pay for the benefit of the poor the sum of 5,000 marks."

They sawed out the block of ice, and having called a cab, proceeded to the bank and carried the frozen note of hand-of-foot, we mean—to the cashier's counter.

The cold temperature happily prevented the melting away of the icy draft, and the banker, having been appealed to, ordered it to be paid.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bremo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The biggest match factory in the world is the Vulcan, at Tidaholmen, Sweden. It employs 1,200 men, and makes 900,000 boxes a day.

Sportsman—"Is there anything to shoot up here, my boy?" Schoolboy (with the afternoon's chastisement still fresh in his memory)—"Yes, sir, there's the school-master coming over the hill."

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

The sun's light is equal to 5,563 wax candles at 1 foot from the eye. It would take 800,000 full moons to equal cloudless sunshine.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINKLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINKLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Parsnips are supposed by many people to be very feeding. A pound of parsnips only gives 12 grains of strength, while the same amount of skim milk will give 34, and of split peas 250 grains.

Minard's Liniment the Best Hair Restorer

Out of 141 tourists who ascended Mount Blanc last year 39 were Swiss, 38 French, 17 English, 15 German, and 13 from the United States. There were also 4 Canadians, 1 Egyptian, and 1 New Zealander.

CALIFORNIA - OREGON EXCURSIONS.

Every day in the year. The Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and tourist sleeping cars to points in California and Oregon daily. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Lowest rates. Shortest time on the road. Finest scenery. Inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or write B. H. Bennett, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

The largest diamond in the world is now in the possession of the Rajah of Matlan. It weighs 867 carats three times the size of the Koh-i-Noor. The Portuguese 1,000 carat stone is probably a white topaz.

SALZER'S SEEDS

Seedless Barley—Is produced in England, yielding in 1897 for Mr. W. H. O'Brien Co., New York, 100 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

30th Century Oats—The oat marvel, producing from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. Salzer's Oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. and Canadian Governments have awarded the very best! That pays.

Three Eared Corn—300 to 400 bushels per acre, is extremely profitable at present prices of corn. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

Marvel Wheat—Yielded in 30 states last year over 60 bushels per acre. We have the celebrated Macdonald IV wheat, which yielded in our farms 60 bushels per acre. That pays.

Speltz—Greatest cereal food on earth—50 bushels per acre and 4 bushels per bushel. That pays.

Victoria Rape—Makes it possible to grow rape, sheep and cattle all in one field. Produces early, early profits, does well everywhere. That pays.

Bromus Inermis—Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces tons of hay and lots and lots of pasture besides per acre. Over 4000 bushels per acre. That pays.

\$10.00 for 15c.—We wish you to try our great new seeds. Hence we will send 10 farm seed samples, containing Thousand Headed Kale, Twentieth Rape, Alfalfa, Lucerne, etc. (fully worth \$10.00) for a letter together with our green catalog, for 10c postage.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

A LONG LAW-SUIT.

The family of Arenberg, in Belgium, whose duchy of that name is situated in Germany, have just gained a law-suit which has lasted over thirty years. The Duc d'Arenberg formerly imposed a toll of a franc on every ton of coal raised by the Westphalian Coal Mining Company, but under the new German Empire he was deprived of the right, which has now been re-established. He will receive arrears to the value of 180 millions of francs, while the annual rental is estimated to be worth six millions of francs.

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

In Austria the law obliges miners and mine-owners to contribute to a pension fund.

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe

Of the world's railway mileage of 440,000 miles, the United States possesses 182,500 miles.

Minard's Liniment Is the Best

In 1858 there were but 3,850 engineers in the British navy. There are now 22,500.

W. P. C. 1116

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

WOODS PHOTO-ENGRAVING J. L. JONES & CO. 167 BAY STREET TORONTO

"HOME SWEET HOME"; with delicious

MONSOON

on the table and a few friends to enjoy it, there is no place like home.



The Frost 10 Wire and 6 Stay Fence

is the strongest and heaviest wire fence made—good openings for good agents; write us at once for terms. Ask for catalog.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., - - WELLAND, ONT.

Oranges, Lemons, Fresh Fish of All Kinds

Labrador Herrings in Half Barrels.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Shipments of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Honey, Beans, Apples, Potatoes, Solicited.

Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND

Lowest prices ever quoted. Free catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Routes to Liverpool, Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are splendid. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or

Richards, Mills & Co. D. Torrance & Co. 17 State St., Boston. Montreal and Portland.

Nursery Equipment.

No mother can afford to be without Cleadine. Babies' sores and accidents all call for Cleadine.

Large Boxes 25c. Druggists or Cleadine Co., Toronto.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTOSPRAY"

Best compressed-air sprayer made. Sample machine free.—CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 155.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Montreal.

**SYSTEMATIC SAVING
SAFE SAVING
SUCCESSFUL SAVING**

Advantageous facilities for the accumulation of spare sums of \$1.00 and upwards, with the regular addition of a profit producing interest are afforded by the Savings Department of

THE CANADA PERMANENT and WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Toronto Street, TORONTO

NOTICE TO LADY READERS

King Edward VII, Royal Purple Amethyst



CORONATION BROOCH

DEAR MADAM

This Sugar Shell is
A GIFT TO EVERY LADY
answering
this Advertisement.

Send us your name and address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you free of any charge this **SOLID ARIZONA SILVER SUGAR SHELL**. With the Sugar Shell we will send you 8 Boxes of Standard Electine Remedies to sell, if you can, at 25 cents each. Then return our money and we will give you, absolutely free, a Butter Knife, a Pickle Fork, a Set of 6 Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons and a beautiful King Edward VII. Coronation Brooch. Our Solid Arizona Silver Premiums are fast superseding Sterling Silver for Tableware. They look as well and wear longer, and are guaranteed for 50 years. The elegant Coronation Brooch will be appreciated by every loyal British subject. It is composed of a magnificent Royal Purple Amethyst mounted on an exquisitely designed Brooch overlaid with fine gold. This is not an opportunity to put off. Just sign and return the attached request to-day. The Sugar Shell and Medicines will be promptly mailed, postpaid; and remember, even if you fail to sell the goods, you at least have an elegant Sugar Shell worth 75 cents for simply making the effort. As we don't intend to keep this offer open long, we would ask you to favor us with an immediate reply.

We are constantly receiving such letters as this:

Post Office, Farnham, Que.
To the Electine Medicine Co.:
GENTLEMEN,—
Enclosed you will find money order for \$1.50, for the last medicine I received. I also thank you for the Premiums you sent. I must say they are handsome. I cannot imagine how you can afford it. It is very satisfactory to me to find one firm whose advertisement is not a sham or a fraud. You have dealt by me strictly in accordance with your advertisement, and I find your medicines are all that you claim them to be. I am sorry my occupation leaves me so little time to open the eyes of the people to their merits. I remain, gentlemen,
Yours truly,
J. A. MOLSON.

REQUEST FOR SUGAR SHELL AND MEDICINES.

Electine Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Ship immediately, by mail, 1 Solid Arizona Silver Sugar Shell and Eight 25-cent Packages of Electine Remedies. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Medicines, and return you the money, with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Butter Knife, Pickle Fork, Six Full-Size Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons and also a Coronation Brooch. If I fail to sell the Medicine I will return it to you within 30 days, and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift from you.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

4 C

Please write very "very" plainly.

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., Limited, TORONTO, Ontario

CUSHING

Rev. Mr. Fraser is absent in Montreal this week attending a meeting of the Presbytery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown were in Lachute on Saturday.

Miss Stirlington was visiting her Stonefield friends this week.

Miss Millie Watson is spending a couple of weeks at home.

Mr. Joseph Aubrey is erecting a new house at Grace's Point.

Mr. F. Weir is getting his steam tug in readiness for the opening of navigation.

Messrs. P. Pinkerton, F. Gaston, and J. Bradford, also Mr. Theo. Bryerton of Carillon arrived home last week from Montfort where they spent the winter.

Wheels are once more going on the front road, in fact there is every appearance of spring in the locality. A few of our farmers have commenced operations in their sugar bushes, but as yet the contents of the cans has contained a large percentage of rain-water.

Montreal has quite a number of our residents this week. Mr. J. B. Cushing and Mrs. James Nicholls, also Miss Jessie Innes of Stonefield, are attending the annual meeting of the Womans Foreign Missionary Society which is being held in Erskine church.

The Stonefield correspondent of the "Watchman" awoke last week from the oblivion in which he has slept so long, to complain of an item which had appeared in the Cushing news the week before to the effect that the Stonefield hockey team expected to give St. Andrews "anther whitewashing." We must say we had no intention of giving offence to anyone by the aforesaid item and tender our most abject apologies with the assurance that if we ever mention the name of Stonefield again it will be in terms of the utmost reverence.

A MARVELLOUS SPRING HEALTH GIVER AND INVIGORATOR.

PAINE'S Celery Compound

Purifies the Blood as Nothing
Else Can Do.

It Nourishes the Tired Brain and
Braces the Weak Nerves.

Paine's Celery Compound purifies the blood as nothing else can do; it is nature's brain food; it builds up weak and shattered nerves; it is the world's best and surest health giver.

Paine's Celery Compound taken during the opening of spring, has a remarkable efficacy in making sick people well and strong. It makes short work of debility and nervous exhaustion. It quickly drives out neuralgia, rheumatism, sleeplessness and dyspepsia from the system. Its virtues promptly banish kidney disease and liver troubles. It enables all weak and rundown men and women to cast off their besetting troubles and gives them a happy and vigorous life. Mr. Charles E. Beck, Goderich, Ont., whose life was directly saved by use of Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines had failed to do any good work, writes as follows:

"I am a Tanner by trade, and about thirteen years ago had an attack of rheumatic fever. While recovering I took a cold and had a relapse which ended in inflammatory rheumatism, and I was laid up for years. I was also afflicted with sleeplessness, and my doctor said I would not live to see my thirtieth year. While almost giving up in despair your Paine's Celery Compound was recommended to me. I bought a bottle and used it, and to my surprise it gave me natural sleep and rest. After using six bottles I was entirely cured. My wife also used your medicine for insomnia, and before she used one whole bottle was entirely cured."

Mr. Jas. Wilson, a prominent Goderich druggist says: "I know Mr. Beck intimately, and can vouch for what he says about Paine's Celery Compound."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Watchman,

Dear Sir,—For some time past there has been a good deal of hard feeling regarding the making of a ditch between Jas. Nicholls line West Side, which it was said would cost \$600 to make, but has since been done for \$30.00 and one on the East side, between Mrs. Nicholson and John Ostrom, which it was stated would cost \$1,000. Supposed experts were brought on and claimed that there would be an acre and a quarter which would have to be dug 15 feet and

this would bring up the cost. This however is not correct, for it only requires a depth of 5 ft. This can be done for \$150 the whole of the ditch to the river, about 12 acres long. On the 27th of October, about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, four men, including the mayor and the township and the inspector came and inspected the ditch, and arrived at the above conclusion. When this request has been made and the costs are not very heavy, in the interests of fair play it should be done.

Yours Truly,
ANIME ROBERT.

AUCTION SALE

AUCTION SALE—The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Petit Brule on Tuesday, 18th of March, Stock and implements of the farm. Ten horses and thirty five heads of cattle, including three registered "Clydesdale" Stallions and a Holstein Bull.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock sharp.
WM. A. MORRIS.

FARM TO LET.

The farm of Willard Walker, Geneva, will be rented to a responsible person with or without stock and implements. Quarter mile from school, cheese factory and post office, and two miles from St. Andrews. For further particulars apply on the premises.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital, [Fully paid up] \$2,000,000
Reserve - - - - - \$1,765,000

BRANCHES:

ONTARIO.

Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptonville, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Winchester.

QUEBEC.

Grinby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls.

MANITOBA.

Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.

CHARLES MAGEE, President.
GEO. HAY, Vice-President.
Directors—Hon. John Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David Macfarlane, D. Murphy.

A General Banking business transacted. Drafts issued on all Banking points in the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

Notes and Bills collected.
Interest allowed at current rates and payable semi-annually.

No delay in withdrawing deposits.

BRANCH AT LACHUTE.

J. R. PARRIS, - - - Manager

Universal Food Choppers.

Less than Departmental
Store Price.

Made in three sizes:
No. 1 \$1.45, No. 2 \$1.60, No. 3 \$2.35

Also Union Scales and Platform Scales, and Raisin Seeders, at lower figures than you can get them elsewhere. Come and be convinced.

McQUAT & McRAE,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
LACHUTE MILLS.

GILES' ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW LACE CURTAINS, - prices from 50c to \$4.00 a pair.

NEW SASH CURTAINS, (Muslin and Lace).

NEW ATR MUSLINS, NEW DRAPERIES.

NEW ROLLER BLINDS
(with Dado, Plain Fringe, Insertion and Fringe).

NEW CURTAIN POLES
(In Mahogany, White Enamel, Walnut, or Oak, wood or brass trimmed.)

NEW DRAPERY CHAINS, &c., &c.

GOODS DELIVERED EVERY MORNING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

COLONIST SPECIAL TRAINS

TO THE

CANADIAN NORTHWEST

for settlers and their effects will leave Carleton Jct. at 9 p.m. every Tuesday during

MARCH and APRIL

should sufficient business offer. A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

The object of these special trains is to enable colonists to travel with their effects and stock etc., have good accommodation and make quick time. Ask any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent for a SETTLERS' GUIDE, which will tell passenger and freight rates, times of trains, of Government and railway land regulations and how to procure.

A FREE FARM.



Trains Leave Lachute

9.18 a.m.—
For St. Canute, St. Jerome, Ste. Agathe, New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawanigan Falls, Grand Mere, Quebec, etc.

6.33 p.m.—
For Stonefield, Hawkesbury, etc.

Trains Arrive Lachute

9.18 a.m.—
From Hawkesbury, etc.

6.33 p.m.—
From Quebec, Shawanigan Falls, and intermediate points.

GUY TOMBS, J. G. SCOTT,
Gen. Mgt. & Pass. Agt. Gen. Manager.
QUEBEC.
Jos. Hainel - Agent Lachute.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

Always on hand.....

Ogilvie's Hungarian and Glenora Patents, Dowd's Hungarian and Strong Bakers, Best Feeds, Cornmeal, and White Shorts,

.....At Market Prices.

Call up Telephone No. 44, and your orders will be delivered anywhere in town.

J. D. CAMPBELL & Co.
LACHUTE MILLS QUE.

Spring Arrivals!

That means that we have now opened up a stock of goods suitable for the occasion, and a stock to select from that is bound to please and give you every satisfaction.

Ladies, ASK To See "Horrackses Madappolans" Specialty in Underwear. This is something extra value in that line.

We are showing in great variety Cottonade, Gingham, Spot and Check and Lawn Muslins.

New Display of
DRESS GOODS, SATEENS,
PRINTS, CORSETS, Etc.

CARPETS and LINOLEUMS.

If you want something to brighten up your home why not treat yourself to a nice new Carpet, or a handsome rug. We have the largest stock in town to select from.

Linoleums can be had from us in pretty patterns. At this time of the year they are the very thing to protect your painted floors from the wet and mud, and are the easiest to keep clean. Prices are very low.

We are showing the Largest Stock, Best and Nobbiest Style of Hats we ever had.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

SUITABLE BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Sometimes it is difficult to select a suitable gift for your friend. We have a nice assortment of Music Cases, Easels, Chairs, and Rockers that make presents that are always appreciated.

LACHUTE FURNITURE FACTORY,
O. B. Lafleur, Prop.

THE LACHUTE BAKERY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

As usual we are still to the front at the old stand where we will be glad to see our friends and customers from town or country.



JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.



A few pointers

To those who are
wanting anything in

**JEWELLRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
AND FANCY PRESENTS.**

We have in a splendid lot of new goods at low prices.

Remember that we have the agency for the Berliner Gramophone.

We shall be pleased to receive a call from you.

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

T. JOUSSE,
Main St. - LACHUTE.

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902.

NO. 2

Professional & Commercial

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

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

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

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

J. L. St. JACQUES, L.L.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Office open daily (except Tuesdays and Saturdays) on 1st floor, Roby's Block, Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel
LACHUTE

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

JAS. W. RAITT,
Agent for Leading Fire and Insurance Companies. Apply at
LACHUTE P.Q.

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

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

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

STEPHENS & PALLISER
ADVOCATES AND ATTORNEYS,
LACHUTE.
C. H. Stephens, K.C., Joseph Palliser, B.C.L.
Montreal. Lachute.
Offices in Banford's Block.
All matters submitted to Mr. Stephens for opinion and approval.

DENTISTRY.
R. 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 be in Lachute the last four days of each week.

THE ELITE.

SPRING MILLINERY
OPENING
The latest novelties in Hats, Bonnets, and trimmings.

Wednesday & Thursday
MARCH 26th & 27th.

Spring Goods of the Newest Styles. Costumes, Dress Gowns, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Insertions, All over Laces and Nets, Silks for Blouse Waists and trimmings. Corsets—we have the best makes that can be had for Ladies, Misses and Children.

H. E. BURWASH.

For Sale—A few thoroughbred Mastiff pups. Apply to S. M. Derbyshire, Calumet.

For Sale—A nice little black horse, good sleigh, buggy, harness and buffaloes. Apply at G. N. R. station.

For Sale—Five thoroughbred pedigree Canadian Jerseys, from 1 to 6 years old. All prize winners. Apply O. W. Arthur, Belle Riviere.

Our clothing is a household word. Everyone now in the county should know we are the people for clothing.
W. Banford.

Wanted at the McCormick Agency Main St., Lachute, in exchange for farm implements, a quantity of green hard wood, both 3 foot and stove wood lengths.

For Sale—A few Registered Ayrshire young bulls, from Imported and Home Bred Stock, also high grade bull calves. Apply to Alex Doig, Hill Farm, Lachute, Que.

Prints for your children, Prints for yourself. Scotch gingham in pretty colors. Now is the time to make them up before the spring rush of work is on.
W. B. nford

Remember the dates of our Millinery Opening, as announced above. The styles this year are very pretty and the designs exceedingly neat.
H. E. Burwash.

Hats that are Hats! Periard's hats are the latest style hats. Spring Stock all in.

The Maple Trees are not all tapped yet. Get your sap buckets, spouts, and syrup cans at Hugman's. The cheapest in town.

Our new Felt Hats are the latest made and placed on the market. Fine fur and common wool lines. Heaps of them.
W Banford.

Spanish pickles for people with refined taste. Regular 25c for 10c at Hugmans.

Sugar Furnace Fronts and Castings. The time is at hand, don't wait to build your furnace after you have gathered the sap. All the fittings to be had at M. Ouat & McRae's.

Ramsay's Paints. are the right paints to paint right. See new picture ad on inside page. For sale by all dealers in town.

House for Sale—On Foundry St. at present occupied by Geo. Carpenter, with lot of 73 ft. front and 165 ft. in rear. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to T. Hamilton, Brownsburg.

Place your order for Field or Garden seeds NOW with B. Hugman & Son.

A Full Set of Teeth for \$1.45, fully guaranteed.
Are your teeth bad? If so get a Universal Food Chopper at—
[See adv.] McOuat & McRae's.

MARRIAGE.

GAULEY—McHARDY—At the Manse, Grenville, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, Wm. D. Gauley, to Hester Grace McHardy.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 206 acres situated in the village of St. Andrews, about 60 acres of bush containing over 3,000 sugar trees. Has good, well built, two storey brick house and good out-buildings. Farm will be sold with or without stock and implements to suit purchaser. Also about 150,000 feet of pine lumber.

Blacksmith Shop and House. A good stand. Can be bought with or without tools to conduct business. The house is a fine brick, well finished, with iron roof. Will be sold on reasonable terms to right purchaser.

A beautiful summer residence on the north side of the river Rouge about 1 1/2 miles from St. Andrews, containing 6 good rooms and a kitchen. An artesian well at the door, shed and stables attached.

Apply to A. LEROY, St. Andrews, Que.

With one exception (OATMEAL)

Wheat Germ Breakfast Food

has more than doubled the sale of any other breakfast food sold in this county.

ALL LEADING DEALERS
THE ST. ANDREWS FLOUR MILLS

LOCAL NEWS

Don't forget the social in the Baptist church Good Friday evening. Admission 25 cents.

McFall Bros. have special inducements. Read their ad. carefully.

Mr. B. Hugman was in Montreal over Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Stogie of Montreal and Mr. F. Blackburn of B.C. spent a short visit in town the guest of Mr. G. Walker.

Mr. Jas. Bain met with a painful accident on Tuesday last by tripping over a stone and badly cutting his knee-cap.

Divine service will be held in St. Mungo's Church, Chatham, on Sunday next, the 23rd inst. at 7 p.m., instead of 11 a.m.

Mr. J. D. Boyce who has engaged with the Harvesting Machinery Co'y. for the summer, left on Monday for Parry Sound.

Mr. Church of Ottawa was in town a few days this week the guest of Mr. R. McArthur.

Mr. Burch with his family who have been spending the winter in Lachute, returned to their beautiful summer resort in 16 Island Lake on Monday.

Mrs. Hampton begs to inform the public that she will hold her annual Spring Millinery opening on Wednesday, March 25th, and the following days.

The G. N. R. will sell round trip tickets at single first-class fare on March 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31st. Good to return until April 1st.

On Good Friday evening a service of song entitled "Jesse's First Prayer" will be given in the Baptist church. There will also be a social hour from 7:30 to 8:30 when cake and coffee will be served. Admission 25 cents.

A meeting of the Agricultural Soc. Directors was held on Saturday for the purpose of completing arrangements with the Permanent Buildings Co. for the use of grounds at next Exhibition. No decision was arrived at.

While grooming one of his horses on Monday, Mr. W. Smith of Beech Ridge had the misfortune to break a small bone in his arm. The animal was somewhat restless and it was to prevent himself being squeezed between the horse and the stall that he put up his arm with the above result.

The Twentieth Century Literary Club met yesterday and elected the following officers; President, Mr. N. T. Truell, (re-elected); Vice, Miss Huxtable; joint librarians, Messrs. T. Christie, Jr., and G. F. Calder; secretary, Miss J. Ella Fraser; committee, the Rev. J. M. McLaurin, Miss Gregg and the Rev. J. R. Cresswell.

REPEATED THE SCORE.—Last Saturday, while the Winnipeg were being whitewashed, a rather exciting game, with the same result, took place in Lachute. The young ladies of Hawkesbury had arranged with Lachute some two weeks ago to play a home and home game but owing to the soft weather the game was unable to be played until Saturday, when the players with a goodly number of supporters arrived. The game was not in any way rough and at times the Hawkesburys made some good attempts at combination, but the home defence were always ready and always succeeded in breaking it up. The score at the close showed 4 to 0 in Lachute's favor. The players and friends were entertained by the Ladies of the Club after which the party returned to the station where the train was in waiting and which left shortly after with rather a disappointed lot of passengers.

On Wednesday, Lachute journeyed to Hawkesbury to play the return match with the same team. The game was fast and at times very exciting, but ended with the above result viz. 4 to 0. Miss Drennan won a reputation for herself as a cool-headed, clever little player, and as soon as she secured the puck, everybody shouted "rush it Jessie" and she generally did. The other players showed up in good form and played as follows:—

Edith Lawlor	Goal	Mrs. Fraser
P. Patten	Point	T. McGibbon
T. Lawlor	Cover	R. Periard
V. Murray	Forwards	E. Periard
V. Lawlor	"	J. Drennan
Bertha Morrison	"	V. Jos

The game over, an adjournment was made to the residence of Mrs. Ewing who had so kindly provided such a lovely repast for the players and their friends.

Special Bargains in

PIANOS,

ORGANS,

SEWING

MACHINES

AT

BEDARD & SON,

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE.

Spectacles and Glasses.

I have just passed a successful examination as an optician and hold a diploma from "The Optical Institute of Canada."

I am now prepared to do all kinds of refraction work. The latest instruments employed. Testing Free of Charge where glasses are purchased.

W. H. GARRETSEE

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN.

Spring Importations



Are all received, and they comprise the choicest goods on the market in—

SUITS, OVERCOATINGS, TROUSERINGS.

Cent's Furnishings

I still lead in these goods and others follow. For strictly up-to-date Hats, Ties, Shirts, and other gent's furnishings stylish dressers patronize.....

A. J. PERIARD,
LACHUTE

Of Interest to Farmers.

Having rented the store on Main St. formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Fraser, jr., we will shortly open up with a full line, an **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE**

We have received the General Agency for the **McCOORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO'Y.**, and shall keep at all times a full stock of the above machines, repairs and binder twine always on hand. Sample machines will be set up shortly, due notice of which will be given in this space. Knowing the needs of such a warehouse in this county we trust it will be appreciated by the farmers who will receive the best of our attention.

ROY DEWAR,

Agent. LACHUTE

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than
Two ounces of impure soap.

**REDUCES
EXPENSE**

Ask for the Octagon Bar. If your grocer cannot supply, write to
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address,
and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

SPEED OF FISH.

Few have an accurate idea of the rate at which fish swim. When we say that a person is "as fat as a porpoise," we hardly associate a quick rate of swimming with that individual, yet he, and everybody else, would like to be able to get through the water as rapidly. Porpoises have been seen to dart round and round a steamer travelling seventeen miles an hour, thus proving their capacity to swim at a greater rate than that. The dolphin may be placed on a level with the porpoise, but the bonito has occasionally been known to approach forty miles for short distances. Herrings, in shoals, move steadily at a rate of between ten and twelve miles; mackerel swim much faster, and both trout and salmon go at a rapid pace when migrating up a stream for spawning. Whales are not fish in the scientific sense, but it is interesting to note that these monsters swim at a rate of sixteen miles an hour when excited, although their ordinary speed is estimated at between four and five miles.

OSHAWA MIRACLE INVESTIGATED.

A SWORN STATEMENT OF FACTS ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

The Toronto Mail and Empire
Sends a Reporter to Oshawa—
His Inquiries Result in Com-
plete Verification of Original
Story.

Very many startling stories of
wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney
Pills have been published in these
columns and in other newspapers all
over the country from time to time.

Every case has been so well au-
thenticated as to leave little room
for doubt, and yet the statements
made and the cures reported, have
in many cases, been so nearly mirac-
ulous as to be almost beyond belief.

Recently, The Mail and Empire of
Toronto, and other newspapers, pub-
lished a despatch from Oshawa, in
which it was said that a mechanic
in the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works,
had been cured of paralysis by Dodd's
Kidney Pills, and that, after he had
been absolutely helpless for four
months, and had been given up by
the physicians at the Hospital in
Toronto.

This was too much for many peo-
ple to believe, and numerous demands
were made on the paper in question
for a verification or correction.

One correspondent signing himself
"Medicus" in a letter to the Mail
and Empire openly disputed the pos-
sibility of such a cure.

To get at the real facts a reporter
was sent to Oshawa, and the result
was a complete, and very satisfac-
tory confirmation of the original des-
patch. To put the matter absolutely
beyond question the following
sworn statement was secured:

THE STATEMENT OF MR. BROWN

In the fall of 1897 I was taken ill
with what most of the doctors called
paralysis, and others nervous pros-
tration. It commenced with a stiff-
ness and soreness in the calves of my
legs and gradually increased till I
could not move either of my arms or
legs, having lost all power in them.
I could not have raised my arms to
my head to save my life. For over
four months I could not stand or
walk alone a single step. I doctored
with all the local doctors, and then
with a Bowmanville doctor. Each
one gave me some different medicine,
but the more I took the worse I
got.

At last the Bowmanville doctor
told me that nothing could be done
for me unless I went to the hospital
in Toronto where they might perhaps
have some later treatment for par-
alysis which would fit my case. I
went there toward the end of Janu-
ary, 1898, and remained under treat-
ment in that institution for a little
over four weeks. All was in vain, I
got worse. Twelve doctors told me
I could not recover, and that nothing
could be done for me, so as I
was getting worse every day, and
there was no hope of their being

able to help me in the least, I was
removed to my home here. I was
like a baby, unable to move.

At this extremity someone advised
me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and
my wife bought a box. We had not
the slightest idea that they would
help me, but like a drowning man I
grasped at every straw. After I had
used the first box, the numbness be-
gan to leave my finger tips, and I
felt a little better and kept on using
the pills. By two months' time I
could walk a little, and shortly af-
terwards was able to go short dis-
tances without assistance.

The first time I went down town,
one of the doctors who had given me
up saw me across the street, and not
being able to believe his eyes, went
to my brother Robert and asked: "Is
that your brother Joe?" Robert
told him that it was I, and he said
in astonishment: "Well, I never ex-
pected to see him around again."

I used, altogether, twelve boxes of
Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the first
of May I was able to start to work
again in the shop here, and I have
never been sick or off work a day
since and that is over three and a
half years ago.

I am glad of the opportunity to
make this statement, for I am sure
I owe my life, health and strength
to work to that great remedy, Dodd's
Kidney Pills.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

SWORN CONFIRMATION.

CANADA: I JOSEPH
Province of Ontario, BROWN of the
County of Ontario, Town of Osh-
awa, in the
County of On-
tario, Pro-
vince of On-
tario,

To Wit:

Do Solemnly Declare, That the
above statement, signed by me, is
absolutely true, and I make this sol-
emn declaration, believing it to be
true, and knowing that it is of the
same force and effect as if made un-
der oath and by virtue of the Cana-
da Evidence Act, 1893.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.
Declared before me at the Town
of Oshawa, in the County of
Ontario, this 15th day of
January, A. D., 1902.

J. F. GRIERSON,

a Notary Public

SEAL

This, therefore, is the true story in
detail of this most remarkable case.
No room is left for doubt or dispute
and the original Oshawa despatch is
confirmed in all its particulars.

If this is possible—and no one can
now doubt it—then one can easily
understand how any of the many
wonderful cures reported have been
accomplished by the same means,
Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The new Glasgow municipal tele-
phone service has over 16,000 miles
of underground wires, and provides
for 20,000 subscribers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gorge in Cows.

Britain has 587,884 prisoners in
Indian prisons, or 92,000 more than
ten years ago. Of these only 24,000
are women.

Stop the Cough
and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold
in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Mistress—"Why, Jane, what in the
world have you hung that pail on
the gas bracket for?" Jane—"Well,
ma'am, the master said the gas was
leaking, and I put up the pail to
catch it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

"Is the young man to whom Miss
Songster is engaged musical?" "Oh
yes, indeed. You ought to hear him
chant her praises!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colic, etc

Great Britain and the United
States are practically the only
nations which have failed to adopt
the metric system of weights and
measures. The population using
them is over 445 millions.

CANADIAN SEACOAST.

The Eastern Canadian seacoast
from the Bay of Fundy to the
Straits of Belle Isle, with
its multitude of bays and moun-
tainous islands, has an extent of
7,180 miles, and a salt-water in-
shore area, not including minor in-
dentations, of 1,500 square miles.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The best length of rails used on
railway lines has been much dis-
cussed. Rails from 30 to 62 feet
have been used, but the best length
is now proved to be 33 feet. Many
railways, however, use a 45-foot
rail.

The Publisher of the Best Farmer's
paper in the Maritime Provinces in
writing to us states:

I would say that I do not know of
a medicine that has stood the test of
time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It
has been an unfailing remedy in our
household ever since I can remember,
and has outlived dozens of would be
competitors and imitations.

Irma—"Papa, Gaston says he loves
me madly." Wise Papa—"Oh, all
young men say that." Irma—"Not
to me, papa."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Jack—"Oh, ho! This hair shows
where you've been!" Tom—"On
the contrary, it shows where some-
one else has been."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh
that contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of
smell and completely derange the whole system
when entering it through the mucous surfaces.
Such articles should never be used except on
prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the
damage they will do is ten fold to the good you
can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh
Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., To-
ledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken in-
ternally, acting directly upon the blood and
mucous surfaces of the system. In buying
Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genu-
ine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo
Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials
free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a man is accused of having
more money than brains it doesn't
follow that he is rich.

When washing greasy dishes or pots
and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a pow-
der), will remove the grease with the
greatest ease.

Do not neglect to keep your boots
polished. You can always shine at
one end, if you cannot at the other.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winklow's Soothing Syrup has been used by
millions of mothers for their children while teaching
it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures
wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the
best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and
ask for "Mrs. Winklow's Soothing Syrup."

Little Boy (to his mother, crying)
—"Mother, they call me big-head at
school." Mother—"Never mind,
dearie; there's nothing in it."

W. P. C. 1117

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest
Tea the world produces,
and is sold only in lead
packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

SALESMEN FOR "AUTOSPRAY"

Best compressed-air sprayer made. Sample
machine free.—CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy.
Address Box 158, Montreal.

Ulcers and Running Sores

Gileadine cures long stand-
ing sores. Try it.

Large Boxes 25c. Druggists, or
Gileadine Co., Toronto.

Salzer's Hope
gives rich,
food as
it is a
tonic.

SPELTZ—
What is it?
Catalog
tells.

**FARM
SEEDS**

1,000,000 Customers

Proudest record of any seedman on earth,
and yet we are reaching out far more. We
desire, by July 1st, 1902, more patrons and
hence this unprecedented offer.

\$10 WORTH FOR 15c

We will mail upon receipt of 15c in stamps
or cash, a catalogue worth \$10.00. You
can at once awake farmer or gardener,
together with many Farm Seed samples
positively worth \$10.00 or a state
stamp, upon receipt of but 15c.
In Canadian stamps.

25¢ plus, collect, regular
price 50c. 91¢.

Please
send this
advice, with
check for above.

Catalog
alone, 10c.
Send at once.



Page Woven Wire Fence
is the only reliable fence for holding stock owing
to the continuous coil or spiral spring. No. 7
"Page" wire will withstand a strain of 2,000 pounds;
ordinary No. 7 wire will only stand a strain
of 1,000 pounds. Common wire when coiled or bent
will straighten out with the first strain and remain
so. Page fences are now very cheap, and you know
they have always been the best. Page fences are
used by all Canadian railways.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 4

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

**North American Life Assur-
ance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE:

112-118 King Street West,
TORONTO,

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1901.

Dec. 30, 1900. To net Ledger assets.....\$3,773,508.08

Dec. 31, 1901. RECEIPTS.....

To cash for premiums.....\$922,935.02

To Cash Income on Investments.....176,461.56

1,099,396.58

Dec. 31, 1901. DISBURSEMENTS.....

By Payment for Death Claims, Profits, etc.....\$386,688.35

By all other Payments.....291,906.70

678,595.05

Dec. 31, 1901. ASSETS.....

By Mortgages, etc.....\$1,200,489.65

" Debentures (market value \$747,205.99).....737,848.54

" Stocks and Bonds (market value, \$1,371,315.70).....1,322,168.92

" Real Estate, including Company's building.....416,936.41

" Loans on Policies, etc.....278,827.44

" Loans on Stocks (nearly all on call).....215,170.00

" Cash in Bank and on hand.....22,868.65

\$4,194,309.61

" Premiums outstanding, etc. (less cost of collection).....178,581.83

" Interest and Rents due and accrued.....47,881.92

\$4,420,773.38

Dec. 31, 1901. LIABILITIES.....

To Guarantee Fund.....\$60,000.00

" Assurance and Annuity Reserve Fund.....3,808,229.00

" Death Losses awaiting proofs, etc.....45,103.01

\$3,913,332.01

Net Surplus.....\$507,441.27

Audited and found correct. J. N. LAKE, Auditor.

The financial position of the Company is unexcelled—its per-
centage of net surplus to liabilities exceeds that of any other home
company.

New insurance issued during 1901.....\$5,520,067.00

Exceeding the best previous year in the history of the
Company by over half a million.

Insurance in force at end of 1901 (net).....\$27,977,794.00

PRESIDENT:

JOHN L. B. A. K. I. S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

JAS. THORBURN, M.D., HON. SIR WILLIAM R. MEREDITH, K.C.

DIRECTORS:

HON. SENATOR GOWAN, K.C., LL.D., C.M.G. E. GURNEY, Esq.

L. W. SMITH, Esq., K.C., D.C.L. J. K. OSBORNE, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

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The report containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held on
January 29th last, showing marked proofs of the continued progress and
solid position of the Company will be sent to policyholders. Pamphlets
explanatory of the attractive investment plans of the Company, and a
copy of the Annual Report, showing its unexcelled financial position,
will be furnished on application to the Head Office or any of the Com-
pany's agencies.

I Cure Pain.



The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is the
only never-failing cure for Rheumatism,
Lame Back, Nervousness, General Debility,
Loss of Power in Young, Middle-aged and
Old Men, Varicose, Weak Back and Kid-
neys, Drains of Vitality, Wasted Energy,
Sleeplessness, Pains in Head, Back, Chest,
Shoulders and Limbs, Female Weakness,
Bearing Down Pains and all those ailments
from which women suffer. It cures after
all other remedies have failed.

I guarantee a cure if I say I can
cure.

I don't ask anyone to take
chances on my invention.

It doesn't cost you anything if I
fail.

I don't ask any man to buy my appli-
ance on a speculation. I know that it will
cure these troubles and I want my pay only
when the cure is complete. I don't ask you
to try it one month, nor two months, but
long enough to cure you, and when I have
cured you you can pay me. If I fail in my
task it's my loss, not yours. All you lose
is your time, and if my Belt fails to cure
you you will have the satisfaction of
knowing that the best, strongest and finest
electric body appliance in the world—one
with 50,000 cures to its credit—has
failed, and that there is no cure for you in
electricity. Remember, my terms are PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION-- Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt
as a substitute for my cushion electrodes.
These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare metal blistering
electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and
leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive in-
vention and cannot be imitated.

If you have one of these old-style, blistering belts I will take it in trade
for one of mine. I do this not that the old belt is of any use, for it is not,
but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled
by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article. If you
cannot call and test the current write for my beautiful Illustrated Book,
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If you drink Japan tea
try a packet of Blue Ribbon
Ceylon Green which is fast
displacing it.

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Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Apples or other Produce
CONSIGN THEM TO THE
DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO
(Incorporated in Ontario)

The Fatal Dower

—OR—
THE DESTRUCTION OF A PROUD SPIRIT.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Margaret Howard, on the eve of departure to join her secretly married husband, leaves her child with Susan Rivers and is drowned at sea. Susan rears the child, Daisy, as her own, and dies. Her daughter, Margaret, alone knows Daisy's secret. Lord Lisle seeks his child, and Margaret, taking Daisy's birthright, announces herself his daughter and Margaret Howard's.

CHAPTER X.

A month passed, and Margaret found herself with every wish of her heart gratified. She had longed for rich dresses wherewith to adorn the wondrous beauty that had been so fatal a dower. She had them now in abundance. Mrs. Wyverne selected a trousseau that might have suited a princess. Lord Lisle wished that neither expense nor trouble should be spared. She had longed for jewels; her father gave her the celebrated "Lisle diamonds"—considered by connoisseurs as some of the finest stones in England. He lavished presents upon her—delicate, glowing pearls; opals of rare and beautiful hues; rich rubies, "flashing red," emeralds with a rare, golden light in their green depths. There were times when she shut herself in her room alone with her treasures; she took them from their velvet beds, and placed them on her neck and arms, and as she did so, and the wondrous diamonds flashed like points of flame, she smiled contemptuously over the ear-rings Ralph had given her and which she once thought were magnificent.

A French waiting-maid, who understood her business and knew how to make the most of Rita's dark, glowing beauty, had been engaged to attend her. Lord Lisle purchased a magnificent horse especially for her, and she was, in a very short time, taught to ride; everything that love, luxury, or comfort could suggest was always at her command to the very moment.

On the day following her arrival, Lord Lisle himself took her over the Hall, showing her the state-rooms, the picture gallery, the magnificent modern apartments, the treasures of art, the statues brought from Italy, the gold and silver plate—in itself worth a king's ransom.

He was proud of the beautiful girl who swept through these gorgeous rooms; she said nothing of the wonder they excited in her. That, she thought, would show a want of good taste. But when they came to the picture gallery, and Lord Lisle raised the heavy velvet hangings, she stood for a few minutes in mute surprise.

"It is a grand old place—my father," she said, proudly.

"And a grand old race to whom it belongs," he replied. "I know of no family whose annals are so stainless as our own. Our men have ever been brave, our women pure. No Lisle ever yet brought even the shadow of shame or disgrace upon his name. The deepest regret of my life is that your mother did not live to take her place here."

"Have you no portrait of my mother?" asked Rita.

"Yes," replied Lord Lisle. "I shall take it to Italy with me and have a larger one painted from it, to hang up here. There will be no sweeter, fairer face in the gallery than that of Margaret Lisle."

They went on through the long corridors until they reached the eastern wing of the Hall.

"There are some nice rooms here," said Lord Lisle, "but they have not been used of late years. Dame Sybilla Lisle died here, and her portrait still hangs in her room. We will go to see it. It is considered a fine work of art."

But when they stood before it, Rita, for one half moment, lost her self-command, her lips grew white, and a dark shadow dimmed her eyes as she gazed upon it.

The face was pure and fair, with a refined spiritual expression on the delicate features; the brow was clear and pure; the violet eyes lustrous and tender; bright golden hair rippled over a white neck; the sweet lips were parted with a smile; it was the very face of Daisy—Daisy whom she had betrayed, robbed of her birthright and deceived!

"I must have the picture removed. It should be in the gallery, not here."

"Are these rooms ever used?" asked Rita.

"Not often," replied Lord Lisle. "A gem like this should not hang here unnoticed. It is one of the finest pictures we have. I must attend to the removal."

Even as he spoke, Rita was thinking now it could best be destroyed. Daisy's face resembled it so perfectly that every one must observe the likeness. Rapidly as lightning the thought passed through her mind.

"Grant me a favor, dear papa," she said. "I like this picture; will you allow me to have it in my own room?"

Only too pleased to comply with any request that came from his darling child, Lord Lisle consented.

Before night the portrait of Lady Sybilla Lisle was hung in her room.

"You like your home, then, Margaret?" said Lord Lisle, as they stood upon the broad terrace overlooking the fragrant flower garden.

"Yes," she replied, gently. "My only regret is that I did not know it years ago."

"It has not been mine very long," said Lord Lisle. "You should understand that Lisle Court and the title are both entailed. At my death they go to Philip. He will be Lord Lisle." He did not see the dismayed expression that crossed her face, but continued: "The estates of Helmeir, in Scotland, and Endsleigh, in Yorkshire, are my own. They are not entailed. At my death they will be yours; but Lisle Court goes to Philip, together with all the fair, broad domain that surrounds it."

She made no reply, but the words were never forgotten.

Lord Lisle watched his daughter attentively. Her beauty and dignity charmed him. She never betrayed any ungainliness or awkwardness of manner. There was nothing in her that told how the early years of her life had been spent. Her accent was good—she spoke well—she was quick and apt in imitation; but there was a something wanting. She had wit and repartee; but Lord Lisle saw plainly that at times in conversation she was lost. She could not speak of books—she had read but little—or of pictures. She knew little of art or of music. She did not know the names of leading statesmen; and occasionally Lord Lisle detected a flush of annoyance on the beautiful face when she felt her own deficiencies.

He talked long and earnestly to Mrs. Wyverne; and between them a plan was arranged which they thought would settle all difficulties.

Lord Lisle went in search of his daughter. He found her in the garden, sitting under the spreading shade of a large cedar-tree.

"Rita," he said, gently, sitting on the grass by her side, "we must have a long conversation. How old are you?"

"Just eighteen!" she replied, with some little surprise.

Then Lord Lisle, with paternal fondness, clasped her hands in his.

"You must not be hurt or vexed at what I am going to say, my darling," he began, "and, above all, do not think I am dissatisfied with you. I am more proud of you than of anything else in the world. But there are a few little deficiencies we must try to remedy. It is usual for a young lady of your rank and position to be presented at Court and make her debut in the grand world."

"Yes," she said, brightly; "grand-mamma has been telling me all about it. I am impatient for the time to come."

"You must learn to wait," he replied, with a smile. "It is on this subject I want to speak to you. You are only eighteen. I should like you to devote two entire years to fitting yourself for your place in the world." He saw the keen look of disappointment, and hastened to add: "They shall be happy years, my darling. I will take you abroad. We will go to France and to Italy. We will take with us some clever and accomplished lady, who will give you what my mother calls the finishing touches. You must learn the names of great authors and read their works. You must see the finest pictures in Italy, and learn all about the artists who painted them. You must study the great world, its code of manners, its forms of etiquette, before you go into it."

"I understand," she said, sadly.

"Nay," said Lord Lisle; "it is a matter for smiles, not sighs. I venture to predict, Rita, that in two years' time, when we return, you will create a sensation not easily forgotten. You might do so now, but I prefer this time of probation. What do you say—are you willing?"

"Yes," she replied, "and grateful."

I see how necessary it is."

"Did you ever learn anything of music or singing?" asked Lord Lisle.

"No," she replied. "My foster-sister Daisy sings."

"Ah, well," said Lord Lisle, "we must never dream of blaming poor Susan; it was quite natural that she should do the best for her own child. She has received a better education than you?"

"Yes," was the false answer. "Mrs. Rivers was everything that was kind to me; but she treated Daisy differently."

The words rang out clear and soft on the bright summer air, and no one was there to say how cruel and false they were.

"That reminds me," said Lord Lisle. "I am very anxious, Rita, that your foster-sister should come to live with you. I owe to her mother a debt of gratitude that nothing can pay. I want to do as she did—make her child my own."

No light of happiness came into the beautiful face Lord Lisle watched so lovingly.

"Of course you love her very dearly?" he continued.

"Yes," she replied, calmly. "I love poor little Daisy; but the tone of voice in which she spoke had no ring of music—no enthusiasm."

"Is she plain or stupid?" asked Lord Lisle, anxiously.

"Neither," she replied, more earnestly. "I think her pretty. She is very fair and gentle; fond of reading and drawing. Oh, papa, they were kind to me, but I was not happy there. I should like to forget the past, and Daisy would remind me of it."

Lord Lisle looked hurt and disappointed. With her keen, shrewd instinct she saw and noted it.

"Do not misunderstand me, dear papa," she said. "Like yourself, I feel all that I owe to Daisy's mother. I would cheerfully give Daisy all that I have, but I do not laugh at me—I want to be alone with you a little longer. She is clever; she sings sweetly; perhaps you might love her better than your own poor little Rita."

She looked so beautiful, so loving and charming, that Lord Lisle clasped her in his arms and laughed heartily.

"Jealous!" he said. "You are positively jealous, Rita! Well, your quiet shall not be disturbed yet. You tell me Daisy is with her friends at Florence. We may see her there, and then we can arrange. I must leave you now. I am going over to Grafton Hall. Tell me, may I consider the matter settled? Are you willing to go abroad?"

"I shall like it above all things," she said, gayly. "I shall soon learn all about the great world, papa."

Lord Lisle left her sitting under the grand old cedar-tree. As he went down the broad path he turned to look once more at her. She was smiling at him, and he thought in all the world there was nothing so bright and beautiful as his daughter's face. When he disappeared from among the green trees the smile died away, the brightness all faded. A look of care and anxiety came over the dark eyes.

"I must do something," she said. "She must not come here! No human evidence can be brought against me; but that face will strike every one! She must not come until I am safe—until I am Philip Lisle's wife! Nothing can matter then!"

While the birds sung and the fair flowers bloomed—while the sun shone and the soft summer air whispered of love, peace, and happiness, she sat thinking, scheming, and inventing.

She had succeeded beyond her wildest hopes. Her fraud had been a complete success. There came to her no remorseful memory of the dying mother whose trust she had betrayed; no compunction or sorrow for the gentle girl from whom she had stolen home, love, and everything else.

She sat through the summer morning busy with two thoughts. One was how to keep Daisy from Lisle Court; the other, how to win the heart of Philip Lisle. The whole ambition of her soul was centered in that one idea—she must be Lady Lisle—Lady Margaret Lisle! As she murmured the name to herself a smile rippled over her lips, for she thought of Ralph Ashton and the vow he had forced her to take. She thought of him without love—without anything but contempt. The fierce, passionate love he had lavished

ed upon her was forgotten or unheeded. She disliked even to think of that miserable past. She was to be Lady Lisle!

Lord Lisle did not delay in making arrangements. Before the end of the week he had secured the assistance of a clever, accomplished lady, the widow of one of his fellow officers, a high-bred, refined woman, who gladly undertook the charge of his daughter.

Mrs. Marche seemed instinctively to understand all that was required of her. She was to help the young lady to acquire a polish and grace of manner that as yet she had not. She was to teach those little mysteries of etiquette that can only be learned from those accustomed to good society. Far as lay in her power, she was to cultivate her mind and intellect.

Mrs. Wyverne remained at Lisle Court. Philip Lisle thought it probable that he might join his uncle in Italy when he went there. They were to go to Paris first and remain there a year. During that year masters of all kinds were to instruct Miss Lisle. She resolved to devote herself to study and acquiring the polish of high life.

To be Continued.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK.

Observations of a Trip to New Brunswick.

Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Toronto, in speaking of his recent trip through New Brunswick in connection with the Farmers' Institute work of that Province, says that the meetings were generally well attended, and a lively interest taken in his discussions. Mr. Rennie also attended the Nova Scotia Dairymen's meeting at Amherst, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of January, and the meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen's Association at Fredericton, on the 28th, 29th and 30th, delivering addresses on the "Cultivation of Corn, Field Roots, and Potatoes," and "The requirements of the beef markets." At both these meetings, the delegates and others present appeared to take a great interest in the proceedings. "Judging from what I could see in travelling through the country," continued Mr. Rennie, "very much more should be done in the breeding and feeding of both cattle and hogs, but before very much is done, a better class of animals should be introduced. Sheep raising should be more extensively gone into, especially where the land is dry and rolling. Dairying is carried on somewhat extensively and with fair success, but in some localities the isolated condition of the patrons is found to be a great drawback to the industry. From my observations, thousands of acres of land are only yielding small returns for want of underdraining, but when these things are better understood, considering the intelligence of the people, we may look for great things in the near future."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE ...

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

THINGS TO KNOW.

There are twenty-eight pounds of blood in the body of an average grown-up person, and at each pulsation the heart moves 10 pounds.—It is a curious fact that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any kind of wild animal.—Rice, raw eggs and venison are the easiest to digest. At the other end of the scale are pork, cabbage and hard-boiled eggs, which take four hours to digest.—Antiseptic preparations may be easily forced into wood by causing them to follow the lines taken by its sap, otherwise it is exceedingly difficult to fully impregnate the wood with them.—Tall men, as a rule, have bodies out of proportion to their limbs; that is, smaller than they ought to be, with the natural result that they are unable to bear the same amount of fatigue as men more harmoniously proportioned.—A white disc a foot across can be seen with the naked eye at a distance of 17,250 feet.—Greenland is one of the very few countries where infectious diseases are unknown.

FEVER'S VICTIMS.

THE AFTER EFFECTS OFTEN WORSE THAN THE DISEASE ITSELF.

A Sufferer From the After Effects of Typhoid Tells of His Deplorable Condition—Appeared to be in a Rapid Decline.

The after effects of some troubles, such as fevers, la grippe, etc., are frequently more serious in their results than the original illness, and the patient is left an almost physical wreck. In such cases as these what is needed is a tonic medicine, to enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and put the system right. Mr. L. Barnhardt, a prosperous young farmer living near Welland, Ont., offers proof of the truth of these statements. Mr. Barnhardt says:—"Some years ago while living in the United States, I was attacked by typhoid fever, the after effects of which proved more disastrous to my constitution than the fever itself, and for months I was an almost total wreck. I had no appetite, was haggard and emaciated, and apparently bloodless. I had violent and distressing headaches, and my whole appearance was suggestive of a rapid decline. I tried no less than three doctors, but they failed to benefit me. At this juncture a friend of mine mentioned my case to another physician, and he suggested that I should take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took this advice and found it most satisfactory. Almost from the outset the pills helped me, and I continued their use until I had taken about a dozen boxes, when I felt myself fully restored to my former health, and my weight increased to 165 pounds. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since, and I will always give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the praise they so richly deserve."

These pills are a certain cure for the after effects of fever, la grippe and pneumonia. They make new, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves from first dose to last; and in this way they cure such troubles as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart weakness, kidney and liver ailments, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, etc. They also cure the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery, and bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Other alleged tonic pills are mere imitations of this great medicine, and the buyer should see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent postpaid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THURSDAY CORONATIONS.

Thursday morning, 26th June, the day which the King has chosen for his coronation, is the anniversary of the day on which Oliver Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector in Westminster Hall. On that occasion the chair of Scotland was brought out of the Abbey and used for the ceremony. It is also notable that the following English monarchs have been crowned on a Thursday: Stephen, John, Richard II., Charles I., James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. That is a fair collection of lucky and unlucky monarchs, which makes it difficult for any superstitious person to gather omens from the day chosen.

A school inspector asked a small boy, "for what purpose is the skin of a cow useful?" To this the small boy replied, "To keep the beef in."

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

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Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.
EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND
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Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodations for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are splendid. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. Free rates of passage and all particulars apply to any agent of the Company, or
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Apply This Test to the Nerves

If You Have These Symptoms Your Nerves Are Weak and Exhausted—You Can Get Well by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nervous diseases are little understood. They have long been enshrouded in more or less mystery by the medical profession. Many who are fast falling victims of nervous prostration, paralysis or locomotor ataxia think that they are merely not very well, and will soon be around again—so insidious is the approach of nervous diseases and nervous collapse.

Study these symptoms. They are for your guidance. You may not have them all, but if you have any of them your nervous system is not up to the mark, and a little extra expenditure of nerve force may bring the dreadful downfall.

Intolerance of motion, noise and light; twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids; fatiguing sleep, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body; headache, indigestion, feelings of weariness and depression, and loss of interest in the affairs of life.

So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force must be increased, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy. Nervous diseases do not right themselves. They come on gradually as nerve force becomes exhausted, and can only be cured when the nerve force is restored.

No treatment for nervous diseases has ever received such universal endorsement by both physicians and people as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

In the press of Canada you will find hundreds of earnest letters telling of the wonderful benefits derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1.00 in advance, or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

All transient advertising matter charged 10c. per line, nonpareil measurement.

Locals, constituting 5 lines or less, 25 cents each per insertion.

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The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE - - - QUE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

This road, which is now in the second season of its operation, sprang into prominence upon the opening of the St. Lawrence river navigation last year, on account of being the shortest route from the Great Lakes to seaboard—800 miles shorter to Europe via Depot Harbor, Canada Atlantic and Great Northern railways to Quebec; than via Buffalo and New York—and last year's business (one feature of which was the loading of the S. S. "Indian," 11,500 tons, with the largest cargo of grain and general merchandise ever taken by the St. Lawrence route) is to be trebled at least this year, contracts having been made for direct lines to London, Liverpool and Manchester.

The G. N. R. is one of the strongest factors in the effort to re-establish Quebec as the mistress of the St. Lawrence. A great deal might be said about its commerce, the pulp and paper industries at Hawkesbury, Grand Mere, Shawinigan, etc., with its 100,000 horse power development at the latter point; but it is as a tourist line that its possibilities are to be considered. The road runs through the spruce-clad eastern Laurentians for the first one hundred and twenty-five miles from Quebec and along the base of the same range for the remainder. Lakes and mountain streams abounding in both speckled and lake trout are many, and the view from the car windows, affording glimpses of Lake St. Peter, is magnificent—many picturesque cataracts and sheets of water being close at hand.

With the completion of Ottawa and Montreal branches, new routes are established and time between Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa shortened. The famed Shawinigan Falls, where the St. Maurice hurls itself 140 feet below will be only four hours from Montreal, and Quebec connections may be made at Riviere à Fier or Quebec for Lake St. John and the Saguenay.

A large number of sporting men are watching the development of the road with great interest, a number of fish and game clubs being reached by the line.

35,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR.

Word has just been received here from Winnipeg of the largest sale of flour ever made in the Dominion by the Ogilvie Milling Company, being an order from South Africa for 35,000 barrels of the Ogilvie Hungarian brand. The magnitude of this shipment can be better understood when it is stated that it will comprise ten train loads of cars. This immense order should prove to be

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous signature *Castoria* is a sure sign of purity.

a splendid advertisement for the products of Canada's Manitoba land, as well as for the company.

We note that J. D. Campbell & Co., of the Lachute Grist Mills, always have on hand a supply of this flour, which, by its good qualities, has an ever increasing sale.

CUSHING

—Miss Ethel Watson arrived home on Wednesday last from a pleasant visit with friends in Arnprior, Ont.

Messrs. Arthur Weir and J. McAllister were also welcomed home on Saturday after two months absence in La Conception.

Miss Hyde of No. 2 School, is receiving the congratulations of her friends this week on being one of the winners of the bonus offered by the Council of Public Instruction for successful teaching during the past year.

Mr. John O. Noyes has his saw mill in operation again and its piercing whistle makes the echoes along the river for miles, morning noon and evening.

Another check has been given to sugar-making this week by the cold snap which set in on Tuesday.

Messrs. T. and D. Foreman of Lachute were at Greece's Pt. on Tuesday.

Mr. Theo. Bryerton of Carillon and his sister Miss Annie, were guests at Mrs. E. Whelehan on Friday and Saturday last.

The School-Secretary is experiencing some difficulty in getting fun is to meet the demands of the different teachers in the district, and has had to resort to stringent measures to procure them in some cases charging 6 p.c. on overdue accounts and special notices are flying around to the chargin of tardy rate-payers.

The tea-meeting in the Methodist church here on Friday evening last, was one of the pleasantest events which have taken place here for some time. In spite of the difficulty experienced in travelling over the bad roads, the church was filled to its utmost capacity by a very orderly crowd who appeared to greatly enjoy the nice little programme prepared for the occasion and also the very excellent supper which followed it. Besides Rev. Mr. Lough, the pastor, there were present the Revs. Messrs. Fraser of St. Mungo's and Beamish of Pt. Fortune, who very acceptably filled the position of chairman. There were some very nice selections by the local choir, a vocal solo by Mrs. Wm. Davidson, a recitation by Miss Whelehan, instrumental music by Miss Edith Davidson, a dialogue by the Messrs. Grace Hartley and Bessie Doherty, all of which appeared to be much appreciated, but the feature



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Hardware, Paints, Groceries.

What is Force? See our window next week.

of the programme was the recitations of little Miss May Hodgson of Caillon who is a perfect little wonder in the elocutionary line and fairly brought down the house. Mr. Beamish also contributed very much to the pleasure of the evening by his singing. Proceeds amounted the very creditable amount of \$25.75.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

**A New Dress for Ten Cents,
The Price of a Package of
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Women of every social condition know from practical experience that it is possible with the aid of Diamond Dyes to make a A NEW DRESS FOR TEN CENTS.

Ladies use Diamond Dyes to their entire satisfaction, advantage and profit. There is no reason why you, too, will not find in Diamond Dyes the same aid to economical and stylish dressing. If you prefer to get a new dress for ten cents instead of buying a new one at a cost of from five to ten dollars, buy a package of Diamond Dyes, and with very little work you can make your old dress look like a new one.

Send a Postal Card with your address and The Well's & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St. Montreal, P. Q., will mail you free of cost full range of designs of Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns to make selections from.

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The farm of Willard Walker, Geneva, will be rented to a responsible person with or without stock and implements. Quarter-mile from school, cheese factory and post office, and two miles from St. Andrews. For further particulars apply on the premises.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CANADA.
District of Terrebonne, }
Ste. Scholastique. } No. 393
ALEXANDER PRIDHAM Plaintiff,
vs.
AGUSTUS JAMES MCKENZIE Defendant,

To wit:

1. The south part of the lot of land number nine, of the second range of the township of Montcalm, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, containing ninety-three acres of land in area, more or less, known and described on the official plan and book of reference for the said township of Montcalm, as being lot number nine a (No. 9a), of the 2nd range of the said township—without buildings.

2. The north part of said number nine, of the second range of the said township of Montcalm, containing thirty acres of land in area, more or less, known and described on the official plan and in the book of reference of the said township of Montcalm, as being lot number nine b [No. 9b], of the second range of the said township—with a saw-mill, house, and other buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the registry office of the county of Argenteuil, in the town of Lachute, said district, on the TWENTY-FIFTH day of MARCH next, between TEN and ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's office,
Ste. Scholastique,
18th February, 1902.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. C. C. Csgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TIME TABLE.

LACHUTE STATION.

GOING EAST:

Mont'l & Bst'n Express 6 2 a.m.
Local Express - 1 45 a.m.
" - 8 57 p.m.

GOING WEST:

Local Express - 9 55 a.m.
" - 7 3 p.m.
" Soo" Express - 11 34 p.m.

ROUGE BOOM COMPANY.

Schedule of tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Company's Booms for season 1902.

On each saw log not over 18 ft. long. 4-5 cts.
On each piece of round or flatted timber over 16 ft. long 5 cts.
On each piece of square or waney timber 10 cts.
On each piece of 4 ft. wood. 4 cts.
On each railway tie 8 ft. long 1/2 cts.
Rouge Boom Company,
Per R. H. Driscoll, Sec'y.
Calumet, Que., March 10, 1902.

J. R. McOuat's Ad.

NEW DEPARTURE
Bargain Counter on 2nd Floor.

Seeds. | SPRING 1902. | Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED

Timothy Seed; Long Red Vermont, Red Western and Alsike Clover Seed; Bromo Grass, and Tares. Flower, Garden and Vegetable Seeds.

We are to-day offering a Cut Price in Flour and Feed.

Just received—Oil-Cake and Herbageum.

Just received—Sap Cans, Sap Spouts, Tappery Bitts, Syrup Kegs, Milk Cans, Agateware and Tinware

New Spring Goods!

We are opening up our New Sateens, Prints, Gingham, Fancy Flannels, Laces and Embroideries.

We have a few lines left of the STOCKTAKING GOODS which are being sold at reduced prices.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.
LACHUTE.

OUR SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Women know better than men.

CHATBORO

Mr. John Douglas is adding improvements to his dwelling, which will make it much more convenient when completed.

Spring has surely come as the brown bear has again been seen in our midst.

**A Nice Stock of Trunks
and Valises on hand.**

TWO STORES

LACHUTE and BROWNSBURG.

Agent for Montreal Steam Laundry.

AT
BANFORD'S

D. LAPOINTE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

	Daily	Daily
Lvs. MONTREAL	\$9.00 a.m.*	8.00 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO	4.50 p.m.	6.50 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	5.50 p.m.	8.15 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FLS	7.15 p.m.	10.10 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	8.35 p.m.	11.53 a.m.
Arr. LONDON	7.42 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT	9.40 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	7.20 a.m.	8.45 p.m.

Tourist sleepers leave Montreal every Monday and Wednesday at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and West thereof as far as the Pacific Coast. A nominal charge is made for accommodation in these sleepers. Berths reserved in advance.

J. M. DORION, Lachute or St. Philippe
W. H. GARRETSSEN, Lachute,

Schedule of tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber passing by all or any of the Coy's. works for season 1902, viz:—

The Improvements have been divided into fifteen sections, and one fifteenth of the amount of tolls has been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows:

Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per thousand cubic feet 10cts.

Oak, elm, or other Hard-wood, square or flatted or waney board, per th. cub. ft. 15cts,

Saw logs, seventeen ft. and under in length,

per thousand feet, board measure, Notes.
Red & white pine, tamarac, spruce & hem-

lock, round or flattened, over 17 feet and under 30 ft. long, per th. ft. board measure. 3-cets.

Red & white pine, lamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted. 3/4 ft. upwards in

length, per th. feet, board measure. 1 cent.

Sawed lumber, per thousand feet, board
measure. 3 cts.

Staves, per lb. ft, board measure, 10 cts.
Costs of wood, shingles, bolts, and other

Cords of wood, shingle bolts, and other
lumber per cord of 128 cubic feet. %cts

Spars, per piece	2 ct
Masts, per piece	2 1/2 ct

Railway ties other than cedar, in 8 or 16 ft.

lengths, per length of 8 feet, 1-38 cts.
Cedar, round or flattened, eight feet long or

Cedar, round or flattened, over eight ft. and

Cedar, round or flatted, 17 ft. and under

25 ft long per piece, 1-16 cts.
Cedar, round or flatted, 25 ft. and under

Cedar, round or flatted, 25 ft. and under
35 ft., long per piece, 1-9 cts.
Cedar, round or flatted 25 ft. and upwards

Cedar, Round or flattened, 35 ft. and upwards
in length per piece, 1-5 cts.

'ANNEX.'
For the purpose of facilitating the payment

of tolls the Co'y gives to each owner the option of considering

30	pieces of Item, 1 equal to 1 th. cub. ft.
40	" " " 2 " " "

20	14	12	3	66	14	11	bd. m.
18	10	10	4	66	14	11	bd. m.
16	10	10	4	66	14	11	bd. m.

Rouge River Improvement Co's.

Per R. H. Driscoll, Secretary,
Galveston, March 12th, 1892.

Calumet, March 10th, 1902.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

The rest of the stock (except a few lines that were bearing discount before) will be sold at 20 per cent reduction for Spot Cash.

FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen.
Hygiene and Other Notes
for the Housekeeper.

TESTED RECIPES.

English Cream Cookies—One cup sour cream, 2 cups sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda. A little spice of caraway. Flour to roll.

Vanilla Cake—One-half cup sugar, 4 eggs, 4 tablespoons sour cream, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 1/2 cups flour and a little vanilla. Bake in a quick oven.

Milk Rolls—Set a three-quart sponge, or straight dough, in the usual manner, adding and rubbing into the flour twelve ounces lard. When the sponge is ready sprinkle on it three-quarters of an ounce of salt, work it in and knead the dough down nice and fine, adding what flour may be needed to form a medium slack dough. Let it prove up again, then scale off in five-cent pieces, mold them and roll about seven inches long. Set them on baking pans that have sides to them, brush with a little hot butter or lard between the sides and ends. Wash with milk, prove and bake to a nice color.

Cabbage and Bacon—Chop cabbage coarsely in the chopping tray and set away in cold water. Slice the bacon in even slices. Put the chopped cabbage in a kettle of boiling hot, bubbling water, which has a pinch of salt and one of soda. Boil without a cover, and it won't scent up the house. Now put the slices of bacon in a tin pie plate and set on the upper grate of the oven. In a little while turn over each slice. Don't let them burn. When the cabbage is all cooked, just before serving drain onto a deep plate. Now pour over the cabbage the fat of the bacon. Arrange the crisp slices around the platter.

Oatmeal Biscuits—Weigh out the following ingredients and put in a convenient place on the table, one and one-half pounds flour, two pounds granulated wheat meal, three pounds fine oatmeal, one pound sugar, one pound butter and lard, two ounces cream of tartar, one ounce carbonate soda, one-half ounce salt and the required quantity of milk. Rub the soda and cream through a fine sieve upon the meal, and mix well with the hands. Rub the lard and sugar into the meal, oatmeal and flour. Make a bay, pour in the milk, form into a pliable dough and let it remain for a short time. Roll a part of the dough out to one-quarter inch thickness and cut out with a three-inch square crinkled cutter. Plate on wire or tins. Wash over with milk and bake in a warm oven.

Mother's Meat Pie—Almost every man will like this. It is much better when eaten quite cold (not frozen), yet some prefer them hot. Line a pieplate with ordinary pie crust, then take fresh sausage, a little less than enough to fill your pie and add enough bread crumbs to finish the amount. Chop a small onion very fine, mix all together thoroughly, fill your pie and cover with top crust. Bake in a slow oven. If the mixture seems dry, add water. If you wish to bake them quickly, fry your sausage and onion until nearly done, then add to pie after adding crumbs, and bake.

NICE WAYS WITH EGGS.

Stuffed Eggs—Cook eggs in boiling water for half an hour, then lay in cold water. When perfectly cold, carefully break off the shell, and cut each egg in two a little nearer one end than the other. Remove the yolks and turn the smaller pieces of the white over for the base of the cup, removing a tiny portion from the small end of it, so that the large portion of the white will sit in it firmly. This will make a very neat little egg cup. Mash the yolks fine, mix with a little chopped meat or chicken, season to taste, moisten with melted butter, form into little balls, and place one in each cup. Serve on small rounds of buttered toast. These are pretty to look at, good to eat, and a novelty in many households.

Eggs with Cheese—Slice very hard-boiled eggs, and heat them in a nicely seasoned cream sauce. Just before serving add 1/2 cup grated cheese for each cup cream sauce, pour over buttered toast, and serve hot.

Devilled Eggs—Shave 1 lb nice cheese very fine. Butter a shallow baking dish, spread the cheese in the bottom with little bits of butter, and sprinkle with salt and paprika. Break 6 eggs, one at a time, over the cheese, being careful not to break the yolks. Into 1/2 cup cream stir 1 teaspoon mixed mustard, and pour over the eggs. Set in the oven until the whites are firm. Serve hot.

Egg Cocktails—For each person to be served allow 1/2 teaspoon vinegar, 6 drops of tabasco sauce, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1/2 teaspoon horseradish, 1/2 teaspoon tomato sauce. Mix all well together, add 1 beaten egg, and serve in a tall glass. This cocktail has become very popular as an appetizer.

WINDOWS FOR PLANTS.

Eben E. Rexford writes that the best exposure for house plants is a southern one, the next best an east-one. A south window is just the

one in which to grow geraniums, lantanas, heliotropes and all plants fond of much sunshine, while the eastern one is better for begonias, fuchsias, and such plants as care more for the sun in the early part of the day than they do after its rays become more intense. A west window gives too much heat unless shaded considerably, but it is better than no window at all, and if you have no other to give your plants, don't go without them. A curtain of thin muslin will temper the heat greatly, and vines can be trained over the glass in such a way as to break the fierceness of the sun's rays. A north window is not suited to the needs of flowering plants, but some which are grown solely for foliage can be kept there. Ferns, palms, aspidistra, ficus and lycopodiums will do quite as well there as in a window exposed to the sun. English ivy can be trained about it. Tradescantia in baskets can be hung up in it and thus it can be made beautiful without flowers if you have a love for "green things growing."

One often sees weak, scraggly plants in the sitting-room windows. They seem to have grown too rapidly to be healthy. Two things combine to bring this about; lack of fresh air and too much heat.

If you want fine plants, you must give them plenty of air. They breathe as you do, and without fresh air they pine and become diseased, the same as you would under similar conditions. Always have your windows arranged in such a manner that it can be lowered at the top, thus letting a stream of pure air blow in over the plants. Opening doors from the hall, or some adjoining room into which air can be admitted from without will let in a supply which your plants will fully appreciate. Never let a stream of cold air blow directly on them, however. Aim to have the cold air mix with the warm air of the room before it reaches them.

CARE OF THE FACE.

Never, under any circumstances, use hard water for washing the face. Distilled water is best, and next to this comes pure, clean rain water. If neither of these can be obtained the hard water must be softened by artificial means. The face should not be washed more often than twice a day—in the morning, and just before retiring. Soap should be used at least once a day, but in cases where the skin is hypersensitive the use of soap, even of the mildest kind, causes irritation; it may be cleansed by gently rubbing in a cold cream, and washing afterward with oatmeal water, made by pouring a pint of boiling water over a desertspoonful of fine oatmeal tied in a piece of muslin. Allow the water to become lukewarm before using, occasionally squeezing the muslin bag during the cooling process.

Rough towels, vigorous rubbing of the face, and, indeed, all rough friction should be avoided. A little good toilet cream should be applied after drying. Take a very little on the tips of the fingers and rub gently until the skin has absorbed the cream then wipe the face with a soft handkerchief or towel and finally dust rice powder lightly over the face. It is quite a mistake to imagine that powder is injurious to the skin. The dust which accumulates on the face when travelling, or even when a day is spent in crowded stores, is far more injurious to the delicate skin than a good face powder. If, however, there is any objection to the powder a clean piece of chamois should be carried in one's purse to rub lightly over the face when it is required.

A DREADFUL WARNING.

A timely solemn warning to those who get their reading by borrowing papers for which other people pay the subscription: "A man who was too economical to take this paper, sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy, and ruining a \$4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the corn field and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upsetting a four gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry she dropped a \$7 set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk and into the parlor, ruining a brand-new \$20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man; and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts."

GOLF A CAPITAL OFFENCE.

Golf-players, who practise in Scotland, may not know that they are liable to a sentence of death for their indulgence. Technically, that is literally the fact. In ancient times, when Scotland always had work for her soldiers to do, all the young men were compelled to perfect themselves in archery. They preferred to play golf, and so serious a rival did the game become that it was for a time suppressed and made a capital offence. That curious law has never yet been repealed, and may still be found in the Statute Book.

ESCAPES BARRED BY GOLD

ENORMOUS REWARDS OFFERED FOR CRIMINALS.

\$80,000 for the Apprehension of the Phoenix Park Murderers.

On the evening of May 6th, 1882, was consummated the biggest political crime of last century, the assassination, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, of Lord Frederick Cavendish, and Mr. Burke, the New Chief Secretary and the permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland.

Within forty-eight hours the city was placarded with proclamations, offering in the aggregate a reward of \$80,000 for the apprehension of the unknown murderers. \$50,000 of this was Government money. The rest was guaranteed by the municipality of Dublin, and by private individuals.

It was the biggest sum that has ever been offered for the detection of any single offence, and the temptation was great to those "in the know." Small wonder, therefore, that ere nightfall, Mr. Mallon, chief of the Dublin Detective Department, who was conducting the investigation, knew practically all there was to know concerning the plot and the plotters.

Only, of course, he dare not act. As yet there was no evidence to justify arrests. But the immediate summoning of the four thousand and odd car drivers of Dublin, to account for their time on the afternoon and evening of the fatal Saturday, must have struck terror into the hearts of the conspirators. It showed them, that, even at this early date, the police knew by what means the murderers escaped from the park.

Some of the latter took alarm, and Carey, who afterwards turned informer, Dan Curley, McCaffrey, James Mullet, the chairman of the Invincibles, and other prominent members of the order, essayed to quit Dublin, with the object of escaping abroad. For answer they were seized and lodged in Kilmainham gaol, where their brains were picked and sifted. In a sense it was an illegal proceeding; but Justice was playing for high stakes; and, moreover, Justice knew.

A HALTER OF \$80,000.

Meanwhile, those outside the prison walls began to realize that those eighty thousand dollars were certain, sooner or later, to put a halter round the neck of such of them as were worth hanging. But they realized, also, that they could do nothing. By night, as well as by day, their every movement was watched. Free men nominally, they were caged by golden bars, in a prison made of money; and there they remained, quaking and trembling, until on January 13th, 1883, the grand final coup was made, and twenty-six of them were arrested at dead of night in various parts of Dublin.

Just upon forty years ago, a spurious Bank of England note, printed on genuine paper, was presented for payment at Threadneedle street, and was duly honored, the fraud only being detected when some time afterwards the forged document came to be entered in the "cancelled ledger."

In city and banking circles the news caused the most profound consternation. Then, as now, the paper upon which Bank of England notes are engraved, was made at Laverstock, in Hampshire, the manufacture being surrounded with all kinds of safeguards and precautions. To the mills a messenger was dispatched post-haste. An investigation followed, and it was quickly discovered that some thousands of sheets, sufficient for the printing of millions of dollars' worth of notes were missing.

TWO FORGERS.

At once the directors offered a reward of \$7,500 for the detection of the thief or thieves, and this had the effect of causing some of the smartest intellects in England to bestir themselves in the matter. A stranger and his wife had, a short while prior to the robbery, taken up their residence at Whitechurch, a few miles distant from Laverstock, and this fact coming to the knowledge of the detectives engaged on the case, caused them to make enquiries, with the result that the former was quickly identified as an ex-convict named Burnett.

More guarded inquiries, more secret shadowing, and Burnett was tracked to the shop of one Buncher, a butcher in Strutton Ground, and the latter, in his turn, was followed to a house in North Kent Terrace, New Cross, where resided a Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, with whom he did business in exchanging the false notes.

By bribes and threats the woman was induced to confess, and, acting on her information, the officers of the law proceeded to arrest both Buncher and a man named Griffiths, the latter being the actual engraver of the forged notes. The latter got penal servitude for life. Buncher's sentence being twenty-five, and Burnett's twenty years. In addition to the \$7,500 reward paid for the apprehension of these dangerous criminals, more than \$25,000 was spent by the bank officials in shadowing them to see that they did not escape while the necessary evidence to secure their conviction was accumulating.

Never, however, has the power of gold to bring even the most desperate criminals to justice been more strikingly exemplified than in the suppression of

THUGGEE IN INDIA.

For centuries the Thug has been an established institution through-

out the peninsula; and the best authorities, natives as well as British, were agreed that his extinction would be a matter of impossibility.

Nor did there, to tell the truth, seem much hope of their being mistaken. The assassins formed practically one vast secret confederacy, with whom murder was not only an honored and honorable profession, but a sacred religious duty. Moreover, their victims were almost invariably wealthy men, the consequence being that the lower classes, who at that time, constituted fully ninety-five per cent. of the population, held them in no abhorrence.

Nevertheless, Sir William (at that time, Captain) Sleeman, who had made a life-long study of the Thug and his methods, was convinced that the plague could be stamped out if money enough were spent, and said as much to the Indian Government. The answer he got was to go ahead and spare no expense. This was in the autumn of 1828. By the spring of next year, every ryot in every village and hamlet throughout the country knew that from \$500 to \$2,500 could be easily and safely earned by simply discovering a Thug to the authorities.

Now even the former sum to the average Hindoo peasant is wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Nevertheless, just at first, approvals were few and far between, for the dread of the terrible society and its vengeance was upon the land. But as soon as it became evident that the Government was not only willing to pay well for information, but was able to protect the informer, the spell was lifted, and the assassins were denounced wholesale.

The revelations were sufficiently startling. High native officials, wealthy merchants of repute, men who had up till then been the trusted servants and friends of Europeans, were proved to have been all along active members of the most hideous murder society the world has ever known. In seven years (1828 to 1835) over \$2,500,000 had been spent, but Thuggee as an institution had ceased to exist. No fewer than 382 Thugs had been hanged; 986 had been transported or imprisoned for life, and an unknown number had fallen victims to the communities they had so long and so successfully terrorized.—Pearson's Weekly.

hand per £100 of paper issue.

BRITAIN IS ALL READY.

TRAVEL WILL BE MADE EASY FOR THE CORONATION.

Round Tour of Three Months Arranged so as to Give June in London.

Already the coronation, writes a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, is having its definite influence in turning toward this country tens of thousands of visitors from across the seas, for, in order to secure passages to England in the spring, it is necessary to book berths betimes by the steamers of the several lines. Enquiry in London discloses that the holiday traffic from all parts of the British Empire and also the United States will be abnormal; but there is no reason to anticipate that a deficiency of accommodation upon the steamships or in respect of London hotels will be experienced.

The metropolis has expanded so rapidly of late years, and especially since the Diamond Jubilee, as a cosmopolitan centre, that visitors will find an abundance of hotels and boarding houses, apart from private houses, which are in demand, in accessible positions.

It is perhaps, not generally known that the most enterprising steamship companies make the comfort of their passengers their special concern, and they strive to save them all trouble upon arrival in the metropolis by notifying them of the hotels which have rooms to spare immediately they disembark at the port of landing. A great deal of worry and anxiety is thus obviated, and the effect of the policy has been to encourage strangers to spend some portion of their time in London on pleasure bent.

A striking development in travel is particularly noticeable in the increase in the size and speed of the ocean leviathans since 1897, the year that is taken by experts as affording the nearest estimate of the requirements of 1902. The trans-Atlantic steamers have, in particular, largely added to their carrying capacity, and the advanced bookings are already in excess of the numbers on the corresponding

DATE OF LAST YEAR.

It is not easy to calculate how many passengers actually land in this country from the United States by the several routes, for the only returns are those compiled in New York from the records at that port. But it may be taken that fully 130,000 first and second cabin passengers, crossed the Atlantic to Europe last year, and though some of them went direct to the Continent the majority disembarked at Liverpool, London, Plymouth and Southampton, the rest going to Cherbourg, Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, or by the French boats to Havre direct. Southampton is the port used by the American line for outward and homeward boats, and by the two German lines—the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd—for sailings westward. The homeward bound express boats of both the German companies call, however, at Plymouth

instead. Liverpool is the headquarters of the English lines—the White Star and the Cunard together dealing with about 36,000 first-class passengers to America—and London is the port selected by the American transport line, which carries about 4,000 to New York annually. The German steamers call at Cherbourg after touching at Plymouth, and the American line boats at Cherbourg before Southampton.

One effect of the coronation festivities may be to induce American tourists to arrange their round tour, which usually lasts three months, so as to spend the month of June in London. In order to do that conveniently the summer trips may, in some cases, be begun earlier, for usually it is not until the middle of May that the ships are getting full, and the real rush is in June and July.

But those visitors who decide to see Paris and Switzerland after London will disembark either at Liverpool, Plymouth or Southampton, and thus create a good deal of cross country traffic, by which the English railways, and in particular the London and North Western, London and South Western, the Great Eastern and the South Eastern and Chatham companies will benefit. For the sum of £20 a trip from America to this country and back can be comfortably made, but the multi-millionaire, even without engaging a suite of rooms, can easily give £200 for a single passage on a "crack" boat, and it is precisely this class of visitor for whom splendid vessels, not in existence, or at all events not on the sailing lists of 1897, are now available. Five and a half days is the time occupied on the voyage from Sandy Hook.

BY THE SWIFTEST BOATS.

Among the latest monsters are the White Star Company's Celtic, 20,886 tons, built in 1901, and 3,600 tons larger than the Oceanic, which dates to 1899; the Hamburg-American's Deutschland, 16,500 tons, launched in the following year, and belonging to the North German Lloyd are the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 14,500 tons, and the still larger and newer Kronprinz 15,000 tons. Some of these vessels carry as many as six hundred first-class passengers. A whole fleet of the modern ten thousand ton cargo passenger boats doing the journey in ten days, might be enumerated, and by these will come the more leisurely holiday maker from the States—an ever increasing class of summer traveller.

From the British colonies the indications are clear that a large influx of visitors will reach this country by the March and April sailings. Indeed, the Orient-Pacific boats from Australia are almost fully booked by intending passengers. In the spring, so as to benefit by the English summer the home coming colonist is usually well represented, but he is likely to be a much more numerous class this year.

On the Australian lines, as in the American services, the tendency has been to build larger and larger vessels, the latest Orient boats being the twin screw Omrah, 8,291 tons, and the Ortona, 7,945. Still larger are the White Star Medic, Persic and their sisters, of 12,000 and 10,000 tons. Nor have these companies, with other English lines, the monopoly to Australia, as the German Lloyd and the French Messageries Maritimes have fine vessels. From other parts of the Empire the coronation is expected to attract British subjects, the West Indies having at command—the Royal Mail services and from Jamaica the Elder-Dempster boats to Bristol. The latter newly-established line has proved a success, the ships filling well. A great many officers taking periodical leave at the various West Indian stations are expected to make their trips home this year. As regards South Africa everything depends upon the course of the war, but the Union-Castle line is fully prepared for coronation visitors.

THE FIRST BLOCKHOUSE.

The history of the blockhouse as an engine of war is interesting at the present juncture. They seem to have been first extensively used by the Russians in their long war for the subjugation of Caucasus; and the teaching of that campaign seems to be that they are a sure but a very slow mode of conquest. The Russians began to build them to "wall in" Schamyl in 1849. It was not until 1859 that that warrior prophet was walled in and caught. A fresh set of blockhouses had then to be constructed to wall in the tribes still in revolt. This took another five years, the final surrender not taking place until 1864. Over and over again the Circassians got in among the blockhouses and blew them up; and they repeatedly ambushed and cut up the mobile columns to which they served as a base. In one ambush in a forest 73,000 men were killed. In the end, however, the blockhouses triumphed, and the population was deported.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The largest legislative body in the world is the British House of Commons, which has a membership of 670. The French Chamber of Deputies has a membership of 584; the Italian Parliament 508; the Hungarian House of Representatives, 450; the Spanish Cortes, 431; the Austrian Reichsrath, 425, and the German Reichstag, the smallest of the European Parliaments, 307. The present membership of the United States House of Representatives is 357.

Two of the Crowd

Every working day, week in, week out, at a quarter to nine in the morning, Thomas Jones passed through the park gate on his way to the office. The way through the park, besides being more inviting, cut off two minutes from the time it would have taken through the main streets that bordered it, and Thomas knew from experience that from the park gate to the office door was exactly fifteen minutes' sharp walking.

No one, of all the hundreds who passed along that path during the day, noted with keener interest and more pleasure the growth of the flowers that bloomed in the beds which bordered it. From April, when the tulips threw open their vari-colored bells, through the summer days of bright geraniums and the autumn days of glowing poppies to the misty days of chill October, when the chrysanthemums bloomed with the late daisies, Thomas, on his daily journeying, marked it all, and the beauty of it took hold of him and brought a little sunshine into the weary monotony of his life.

He was a clerk—just an ordinary type of the great army who, starting out in life with a fair education, spend their days on the same prosaic grind until the deadly monotony eats into their hearts and transforms them into mere human machines. For nine years Thomas Jones had sat on the same stool in the dingy office posting eternal entries from the day-books to the sales ledgers. The affluent proprietor of the business deemed the post to be worth £78 a year, and the man who occupied it received no more.

Years back Thomas had entered upon this work with the hope that it would prove but a probation to a better position, but now, when he was on the wrong side of thirty, and had seen younger men pushed above him by interest and favor, the hope had died within him. His aspirations had vanished, and he had become content, nay, thankful, that he was in the receipt of a regular wage. His tastes were simple, his one room inexpensive, and when he thought, as he often did, of the hundreds of poor starvelings "out of collar" who would have gladly taken on his job for less money, he congratulated himself on his fortune and feverishly endeavored by assiduous attention to his duties to offer no opportunity to his taskmaster to displace him.

Undersized, with a bloodless face fringed by a thin beard, and the stoop that comes of much clerical labor, Thomas Jones passed on his way without attracting a second look from any man. His fellows in the office dubbed him "The Snail," and took advantage of his meek, uncomplaining spirit by passing on to him any unbecoming task that they thought he might do. The narrow circumscription of his existence had sapped his manhood's vigor and transformed him into a mere automaton.

The only brightness that entered into his life was distilled from his nightly reading, the flowers in the park, and—the woman.

She, like himself, was a toiler. Every morning she entered the park at the same hour as he did, and passed through it on her way to the workroom where she drugged as a seamstress. Every morning they passed each other—these two units in the great city crowd—and though they knew neither the other, yet the heart of the lonely bookkeeper would give a leap at her coming, and her eyes would meet his as they passed with something like a smile in them.

Her anaemic face and listless appearance evidenced the continued drain of her life-blood that the confinement and drudgery of her work claimed of her. In other and brighter circumstances she would have been considered attractive, for her form and features were pleasing, and her eyes, beautiful in their sadness, would have been full of the laughter that poets tell of. By comparison with his landlady, who was the only woman with whom he had acquaintance, Thomas certainly thought her an angel, and the smile of this little, plainly-dressed drudge sent him to his work with quickened pulse and an indefinable longing in his heart.

Ever since that day when their eyes had first met he had looked for her coming, and when by chance he missed her—which happened but rarely—something seemed wanting in his life, and the hopelessness that hedged him never pressed more hardly upon him.

She was one of the sunbeams that brightened up the darkness of his lonely life. And to her the sad-eyed book-keeper had come to be looked on as quite an old friend. His appearance was reckoned in the routine of her daily life, and she looked for him rounding the bend in the path as eagerly as he did for her.

One morning in late November—a dismal, dispiriting morning—she did not come as usual, and, as he trudged to his work, he felt instinctively that it was to be one of his dark days.

For some weeks past the firm had been feeling the result of a declining demand, and a portion of the machinery had been standing idle. In conference with the manager, the head decided that standing expenses must be cut down, the services of

certain employees dispensed with, and the manager, looking round his staff, decided that Thomas Jones, "The Snail," must go.

He informed him of his dismissal in a few curt words, and the servant of nine years found the fears that had haunted him realized. He accepted the position resignedly. Something had seemed to whisper in his sleepless nights that this day would surely dawn, and he knew it would be useless to kick against the fiat. His pride forbade him to cringe and beg consideration. With a choky feeling in his throat he left the place for the last time and passed out into the street "out of collar" and utterly heartick.

For weeks he went the round in his endeavor to regain employment, but without success. It was invariably the same answer: "A younger man was wanted." And gradually the despair that breeds on repeated disappointments took hold of him. The starvation he forced himself to endure in order to make his little accumulation of money last was marking its unmistakable signs on his face. And then the day dawned when he had spent his last copper, and work seemed as far from him as ever.

Every morning he had passed through the park as usual to meet the woman whose smile was now the only treasure in his life. He could not tear himself from this. It had become to him a habit—a necessity. Stimulated by her recognition he took up again the round, and only the night that found him still despairing killed the resolution her smile had instilled.

And presently his enforced idleness became apparent in his appearance, and the woman noted his cracked boots and his shabby clothes with pitying eyes and knew he must be in the depths. His pinched and haggard face haunted her, and set her heart aching with the pain that springs from sympathy with one who is dear.

As she saw him approaching that morning and read the despair in his look, something within her seemed to urge her to the action. With glistening eyes she put her hand in her pocket and drew out a shilling she could ill afford.

"Take it, old friend," she whispered, thrusting it into his hand; "and may it bring you luck."

Before he could utter his thanks she was gone, and only the whisper of his fervent "God bless you" followed her and forced the sob from her lips.

With a new strength in his heart he strode on to the news-room, there to take note of the vacancies advertised. Jotting down those he thought likely, he went out to make his first application. As he shuffled along the busy street—jostled by the crowd who were hurrying to their daily work—his gaze was suddenly arrested by the figure of a gentleman who was coming down the steps of an hotel. His genial, clean-shaven face was ruddy with the glow of health, and his whole appearance betokened the successful business man.

Thomas recognized him as the agent and partner of a large house with whom his old firm did business, and, as he passed, gave a deferential nod of recognition. The man returned his nod and as he took in the shabby figure his eyes opened wide in surprise, and he stopped.

"Halloa, Jones!" he said, holding out his hand. "I hardly knew you. You're looking pretty queer. What's up?"

Thomas told him in disjointed sentences of his dismissal and of his fruitless endeavors.

Samuel Johns listened with the disgust he felt at the poor fellow's harsh treatment plainly showing on his face, and then, without a word, he took his arm and marched him into the hotel. "You're hungry, old man," he said, quietly. "Get a bit of breakfast while I keep my appointment. I'll be with you presently. Here, waiter; attend to this gentleman!"

With a smile he disappeared, leaving Thomas utterly dumfounded.

"An infernal shame," mused Johns as he strode along the street. "The fellow's as steady as they make 'em. After nine years too! Well—so much for man's ingratitude." A sudden impulse took him, and immediately acting upon it he entered the post-office. Annexing a telegraph form he scribbled a message to his partner, and handing it to the operator, Samuel Johns—one of Nature's noblemen—went out to keep his appointment.

Thomas, having made a better meal than he had for days, was sitting gazing intently at something which glistened in his hand when Johns returned.

"Well, Jones," he said, cheerily. "Had a good tuck-in? That's right. What have you got there?"

"A mascot," murmured Thomas, displaying the shilling; and he told him of the little seamstress and her gift. Bluff Johns was silent for a little space when the book-keeper had finished. He would have laughed if anyone had dared to call him sentimental, but his wife would tell you that for all his business acumen he was as tender-hearted as a child.

"Look here, Jones," he blurted out, presently. "My people are sending out a man to the Cape. We want a thoroughly reliable chap who is conversant with the trade to act as assistant to our agent out there. I'm thinking you're just the fellow for the job. Now, what do you say? Will you take it?"

Thomas gasped. The look of despair vanished from his face. His

eyes lit up with renewed hope. As he realized all that this offer meant, his heart gave a leap within him and his body shook with emotion. Johns read his face and put forth his hand.

"That's settled then, my lad," he said. "Now, go and pack your traps and be back here by four o'clock. I've wired my partner that you're coming up with me to-night."

"Thank you, sir," stammered Thomas. His brain was in a whirl. "I'll be here."

"That's all right, then," said Johns, clapping him on the back. "Here's a couple of pounds on account of expenses. . . I shouldn't part with that shilling if I were you."

Next day, as the signature he had just affixed to the agreement of service danced all blurred before his eyes, Thomas Jones realized that he was "out of collar" no longer. The dawn of a new day in his life was breaking—a day that promised well. And when a week later he passed up the gangway on to the liner that should bear him to the new life, he carried in his heart a fixed resolve that the trust of the man who had plucked him out of the depths should never be violated by him, and, in a little purse that lay near to his heart, the shilling the little seamstress had given him "just for luck."

Three years passed.

Thomas Jones was no longer a book-keeper. Fired by the determination to prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him he had not spared himself, and had succeeded beyond his expectations. The business of his firm had prospered exceedingly, and at the end of two years from the date of his arrival he found himself manager of a branch house that had connections over the whole of the South African Colonies.

The dark days, when starvation had stared him in the face, seemed now to him like some hideous nightmare, and only when, in the privacy of his room, he sat and gazed at the mascot he still wore near his heart and the vision of a woman's face floated before his eyes did he realize that those days had really been.

The rumors of impending war were passing into certainty as he sat in his office the day that marked his three years' service. An excited mob was crowded round the Press offices awaiting the news of the expected ultimatum. As he caught the shout that greeted the announcement he sprang from his chair excitedly and paced the room. It struck him that the outbreak of war would mean temporary stagnation for business, and the hope that had lived with him during the years—of once more returning to the old country—might be realized after all.

A month later he received the cablegram sanctioning his leave. With boyish eagerness he booked his passage by the first homeward-bound liner, and set about the arrangements for keeping the affairs of the business going until he should return.

The homeward voyage seemed an eternity to him. Every night he went asleep thankful that another day had passed that brought him nearer to the motherland. Often he would reverently finger that worn shilling and wonder if the little seamstress still passed along the path to and from her daily work.

Then, at last the morning dawned when he found himself in England once more. He reported himself to his principals in London that day. Samuel Johns gave him a cordial invitation to his home. He wondered at his refusal until the suspicion of his intention struck him, and then, without another word on the subject, he took him by the hand and whispered, "Good luck!"

Tearing himself away, Thomas took the first train to the busy Midland city. Sleep came not to him that night. Feverish with impatience he noted the passing of the hours and waited the dawn. Almost ere it was light he was in the streets. The artisans, on their way to labor, stared at him as he hurried past them.

Presently he reached the park and passed along the old path. How vividly it all came back to him! He took out his watch. It was just eight o'clock.

The minutes dragged by. A man whose face he remembered sauntered leisurely by. He felt tempted to spring up and clasp his hand. Twenty times he consulted his watch. He rose and promenaded the path until his watch denoted fifteen minutes to the hour.

Would she come? He turned and walked towards the gate through which she was wont to pass in the old days.

As he rounded the bend he saw her and his heart gave a throb. He could see that her dress was thin and poor, her face wan and thin, and, as the distance between them lessened, he could discern the hopeless, weary look in her eyes. He fumbled in his pocket and walked towards her. She looked at him, her eyes lit up with a sudden light. Through the lapse of years she recognized him, and she pressed her hand to her breast.

"See," he whispered, holding out his hand; "I have brought you back that shilling—the mascot you gave me over three years ago. It has brought me all the luck you wished me."

The tears that came from sudden happiness were in her eyes, and smilingly she faltered: "I'm glad." And they passed along the path together.—London Tit-Bits.

WAYS OF MAKING A LIVING

WATCHING FOR DEATH IS ONE OF THEM.

Silent Watchers on the Spot to Defeat the Destroyer When He Comes.

The deadliest stuff manufactured on an extensive scale in England is cyanide of potassium, the poisonous principle of prussic acid. The process of distillation is not in itself, however, unhealthy, and consequently, the men engaged in the trade are as a rule, fine, robust specimens of the British workingman, says Pearson's Weekly.

Nevertheless, the lives of one and all of them are overshadowed by an ever-haunting horror—the thought that, one day or other, they may fall victims to the craving to eat the fatal feathery crystals which constitute the product of their labors.

This hideous lust is no myth of the imagination. It is a true and terrible fact. To taste means death. Every man and boy in a cyanide factory knows that full well; yet, knowing it, every now and then an old and trusted workman will be smitten with the desire to try the experiment, and fall frothing and foaming to the ground.

That is why, at the door of every such poison factory, stands a man ever on the watch with a jar of ammonia, prussic acid's antidote, ready in his hand. Sometimes he is quick enough. Sometimes not. Those whom he has brought back from the jaws of death, all tell the same tale. The craving came upon them instantaneously, and irresistibly. Scientists say that it is akin to the desire which comes occasionally over people standing on the brink of a precipice to throw themselves over.

It is this latter weird impulse which is responsible for many of the deaths of workmen employed at great altitudes.

In building the first Tay Bridge, for instance, no fewer than five laborers lost their lives through this species of

INVOLUNTARY SUICIDE.

Now, however, is it customary in all similar works to keep watermen on watch in the channel below. Between fifteen and twenty such men were employed constantly during the whole time the Forth Bridge was being erected; and during the recent painting of the Tower Bridge, in London, a similar wise precaution was adopted. Of course, these watchers for involuntary-voluntary deaths are also on the look-out for genuine accidents, of which there are invariably a certain percentage, corresponding roughly to the size of the job and the number of men employed.

As a rule, the death-watcher is not himself liable to the particular form of fatality from which he seeks to fend others, but this does not apply to the man in charge of the "distance signal" at the rifle range. A mile or more beyond the butts he stands, while firing is going on, keeping watch and ward by the red flag of danger, and warning heedless pedestrians of the risk they incur by venturing within the danger zone.

He is too far from the firing point to catch even the most distant echo of the reports of the rifles. He has to strain his ear to distinguish even the bugle calls that tell him when to raise and lower his flag. All around him may be summer and sunshine, the song of birds and the hum of insect life; and yet he knows full well that at any moment death, sudden and invisible, may send him sobbing to earth. It needs but the misdirected shot of a careless recruit; or even a ricochet bullet that has missed the big butts, and, leaving the whole wide countryside untouched and unharmed, has brought off a million to one chance by burying itself in his body.

THE VAPOROUS MAN-KILLER.

"Roger is coming! Clear, lads!" Such is the cry heard only too often in the alkali factories of the North of England. "Roger" is the nickname given by the workmen to the chlorine gas, which, pumped on to slaked lime, transforms the latter into bleaching powder. It is a green, noxious, evil-smelling, palpable vapour, and so poisonous that a few mouthfuls will kill a strong man within a minute or so. To guard against this ever-present danger "look-out lads" are now permanently employed at nearly all the factories. At a warning cry from one of these, there is witnessed the strange spectacle of every single man in a workshop employing perhaps hundreds of hands, rushing wildly for the open air, and safety. Should "Roger" win the race so far as some belated laggard is concerned, the look-out lad has brandy ready at his elbow. But he has need for swiftness of eye and hand. "Roger" slays rapidly and slays surely, and even though he be brought back to life, a workman once "gassed" is never again fit for much.

In practically every isolated light-house throughout the world there are, nowadays, three men stationed. Two, or for that matter, one, could in most instances do the work equally well. But the third man is there, in case of one of those untoward casualties happening, to which lighthouse keepers are so frequently subjected. He takes no part in the trimming or lighting of the lantern, nor in the other daily routine of duty—but simply waits and watches watches and waits, week by week, and month by month, for the death or disablement which will promote him from a drone into a worker.

And how frequently the expected happens, is shown by the history of the famous Longships light, off Land's End. Four, at least, of the light-keepers have been washed off the rock and drowned, the last so recently as 1877. Another man died in the lighthouse, and his dead body was kept for two months in the gallery of the building by his sole surviving comrade (this happened before the rule was adopted of having a third man), communication with the shore being impossible during the whole of that time; whilst, of two others, one committed suicide, and another went mad.

HUNTING FOR STRAY LIGHTS.

A salary of from three to five hundred pounds a year seems a lot to give a man whose sole duty it is to protect workers against their own culpable carelessness. Yet it is frequently paid to the official who is responsible for the efficiency of the safety-lamps in some of the big collieries of the North of England. His duties are physically arduous, as well as morally unpleasant, and there can be no doubt that he well earns his money.

In the modern safety-lamp the locking bolt is magnetized, and held in place by a force which can only be overcome by the application of a battery of heavy and powerful steel magnets. These are kept in the lamp cabin at the pit bottom, where the lamps are cleaned, and served out lighted to the miners at the commencement of the shift, and are collected before they return to the surface. In a big colliery there may be seven or eight thousand of them, and the official in question is responsible that each and every one is in perfect order. And not that alone, but it is part of his business to see that, so far as possible, none of the thousand and one dodges known to colliers for surreptitiously obtaining a light are adopted in a colliery under his charge, and to carry out this, he has to glide from gallery to gallery, and from level to level, in total darkness (for a light would give warning of his approach) and at frequent, but irregular intervals, by night as well as by day.

A moment's remissness, the slightest slackening of discipline, owing to his mistaken leniency, and hundreds of lives may possibly be sacrificed. Small wonder that the post, well paid though it invariably is, is never one to be over-eagerly coveted.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S ROOM.

Precautions to be Taken by Nurse and With the Washing.

There is real danger from this source of infection only when one remains a considerable length of time very near the tuberculous patient while he coughs or speaks. At a distance of three or four feet the danger practically ceases. The relatively few bacilli which are expelled with the saliva during the dry cough, sneezing or loud speaking, are probably never thrown farther than three feet, and fall rapidly to the ground.

But even the lesser danger which may arise from the bacilli having fallen to the floor with the particles of saliva must be prevented. They must not be allowed to accumulate and so be blown up with the dust into the air. Therefore the floor of a tuberculous patient should never have any fixed carpet; and even the wooden floor should never be swept with a broom, but should be frequently wiped with a wet cloth or with crude oil. Dusty furniture should be cleaned in the same way. Flush, velvet, or cloth-covered furniture, heavy curtains or other fancy decorations which might serve as dust-catchers, should not be allowed in the room of a tuberculous patient. Leather-covered, rattan, and plain wooden furniture are certainly the best, and the curtains should always be of washable material. Fancy curtains of cloth, velvet, or silk, which accumulate dust and keep the air and sun out of the rooms.

SHOULD BE DISCARDED.

If at all possible, every patient should have his own room, but he should always have his own bed. For a well person to sleep very close to a tuberculous patient is almost as dangerous as to sleep together in one bed.

Friends, relatives and nurses should not remain very near the patient longer than necessary, and the tuberculous invalid should be urged always to hold a handkerchief before his mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing. He should, furthermore, be advised to carry two handkerchiefs with him always: one to hold before his mouth and to wipe it with after having expectorated; the other to use only to wipe his nose. By being careful with the use of his handkerchiefs, the danger of infecting his nose and bronchial tubes will be materially lessened.

All dirty linen (Sheets, pillow-cases, underwear, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc.) used by the consumptive, should not be handled more than necessary, but should be placed in water as soon as possible after removal from bed or body. It is better to wash these articles separately, and only after having been thoroughly boiled should they be put with the common laundry. Wherever it is not possible to carry out these precautionary measures in their entirety, one should contrive to follow them as far as it is in one's power.

Iron can be drawn into thin wire thinner than any other metal except gold.

HARRINGTON

Miss Jessie McMahon is visiting her sister Mrs. Jos. Tomalty in Edina. Mr. John Fraser spent last Friday and Saturday in Thurso.

We are pleased to see Mr. Adam Fraser once more in our midst.

Mr. Walter McVicar jr. was in Calumet last week.

Work has been suspended on the Maskinonge bridge owing to water rising on the ice.

Mr. Neil McCallum has returned home to the delight of his many friends.

Mr. Alex. Gunn of Montreal, having bought the farm of Mr. Walter McVicar jr., moved here last week with his family.

Rev. Mr. Ballantyne of St. Andrew's who was appointed by the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian church, to visit the congregation in Harrington and Avoca to ascertain how much more the congregations could raise this year than formerly, was much pleased to have to report sixty dollars extra, thirty dollars from each congregation.

It Stands First in the Estimation of a Prominent Justice of the Peace.

PAINE'S Celery Compound

The Marvellous Spring Medicine Banishes Long Standing Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles.

Do not allow dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles to continue their body-destroying work as you enter the glad springtime. While nature is arousing from her winter slumber of death and putting on a brighter and more cheerful garb—while the birds, the rills and the brooks are joyously singing their psalms of welcome to a new life, so should men and women endeavor to cast off the fetters of disease and put on that new life that enables them to appreciate the joys and beauties of a new-born season.

The great spring emancipator and liberator from the common diseases of life is Paine's Celery Compound. Tested for years by the ablest physicians and always triumphant in overcoming sickness, it is gladly recommended by the great majority of medical men from day to day.

Mr. John Mackenzie, Justice of the Peace, and Clerk of the Township of Sarawak and Brooke, Ont., says:

"You will think me ungrateful in not sooner acknowledging to you my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Celery Compound; but when I tell you that I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for five years during that time having taken most of the great remedies advertised as the only sure cure for the horrible complaint with little or no benefit, I was determined to be cured before I would be satisfied. Some of the great remedies would give me a little relief while I was taking them, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as ever."

"When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound I fully expected the same results, as my confidence in all medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the compound I felt better and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make the cure certain I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took the last dose, and have not had the least symptom of the disease in any way. I can from my own blessed experience, recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure and a very pleasant medicine to take."

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital, [Fully paid up] \$2,000,000
Reserve - - - - - \$1,765,000

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Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptonville, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith Falls, Toronto, Vankeek Hill, Winchester.

QUEBEC.

Granby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls.

MANITOBA.

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CHARLES MAGGE, President.
GEO. HAY, Vice-President.
Directors—Hon. John Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Maiber, David MacLaren, D. Murphy.

A General Banking business transacted. Drafts issued on all Banking points in the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

Notes and Bills collected.
Interest allowed at current rates and payable semi-annually.

No delay in withdrawing deposits.

BRANCH AT LACHUTE.

J. R. PARRIS, - - - Manager

CENTERVILLE.

Our farmers have purchased the cheese factory from Mr. A. Leroux, its former owner, and also made arrangements with Mr. Souvie of La Bay, as cheese maker for the coming season.

Miss Annie McMeekin of Stonefield has been the guest of Mrs. Jas. Hammond for some time past.

Mr. F. J. Gaston of Cushing visited friends here Sunday evening.

Sleighting here has become a thing of the past.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



EASTER HOLIDAYS

Round trip tickets will be sold at

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE

MARCH 27th TO 31st INCLUSIVE,

GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL APRIL 1st.

STUDENTS and TEACHERS

AT-ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD

March 21 to 29 inclusive
Good to return until April 8th,
On surrender of standard school vacation railway certificate. Exceptional arrangements for points in Maritime Provinces.



THE SHAWINIGAN FALLS ROUTE

Trains Leave Lachute

9.18 a.m.—For St. Canute, St. Jerome, Ste. Agathe, New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Quebec, etc.

6.33 p.m.—For Stonefield, Hawkesbury, etc.

Trains Arrive Lachute

9.18 a.m.—From Hawkesbury, etc.

6.33 p.m.—From Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, and intermediate points.

GUY TOMBS, J. G. SCOTT,
Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt. Gen. Manager.
QUEBEC.

Jos. Hamel - Agent Lachute.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

Always on hand.....

Ogilvie's Hungarian and Glenora Patents, Dowd's Hungarian and Strong Bakers, Best Feeds, Cornmeal, and White Shorts,

.....At Market Prices.

Call up Telephone No. 44, and your orders will be delivered anywhere in town.

J. D. CAMPBELL & Co.
LACHUTE MILLS - QUE.

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THE WEST-END BAKERY

FOR

**GOOD BREAD, ♦ ♦
BEST CONFECTIONERY,
♦ ♦ CHOICE PASTRY.**

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS. GOODS DELIVERED.

HUBERT KEARNS,
PROPRIETOR.

Universal Food Choppers.

Less than Departmental Store Price.

Made in three sizes:
No. 1 \$1.45, No. 2 \$1.60, No. 3 \$2.35

Also Union Scales and Platform Scales, and Raisin Seeders, at lower figures than you can get them elsewhere. Come and be convinced.



McOUAT & McRAE,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
LACHUTE MILLS.

GILES' ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW LACE CURTAINS, - prices from 50c to \$4.00 a pair.

NEW SASH CURTAINS, (Muslin and Lace).

NEW ATR MUSLINS. NEW DRAPERIES.

NEW ROLLER BLINDS
(with Dado, Plain Fringe, Insertion and Fringe).

NEW CURTAIN POLES
(In Mahogany, White Enamel, Walnut, or Oak, wood or brass trimmed.)

NEW DRAPERY CHAINS, &c., &c.

GOODS DELIVERED EVERY MORNING.

Spring Arrivals!

That means that we have now opened up a stock of goods suitable for the occasion, and a stock to select from that is bound to please and give you every satisfaction.

Ladies, ASK To See "Horrackses Madappolans" Specialty in Underwear. This is something extra value in that line.

We are showing in great variety Cottonade, Gingham, Spot and Check and Lwn Muslins.

New Display of
DRESS GOODS, SATEENS,
PRINTS, CORSETS, Etc.

CARPETS and LINOLEUMS.

If you want something to brighten up your home why not treat yourself to a nice new Carpet, or a handsome rug. We have the largest stock in town to select from.

Linoleums can be had from us in pretty patterns. At this time of the year they are the very thing to protect your painted floors from the wet and mud, and are the easiest to keep clean. Prices are very low.

We are showing the Largest Stock, Best and Nobbiest Style of Hats we ever had.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

SUITABLE BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Sometimes it is difficult to select a suitable gift for your friend. We have a nice assortment of Music Cases, Easels, Chairs, and Rockers that make presents that are always appreciated.

LACHUTE FURNITURE FACTORY,
O. B. Lafleur, Prop.

THE LACHUTE BAKERY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

As usual we are still to the front at the old stand where we will be glad to see our friends and customers from town or country.



JOHN HOPE
Baker and Confectioner.

A few pointers

To those who are wanting anything in

**JEWELLRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
AND FANCY PRESENTS.**

We have in a splendid lot of new goods at low prices.

Remember that we have the agency for the Berliner Gramophone.

We shall be pleased to receive a call from you.

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

T. JOYSSSE,
Main St. - LACHUTE.

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXVII.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1902.

NO. 3

Professional & Commercial

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DENTISTRY.
R. 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, Sr., D.D.S. L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
LACHUTE PRO. QUE.
Will hereafter be in Lachute the last four days of each week.

THE ELITE.
SPRING MILLINERY

OPENING
The latest novelties in Hats, Bonnets, and trimmings.

Wednesday & Thursday
MARCH 26th & 27th.

Spring Goods of the Newest Styles, Costumes, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Insertions, All-over Laces and Nets, Silks for Blouse Waists and trimmings. Corsets—we have the best makes that can be had for Ladies, Misses and Children.

H. E. BURWASH.

WALSH'S Wheat Germ Breakfast Food

is rapidly becoming the Standard Breakfast Food of Canada.

ALL LEADING DEALERS
THE ST. ANDREWS FLOUR MILLS

For Sale—A few thoroughbred Mastiff pups. Apply to S. M. Derbyshire, Calumet.

For Sale—A nice little black horse, good sleigh, buggy, harness, and buffaloes. Apply at G. N. R. station.

For Sale—Five thoroughbred pedigree Canadian Jerseys, from 6 to 9 years old. All prize winners. Apply to C. W. Arthur, Belle Riviere.

Our clothing is a household word. Everyone now in the county should know we are the people for clothing. W. Banford.

Our new Felt Hats are the latest made and placed on the market. Fine fur and common wool lines. Heaps of them. W. Banford.

You will soon be wanting seeds for field or garden. It will be to your advantage to call and see B. Hugman & Son before you buy your spring supply. Quality, away up. Prices away down!

For Sale—A few Registered Ayrshire young bulls, from Imported and Home Bred Stock, also high grade bull calves. Apply to Alex. Doig, Hill Farm, Lachute, Que.

Prints for your children, Prints for yourself, Scotch gingham in pretty colors. Now is the time to make them up before the spring rush of work is on. W. Banford.

Sugar Furnace Fronts and Castings. The time is at hand, don't wait to build your furnace after you have gathered the sap. All the fittings to be had at McQuat & McRae's.

Ramsay's Paints, are the right paints to paint right. See new picture ad on inside page. For sale by all dealers in town.

If you want a change from Rolled Oats for Breakfast, B. Hugman & Son have just received a large supply of "Force," Malt Breakfast Food, Grape Nuts, Swiss Food and Postum. They are nutritious and delicious.

House for Sale—On Foundry St. at present occupied by Geo. Carpenter, with lot of 78 ft. front and 65 ft. in rear. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to T. Hamilton, Brownsburg.

A Full Set of Teeth for \$1.45, fully guaranteed.
Are your teeth bad? If so get a Universal Food Chopper at—
(See adv.) McQuat & McRae's.

FOR SALE.

A good farm of 206 acres situated in the village of St. Andrews, about 60 acres of bush containing over 3,000 sugar trees. Has good, well built, two storey brick house and good out-buildings. Farm will be sold with or without stock and implements to suit purchaser. Also about 150,000 feet of pine lumber.

Blacksmith Shop and House. A good stand. Can be bought with or without tools to conduct business. The house is a fine brick, well finished, with iron roof. Will be sold on reasonable terms to right purchaser.

A beautiful summer residence on the north side of the river Rouge about 1 1/2 miles from St. Andrews, containing 11 good rooms and a kitchen. An artesian well at the door, shed and stables attached.

Apply to A. LEROY,
St. Andrews, Que.

EASTER FURNISHING'S ... FOR GENTLEMEN.

Hats from all the leading English and American Manufacturers, all the swell shapes for Spring. Tooke's Shirts in all the new spring patterns, in s.f.t and starched fronts. Ties, Calais' Underware. Socks. Umbrella's &c. Full line of President and 20th Century Suspenders. For everything new and up-to-date Go to—
KENNEDY'S

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Wm. Kelly of Avoca, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. T. Simpson, veterinary surgeon will be in Lachute every Saturday.

Wanted—Girl for store, apply at West End Bakery.

Don't fail to take in the social in the Baptist church to-night. Admission 25 cts.

Mr. H. G. Evans, who has been spending the winter in town returned to Oxbow, N.W.T., on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shantley left on Wednesday for Hartwell, Hants County, N.S.

Mrs. J. Cullins is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. G. Hillis.

Mr. Driscoll, secretary of the Rouge River Improvement Co. at Caumet, was in town on Wednesday.

The G. N. R. will sell round trip tickets at single first-class fare on March 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31. Good to return until April 1st.

Mr. Douglass Foreman left on Thursday morning for the West, after spending a pleasant holiday in this county.

Mr. Sutherland has received the contract for erecting a fine new residence on the Main St. for Dr. McConnell.

Mr. Arnott, an old resident of Lakefield, who has been renewing old acquaintances in this section, returned to Manitoba on Monday.

Much cheaper than last year, spades, shovels, forks, rakes, hoes, large stock, low prices, at B. Hugman & Sons.

Mr. Lister has for sale cheap at his residence next to the Lachute Marble Works, about 1,000 bushels of barley and feed grain, which he brought from Manitoba.

The beauty of the weather, combined with the elaboration of the millinery displays made the former part of this week a delightful treat for the ladies of this community.

Mr. Wm. Murray of Brownsburg reports a curious incident for this time of the year. While gathering sap on Wednesday he came across a number of grasshoppers.

The McKenzie Mill Property in Arundel was sold at Sheriff's sale on Tuesday last in the Court House, Lachute, and was purchased by Mr. Fridham of Grenville.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lister, who returned from Manitoba recently is going to take up his residence in town. Mr. Lister has purchased the property at present occupied by Mr. J. Lambly.

To-night there will be given in the Baptist Church a service of song entitled "Jessica's First Prayer." The advance sale of tickets is considerable already and its success is assured. From 7.30 to 8.30 refreshments will be served. Secure your tickets at once 25 cts.

NEW Dry Goods Store in St. Andrews. Mr. C. E. Ladouceur has formed a partnership with Mr. P. N. McNeil of Cornwall, Ont., and will open the beginning of April with a bright new stock of dry goods and gent's furnishings. Intending purchasers will do well to delay buying until seeing their stock.

Commencing Sunday, March 16th, and daily thereafter until further advice, a first-class Sleeper will be attached to train No. 7 leaving Windsor Street Station, Montreal, 10.05 p.m. for Ottawa, and commencing Monday, March 17th, to train No. 8 leaving Ottawa, 4.13 a.m., for Montreal. Passengers from Montreal will be allowed to remain in car after arrival in Ottawa until 9.00 a.m. Passengers from Ottawa may board car at Ottawa 9.00 p.m. evening previous.

In the prize soap competition offered by Messrs. B. Hugman & Son, no one guessed the exact number of bars of soap in their window, so they have adjusted the two prizes to those who have guessed the nearest number. The exact number was 253 and the first nearest guess was by Mrs. J. B. Giles who guessed 250 and got the choice of all gardeners in stock. Miss Christina Sutherland guessed the same number and got the pick from the entire stock of a handsome cup and saucer.

Special Bargains in

PIANOS,
ORGANS,

SEWING
MACHINES

AT

BEDARD & SON,

MAIN STREET - LACHUTE.

Spectacles and Glasses.

I have just passed a successful examination as an optician and hold a diploma from "The Optical Institute of Canada."

I am now prepared to do all kinds of refraction work. The latest instruments employed. Testing Free of Charge where glasses are purchased.

W. H. GARRETSEE

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN.

Spring Importations



Are all received, and they comprise the choicest goods on the market in—

**SUITINGS,
OVERCOATINGS,
TROUSERINGS.**

Cent's Furnishings

I still lead in these goods and others follow. For strictly up-to-date Hats, Ties, Shirts, and other gent's furnishings stylish dressers patronize.....

A. J. PERIARD,

LACHUTE

Of Interest to Farmers.

Having rented the store on Main St. formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Fraser, jr., we will shortly open up with a full line, an **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE**

We have received the General Agency for the **McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO'Y.**, and shall keep at all times a full stock of the above machines, repairs and binder twine always on hand. Sample machines will be set up shortly, due notice of which will be given in this space. Knowing the needs of such a warehouse in this county we trust it will be appreciated by the farmers who will receive the best of our attention.

ROY DEWAR.

Agent.

LACHUTE

FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen.
Hygiene and Other Notes
for the Housekeeper.

GOOD RECIPES.

Veal Omelette—Take four pounds shoulder or other cheap parts of the veal. Bone and chop fine. Then take 16 crackers rolled and sifted, 4 eggs well beaten, pepper and salt to suit the taste. Mix all well together. Pack tightly into a loaf, lay in a pan and pour around it 2 cups boiling water. Bake two or three times. Bake an hour. Try with a straw. Very nice for picnics, Sunday dinners, etc.

Roast Beef—Prepare for the oven by dredging lightly with flour and seasoning with salt and pepper; place in the oven, and baste frequently while roasting. Allow a quarter of an hour for a pound of meat, if you like it rare, longer if you like it well done. Serve with a sauce made from the drippings in the pan, to which has been added 1 tablespoon tomato catsup.

Soup—Four pounds shin of beef, or 4 lbs knuckle of veal, or 2 lbs of each; 2 oz butter, 2 large onions, 1 turnip, 3 carrots, 1 head celery, 3 lumps sugar, 2 oz salt, 1 teaspoon whole peppers, 1 large blade mace, 1 bunch savory herbs, 4 qts and 1 pt cold water. Cut up the meat into pieces about three inches square; rub the butter on the bottom of the stewpan, and put in 1 pt water, the meat and all the other ingredients. Cover the stewpan and place in a sharp fire, occasionally stirring its contents. When the bottom of the pan becomes covered with a pale jelly-like substance, add the 4 qts cold water and simmer very gently. Remove every particle of scum while it is boiling.

Tip-Top Pudding—Two cups butter-milk, 2 cups flour or Indian meal (I prefer the meal), 1 cup beef suet chopped, 1 cup dried currants, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, beaten separately 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, spices if you prefer. Steam for three hours in a pudding form. Eat hot with cream and sugar.

Grafton Biscuit—Pour 1 qt boiling milk over 1 lb lard and a little salt. Stir in 4 tablespoons flour. Let the mixture cool, then add flour sufficient to make a stiff sponge and 1 teaspoon yeast, also 2 tablespoons sugar. Let rise five hours. Make up soft, and knead as bread. When light again, roll out into sheets three-fourths of an inch thick; cut into round cakes, set these closely in a pan, let them rise for half an hour, and bake 20 minutes in a quick oven. They are the best rolls I ever ate.

Gingerbread—Half a teacup molasses, 1 teacup buttermilk, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 level teaspoon each of ginger and soda sifted with 2 teacups flour. Bake in a sheet, not as a loaf.

NUTRIMENT IN FOODS.

An interesting side-light upon the nutritive values of different kinds of food is furnished by an editorial in the London Lancet treating of the quantity of water to be found in many well-known articles of human diet. It appears, for example, that the turnip contains over 90 per cent. of water, the cabbage nearly the same amount, and the cucumber and the vegetable marrow about 95 per cent.; whilst amongst fruits the strawberry contains nearly 90 per cent. of water, the apple 82 per cent., and grapes 80 per cent. Even the various meats used as food contain an amount of water far in excess of the amount of solid constituents. Thus three-fourths of beef and mutton consist of water. Lamb contains less water, namely, 64 per cent., pork still less, 60.9 per cent., and bacon only 22.3 per cent. It would appear that as the flesh foods increase in the amount of fat, the proportion of water, as a rule, diminishes. Coming to birds, the flesh of the fowl and duck contains about 70 per cent. of water, and that of the pigeon 75 per cent., while the flesh of the goose contains only 38 per cent., the last being another example of the fat increasing with a corresponding diminution in the proportion of water. Fishes contain from 40 to 80 per cent. of water. The egg, one of the most powerful of nutritives, contains 65.5 per cent. of water, the white consisting of 86 per cent., and the yolk of 50.9 per cent. The latter, of course, is the more nourishing part. As a rule, foods containing a small proportion of water are not fit for human consumption until they are cooked, which commonly means reducing them to a digestible state by adding water and boiling.

BEAUTY AND BREATHING.

Correct breathing is the first art to cultivate in the pursuit of beauty, just as it is the first step toward improvement in health. As a woman breathes, so she is; for the poise of the chest is the keynote to the whole figure. When the chest is in proper position, the fine points of artistic wearing apparel and all the little frills of fashion are seen to best advantage. Even humble materials assume a certain elegance hitherto unknown. But if it is carried badly, the figure droops, and falls into ugly angles. Nothing sits well; no garment seems right. It is always wrong to make the bone

structure do most of the work in keeping the body upright. The muscles should hold it in position, otherwise grace is out of the question and good health difficult. To breathe correctly, keep the chest up, out forward, as if pulled up by a button. Keep the chin, the lips, the chest on a line. Hold the shoulders on a line with the hips. The observance of these directions will insure to golf skirts and rainy-day costumes a real dignity and picturesque effect. Breathe upward and outward, as if about to fly, drawing in the air with slow deep breaths and letting it out gently. This conscious deep breathing repeated ten or twenty times at intervals during the day tends to expand the chest permanently, to give it classic poise and style. Repeated forty times, it is said to be a cure for worry.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Turnips should always be cooked slowly in salted water. Fast boiling makes them tough and strong. A new way to cook this rather coarse vegetable is to pare and boil them whole. When done, the center is scooped out, mashed, seasoned and returned to the turnip shells. They are then set in the oven and browned delicately. The result is said to justify the extra labor, especially if cream is used in the seasoning.

It is said a saturated solution of borax and water rubbed on with a sponge, then followed by clear water will remove the glaze caused by long wear from black goods.

If new tinware is rubbed over with fresh lard and thoroughly heated in the oven before being used, it is said it will never rust, no matter how much it is put in water.

A paste that it is alleged will remove scorched spots from linen and any other fabric is made as follows: Shave a half ounce of white castile soap; put with it two ounces of fuller's earth, the juice of two peeled onions and a cup of vinegar. Stir well and let it boil thoroughly. Cool, and spread over the scorched spot, let remain till dry, then wash, and the spot will have disappeared.

CROCHETED DOILIES.

The revival of crocheted lace work which in Irish designs is so popular just now for dress trimmings, has brought into vogue again, according to Harper's Bazar, the old-fashioned charming table mats, as they were called by our grandmothers, of crocheted linen thread. The old, when it is good, is sure to become new if it waits long enough, and crocheted doilies are having their day. Linen thread in pure white or cream, or even in the unbleached linen shade may be used. The number of the thread must depend on the make, in which the grades vary; it must be fine and the steel needle too.

TONGUE TWISTERS.

Most people have at some period of their lives been requested by certain evilly-disposed persons to repeat rapidly the information that "She sells sea shells," or to say that the "Sea ceaseth and it sufficeth us," "What a shame such a shapely sash should shabby stitches show." Or they may have been desired by a maliciously-inclined fellow guest to require an imaginary individual to "Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig-whip," or to comment upon "How hard it is to say, 'How high is it?'"

When a pretty teaser has obtained a temporary victory by setting you the afore-mentioned task, just request her to repeat six times in one breath, "What a pity poor Peter pecked pretty Polly's pigs!" If she survives, ask her to inform the company ten times in ten seconds that "Six misses mixed hisses." When the surgeon has repaired her parts of speech, you may with propriety ask her, "If he sipped, should she sip?" "Should a ship's steward sell a shoddy suit?" "The bore brought boar brawn." "Sam should soon sell Shem six shilling single shingles." "He threw two true throws."

In all probability this will be the coup de grace, and as your victim is borne from the room in a swoon you are at liberty to hiss in parting these fatal words, "Should sooty Sue seek soap?"

THEN COMES I.

It was the middle of winter, and the head of a charitable institution was examining a number of poor children as to their claims to more comfortable clothing. She said to a little girl, who was pinned up in a thin shawl:

"Have you any clothes at home?"

"No'm."

"What have you got on?"

"Please, this is me mother's shawl, an' me dress is next, an' then comes I."

It was a convincing way of stating a fact, and the little girl's claim was allowed.

A COUNTRY OF GATES.

A curious feature to travellers in the high roads of Norway is the great number of gates—upward of 10,000 in the whole country—which have to be opened. These gates, which either mark the boundaries of the farms or separate the home fields from the waste lands, constitute a considerable inconvenience and delay to the traveller, who has to stop his vehicle and get down to open them.

GUNS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Some of Them Are Also Knighted in Spain.

At first sight the above title seems almost incredible, yet it is a fact that there are at the present time guns belonging to the Spanish army undergoing sentences of death and imprisonment.

An astonishing case of this kind was brought to notice by a friend of a Spanish officer while paying a visit to him when he was stationed at the Spanish Artillery barracks, San Francisco Square, Porto Rico. A few years ago, says London Answers. Waiting at the entrance of the barracks for his officer friend, he happened to see a Mauser rifle hanging by the gunning to a nail in the wall. The gentleman, thinking it very curious why such a good piece of ordnance should be thus neglected and allowed to get rusty, asked the sentry on guard the reason, and was informed that this Mauser rifle had been sentenced by court-martial to three years' imprisonment. While practising with this gun at the shooting range it suddenly went off and kicked over the soldier who was handling it. On being examined it was found that the trigger had not been pulled, and the three years' sentence was the result of an inquiry into the affair.

Another case of a gun belonging to the Spanish army being disgraced happened while the Spaniards were endeavoring to quell the Cuban insurrection. Tents had been pitched for the night, and stillness reigned through the camp, when suddenly a terrific report rent the air. In an instant the sentries rushed to awaken the camp, and every man was ordered to stand to arms. The general commanding was perplexed to know the reason of

THIS SUDDEN FIRING.

and issued an order for every man's rifle to be examined with a view to finding the culprit of the scare. After a thorough examination the offending rifle was discovered, and the owner was taken off under escort to await court-martial. Happily the soldier was proved to have been lying in his tent at the time of the rifle going off and he was therefore acquitted; but the guilty Mauser was sentenced "to be hung up with its cap on for a period of two years."

At the attack on San Cristobal Castle, one hundred years ago, by the English, one of our warships was sunk by a big gun fired from the fort. So pleased were the Spanish at their success in destroying one of our war-vessels that the then reigning monarch of Spain bestowed on this cannon a knighthood, and it is entitled to be called "His Excellency" like an ordinary army general, and soldiers have to present arms when passing it.

For the splendid defence rendered by the soldiers in Morro Castle when it was attacked by the Dutch two centuries ago the Castle was knighted, and every afternoon the band plays "Marcha Real," the same march which is played when the Governor approaches.

A Spanish soldier is responsible for the statement that while he was stationed at Cadiz he saw a large rifled gun "sentenced to death" for having burst and killed some gunners with the breech-block; it was subsequently smelted down and made into another gun. There are at several arsenals and castles in Spain weapons which are "doing time."

A CHANCE TO RETALIATE.

The minister was young and easily embarrassed. The first time he performed the marriage ceremony it was for a couple who were both younger and still more easily embarrassed than he.

When he had finished the service and murmured a few kindly meant but halting words to the young couple whom he had just united, the bride looked at him, blushing but confident.

"Thank you," she said, clearly. "It's real kind of you to congratulate us, and as long as you haven't ever been married yet, maybe we'll have a chance some day to retaliate."

QUAINT MARRIAGE DOWRY.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports a singular freak of paternal liberality in the matter of a wedding dowry. On the betrothal of his daughter, Herr Duchatschek had announced that he would give her, as a marriage portion, her weight in silver currency. Accordingly, on the wedding day, the bride was formally weighed in the drawing room, in presence of the assembled guests, before proceeding to church. The lady, turning the scales at 62 kilograms (a little less than 140 pounds), a sack was at once filled with silver crowns to the same weight. The exact number of crowns was 13,500, about \$2,800.

PLAGUE OF WILD DOGS.

In Northern Patagonia a reward is offered for the extermination of the dogs that overrun that part of the world. The ancestors of these wild dogs were a pair of tame collies which were taken over by a Scotsman straight from his native heath. The animals have retained their natural instinct in connection with sheep, but instead of guarding them they prefer killing them; hence the farmers have always to be prepared for the sudden advance at any time of a strong herd of the wild creatures hungering after mutton. unconstitutionality, and in other par-

PERSONAL TIT-BITS.

Notes of Interest About Some Leading People.

When the King has an important speech to deliver he generally has it typewritten on small slips of lined paper, 5 in. long by 3 1/2 in. broad. These slips are "backed"—that is, they have the type on each side.

The King of Italy possesses some of the most valuable horses in the world. In his stables are 200 horses and the double row of stalls forms a regular street. Each animal has its name painted in large white letters above its manger. One of the most valued of all is the horse which was formerly ridden by the late King Humbert.

Some time ago it was noticed by an admirer of Mr. Rudyard Kipling that his famous poem, "On the Road to Mandalay," went very well to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green." On pointing this out to the celebrated author, Mr. Kipling replied: "Oh, yes, I frequently take a well-known song, hum it over for a few minutes, and then write words to fit the tune."

Pierre Decorti is a wonderful man who for about twenty years has astonished the people of Ostend. During all that time he has simply lived on water during the forty days of Lent, while for the rest of the year he has been content with water and bread. The curious thing is that this extraordinary conduct does not seem to have had any effect on the length of his life.

It is not generally known that the German Empress is a sculptor and painter of more than usual ability. In her husband's studio at Potsdam there is a most life-like portrait bust of the Emperor in bronze while several of the young Princes have also been reproduced in marble. Many sketches and paintings by the Empress adorn the walls of the various palaces.

At a Sunday school in North Wales a little girl, named M. A. Pritchard, has, during the year 1901, committed to memory and repeated 2,996 verses from Scripture. She is only twelve years old, and had previously learnt by heart the whole book of Proverbs. Another member of a chapel in the same town, an old man over eighty years of age, named John Taylor, has repeated from memory the whole of the book of Psalms.

The King of Sweden has offered \$2,500 to the finder of a cradle with a curious history. In 1720 a German Prince sent to Queen Ulrica Eleonora of Sweden a cradle of solid gold as a christening present for her child. The ship containing the present was driven by a terrible gale on the shores of the Island of Tjorn, where it became a total wreck. The inhabitants of the island massacred the crew and pillaged the ship, but the cradle was saved and now lies buried in a lonely part of the island.

William Morrell, of Nottingham, England, who has just entered upon his one hundred and second year, made shoes for most of the famous prize fighters of the early years of the last century, and finally entered the prize-ring himself, becoming a formidable pugilist in his day. In later years he became a member of the first police force of Nottingham, and finally a Methodist preacher. Notwithstanding his great age he remains alert in body and mind and deeply interested in religious affairs.

Mangan, widely known as "the grand old Queen's hosiery," died at Balbriggan a few days ago. Mangan for sixty years regularly made the hosiery of the late Queen Victoria, and a few years ago he was publicly presented by the Recorder at the Quarter Sessions with the Queen's portrait, bearing her autograph signature, which Her Majesty had sent him in recognition of his services. Mangan's hosiery work took first prize at the Paris Exhibition, at the Philadelphia Centenary Exhibition, and other international competitions. He worked personally at the Dublin Textile Exhibition in 1897, and was there introduced to the then Duke and Duchess of York. He also made the hosiery for the late Empress Eugenie and for the late Empress of Austria.

Many years ago Mr. Henniker Heaton, the pioneer of Universal Penny Postage, happened to be in a village post-office in Lincolnshire when a poorly-clad woman entered and asked how much it would cost to send a letter to her son in Australia. "Sixpence," was the reply; and the old woman, with a sorrowful shake of the head departed. Mr. Heaton quickly followed her with a sixpenny stamp, which the old lady, with many protestations of gratitude, affixed to a letter which she held in her hand. Three months later Mr. Heaton was again in the same office, and the postmaster asked him if he remembered the old lady whose letter he had stamped. He replied that he did. "Well," said the official, "in reply to that letter the poor old soul has just received a five-pound note from her son, besides which the lad wants his mother to go out to him and has offered to pay her passage." "That incident," said Mr. Henniker Heaton, "led me to keep pegging away at the post office for reductions in the postal tariff, with a result which has been very gratifying."

Last year was a very bad one for British farmers. Wheat was 1 1/2 bushels an acre below the average, oats was a bushel below, and barley two bushels. Potatoes also were 17 per cent. below the average.

ANIMAL EXTRAVAGANCES.

Cats and Dogs Possess Valuable Ornaments.

One of the most popular crazes amongst society women of to-day consists in the decoration of their pet dogs and cats in the most extravagant manner possible. Many fashionable women spend hundreds of pounds in the purchase of jewels, fine clothes and other luxuries for their favorites. Dogs' toilettes in particular become more elaborate and expensive every day, and new ideas are brought into fashion with almost as much regularity as those concerning the dress of their mistresses.

Few pet dogs are so well provided for in the way of clothes and jewels as a tiny French bulldog named Fauvette, owned by Miss Elsie de Wolfe, a lady well known in Parisian society. Fauvette has won many prizes for his mistress, including first prize at the Paris Dog Show of 1899, and a similar prize at the Paris Exhibition. Consequently every care and luxury is lavished upon it. Miss de Wolfe has provided a most wonderful and extensive wardrobe for her pet, consisting of numerous Parisian-cut garments of the finest materials. Fauvette also possesses many valuable ornaments in the way of jewelled collars, bracelets, and bells. She can also boast of a special toilet set consisting of brushes with mother-of-pearl and jewelled backs, as well as an ebony manicure set.

It is not often that one hears of pet cats being bedecked with jewels in the same manner that dogs are sometimes treated. Many American society women, however, are following out the fashion set by a Mrs. Bland, of San Francisco, whose feline pet, named Beauty, wears a pair of diamond ear-rings and a gold neck-lace. As may naturally be expected, Beauty is not allowed to wander beyond the watchful eye of its mistress when wearing such valuable ornaments. Mrs. Bland has provided a special place in the garden where her pet can exercise itself for several hours each day. When bedtime comes, Beauty is clothed in a night-gown and comfortably placed in its specially prepared bed.

To a certain extent one can understand people pampering pet dogs and cats. But it is somewhat difficult to imagine a person making a pet of a pig and providing it with luxuries. An instance came to light, however, a short time ago, of a woman living near London who kept a room in the house in which to live as well as a feather bed on which to sleep. When the authorities became aware of the singular manner in which this pig was kept they ordered it to be placed in a proper pig-sty, considering that it was a danger to the public health in being allowed to live in the same house as its mistress.



VESTED WAIST.

32 to 40 Bust.

Blouse effects with revers and vests are exceedingly fashionable and make most satisfactory waists for street costumes as well as for indoor wear. The original of the smart model shown is made of tucked golden brown etamine with vest of the plain material, full front undersleeves and stitched bands of taffeta in the same shade, small jewelled buttons, revers, stock and cuffs of Russian lace, but all soft materials suited to tucking are appropriate.

The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining. On it are arranged the full front, vest portions and back and fronts of the waist proper, which are laid in fine tucks, while the fronts are finished with revers. The sleeves are made over a smooth lining to which the puffs are attached, and which can be covered with the material when plain sleeves are desired. The flare ends are attached to the lower edges of the upper sleeves and the stock is joined to the full front and closed invisibly at the centre back.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 3 1/2 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 32 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1 1/2 yards of taffeta, 1 1/2 yards of all-over lace and 3 1/2 yards of stitched bands to trim as illustrated.

The Fatal Dower

—OR—

THE DESTRUCTION OF A PROUD SPIRIT.

CHAPTER XI.

The year passed rapidly enough. At its close Margaret was barely recognizable. All that civilization could do for her was done. All trace of the cottage education had disappeared; the musical voice had become clear and distinct as a silver bell; all little eccentricities of speech and manner had disappeared; her language, even, had become remarkable for its elegant simplicity and force.

The half-conscious manner had disappeared, and a graceful dignity had taken its place. Margaret, had spared no pains. She read, and, above all, listened to the conversation of clever and talented men. She was so quick, so apt in all imitation, that nothing escaped her. The names of great men and great works were no longer a dead letter to her; she could converse intelligently and well. Her wonderful beauty had been carefully cultivated also. Few would have recognized in the queenly girl, whose magnificent face drew all eyes, the rustic beauty who had listened so eagerly to Ralph Ashton's praises.

Lord Lisle was more than satisfied with that one year's training.

News came often from England. Mrs. Wyverne found plenty to do in managing the Hall. Philip was busily engaged in the care of the estate. Lord Lisle wrote, pressing him to join them at Rome, and spend some months with them.

"Do come, Philip," he wrote. "I want you to see what progress Rita has made. I want to know what you think of her."

They went to Naples and from there Lord Lisle wrote a most kind letter to Daisy, pressing her to pay them a visit.

"I want you to live with us," he said; "to be as one of my own children; to be Rita's sister, as you have always been. Come and stay with us for some months first, and then we can decide about the future."

And Daisy, in reply, said that in two months the term for which she had engaged herself to the Denhams would expire, and then she would gladly rejoin her sister. Philip's letter reached Naples the same morning saying he should be with them during that week.

He came one beautiful evening, when the sky was cloudless, and the waters of the bay, half blue, half golden, rippled and broke musically upon the shore. Lord Lisle had gone out, and Mrs. Marche was engaged when he arrived. He was ushered into a room that seemed to be all sunlight and flowers. He saw there a dignified and beautiful woman, who received him with exquisite grace. He cried out in amazement: "Miss Lisle, how you have altered! I did not know you."

Nor could he cease from wondering. His eyes wandered from the peerless face to the magnificent dress. In his ears the musical voice lingered like a spell. Could this be the young girl he had found in the little cottage at Queen's Lynne? Rita saw and noted his surprise. It was to her the most flattering compliment he could have paid. She remembered her first interview with him, when he had seemed to her something quite different from the common race of men. His handsome face and high-bred manner, his careless ease and debonaire style, had charmed and amazed her. She had seen no one like him. And now this man, who had appeared to her like a king, grew confused in her presence. They had changed places.

Philip received the warmest welcome from Lord Lisle.

"You will stay with us, of course," he said. "Do not talk of hotels; we shall be quite a happy family, do just as you like, but do not think of leaving us."

When they were alone, Lord Lisle turned to his kinsman. "Philip," he said, gravely, "tell me the exact truth; what do you think of Margaret now?"

"My dear uncle," he replied, "you

might just as well ask me to write a poem or paint a picture. In a few words, she is the most perfectly beautiful girl I ever saw; the change in her is so marvellous. I see no fault nor blemish, and my whole heart rejoices in your happiness."

Lord Lisle looked delighted.

"I shall take her home next year and introduce her," he said. "I long to see her take her place in the great world."

"She will adorn it," said Philip. "How about her foster-sister? Have you seen her yet?"

"She will join us in a few weeks, I expect," replied Lord Lisle; "we shall all return to England. You must go with me to Garci's studio to-morrow, and see the copy he is making of my dear wife's portrait."

"Miss Lisle does not in the least resemble any of the ladies of our race," said the young man.

"No, not much. But, Philip, related as we are, why do you persist in calling my daughter Miss Lisle? Surely she may be Margaret to you."

"My dear uncle," replied the young man, his face flushing, "I should require desperate courage to make the attempt. Believe me, at present I dare not. I can imagine the flash of those black eyes, if I venture to call their owner 'Margaret.'"

Lord Lisle laughed with quiet amusement. Rita's dignity and hauteur had often pleased and surprised him; and now, to see that they produced the same effect upon his gay and handsome young kinsman pleased him still more.

A new life began for Rita—a new revelation came to her under that Neapolitan sky. She played at love with Ralph Ashton. She had always thought of it as a means to an end. In her own mind she laughed at all pathetic stories. Riches, honor, title, with her ranked before love. She thought but little of it. She had no sweet, girlish dream of something to come which should brighten her life and change it. But her heart was waking. She had planned to herself a marriage with Philip Lisle, but love had no part in the plan.

Her heart was waking from its long dream of vanity and coldness. Philip's face haunted her. She could not forget it. His voice sounded ever in her ears—so gay, so generous, chivalrous and noble. Who was like him? No false or mean word ever stained his lips—no selfish thought ever came near him. He was not handsome as an Apollo, or gifted with the keenest intellect; but his kindly, comely face had all the charm of truth and nobility. One felt instinctively on looking at him, that he was a man in whose hands honor and life might safely be trusted; and withal, he had a high-bred, degage manner that fascinated all who approached him.

The time came to Rita when the name of Philip Lisle sounded like sweetest music in her ears—earth held none sweeter; when to be near him, to hear him talk, to feel his admiring glance upon her, was the keenest pleasure earth could give her—keener far than the happiness that she found in wealth and honor. She began to study him, to lay herself out to please him; the proud face softened for him, the haughty lips gave him smiles and words no other ever received. It was a wonderful love—wonderful from its concentration. She had no other thought, no other idea. To have won him she would have laid down her life. Such a love might have been the redemption of another woman; in that grand, erring, ambitious nature it was but another source of destruction.

Philip admired his cousin; he thought her wonderfully beautiful and most wonderfully proud. He was kind and affectionate to her, after the manner of an elder brother; but as to love, he never gave it a thought—it never occurred to him to fall in love with Lord Lisle's daughter.

It was a new life to her—new and strong. Beauty seemed to have fal-

len over the world. Sunshine and flowers spoke to her as they had never done before. Gentle thoughts came to her—the fierce ambition and pride that had led her into great crime faded. There were times even when she longed to be good and true, that she might be worthy of his love—when she would have wished the sin "unsinned." She understood him well; she read the loyal simple nature that could forgive any crime save one like hers. She knew that if ever Philip Lisle should learn what she had done, he would never look at her or speak to her again. "But there is no danger," she said to herself—"no danger. He will never know."

She tried to win him. She used her beauty, her talents, her wit; but all in vain. When the blue sea was calm they sailed for hours together over the sunlit waters of the bay; they wandered through groves of fragrant orange-trees; they lingered by the purple vines and green myrtles; but in no place, and at no hour, did Philip ever utter those words she longed to hear.

Lord Lisle had taken a pretty villa on the outskirts of Naples. Beautiful gardens surrounded it, sloping down to the water's edge. The windows were thickly covered with creeping flowers and bright blossoms; the balconies looked like one mass of evergreen.

The room they preferred had a large window opening on a balcony, around which the vines clung in profusion; they hung in such thick clusters that one standing outside could hardly be seen by those in the room. Lord Lisle liked that balcony better than any other part of the house. From it there was a view unequalled for beauty—the Bay of Naples lay shining in the summer sun, the distant mountains raised their tall heads, all the luxuriant loveliness of the fair land was spread out in one gorgeous picture. In this balcony Lord Lisle passed many happy hours. He learned there, too, a secret that even in death he never forgot.

One morning, when Rita was busily engaged with Mrs. Marche, he went to say good-bye for a few hours. He kissed her and said he should soon return. On leaving the house, however, Lord Lisle found the sun so warm that he resolved to defer his visit until evening. He re-entered the house unseen by anyone except the servant who admitted him, fetched a book, then retired to his favorite balcony to read. The shade of the vine leaves was most grateful, and he was congratulating himself upon his wisdom when Margaret entered the room, and Philip followed her.

"Lord Lisle is out," said Philip. "I think I shall follow his example. These sunny days are made for outdoor enjoyment."

"If a broiling sun gives enjoyment," said Rita, "you will have plenty of it. You said something about reading to us this morning."

Philip laughed gayly. "Imagine," he said, "reading 'Lalla Rookh' on a day like this! I never can be sentimental when the sun is warm. Ah, Miss Lisle, I must crave your pardon for my bad taste, but I think a row on that smiling sea will be better than all the poetry that ever was written."

A pained, wistful look came over

Piles
To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure. See a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

her face. Lord Lisle was about to speak, when Philip resumed gayly: "I am always at your service, but I think our reading will come off better in the evening; my uncle enjoys it then."

Something constrained and unnatural in Margaret's voice caught Lord Lisle's attention.

"Let it be so then," she said, quietly. A beautiful bouquet of orange blossom and myrtles lay upon the table near her. She took it in her hands.

"How fragrant those flowers are!" said Philip. She selected the prettiest spray of blossoms and held it out to him.

He took it from her, held it carelessly for a few minutes, then laid it down upon the table.

"The perfume is overpowering this morning," he said. "After all, I

A TRYING SEASON.

Little Ones Are Subject to Colds and the Result is Dangerous Unless Prompt Remedial Steps Are Taken.

The little ones are apt to take cold, no matter how carefully a mother may try to prevent it. While colds may affect children in different ways, the main symptoms usually are that the child grows cross, the skin hot, the appetite sickle and the child quite feverish. Unless something is done at once to relieve a simple cold, the result is often very serious—so serious that many a child's life has been lost. There is no remedy that can equal Baby's Own Tablets in cases of this kind. These tablets promptly break up colds and carry off the poisonous matter that has been retained in the system. By doing that they reduce the fever; the pulse becomes normal; the appetite is restored, and the child is again well and happy.

Mrs. O. E. Earle, Brockville, Ont., says:—"I always use Baby's Own Tablets for both my children, aged three and five years, when they are at all unwell. When my little girl was a few months old, she had a bad attack of whooping cough, and I found the tablets very beneficial. Since that time I always keep them in the house ready for use. When the children are troubled with biliousness, any derangement of the stomach, are peevish or fretful, or when they have a cold, I always use the tablets, and am always pleased with the results."

These tablets are a certain cure for such troubles as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, simple fever and colds. They prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. They are sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. May be had from druggists or will be sent post-paid at 25 cents a box, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

like our English flowers best. Nothing can equal our violets and lilies. There is as much and just the same kind of difference between Italian and English flowers as there is between Italian and English women. Do you not think so, Miss Lisle?"

"It is possible," she said. "I like the fragrant, richly-colored flowers the best."

Philip laughed, and, with a bow to his cousin, quitted the room, leaving the sprig of orange-blossom carelessly upon the table.

For some moments she stood listening to the echo of his footsteps. The sound ceased at last, and she knelt where he had stood, burying her face in the flowers. She wept with a passionate abandonment pitiful to see.

"He does not love me!" she said; "he does not even care for me! The flower I gave him is of no value. He does not care for me, and I—oh, dear Heaven—I love him better than my life!"

When the passionate fit of weeping ended she took the little flower and left the room.

Lord Lisle saw and heard it all. His first emotion was one of unmitigated surprise; his second, one of profound pity for his daughter.

"She loves him," he said to himself. "I believed her too proud to love any man. Ah, if her mother had lived, she would have known what to do!"

Lord Lisle never mentioned that little scene. On his daughter's face when they next met, there was no sign of love.

(To Be Continued.)

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.—Shakespeare.

In misfortune even to smile is to offend.—Bacon.

An infallible characteristic of meanness is cruelty.—Johnson.

What makes life dreamy is the want of motive.—George Eliot.

The plea of ignorance will never take away our responsibilities.—Ruskin.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.—Franklin.

Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues.—Goldsmith.

To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny.—George Washington.

COSTLY EXPERIMENTS.

Marconi's experiments cost a good deal of money. Each mast 130 feet high means \$1,200. Masts are so troublesome that he proposes to build towers for permanent stations. Kites are liable to be blown down. Marconi does not see why the rate for trans-Atlantic messages should not be reduced to one cent a word in the future.

PLOUGHING WITH ELEPHANTS.

A farmer in Havana has found a new use for the sagacious elephant. He uses it for his ploughing in the place of horses. It eats very little more than a horse, but it does far more work, does it infinitely better, and with much less trouble. The farmer is delighted with its use, for he bought it as an experiment from the owners of a circus which was stranded in his neighborhood. It is a decided novelty to see an elephant drawing a plough.

THE JEW HOLDS THE RECORD.

The Jew betrays an absolutely unprecedented tenacity of life. It far exceeds, especially in the United Kingdom, that of any other known people. This we may illustrate by the following example: Suppose two groups of 100 infants each, one Jewish, one of average British parentage, to be born on the same day. In spite of the disparity of social conditions in favor of the latter, the chances, determined by statistics, are that one-half of the British children will die within forty-seven years while the first half of the Jews will not succumb to disease or accident before the expiration of seventy-one years. The death-rate is really but little over one-half that of the British population. This holds good in infancy as middle age. Or, of 1,000 Jews born, 217 die before the age of seven years, while 453 Christians—more than twice as many—are likely to die within the same period.

ARISTOCRATS AS MILKMEN.

The milk trade attracts aristocrats. Lord Rayleigh is a milkman and owns one of the finest businesses in the home counties, says the London Express. Every morning special trains loaded with cans of milk from his dairy leave the station at Hatfield Fover for London. He owns a herd of over a thousand cows. The late Lord Vernon had a large dairy farm at Sudbury Hall, near Derby, and carried on an extensive business. The late Lord Hampden started and maintained a large establishment of this sort at Glynde, which was known as the "Creameries," and proved highly successful. Not long ago a Mr. Dormer, nephew of Lord Dormer is said to have joined the milk trade.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

HOW THE RAVAGES OF THIS SCOURGE MAY BE STAYED.

Statistics Prove That More Deaths Occur From Consumption Than From All Other Contagious Diseases Combined—How Best to Combat the Disease

The ravages of consumption throughout Canada is something appalling. In the province of Ontario, where statistics of deaths from all diseases are carefully kept, it is shown that 2,286 of the deaths occurring during the year 1901 were due to consumption, or about 40 per cent. more than the number of deaths occurring from all other contagious diseases combined. These figures are startling and show the urgent necessity for taking every available means for combating a disease that yearly claims so many victims. The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given up hope. Taken in its early stages, consumption is curable. Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs and at the earliest symptom of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears. In proof of this take the case of Ildege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que., who says:—

"About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several bottles my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and, now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them.

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe and pneumonia, which frequently develop into consumption. Through their blood-renewing, strengthening qualities they also cure anaemia, heart troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism, stomach troubles, kidney and liver ailments, and the functional weaknesses that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. There are many imitations of this medicine and the health seeker should protect himself by seeing that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Sufferer From Backache.

Several Years of Kidney Disease—A Prominent Merchant Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Every day adds scores of names to the long list of persons who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and among those who are now enthusiasts in praising this great medicine is Mr. W. Gilroy, the well-known merchant of Blenheim, Ont.

Like many others, Mr. Gilroy now wonders why he did not use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the first place, instead of experimenting with new-fangled and untried remedies. There is no doubt about the exceptional virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and thoroughly cure complicated ailments which cannot be reached by ordinary remedies.

Mr. W. Gilroy, general merchant, Blenheim, Ont., states:—"I am rather enthusiastic in the praise of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and believe I have good reason to be. For several years I was a great sufferer from kidney disease, and had pain in my back almost constantly. I tried a great many remedies, but did not succeed in obtaining more than slight temporary relief.

"A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I did so, with great satisfaction. I had not taken half a box before I began to feel better, and now I am cured. I often wonder now why people go after new-fangled remedies when this tried and proven medicine is so easily obtained, and so certain to cure."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have the hearty endorsement of good citizens in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. They are probably the most popular remedy that was ever introduced into this country and their enormous sales are due to the fact that they radically cure serious and chronic disease. One will a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1902.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. B. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1.00 in advance, or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

All transient advertising matter charged 10c. per line, nonpareil measurement.

Locals, constituting 5 lines or less, 25 cents each per insertion.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE - - - QUE.

WILL NOT AGREE.

A meeting of the directors of the above society was held on Saturday, March 15th, in De-jardin's Hotel, at which were present Robt. Watson, President; J. C. McClure, Vice-Pres., and directors Chamelin, Chambers, Bais, Hay, Morrin, Albright. In accordance with the wishes of the Society, Messrs. John Hope, T. McQuat and W. Drennan appeared before the meeting as representatives of the Permanent Building Co. in reference to securing grounds for use at the next exhibition. For some four years there has been a certain amount of friction between the Buildings Co. and the Agricultural Soc. which has arisen from the free distribution by the Ag. Soc. of membership and helpers tickets.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Buildings Co. held on the 13th Nov. last it was unanimously decided that they would not recognize any membership or helpers tickets without the Ag. Soc. assuming their share of same. The Ag. soc. consider they have a right to issue free tickets to members, and while willing to throw aside the helpers tickets do not feel disposed to give way to the Bldg's Co. altogether and appointed a committee, consisting of President Watson and Vice-President McClure, to confer with the Building Committee and see if they would reconsider their former proposition and allow free membership tickets, and in the event of their non-compliance with the request, to look out for suitable grounds elsewhere.

The committee waited upon the Building Company who decided they could not go back on their former proposition, and now the question to be decided is, where will the exhibition be held?

There is a feeling among some of the directors that St. Philippe (which has made repeated offers) would be a suitable place, others again differ on the subject.

We should be pleased to publish correspondence along these lines and get the opinion of some who are interested.

The thefts of small articles from rigs, standing in yards are becoming very numerous and on Friday last, a young man Decasse by name, was caught stealing a couple of planes from the rig of Mr. Jas. C. James, which was under Mr. Gail's shed. It appears that Decasse and another young man Octave Gagnier, had been drinking together, and having run out of funds, and anxious to have more liquor, were not particularly careful as to the way they got it, so long as their appetites were appeased. Decasse was brought before Mr. T. Barron and the evidence was heard, he was committed to stand his trial.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

CUSHING

Messrs. C. F. Kains and H. Cass were at Lachute on Monday.

Mr. Davis Weir was visiting his friends at St. Philippe on Monday evening.

Miss Annie Weir was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls over Sunday.

The stalwart form of Mr. W. Barley was observed in this vicinity on Sunday evening.

Mr. Emerson Cooke spent Sunday in Lachute.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser entertained a number of their friends at a very pleasant tea party on Monday.

Mr. Herbert Morrison of Hawkesbury who lately returned from California where he has spent the last four years, was the guest of her uncle, Mr. George Nicholls at Highland Home on Saturday and Sunday.

A party of young people from St. Philippe and Carleton enjoyed a feast of that prevailing dainty taffy, at Mrs. E. Whelehan's one evening recently.

The Misses Watson were in Lachute on Friday last.

Mr. Lizzie Douglas, who has spent the winter in Lachute, the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. Forman, was in Greece's Point and Cushing on Thursday last to bid good-bye to her friends, previous to her departure for Vancouver, which takes place this week. Mr. Douglas Forman accompanies his aunt on the journey west.

A number of Chute-au-Blondeau residents came over to attend service in St. Mungo's on Sunday evening and had no sooner got comfortably settled in church when a hurried messenger arrived with the news that the ice had started to move down the river. They very wisely resolved to lose no time in regaining the Ontario side, which they did in safety, although the returning journey was somewhat lacking in the dignity and decorum which usually characterizes the demeanor of persons returning from church. The river is now clear of ice opposite Cushing, and boats are once more in requisition.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls entertained a number of their young friends to a generous feast of taffy and a very pleasant evening on Saturday last.

HANDY WAGGON.

The Farmers Handy Waggon Co., of Saginaw, Mich., make the waggon you have been looking for, and Jas. Cowan of Beech Ridge is their agent. You need a low down, wide tire, short turning, broad platform truck, for general use on the farm, and you want all these advantages in one waggon. Different styles and prices. Your choice steel or solid wood wheels. Metal wheels for your old waggon. Send for prices. P. O. Address, Geneva, Que.



EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

ST. ANDREWS

Mrs. and Miss Clarke were the guest of Mrs. H. Walsh this week.

Miss L. M. Harrington has returned home to Sweet Briar Cottage.

Mrs. E. Napier has moved, and is now residing in the house formerly occupied by Mr. M. McGoldrick.

The river is now clear of ice as far as the Ottawa.

This year promises to be a very good one for maple sugar and syrup. Large quantities of which have been made already.

Miss Annie Dawar is spending the Easter holidays in Montreal.

Mr. A. D. Dewar who has been visiting her mother in Ludysmith, returned home on Tuesday.

BIRTH

THOMPSON—A son, on March 21st, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson Jr.

ROBERTS—At Moose Jaw, N.W.T., on March 18th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Roberts.

DEATH.

KENNEDY—At Pine Hill, Que. March 23rd, 1902, of measles, Holland H., twin son of George T. Kennedy, aged 1 year and 6 months.

A BOY'S LIFE SAVED!

A Grateful Mother Writes About The Rescue of Her Child

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Triumphed After A Physician's Failure.

Mrs. G. Stone, of Eganville, Ont., grateful for the rescue of her little boy from death, writes as follows:

"I think it my duty to inform you of what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my little boy. He became very ill, and had the attendance of our physician, but no good results were apparent. The dangerous turns to which my boy was subject became more frequent, and always worse in winter. He would become pale as death, feet and hands icy cold, and vomiting always followed. He seemed to be powerless, and for days could not lift his head from the pillow. After trying various kinds of medicine we decided to get Paine's Celery Compound for him. One bottle made him well, and since that time he has not been ill. I have every reason to believe he is permanently cured."

In face of such testimony, who can deny the fact that Paine's Celery Compound saves life? Hundreds of such letters as Mrs. Stone's are on file for the inspection of doubters.

When your children are nervous, fretful, despondent, sleepless, weak, run-down, have loss of appetite, slow circulation of blood and decreasing in weight, give them Paine's Celery Compound for a week or two, and note well the cheering results in returning health and vigor. We strongly urge the immediate use of the great medicine for all sickly and weak boys and girls.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The farm of Willard Walker, Geneva, will be rented to a responsible person with or without stock and implements. Quarter-mile from school, cheese factory and post office, and two miles from St. Andrews. For further particulars apply on the premises.

WHAT IS FORCE?

FORCE is a New Breakfast Food containing the whole of the Wheat "Force" scientifically combined with Barley Malt. See the display of "Force" in our window, buy a package, and look out for fresh surprises next week.

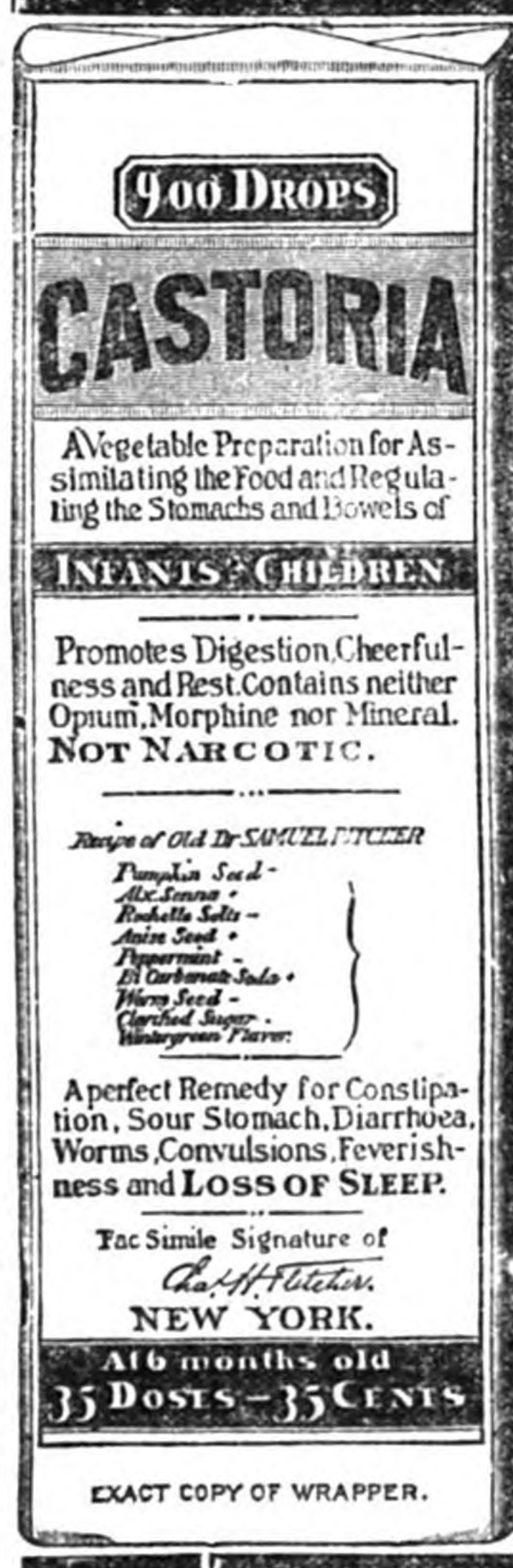
A fresh supply of POSTUM, GRAPE NUTS, SWISS FOOD, and MALT BREAKFAST FOOD.

500 lbs. No. 1 Green Codfish - ONLY 5c a lb.

B. HUGMAN & SON.

A large stock of Farming tools. Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Rakes, Hoes and Forks. Much Lower in price than last year.

Hams and Bacon for Easter.



900 Drops

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
— OF —
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

TIME TABLE.

LACHUTE STATION.

GOING EAST:

Mont'l & Bst'n Express 6.2 a.m.

Local Express - 1.15 a.m.

" - 8.57 p.m.

GOING WEST:

Local Express - 9.55 a.m.

" - 7.3 p.m.

"Soo" Express - 11.34 p.m.

ROUGE BOOM COMPANY.

Schedule of tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Company's Booms for season 1902.

On each saw log not over 16 ft. long. 4-5 cts.
On each piece of round or flatted timber over 16 ft. long 5 cts.
On each piece of square or waney timber. 10 cts.
On each piece of 4 ft. wood. 1/2 cts.
On each railway tie 8 ft. long 1/2 cts.
Rouge Boom Company,
Per R. H. Orscoli, Sec'y
Calumet, Que., March 10, 1902.

J. R. McQuat's Ad.

NEW DEPARTURE

Bargain Counter on 2nd Floor.

Seeds. | SPRING 1902. | Seeds.
JUST RECEIVED

Timothy Seed; Long Red Vermont, Red Western and Alsike Clover Seed; Bromo Grass, and Tares. Flower, Garden and Vegetable Seeds.

We are to-day offering a Cut Price in Flour and Feed.

Just received—Oil-Cake and Herbageum.

Just received—Sap Cans, Sap Spouts, Tappery Bitts, Syrup Kegs, Milk Cans, Agateware and Tinware

New Spring Goods!

We are opening up our New Sateens, Prints, Gingham, Fancy Flannels, Laces and Embroideries.

We have a few lines left of the STOCKTAKING GOODS which are being sold at reduced prices.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.
LACHUTE.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Two washings entail less cost for the same result than one washing with impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward

will be paid by LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration, or any injurious chemicals.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON MARK

WHAT IS A MILE?

Its Length Varies in Different Countries.

English-speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5,280 feet, and the geographical or nautical mile of 6,080 feet, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; the Scotch mile of 5,920 feet, and the Irish mile of 6,720 feet, four various miles every one of which is said to be still in use.

The German mile of to-day is 24,318 feet in length, more than four and a half times as long as our mile. The Dutch have a mile of 19,293 feet, the Danes one of 24,875 feet, and the Prussians one of 24,856 feet; and the Swiss get more exercise in walking one of their miles than we get in walking five of ours, for theirs is 27,459 feet long, and ours is but 5,280 feet.

The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours, the Roman mile is shorter, and the Tuscan and the Turkish miles are 450 feet longer. The Swedish mile is 22,023 feet long, and the Vienna post mile is 25,037 feet in length.

Besides this list of twelve different miles, there are other measures of distance, not counting the French kilometer, which is rather less than

"You are a dead man!" said the pert apprentice. "But I have here an antidote. Quick! take as much of it as you can swallow." And he filled a tumbler full of salt and water.

The poor fellow eagerly drank off the abominable stuff to save his life, if possible. He then rushed out in order to secure a second antidote from the neighboring pump.

He has never been known to pilfer sugar since that day.

IMPROMPTU SOLO.

In one of the large Irish towns, a few days ago, a disastrous fire broke out in a tenement house, and soon threatened to destroy the entire building. Efforts to get out the furniture, etc., were only moderately successful, and some of the tenants were in a frantic state.

One young girl rushed up to the captain of the Fire Brigade, who was working hard with his men to prevent the fire spreading, and cried:

"Surely you can save my piano; it's on the ground floor?"

The ground floor being completely gutted, the captain knew nothing could be done; but to console the fair damsel he smiled and said:

"Don't you fear, missy, the piano is all right; sure the hose is playin' on it!"

OSHAWA MIRACLE IS EXPLAINED

How a Remarkable Case of Paralysis Was Cured.

THE MOST INTERESTING MAN IN CANADA.

Joseph Brown Attracts Attention of Physicians, Scientists and Sick People.



JOSEPH BROWN.

From the Mail and Empire. Oshawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—Joseph Brown, whose case was fully reported in The Mail and Empire some days ago, seems to be the most talked-of and written-about man in Canada. He is in receipt daily of many letters from all over the Dominion. Physicians and scientists, as well as sick people, write him, and many and often amusing questions are asked. To all Mr. Brown answers:—"I have given my sworn statement, and it tells my story. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and that after I had been partially paralyzed and unable to move for over four months, and given up by many doctors."

Many people have been puzzled as to how a kidney medicine can cure paralysis. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the kidney poison, which is the direct result of kidney weakness, is most destructive to all healthy tissues and nerve.

Two-thirds of a mile. The Brazilians have a milha that is one and one-fourth times as long as our mile; the Neapolitan miglio is about the same length; the Japanese ri is about two and one-half times as long as our mile; the Russian verst five-eighths as long. The Persian standard is a farsakh, about four miles long, which is not far from the supposed length of the parasang, so familiar to every schoolboy who has read Xenophon's "Anabasis." The distance indicated by the league also varies in different countries.

The Publisher of the Best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces is writing to us that:

I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitations.

CURED OF PILFERING.

A man stepped into a grocer's shop to make a few purchases. Whilst the apprentice was weighing the goods the customer could not resist the temptation of treating himself to a piece of sugar which was lying on the counter.

The apprentice observed the action, and soon afterwards, with startled mien, called aloud into the shop: "What has become of that lump of arsenic that was lying here?"

The poor fellow felt hot and cold, and in his terror confessed the deed.

A certain Paris photographer never says to a lady customer, "Now look pleasant, madam, if you please." He knows a formula infinitely better than that. In the most natural manner in the world he remarks, "It is unnecessary to ask madam to look pleasant; she could not look otherwise." Then click goes the camera, and the result is never in doubt.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Haile's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Haile's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Haile's Family Pills are the best.

THE WAYS OF SOME.

Stubbs—"Scripps tells me he gave you an elegant edition of Shakespeare as a birthday present."

Scripps—"Yes, he did; then he borrowed it and kept it six months."

CALIFORNIA - OREGON EXCURSIONS.

Every day in the year. The Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and tourist sleeping cars to points in California and Oregon daily. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Lowest rates. Shortest time on the road. Finest scenery. Inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or write B. H. Bennett, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Homebird (in great glee)—"Shout with joy, Mary! Hooray!" Mrs. Homebird—"I think you're going crazy, aren't you? We've had new cooks before, you know." "Yes, of course; but this one had her pocket picked in the train coming here, and lost both her purse and return ticket."

Edith—"I hear old Mr. Richman deceived Edith dreadfully about his age." Gladys—"Yes, poor girl! After they were married he confessed that he was only sixty instead of seventy-five."

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

Office Boy (to his employer)—"I've got a complaint to make, sir; the cashier kicked me. I don't want any cashier to go kicking me, sir." Employer—"Kicked you! Of course the cashier kicked you. Surely you cannot expect me to attend to every trifling detail of the business like that myself, can you?"

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

A curious perquisite of the Danish M.P. is the right to a free Turkish bath anywhere in the kingdom of Denmark.

MANY ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER LINES.

That the New York Central possesses great advantages over other lines cannot be gainsaid, and they are too numerous to enumerate, but a few of the principal features are: the great train service (twelve express trains each way between Buffalo and New York), four tracks and the Grand Central Station the only station in the city of New York.

This is the route of the famous Empire State Express.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. A 1 druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

There pass through the London Clearing House in six weeks cheques more than equal in amount to all the coin in the world.

Linard's Liniment Cures Distemper

A man between 20 and 30 loses on an average only 5½ days a year from illness. But between 50 and 60 he loses 20 days yearly.

Linard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

The Standard Oil Trust owns 6,000 miles of pipe for oil-carrying. Through these pipes a million gallons of oil pass every day of the year.

LOW SETTLERS RATES.

During March and April, 1902 the Northern Pacific will sell ONE WAY SECOND CLASS SETTLERS' tickets from eastern terminal points—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth, and the Superiors—at greatly reduced rates to nearly all points on its main line, branches and connecting lines, west of North Dakota. These tickets to Northern Pacific points will be good for stopover west of Hope, Idaho.

For example the rate to Portland and North Pacific coast common points will be \$25. For further detailed information about these rates call upon or write to Wm. G. Mason, D.P.A., Nor. Pac. R'y, 215 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y., or address Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agent, Nor. Pac. R'y, St. Paul, Min.

For those who have not yet arranged to buy homes in the Northwest this is a rare opportunity to go out to Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon and look over the country. The good lands are being rapidly sold and the country and towns are prosperous and growing. Ranch lands, farm lands, fruit lands, timber lands are all to be found. If you want to go where irrigation renders you independent of rainfall or drouth come along and we can fix you out.

Some of the important valleys reached by the Northern Pacific are the Yellowstone, Gallatin, Madison, Deer Lodge, Bitter Root, and Clark Fork, in Montana, the Palouse, Big Bend, Colville, Clearwater, Walla Walla, and Yakima valleys in Idaho and Washington, the Puget Sound and British Columbia regions and the Oregon country. It is a vast empire where climate soil and other advantages make of it a favored land.

Ceylon Green tea is gaining daily in popularity. If you want the best you should buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PRICES FOR YOUR

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Apples or other Produce

CONSIGN THEM TO THE

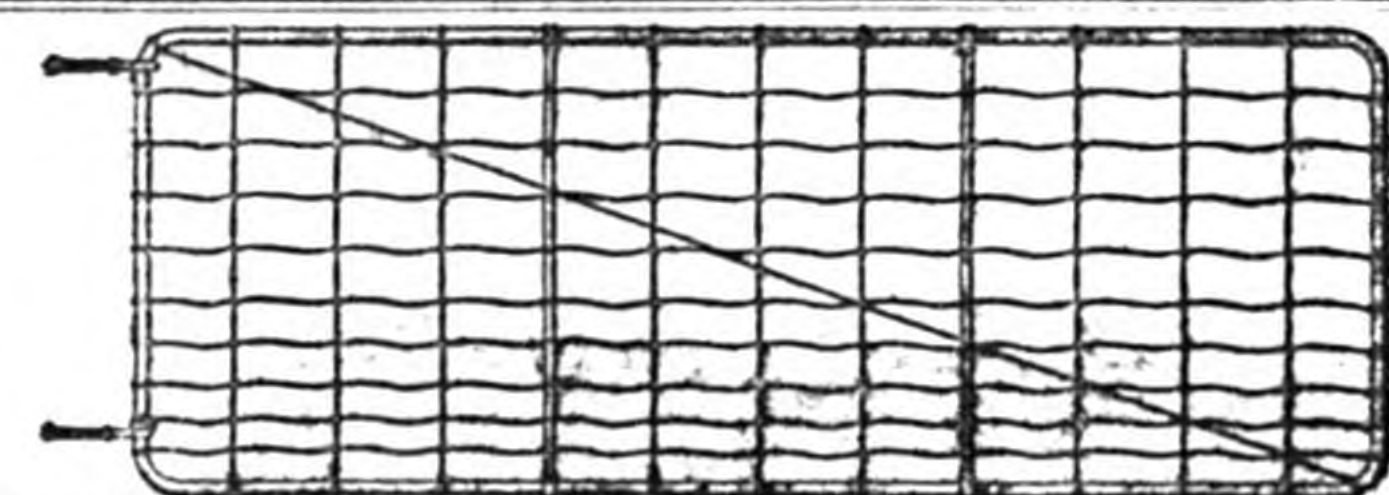
DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO

Correspondence Solicited.

USE **EDDY'S** TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE PARLOR

Every Stick—A Match
Every Match—A "Lighter"
MATCHES

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.



THE FROST STEEL GATE is the strongest and lightest known. Good agents can handle a large number of them yearly. If we are not represented in your district, write us about the agency. One agent in each locality.

Write for Catalog. THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LTD., WELLAND, ONT.

"How far is it to Brighton?" inquired the wheelman. "Well, now," replied the farmer, "it's about ten miles as the crow flies." "But if the crow rides a bicycle how far is it?"

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

The use of the German language is decreasing in Switzerland. In 1888, 714 out of every 1,000 Swiss spoke German; to-day only 697 per 1,000.

Monkey Brand cleans and brightens everything, but won't wash clothes.

The population of England and Wales is now 32,966,106. At its present rate of increase the next census, in 1911, will show a population of 36,588,288.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINKLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for the children while teaching it soothes the child, relieves the gums, always pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Treats the child a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINKLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Lancewood is the strongest in the world. Its tensile strength is 23,000 pounds. That is to say, a piece of lancewood an inch square will stand that strain before breaking.

Linard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Horse-chestnuts contain no less than 27 parts in 100 of valuable feeding matter. Unluckily, the 10 per cent. of bitter resin which they also contain renders them unfit for food.

Linard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Middlesex has the smallest proportion of pauperism of any British county—only 15 per 1,000. Dorsetshire has 42 per 1,000, and shares with Herefordshire the largest number.

W. P. C. 1118

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTOSPRAY"

Best compressed-air sprayer made. Sample machine free.—GAYNES BROS., Galt, Ont.

WOOD-PALLOU ENGINEERING CO. 111 JONES ST. TORONTO

Brass Band

ins instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND. Lowest prices ever quoted. Free catalogue, 200 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instrument.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Quebec.

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are splendid. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or

Richards, Mills & Co. D. Torrance & Co. 77 State St., Boston. Montreal and Portland.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per cent. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

CHAPPED HANDS.

Rub with Gilead's before retiring. Two or three applications will cure the worst case.

Large Boxes 25c. Druggists, or GILEADINE CO., Toronto.

150 Kinds for 20c.

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 600 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 20 Cents Postpaid 20 kinds of choice garden vegetables, 15 magnificent seedling potatoes, 10 sets glorious tomatoes, 25 perfect lettuce varieties, 15 splendid beet seeds, 65 gorgeous beautiful flower seeds. In all 150 kinds positively furnishing baskets of charming flowers and lots and lots of regular vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Tomatoes and Peas and all the rest of it. Send for 20c. in Canadian stamps. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

SAFE SAVING

SUCCESSFUL SAVING

Advantageous facilities for the accumulation of spare sums of \$1.00 and upwards, with the regular addition of a 4 per cent. producing interest are afforded by the Savings Department of

THE CANADA PERMANENT and WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION Toronto Street, TORONTO

A Pipe of Tobacco

Christmas Day dawned on Hilyard in a Boer prison. The jail was a long, low building of corrugated iron, enclosed within a niched stockade surrounded by a trench through which the town drain ran, this being in its savory turn bordered by barbed wire. Sentries patrolled here, and the click of the Mauser breech proclaimed the vigilance of the Transvaalers who mounted guard in the courtyard within the stockade.

"I wonder if they know at home as yet we've bin copped?" said one man, a sharp, alert Londoner, with a twang of Kentish Town, between gulps of the dirty wazer with which he closed his meal.

"Sure to! Why, you bloomin' looney," said another, "wot are despatches for, an' telegraph offices, an' newspapers, if they don't know?"

And then, like poor, forlorn things, they all fell—these prison men—to telling stories about home.

"Men!" said Hilyard, sitting up with a struggle and looking around at the dirty, hopeless faces, and the gaunt, starving figures of his fellow captives. "We have shared and shared alike, so far, save in one particular—he flushed as he looked down at the filthy mattress that interposed between his body and the filthy earthen floor—but from the worst days there has been something which I have kept to myself." He fumbled with a shaking hand in the bosom of his dirty khaki tunic and brought out something long hidden between the lining and the stuff.

"You see, it's a new pipe," he said, with a last weak effort, full of tobacco, as you see. Take it and smoke it between you; but read the writing on the slip of paper first—mind you give it back to me afterward, though—and you'll understand why I— He lay down and turned his face to the wall in silence. Eager voices rose up about him; the pipe was handed from one to another, smelt at, worshipped, dandled by each in turn.

"Blessed saints!" came from the Irishman, breaking the silence: "let me hold it in me hands!" "Spell out the writin' on the slip of paper round the bowl, Ginger," ordered Trooper Snitchey.

Ginger deciphered, with moving lips and anxious eyes: "I—hope—you—will—enjoy—this—pipe—darling—I—filled—it—myself—Alice."

"Is gall!" telegraphed Trooper Snitchey.

The intelligence voiced from one to another, until, the circuit of the cell complete, every eye turned on the motionless figure of Hilyard.

"Filled it herself with her own blessed little finger! . . . Mary help her, the poor young crayture!" crooned the Irishman. They consulted one another with a glance, and, though there was not a mouth that did not water for the luxury, Hilyard was roused by his pipe being, not ungraciously, thrust back into his hand.

"Take it back, sorr! What would was pipe be among six starvin' Amalekites? A drop in the ocean!"

"Wot's one suck, or even two, to a starvin' bloke? Wot I wants is to find a 'bacca factory afire an' put my mouth to the chimney shaft!"

"Take it back, sir!" they chorused. "Thank you, men," said Hilyard, brokenly. "If ever we get out of this infernal place I'll stand you a three-pound tin apiece of the best tobacco that's to be had in remembrance of this day."

By noon of the next day the dirty little Boer town was in the hands of the English, the commando garrisoning it had fled, and the prisoners were free. Two months later Hilyard landed from a King's transport ship at Southampton Docks. A few hours more—and he was in London.

The pipe was in his inner breast pocket but a great anxiety was in his heart that beat against it. He had cabled and written to his promised wife to announce the news of his delivery from captivity, of his speedy return on leave from "the front"—but he had received no answer. Perhaps she had written! If so, the letter must travel all the way back to England to reach Hilyard with its happy welcome, long after reunion with the writer. He could bear the disappointment now, when a fast hansom was carrying him to Gloucester Gate, when a few miles more, perhaps, would give Alice to his arms again.

"This 'ouse? No. 00?" said the cabman, huskily through the roof trap. "The number you got me, but there's a board up, 'To Let.'"

The blankness of disappointment visible in Hilyard's face made him add:

"If I was you, sir, I'd ring an' question the caretaker. Per'aps she knows the family's new address."

And Hilyard rang the servants' bell, and a dingy woman came to the door.

"The family left three months ago," she said, and wiped her eyes, which were quite dry, with her dingy apron. "No, they didn't leave no address; they left in a hurry. One of the two ladies died, an' after the funeral the other took 'er Mar away abroad, both being cut up that dreadful about the death. Which of the two young ladies? The youngest it was, an' a sweet, pretty dear!"

An' all the furniture's stored, an' I'm quite certain as I never 'eard where they'd gone, except just generally the mention of abroad; but the cemetery where the young lady was buried was Highwood—and I'm told no expense was spared . . . an' such a beautiful sculptured monument bespoke that it wouldn't be ready, the undertaker's man told my niece for six months to come . . ."

Hilyard thrust a sovereign into the woman's hand and stumbled down the steps. "Highwood Cemetery," he said to the cabman, and the cabman muttered, "It's 'ard, poor bloke!" as he whipped up his horse.

It was a long drive to Highwood Cemetery, but they got there before the great gates closed for the day, and a man in black with a red nose consulted a register and found the name and told Hilyard to come this way. And presently they were standing by a grave, with a board at the head of it on which a number was painted, and the custodian was repeating the caretaker's story about the expensive monument that would not be ready for six months to come. His hand was ready for Hilyard's money, and at Hilyard's request he shambled away and left him alone.

The grass was beautifully green already, and a wreath of hothouse flowers, not quite faded, lay upon it. Hilyard had not the slightest doubt as to who lay beneath. He reproached her, but only once.

"Oh, Alice, you might have waited until I came home!" he said. Then he took two things out of his pockets—the untouched, unsmoked pipe, with the slip of paper round it, and a Mauser revolver, loaded. He meant to smoke that pipe out and then follow Alice. He knew it was wicked, but things had been too tough. He could not bear any more.

So he lighted the pipe. The tobacco was very dry and burned quickly; there was nothing in the bowl but ash in a few minutes. Then he knocked the ashes out and put the pipe back in his pocket, and took up the revolver. But a voice he knew cried out his name, and, with a terrible shock of joy, he saw the living, loving Alice standing near him, dressed in mourning, and holding a wreath of white flowers in her hand.

KIPLING'S PRAYER WHEN ILL.

Repeated "Now I Lay Me." When Near Death.

Bishop Brewster of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut in his talk to Yale students on "Robust Religious Faith," recently, cited for them the case of Rudyard Kipling when he was critically ill in New York. He said:

"I suppose you young men are more or less readers of Rudyard Kipling. There is no name in English literature that stands more truly for masculinity than Kipling. In fact, he is said to be not ladylike enough to suit some of his critics. The story that I am to relate about Kipling, and I suppose none of you have heard it, comes to me first hand and shows the strong, vigorous faith which is back of the man's writings."

"A trained nurse was watching at the bedside of Mr. Kipling during those moments when the author was in the most critical stage of sickness and she noticed that his lips began to move. She bent over him, thinking he wanted to say something to her, and she heard him utter these words: 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' that old familiar prayer of childhood days. The nurse, realizing that Mr. Kipling didn't require her services, said in an apologetic whisper: 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Kipling. I thought you wanted something.'"

"I do," faintly observed Kipling. "I want my heavenly Father. He only can care for me now."

"It is this masculine, robust religious faith that we see in Kipling's writings," added Bishop Brewster, "and it is a faith which the young men of Yale University may well carry with them in the performance of their daily work."

MOTORS FOR CHILDREN.

Motor-cars are now being made in New York for the children of the rich. The millionaire's baby, who has passed beyond the perambulator stage may now enjoy its daily outings in a miniature electric victoria, which is supposed to be capable of management by children of four or five years old. The wheel of a "baby victoria," is but a foot in diameter, and the seat is but a foot square. Its cost, however, is not at all in proportion to its dimensions.

RECRUITING FORMALITIES.

Major Arthur Griffiths says the method is exceedingly cumbersome, and is a curious illustration of the red-tape routine that obtains wherever the War Office rules. The recruit's name has to be entered some sixty-two times, the signatures of superior officers are given twenty-nine times in each particular case, and a bulky parcel of documents has been got ready by the time each man is ripe to take the oath.

TRAIN STOPPED BY BAILIFFS.

The other day, just as a train was about to leave Kutas in Hungary, for Palfalva, an official appeared and put seals on the wheels of the engine. The passengers had to get off and walk. The company was 296 crowns in arrears in payment of taxes. Next day the taxes were paid and the train proceeded.

FOR UNRULY PRISONERS.

PUNISHED BY SPANKING IN A TORONTO PRISON.

The Dark Cell Not Permitted.—Opinions of Officials on the Subject.

"What is your method of dealing with refractory prisoners?" "I whip them," was the laconic answer.

In reply to the same question, put to the head official of another and similar institution, the answer was:

"Oh, we keep them in solitary confinement three to five days, and feed them on nothing but bread and water. They generally come to their senses in that time, and we have but little more trouble with them."

These, then, are two different methods in vogue in the two principal punitive institutions in Toronto, the jail and the Central Prison.

"When I first came to this institution, the idea of whipping a prisoner was as repellant to my mind as it is to the minds of most people who have had no experience in dealing with criminals of the lowest, the coarsest, and roughest type, such as we get here," said one official. "I believed that form of punishment was brutalizing to everyone concerned, to those who inflicted the punishment as well as to those who received it. I soon, however, found that I was mistaken. I as thoroughly believe now, as I refused to believe then, that the whipping method is the least brutalizing, the most humane, and the only method of dealing with the refractory prisoner of the confirmed criminal class."

MANY OTHER WAYS.

There are several methods, more or less familiar to those who have ever given the question of punishment any consideration—depriving prisoners of certain privileges, cutting off their rations, solitary confinement, the dark cell, the hose, whipping. These are all more or less practised in our punitive institutions in Canada.

The whipping, however, here referred to as practised in some Canadian institutions, must not be confounded with anything so brutal as the old style of flogging with the "cat." There are only one or two offences for which the cat is now allowed to be used at all, and never as punishment for mere refractory conduct while in prison. Neither must the "whip," as here spoken of, be considered as something identical with the brutalities such as roused an intense feeling of indignation over a whole continent a few years ago, when the revelations of the Brockway Institute at Elmira, N.Y., horrified the community.

SPANKED WITH A STRAP.

The whipping as meted out to refractory criminals here is simply a spanking with a flat strap. The punishment it inflicts, however, is sufficient to inspire even the most hardened old-timer with a wholesome dread, and as a consequence the occasions are comparatively rare that the whipping has to be resorted to. The mere knowledge that such a punishment may be incurred as a result of refractory conduct is sufficient of itself to secure discipline to such a degree that it may almost be said there are no refractory prisoners to be dealt with.

That would not, however, be strictly true for whippings occasionally occur, but never without the permission of the Government Inspector of Prisons, and never more than ten strokes at one punishment. The man receiving the spanking is invariably able to immediately resume his place at the work-bench or machine, as the case may be.

"Hosing" as a method of punishment, means the turning on of the hose at high pressure, which "tosses the man about like a cork." This form of punishment is not practised in either of the Toronto prisons. It is regarded here as most degrading to manhood, and as treating a man as a veritable rat.

To deprive a man of his food and to place him in a dark cell is regarded with horror by those who advocate the whipping method. "It lowers the vitality of the man, renders him unfit to work, and encourages a spirit of brooding and revenge in the criminal," is the way one official summed up the dark cell process.

PRICES IN LONDON AND PARIS.

Article of Food.	Price.	Price.
Leg of mutton, per kilo.	2.00	3.00
Rump steak, per kilo.	1.60	2.60
Roast beef, per kilo.	1.80	2.60
Veal, per kilo.	1.60	3.20
Pork, per kilo.	1.60	2.60
Butter, per kilo.	2.40	4.00
Coffee, per kilo.	3.20	6.00
Cocoa, per kilo.	1.60	7.50
Good tea.	3.20	12.00
Sugar, per kilo.	0.40	1.15
Kerosene, per litre.	0.20	0.45
Coal, per 100 kilos.	8.90	5.60

The octroi duties of French cities make the cost of living much greater in Paris.

SPADES FROM HORSESHOES.

Chinese spades from British horse-shoes sounds like an absurd statement, but the fact is that shiploads of old horse-shoes leave London for China. All these come back to London in the form of spades, having been so transformed by the ingenious natives.

IRISH PRIEST'S PROTEST.

How the Boers Have Treated Roman Catholics.

A Dublin merchant sends out the following extract from a private letter received by him from a Roman Catholic priest at Uitenhage, South Africa.

It will be a blessing when the war is over. The country is a howling wilderness and a ruin—no crops, no vegetation, all a desolate wild waste. At present I am here for a few weeks but will soon be off somewhere else. I enclose photo of altar where I held mass in a tent. Sometimes I have mass under a tree or wagon out in the open, and off at daybreak somewhere else. There is no knowing when the war may be over. Unless the Boer leaders are caught it will last a long time.

"The Boers are furious bigots, hating everything Catholic. No Catholic had a vote, nor was allowed to be a town councillor, policeman, or hold any Government situation. Catholics were subjected to penal laws under the Boer Government. Bishops, priests and nuns are delighted here that the tyrannical Boer Republics are overthrown and crushed. It was impossible for the Catholic church to get on well in South Africa under the Boers. Our schools got no grant under the Boer Government, but now under British rule they are paid by the State. Catholic magistrates are appointed already. It is disgusting to see Catholic papers and Irish M.P.'s sticking up for the cruel, brutal Boers, who subjected Catholics to every indignity here, and deprived them of their rights. The convents during the war the Boers plundered and destroyed, and made stables of the churches. This was done in Newcastle, Natal, where Tim Healy, M.P., has a sister a nun, and in other places as well.

"The British have in every case treated the Boers well. The country could never prosper under the Boers, and no British people could live under their laws, which shut out all Britishers from the privileges of the country. It is 200 years behind the times; no advancement; everything very old-fashioned. The Boers treated the blacks most shamefully and cruelly, shot them down like dogs, and made slaves of them. The pious Boer says, 'The British came and took our country from us.' But the Boer does not say that they took it from the natives and robbed them and shot them down like dogs. The natives are a splendid type of men and women, intelligent and industrious, superior in every respect to the Boers. The poor blacks are well pleased at the overthrow of the Boers. The Boers are a canting, hypocritical race, Bible-reading, Psalm-singing bigots. A few years ago a Catholic priest would not get a night's lodging in a Boer house; the missionary priests had to sleep on the open plain. Then how stupid for Irishmen to be raving and sympathizing with the Boers, who despise the Irish, especially the Catholics. I wish the war was over, I am sick of the sad sights I daily see."

TONGUES BETRAY THEM.

Character Reading by a New Method Now Popular in Paris.

And still they come. Linguistics is the last craze in Paris. If one prefers to call it glosomania, well and good. Under either name it means tongue reading and it threatens to compete with palmistry.

That a tongue may tell the character of the owner is a safe proposition. A tongue may even, to expert eyes, tell the condition of the owner's liver and from such data many conclusions may be reached. Given the state of a man's liver, history and prophecy both seem possible to even the average logician.

But linguistics has to do only with the shape and form of the tongue. A big tongue, it seems, indicates frankness; a short tongue, dissimulation; a long and broad tongue, garrulity and generosity; a narrow tongue, concentration and talent; a short, broad tongue, garrulity and untruth. The man with a very short and narrow tongue is a liar of true artist's merit.

The disclosures of linguistics may be thrilling, but palmistry has one advantage which guarantees its supremacy over the rival science. The subject need not stop talking during a palmist's reading.

WHY HE WORE THE GOWN.

A clergyman was speaking to the boys in his school on the necessity of growing up good and useful citizens. In order to illustrate his remarks, he pointed to the gown he was wearing, and said:

"Boys, work well and be straightforward, and one day you may wear one of these! Why do I wear this gown, boys?"

One little fellow held up his hand.

"Well, my boy, why?"

"To hide the holes in your trousers, sir!" replied the boy.

ENCOURAGE PUNCTUALITY.

With the view of encouraging their workmen to keep good time, Neilson, Reid, and Co., Hyde Park Locomotive Works, Glasgow, have intimated that every employee who loses not more than eighteen hours' time until the end of June will receive a bonus of a week's wages. The experiment is creating great interest among the workmen, and is already bearing fruit in the men turning out more promptly in the mornings.

FORTUNES GIVEN AWAY.

NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF PRINCIPALLY GENEROSITY.

Sir Ernest Cassel's Magnificent Present—Andrew Carnegie's Generosity.

The recent splendid gift of \$1,000,000 by Sir Ernest Cassel to the King, and through His Majesty to the nation, recalls to mind many other notable examples of princely generosity from which England has benefited in recent years, says London Tit-Bits. As is well known, Sir Ernest's magnificent present is to be devoted to that humane and noble object, the campaign of medical science against consumption, to which each and every one of us may well breathe "God Speed."

It is only the other day, too, that Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave the enormous sum of \$10,000,000 to help forward the cause of education in Scotland. Altogether, it is computed that the generous Scots-American has given away for the benefit of the people of the United States and Great Britain as much as \$75,000,000. If any man, having freely received, has obeyed the Divine command to "freely give" that man is Andrew Carnegie.

The inhabitants of Liverpool and Manchester have good reason to bless the name of David Lewis, late founder of the colossal "Lewis's" concerns in the two cities named. For the benefit of the Liverpudlians and Mancunians Mr. Lewis left about \$5,000,000, which has been, and is being, expended on hospitals, recreation buildings, and other objects of a useful

PUBLIC CHARACTER.

The late Mr. Thomas Holloway, of pill and ointment fame, spent \$3,750,000 in founding the Royal Holloway College and hospitals, schools and asylums, which are now doing so much for the enlightenment of humanity as well as for the alleviation of its sufferings.

In addition to various splendid benefactions in the United States, George Peabody gave away the enormous fortune of \$2,500,000 towards solving the still pressing problem of the housing of the London poor. For his splendid generosity he accepted the freedom of the city, but declined the baronetcy that was offered to him.

The Baird gift of \$2,500,000 for church endowment purposes in Scotland places the Land of Lakes under a deep debt of gratitude to the princely donor, for the good which it has been the means of accomplishing can scarcely be over-estimated.

Nearly as much was given to Birmingham by the late Sir Josiah Mason. On the college which bears his name and the orphanages he expended some \$2,150,000, so the capital of the Midlands may well hold him in grateful memory.

To Lord Iveagh, Dublin owes a debt which it will never be able to repay. In addition to various other benefactions he made a present to the Irish capital of a sum of \$1,250,000 for the purpose of providing artisans' dwellings, which are under the control of

THE GUINNESS TRUST.

Subsequently, Lord Iveagh gave another \$1,250,000 to the Jenner Institute of Preventative medicine, which was to be devoted to the purposes of the highest research in bacteriology and other forms of biology bearing upon the causes, nature, prevention and treatment of disease.

More than a century and three-quarters ago Thomas Guy devoted nearly \$1,250,000 of the large fortune he made out of the South Sea Company and by importing Bibles from Holland, to the founding of the London Hospital which bears his name. It is instructive to note that he amassed one of the largest fortunes ever made by a bookseller.

Between five and six years ago the splendid gift of \$600,000 was made by Sir John Blundell Maple to the London University College Hospital, and a couple of years afterwards Sir Thomas Lipton made a present of \$500,000 to the Alexandra Trust, which exists for the useful purpose of supplying workpeople with meals at cheap prices.

The hobby of Mr. Passmore Edwards is the providing of free libraries for the people; and it is estimated that in this way he has made the public a present of the substantial fortune of \$500,000.

In the Ross benefaction of \$1,000,000 for hospital purposes Glasgow received a handsome gift.

VALUABLE COLLECTIONS.

"Uncle Allen," asked the caller "do you know anything that's good for a cold?"

Uncle Allen Sparks opened his desk, took from one of the pigeon holes a large packet of newspaper clippings tied with a string, and threw it into the caller's lap.

"Do I know of anything that is good for a cold?" he echoed. "My young friend, I know of six hundred and twenty-seven infallible ways of curing a cold. I've been collecting them for forty-nine years. You try these, one after the other, and if they don't do you any good, come back and I'll give you one hundred and sixteen more. Bless me," added Uncle Allen, with enthusiasm, "you can always cure a cold if you go at it right."

He dug up a bundle of yellow, time stained clippings out of another pigeon-hole, and the visitor hastily coughed himself out.

AUCTION SALE—There will be sold by Public Auction WITHOUT RESERVE at the STONE HOUSE of F. W. Hills, East End, Lachute, on Saturday April 5th, 1902, at 12 o'clock sharp, the following effects:—

2 horses, 2 milch cows, 2 covered carriages, 2 express waggon with pole and shafts, Gladstone sleigh, 2 seated Ber in, express delivery sleigh, single sled, adjustable pole, pole for sleigh, wheelbarrow, set light single harness, set light double harness, pair of sleigh robes, grindstone, black mill's vice, new Union chain, new cooley cans, incubator for 150 eggs, 1 lady's Crescent wheel and 1 gent's wheel both comparatively new, 5 stoves and pipes, 2 drums solid oak dining room set complete, side-board, sewing machine, 4 bedroom sets light and dark colors, 4 iron bedsteads, springs and mattresses, Doherty organ as good as new, 3 rerandh aron chairs, 9 cane bottom chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, a lot of odd chairs, 2 sofas, 6 tables, lounge, invalid's chair, 2 new hanging lamps, bracket lamp, hand lamps, 2 clocks, a Chamber's Encyclopedia, 8 volumes, solid leather as good as new, stair carpet with brass clamps, 20 yards parlor carpet new, lot of other carpets, hall rack, 2 mantle brackets, pictures, bread board, dishes, kitchen utensils, 100 feet of garden hose, set of garden tools, sprinkling can, wash-board and boiler, Jam Jars, 3 stone s rup jars, stone clocks, flower stand, bookcase and writing desk combined, curtain poles etc., and many other articles.

TERMS—\$10.00 and under cash. Over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

There will also be sold the lot of land comprising 2 acres with stone house and out building, all in good repair and well fenced. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

The Torture of ECZEMA Prevented Sleep.

Mr. Paul Lariviere, Meadowville Station, Pictou Co., N.S., writes as follows: "I shall always praise Burdock Blood Bitters as the best remedy for skin diseases. I had been suffering from Salt Rheum or Eczema for the past five years and could not get any rest from the terrible burning and itching, which was worse at night and prevented me sleeping."

"Hearing of B.B.B. I thought I would try it, and after using one bottle I was so much relieved that I continued using it, taking six bottles in all, and am now completely cured."

It is a blessing that there is such a reliable remedy as B.B.B. for those tortured day and night with terrible skin diseases and who can get no relief from their misery. Apply it externally and it takes out the fire and itch and aids in the healing process. Take it internally and it purifies the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

B.B.B. Cures Eczema
and all Burning,
Itching Skin Diseases.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.
Capital, [Fully paid up] \$2,000,000
Reserve \$1,765,000

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Directors—Hon. John Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David MacLaren, D. Mearns.

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Interest allowed at current rates and payable semi-annually.
No delay in withdrawing deposits.

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Perfect In All Points.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" never turns butter to a reddish or bicky tinge. It gives the true and rich golden June tint that is always maintained in hot and cold weather. It does not taste like butter, color the butter milk, and has no offensive smell like other colors. WELL RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" never becomes rancid, stale or sour. It is the only perfect color for making perfect butter. At all druggists and general dealers.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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Round trip tickets will be sold at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

MARCH 27th to 31st INCLUSIVE, GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL APRIL 1st.

STUDENTS and TEACHERS

AT-ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE THIRD

March 21 to 29 inclusive Good to return until April 8th, On surrender of standard school vacation railway certificate. Exceptional arrangements for points in Maritime Provinces.



THE SHAWINIGAN FALLS ROUTE

Trains Leave Lachute

9.18 a.m.—For St. Canute, St. Jerome, Ste. Agathe, New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawenigan Falls, Grand Mere, Quebec, etc.

6.33 p.m.—For Stonefield, Hawkesbury, etc.

Trains Arrive Lachute

9.18 a.m.—From Hawkesbury, etc.

6.33 p.m.—From Quebec, Shawenigan Falls, and intermediate points.

GUY TOMBS, J. G. SCOTT, Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Agt., Gen. Manager, QUEBEC.

Jos. Hanel - Agent Lachute.

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Always on hand.....

Gilvie's Hungarian and Glenora Patents, Dowd's Hungarian and Strong Bakers, Best Feeds, Cornmeal, and White Shorts,

...At Market Prices.

Call up Telephone No. 44, and your orders will be delivered anywhere in town.

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TRY THE WEST-END BAKERY FOR GOOD BREAD, BEST CONFECTIONERY, CHOICE PASTRY.

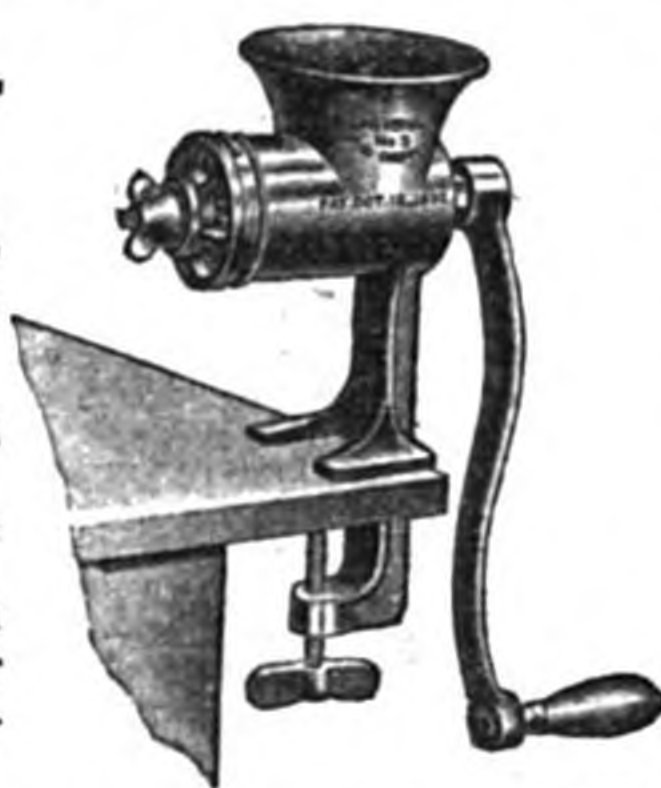
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Universal Food Choppers. Less than Departmental Store Price.

Made in three sizes:
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Also Union Scales and Platform Scales, and Raisin Seeders, at lower figures than you can get them elsewhere. Come and be convinced.



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HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
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NAILS, BUILDING PAPERS, GARDEN SETS, RAKES, FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, ETC.

General Stock of Shelf Hardware.

PAINTS AND OILS.

LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ELEPHANT BRAND OF MIXED PAINTS, FLOOR PAINTS, VARNISHES, STAINS,

Paint Brushes, etc.

GOODS DELIVERED EVERY MORNING.

Spring Arrivals!

That means that we have now opened up a stock of goods suitable for the occasion, and a stock to select from that is bound to please and give you every satisfaction.

Ladies, ASK To See "Horrackses Madappolans" Specialty in Underwear. This is something extra value in that line.

We are showing in great variety Cottonade, Gingham, Spot and Check and Lawn Muslins.

New Display of DRESS GOODS, SATEENS, PRINTS, CORSETS, Etc.

CARPETS and LINOLEUMS.

If you want something to brighten up your home why not treat yourself to a nice new Carpet, or a handsome rug. We have the largest stock in town to select from.

Linoleums can be had from us in pretty patterns. At this time of the year they are the very thing to protect your painted floors from the wet and mud, and are the easiest to keep clean. Prices are very low.

We are showing the Largest Stock, Best and Nobbiest Style of Hats we ever had.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

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Sometimes it is difficult to select a suitable gift for your friend. We have a nice assortment of Music Cases, Easels, Chairs, and Rockers that make presents that are always appreciated.

LACHUTE FURNITURE FACTORY,
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THE LACHUTE BAKERY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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Baker and Confectioner.

A few pointers

To those who are wanting anything in

JEWELLRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND FANCY PRESENTS.

We have in a splendid lot of new goods at low prices.

Remember that we have the agency for the Berliner Gramophone.

We shall be pleased to receive a call from you.

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