

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXIX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.

NO. 5

NEW MILLINERY.

A complete line of fancy articles, also a lot of ready-made clothing. A full stock of hats and hat trimmings. First class work done at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

It will always be our aim to please and we solicit a share of your patronage.

The MISSES SHEPHERD.

LAST CHANCE—to secure a few snap bargains in Skates, Horse Blankets, and sleigh Bells, big reductions for two weeks before storing.

T. McOUAT & SON.

Have you seen our \$5. ulster for men. It gives good idea of what we can do for you in all lines of Ready to Wear.

W. BANFORD.

Commencing the 1st week in January our store will close every Wednesday and Friday evening at 7 p.m. Open other evenings until 8 o'clock.

T. McOUAT & SON.

25 p.c. 25 p.c.
To clear the balance of our Ladies and Children's Jackets. We offer a discount of 25 p.c. off marked prices.

J. R. McOUAT.

Why send away for goods you can get better and cheaper at home? In Overcoats, for instance see our large stock in many lines, and all styles. The Chamberlain leads.

W. BANFORD.

The Russians are at it. So are we! The only difference is, they are making enemies throughout the world and we are making friends throughout Argenteuil by selling **Our Hardware** at prices to save money for our customers. Reader! are you one of them? If not, why not give us a call and be convinced like the rest.

T. McOUAT & SON.

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

The undersigned intends opening his blacksmithing and repairing establishment in St. Andrews, on Feb. 15th, 1904, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse shoeing, plow repairing, harrows, puggies, wagons, sleighs, cutters, and all other farm implements and will guarantee satisfaction especially in horse shoeing nothing too small, nothing too large. Call and give Mr. Sinclair a trial, you will find him up-to-date in all his business you will find him moderate in prices and don't forget the place of business.

THE OLD LEROY STAND.
St. Andrews, Que.

FISH AND OYSTERS AT

J. B. LONHOMME'S.

Central Market, Main St. Lachute.

The reason why our fish is the best is because we handle more than any other person in this town. We receive the celebrated Booth Oysters 3 times a week. We also keep large supplies of fruit and vegetables, which we sell cheaper than elsewhere.

MAPLE SYRUP time is almost with us and all signs point to a good run, don't be caught napping, but get ready to grope with it, by getting your outfits such as Furnace Doors, Grate and Pan, Bars, Tugar Coolers, Braces, Tapping Bits, Syrup Testers, Axes, Shovels, and etc from.

T. McOMAT & SON.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good farm of 200 acres, situated on the 26th range of Chatham, in close proximity to Lachute. Good house and outbuildings. Well fenced, first class water brought in by windmill, never failing supply. About 125 acres under cultivation. For particulars apply to J. H. McFAUL, Lachute Mills, or A. McFAUL & BROS., Brownsburg.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

LOCAL NEWS

The Hon. W. A. Weir of Montreal, spent Saturday in Lachute.

Miss Bessie Stewart of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Mrs. Hammond of Island Brook, is visiting friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Mrs. J. T. Lambly is spending a few weeks in Montreal undergoing treatment for her eyes.

Mrs. Hampton spent a few days this week in Montreal attending the Millinery opening.

Mr. H. A. Connolly, Principal of the Academy, entertained his junior grade on Friday evening last.

Miss McLeod who has been visiting her sister Mrs. T. Christie, returned home to three Rivers on Wednesday.

Miss Allie Arthur of Belle Riviere, who has been visiting Mrs. J. D. Boyce, returned home on Friday.

Special services will be held in our churches on Sunday next in the interest of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Mr. G. J. Walker was in Quebec last week attending a special session of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction.

Miss McArthur of Toronto, arrived in Town on Thursday and will again attend to the Ladies of Lachute through the Millinery Department of "The Elite."

Messrs. Priham, McIntyre and St. Amour were the principal purchasers at the Public Land Sales, conducted by Mr. G. J. Walker in the Court House on Wednesday last.

Owing to the heavy storm on Tuesday and the impassable condition of the roads, the auction sale of the late Jas. C. Velch of Centreville, was postponed until Tuesday, March 8th.

On Sunday, March 6th, Divine service will be held (D.V.) at seven o'clock in the evening instead of at eleven a.m., on account of Communion service at Point Fortune.

Mr. A. Guilbault, baker of St. Philippe, intends calling in Lachute on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Any person wanting good bread, will do well to drop a card to him, when he will be pleased to call. His bread sells at 17 cents per large loaf.

The hockey Contest between the Excelsiors of Montreal and our Lachute Ladies which takes place this (Friday) evening, promises to be one of special interest. Arrangements have also been made for a return match to be played in Montreal, at the Arena Rink on Monday next when the proceeds will be devoted to the Protestant Infants Home.

Those having had the pleasure of attending the Dalesville Tea-Meetings on previous occasions will certainly not miss the opportunity offered on Thursday next, March 10, to be present at this gathering. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour of the Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, who is regarded as one of the most talented speakers in the denomination, and will deliver an interesting and instructive address on "The Catacombs of Rome." Neighboring ministers are invited. Admission 25 cts, Children 15 cts. Everybody will be assured of a hearty meal and a hearty welcome.

LACHUTE ACADEMY.

Honor Roll For February.

ELEMENTARY III. SR.—1, Harold McOuat; 2, Melchior Roby; 3, Robbie Giles; 4, Lowell Banford & Sydney Styran; 5, Winnie Riddell.

ELEMENTARY III. JR.—1, Irene Riddell; 2, Walker McArthur; 3, Winnie Banford; 4, Maggie McDiarmid & Charlie Palliser; 5, Isabel Kearns.

ELEMENTARY II. SR.—1, Norah Christie; 2, Bessie Menzies; 3, May Cruise; 4, Pearl Sutherland; 5, Reid Giles; 6, Nora McLaren.

ELEMENTARY II. JR.—1, Amy Brown; 2, Alice Kearns; 3, Annie McCoy; 4, Jessie Cruise; 5, Robbie Beers; 6, Robbie Carpenter.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—On Saturday Feb. 27, at Lachute, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mitchell.

DEATH.

JEFFERSON—On Feb. 29th, at St. Andrews, Que., Margaret Ann Copeland, widow of the late Thomas Jefferson, aged 78 years.

LADOUCEUR—At St. Andrews, Que., on 27th February, 1904, Harry J. J. Ladouceur, dentist.

FLYNN—At Niagara, on Feb. 28th, William Flynn, formerly of St. Philippe.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held on Wednesday last, Mayor T. Jousse presiding. There were present Councillor Kearns, Tessier, Ayers, Lavigne, Hay, Lafleur & McCoy.

Minutes of the previous meeting was read and confirmed.

Reports of the Road and Finance Committees were read and passed.

An application was received from Mr. Francis Laurin to keep a liquor store on Bethany St. Upon motion of Councillor Lafleur, seconded by Councillor Ayers, it was ordered that the secretary give Public Notice that the application be taken up at a special meeting on the 16th of March at 8 p.m.

Mr. Geo. Calder appeared before the Council on behalf of Mr. Crozier, with regard to exempting from taxation on the property in which the Rev. Mark Styran, pastor of the Lachute Baptist Church, is now residing. The matter was left over until the next meeting.

Moved by Councillor Lavigne, seconded by Coun. Ayers, that Mr. A. McGibbon, O. B. Lafleur, and Augustin Lavigne be appointed valuers.

Moved by Coun. McCoy, seconded by Coun. Hay, that the valuers be instructed to value only the improvements.

Moved by Coun. McCoy, seconded by Coun. Kearns, that Mr. Henry Gilles and Mr. Hugh Fraser be appointed auditors.

CUSHING.

Mrs. D. Warwick of Mt. Maple, is visiting her daughter Mrs. George Nicholls.

Miss M. Canning of Stoneham, was the guest of Mrs. E. F. Cooke on Monday and Tuesday last.

Miss Nellie Weir spent a few days in Stoneham last week, the guest of Miss Jessie Innes.

Mrs. O. B. LeRoy, of Grenville, was the guest of her sister Mrs. A. Gray for a few days recently.

Service in St. Mungo's church on Sunday next will be held in the evening instead of in the morning as usual.

Messrs. Jack Keatley of Hawkesbury and Guy Keatley of Grenville, were calling on their Cushing friends on Saturday evening last.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser attended the marriage on Monday at Little Rideau, of Miss Mary Little of that place to Mr. McAllister of Lachute Road.

The Hon which ushered in the month of March, was an unusually fierce one this year. It is to be hoped the lamb with which it goes out will be gentle accordingly.

Mrs. W. Y. King of Montreal, arrived last week on a visit to her mother Mrs. J. B. Cushing who was quite seriously ill with a threatened attack of pneumonia, but who, we are glad to state is now convalescent.

An unusually large quantity of ice has gathered in the Chute-au-Blondeau rapids this winter and also at the foot of the Long Sault, consequently wiseacres are predicting a flood for the village of Greece's Pt. when the river breaks up in the spring.

We regret to have to report this week the death of Mr. Alex. Gaston who passed away on Thursday of last week after a lingering illness of over a year. The funeral occurred on Saturday afternoon and the large concourse which followed the remains to the vault at St. Andrews testified to the regret of his many friends over his early death. Rev. Mr. Fraser officiated at the funeral service.

CARILLON.

Mr. Robert Barley of Arundel is visiting his many friends in this vicinity.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. P. Girard is suffering from a severe attack of "La Grippe."

Miss Boa of Point Fortune, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. A. L. Sharman.

Miss Kelly of Grenville returned on Sunday after spending a week with her sister Mrs. D. Murphy.

The Misses Hodgson of Hudson, are visiting their aunt Mrs. J. P. Hodgson.

Mrs. J. Nicholls was suddenly called away on Saturday morning to Montreal, owing to the illness of her mother.

It is with pleasure that we announce the recovery Mr. H. Bouleau after suffering severely from a severe attack of pleurisy.

Didn't You Know!



That J. A. BEDARD & SON'S were Head-quarters for Pianos, Doherty Organs, New Williams Sewing Machines, Parlor Suites, Couches, Bedroom Suites, Spring beds, Mattresses, Sideboards, Chairs, Hall Racks, Iron Beds, Parlor Tables, Washing Machines, Wringers, Mouth Organs, Sheet Music, Jews Harps, Violin Strings, Sewing Machine Needles and Machine Oil, Shoe Dressing etc.

Trunks, Whips, Boots & Shoes, etc., may be secured from

J. A. BEDARD & SON,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



"THE ELITE."

The famous B. & I. patent bias filled corset, the only corset made in Canada with the steels put in on the bias. One look at it will convince you of its superiority over straight filled. See our complete assortment of infants and children's wear.

H. E. Burwash.

90% of Head-Aches

are caused by eye-strain. Cured permanently by Eye-glasses.

Eyes are bread-winners. Take care of them.

Eyes examined free by the most Scientific Methods.

Glasses recommended only when absolutely necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
LACHUTE.

Everything in Stock at less than

Wholesale Prices

In Order to make room for my Spring Stock you can save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on a suit or overcoat by buying now.

Goods bought by the yard cut free.

Sale Prices must be Spot Cash.

A. D. KENNEDY, Main St. Lachute

About the ...House

TESTED RECIPES.

White House Cookies.—One cup each of butter and sugar; the yolks of three eggs and whites of two; two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and the same quantity of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and flour enough to make the dough roll well. Beat the white of the left-out egg to a stiff froth, brush over the dough, dust with powdered sugar and bake in a fairly hot oven.

Good Cookies.—Two cups sugar; one cup each of butter and sour cream; three eggs; one teaspoonful soda. Mix soft, roll rather thin, sift granulated sugar over them, gently roll thin, and bake. Sour milk can be used in place of the cream, but the cookies will not be quite so rich.

Nut Cake.—Cream one cup of butter with two cups of granulated sugar; beat four eggs, yolks and whites separately; add the yolks with a half cup of milk to the creamed butter and sugar. Add a cup of chopped and seeded raisins and a cup of chopped hickory nut meats, two cups of flour and the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Flavor with the grated rind of lemon and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. This makes one large or two small loaves of a delicious cake that, frosted, will keep for weeks without deterioration. No soda or baking powder is used. The Country Gentleman vouches for this as a thoroughly reliable recipe.

Cheese Omelet.—Beat the yolks of three eggs, add three tablespoonfuls of milk and a little salt, then the beaten whites. Melt one dessert-spoonful of butter in a frying-pan; when bubbling pour in the omelet, let it cook till a light brown underneath. Sprinkle over the top one or two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Place in the oven to dry, fold and serve very hot.

Soft Toast.—Toast evenly a light brown some slices of stale bread, cut rather thin; put them on a hot plate and pour over them boiling water; cover quickly with another plate and drain off every drop of water; remove the upper plate and butter the toast, set it in the oven for a moment, and serve covered with a hot plate.

Economy Pudding.—One-half pound of rice, one pint of milk, one-half pound of sugar, some preserve; boil the rice in water till nearly soft, then add the milk and boil again, stirring it all the time; add the sugar; dip blanc-mange moulds in water, fill with rice; when set, turn on to a flat dish; serve with preserve of any kind, or sugar and cream, or custard.

"BETWEEN-MEAL" CLOTH.

Where the dining table is cleared and reset at every meal, its appearance between times is a matter of concern to the housekeeper, especially since the old-fashioned spread, which certainly had a cosy, homey look, is tabooed in the present. The highly polished surface of the table is thought so ornamental that it must not be covered up, and in consequence the housekeeper has a new anxiety in the care of that same highly polished top.

A hot dish, a little hot water, a drop of alcohol, produce a mark on the surface which is anything but ornamental and which is not easily removed. Precautionary measures are required, and thick "hush cloths" or table pads are indispensable. A very thick cotton pad is woven especially for the purpose, which with asbestos table mats proves a great help. The asbestos mats are slipped into embroidered linen cases and thus become ornamental, or embroidered pieces are laid over them. Heavy crocheted mats are often employed, and mats of coiled corset laces are useful, on account of their thickness.

Sometimes a thick blanket is laid under the regular hush cloth; in fact, the housekeeper takes every possible means to protect the varnish of her table.

But, this top must be displayed so the cover is relegated to obscurity, and a square or circle of embroidered linen, of Battenberg work or of renaissance lace, not too large, is put in the centre, and a small but handsome jardiniere stands upon it. This is the only decoration admissible. Often the table is entirely bare, the owner's eye gloating upon its mirror-like surface. The children are forbidden to touch it; "Hands off" is the cry, and rubbing and polishing and dusting are added to the housekeeper's tasks.

Oh for "the good old days" when "things" were not "in the saddle," and riding poor tired housekeepers to death! The elegance and elaborateness which can be secured by the rich oil and which we try to imitate in our humble way is driving women to despair. The "girl" becomes more and more necessary to relieve the hard-worked woman, and she grows less and less obtainable.

TOILET TABLE ACCESSORIES.

One of the prettiest of novelties for the toilet table is a mat simulating a rug in form and mode of making, composed of narrow silk and satin ribbon of different shades, braided and sewed together to form an oval underlay for various knickknacks.

The ribbon is braided in four strands as follows: The first three strips are braided as ordinarily, which brings the first strip next to the fourth; the fourth is then turned under the first and is used as the third strip in the next turn, while the first takes the place of the fourth; again, braid as ordinarily, beginning at the left and repeat as before, turning what is now the fourth under as in the first turn.

A pincushion fastened in the frame of an oval hand mirror, the glass of which has been broken and removed, is another new and original decoration for a bureau or dresser. The foundation of the cushion is of thin cardboard, oval shaped to fit the inside of the frame, and on this are placed several layers of cotton wool, covered smoothly with green velvet, of a pretty pale sea-green shade, with the edges pasted on the under side. The cushion is then fitted in the frame and glued in place.

A dresser scarf is made of four or five strips of scrim, according to the width and length of the dresser, and hemmed by machine. The strips are then pasted onto stiffening and connected by faggoting with cream or colored thread. The same kind of thread is used for the fringe which finishes the edges and is made by hand.

WEIGHTS OF GROCERIES.

Ten common-sized eggs weigh one pound.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

One pint of coffee and sugar weighs twelve ounces.

One quart of sifted flour (well heaped) weighs one pound.

One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces.

Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee and sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound.

One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound.

Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

One tablespoonful (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce.

One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces.

Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

Two and one-half teacups (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound.

Two and three-fourths teacups (level) of powdered sugar weigh one pound.

One tablespoonful (well heaped) of granulated or best brown sugar equals one ounce.

One generous pint of liquid, or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

By removing the sinews from the leg of a turkey or chicken, the "drum-stick" is made one of the choice tid-bits. To do this, take the foot of the turkey in the left hand, reverse side up. Cut the skin all around exactly over the sinews at the knuckle; now cut one long slit from the foot to the knuckle, take each sinew separately—there are seven—and pull.

Where the new plan of roasting the turkey with a couple of stalks of celery in his interior instead of the usual stuffing is employed, the stuffing is made and baked separately, to be served with the meat carved.

One may have warm "riz biscuit" for tea these cold nights by making them up when the bread is made in the morning, and letting rise all but the last time. Set them in a cool place till just before tea time, then put into a rather brisk oven to bake. Or, after the dough has risen ready to mold into biscuit set it away in a cool place till wanted, then make up. The dough must not freeze, of course, but will keep several days in cold weather.

Rice and tapioca make agreeable changes from the inevitable pie these days, and apple tapioca, served with cream, is a delicious dessert.

THEORY OF MAGNETISM.

Depends in First Place Upon Molecular Arrangement.

The modern theory of magnetism, known as Webber's, aided greatly by the work of Professor Ewing, maintains that even the smallest physical quantity—the molecule—present in a bar magnet is itself a minute magnet. Hence the power of the magnet depends entirely, in the first place, upon molecular arrangement.

This can be easily seen by filling a glass tube with steel filings, loosely packed; at first these are all in disorder, but if a magnet is drawn over the tube they begin to turn themselves into one direction till perfect alignment takes place, when the tube acquires the properties of a magnet.

The breaking of bar-magnet into pieces, each piece in turn becoming a magnet, confirms this theory; so does saturation, as it is called, when the molecules are arranged, and no further effect takes place. The theory of magnetic keepers closing the lines of force, thus preserving and not dissipating the power, is also in accordance with this. The primary source of magnetic power is still unknown.

A mistletoe famine doesn't worry the girl who is pretty.

THE WATERLOO OF TO-DAY

HOW RELICS OF THE BATTLE ARE PRESERVED.

Aptitude of Hotelkeepers in Supplying Demand For Souvenirs.

Waterloo and lace are the two great attractions that draw thousands of tourists to Brussels every year. There are of course other objects worthy of attention in the capital of the little Belgian kingdom. Its wide boulevards, handsome parks, and artistic buildings are reminiscent of Paris, so much so that the term "le petit Paris" has been generally accepted as descriptive of the beauties of Brussels.

There are three ways of reaching the battlefield of Waterloo, by rail, by steam tram car, or by coach. The trip by coach is decidedly preferable, as one gets an excellent opportunity to see the country and observe farm and village life in Belgium. It is seldom difficult to secure seats, for if the one regular and stylish coach is filled, two old-fashioned vehicles of ample dimensions will be brought into service. It is always an attractive sight to see the coach as it leaves the Place Royal to the musical echoes of the horns as the far-off blast is blown, but when the three coaches are in line there is always a big crowd on hand to cheer the departing visitors.

The field of Waterloo is about twelve miles from Brussels, and the coach fare there and back is surely reasonable enough, seven francs, about \$1.40, with an extra franc for the driver. This, of course, does not include the table d'hôte lunch at the bustling Museum-Hotel, where the coaches stop preparatory to a partial inspection of the field; neither does it assist in reducing the numerous half-franc admissions which occur so frequently as to cause wonder and consternation to those not possessing a comfortably filled pocketbook.

If the road to Waterloo, after leaving the park, were only as comfortable to the body as the beauties of nature are to the eye, the limit of perfection would be reached. Every foot of the road, except a narrow strip at one side, is paved and with such large, rough stones as to occasion such a prodigious amount of jolting that the mere memory of it is misery. It is, therefore, a grateful relief to the passengers to clamor down from their seats and enjoy the freedom of pedestrians when the driver pulls up for his first stop at an unprepossessing-looking inn in the unpicturesque

VILLAGE OF WATERLOO.

This inn, moreover, is the first war museum that the tourist encounters, and, although he may refuse the liquid refreshment that a bustling Frenchwoman stands ready to provide he cannot gracefully escape the payment of his first extra half-franc for the inspection of Waterloo souvenirs.

The battle was fought from three to five miles beyond, but the village of Waterloo has given its name to that momentous struggle of June 18, eighty-nine years ago, because it was the Duke of Wellington's headquarters previous to the battle, and many of his letters and despatches were sent from this inn. On that account it is one of those places which must be seen when doing the battlefield.

The museum consists of two rooms immediately over the ground floor. One is very small, and contains nothing of interest. The other is considerably larger. Scores of old muskets, sabres, and other destructive weapons are suspended from the walls. In glass cases, amid a jumble of minor relics, are two or three skulls and a number of small bones plowed up in 1895, gruesome reminders, indeed, of that fearful carnage that has made the year 1815 memorable. All these, however, are of secondary interest, compared to the three great relics in the room—two old bedsteads and one miserably tattered armchair. The latter was the Duke of Wellington's chair when he occupied the room, and a small desk is also shown which is said to have been used by him.

The Duke slept in one of the beds previous to the battle although not on the eve of the conflict, for he was at the famous ball given by the Countess of Richmond in Brussels. Upon the other bed, Col. Sir Alexander Gordon, one of England's most popular officers, died, a few hours after being brought, mortally wounded, to the house. Col. Gordon was a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, and the day after the battle the Duke wrote a very touching letter to the Earl, informing him of his brother's death, adding: "He lived long enough to be informed by myself of the glorious result of our action, to which he had so much contributed by his active and zealous assistance."

RELICS OF THE FIGHT.

Leaving the unattractive Village of Waterloo, with its dirty children, whose only diversion seems to be to run after the coach and keep up an incessant cry for centimes, the journey is continued along the same road which was tramped by thousands of the allied troops on their way to action. Within less than two miles, the little village of Mont St. Jean is reached. This formed the centre of the allied forces, and a mile beyond marked some of the fiercest

fighting of the day. The farm of La Haye Sainte was close by, and that was the only position occupied by the allied troops that Napoleon captured. A little less than a mile beyond the village are two monuments, one to the memory of Col. Gordon, and the other in honor of the Hanoverian officers of the German legion. Near by, there formerly stood a large elm tree, which for years bore the name of Wellington's elm, as the Duke is said to have stood under it during the day, watching the progress of the battle. It has long since disappeared, carried away piecemeal by relic hunters.

A few yards beyond this spot and towering over everything else on the battlefield is the mound of the Belgian lion. The mound rises two hundred feet above the surface, and so much earth was taken for its erection that the original level of the ground for nearly a mile around has been lowered several feet. On top of the mound, upon a granite pedestal, is the enormous Belgian lion, weighing nearly twenty-eight tons, and made from cannon captured from the French during the conflict. It is a simple, dignified, and majestic monument of the great battle that shaped the destiny of Europe for the nineteenth century. A splendid view of all the points of interest over the wide field is obtained from its summit. The land presents no sharp features beyond slightly undulating hills, and it is cultivated almost entirely with grain. When seen in the harvest season, the yellow, gently waving tops, spread over hundreds of acres, present a wonderfully peaceful, restful sight, and it is difficult to imagine that this is the graveyard of over

20,000 HUMAN BEINGS.

Waterloo has always had a peculiar fascination for old soldiers, and ever since the days of Major Cotton one or more retired English soldiers have passed the closing years of their lives there, eking out a fairly comfortable subsistence as guides. The dean of his class now is an old but cheerful member of a Highland regiment. He wears an imposing costume of brown, heavily trimmed with black braid. His little cane is never at rest as he points hurriedly here and there over the field in the midst of his fluent description of all the military tactics employed by the opposing armies. It is a genuine pleasure to accompany him to Hougoumont, for the intensity of interest which he infuses into his words recalls the fearful charges of the French and their heroic repulse by the English with startling vividness. The care that is bestowed upon the ruins of Hougoumont to keep them in a properly ruinous condition is also of material aid in these reminiscences of 1815.

The usual half-franc admission is exacted before entering the gate of the chateau. In New England the term chateau would be simplified into that of farmhouse. None of the beauties, ancient or modern, that the word chateau anticipates is to be seen. The buildings are very plain and are occupied by farming people. The old chapel, now separated from the main house, is one of the most interesting of the ruins. The French shells set fire to a portion of the chateau, and before they were extinguished one end of the chapel was burned and the wooden crucifix over the altar was scorched. To this day it is said that the flames stopped when they reached the figure of Christ. The figure has always remained in its original place, but a wire screen now protects it, for about two years ago some tourists, the guide refrained from intimating that they were Americans, cut off one of the legs. The image has been repaired, and a closer watch is kept over the ruins of Hougoumont.

THE FIGHT AT THE ORCHARD.

The brick wall surrounding the inner orchard is still perforated with the same loop-holes through which the British fire mowed down the French as they came up to the very muzzles of the guns, some, indeed, leaping upon the wall only to meet instant death. The French never got inside the orchard. Napoleon sacrificed thousands of his best troops in a vain effort to capture this improvised fortress. If not the key to the British position, it was one of the most important points. Had Napoleon been successful, it would have enabled him to turn the flank of the allied army, and instead of St. Helena a renowned residence in the Tuilleries would undoubtedly have awaited him.

In front of the entrance to Hougoumont stand three veteran chestnut trees. They are the only living survivors, perhaps, on the entire battlefield, of that fateful day. After the conflict, hundreds of trees that formed the thick wood around Hougoumont were so badly torn and scorched by powder and ball that they never put forth the next season's leaves. Even those that lived always bore unmistakable evidences of their fearful baptism by fire. It is so to-day with these three survivors. They present a rugged and battle-scarred appearance. The marks of age and decay are upon them, and as one leaves the place he feels like giving a respectful salute to those grand, mute witnesses of so much that represented the horrible realities of war and yet of so much that represented human heroism and endurance.

All things are easy to the earnest.

SOME ELECTRICAL FROLICS

DAMAGE DONE BY THIS MOST SUBTLE POWER.

Takes Short Cuts, and Does Mischief to Gas and Water Mains.

A novel and very peculiar action was recently tried in an Italian Admiralty Court.

The Captain of a North Italian port brought action against the owners of certain copper-bottomed, wooden vessels to compel them to remove these crafts from the neighborhood of a number of new warships and other new steel and iron vessels, lying in the same part of the harbor.

It appears that the two metals, copper and iron, being immersed in salt water, actually produced electric action, with the result that the iron was electrolytically corroded by the currents set up from the copper bottoms of the wooden vessels.

The plaintiff established his case and an order was made for the immediate removal of the copper-bottomed ships from that part of the harbor.

In these days, when electrically charged wires, used not only for lighting but for driving trams and other purposes, underlie almost every thoroughfare in big towns, this problem of electrolysis is rapidly becoming very serious. The corrosion exercised upon the neighboring water-pipes exactly resembles that duce by powerful acids.

IRON ROTS AWAY.

The iron of the pipes becomes honeycombed with small pores, which gradually grow larger and larger until eventually the affected part gives way like so much rotten wood, and the life of the main is such is over. An iron pipe, when thoroughly electrolyzed, can be pounded into powder with an ordinary hammer.

A very odd point about this form of electric damage is that, while on some occasions the mischief is the work of years, at other times a thick pipe will be destroyed by a current of exactly the same power within three months. Electric tram currents are the principal culprits.

Theoretically, the electricity drawn down from overhead wires and used for driving vehicles is supposed to return to the power-house through the earth. But electricity always moves along the lines of least resistance. Therefore, a water main being a better conductor than the earth, the current is apt to jump to it, and with shocking lack of gratitude it then proceeds to destroy its borrowed right of way.

WHEN MOST WANTED.

The damage goes on secretly below ground, and the first intimation is the sudden bursting of the main. This, of course, usually happens at a time when there is extra pressure such as occurs during a fire.

Very much more serious was a galvanic frolic in Vienna on March 8th, 1902. A heavy fall of wet snow took place during the previous night. It froze as it fell, and coating the wires with a great thickness of ice eventually brought them down.

The streets were simply littered with live wires. Dozens of horses were killed and policemen had to be stationed at every corner to save pedestrians from touching the wires. In spite of all precautions three persons were killed and a number were very severely shocked.

A very odd occurrence was reported recently from Middletown, Ind. A house on the Pike, as the main road is called, became suddenly charged with electricity. The very clothes of its inhabitants emitted sparks, and when two garments in contact were pulled away from one another there was a loud crackling sound. The phenomenon lasted for several weeks, and at last the people became so alarmed that they moved out of the house and left it deserted.

SPINSTERS AND BACHELORS.

The census for England and Wales according to a digest made by Mr. William Sanders and Mr. Thomas G. Ackland, shows there is a geographical distribution of spinsters as well as an age distribution. In the London counties they are generally in excess of the bachelors, and so, too, in those countries where women take part in the staple industry. In Surrey the unmarried women are nearly 12,000 in excess of the bachelors, while in South Wales the bachelors are 18,429 in excess of the spinsters. In Kent, Wiltshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Hunts, and other agricultural counties spinsters are in the minority. Hastings has an excess of 6,000 spinsters, and Brighton of 6,300.

COLLECTORS SEEK KEYS.

"Clemania" is a comparatively modern form of the collecting craze. It consists of an irresistible ambition to gather together keys of all sorts, sizes, and shapes. One victim to the habit, a woman, openly confessed recently to having travelled over 100,000 miles in pursuit of her hobby, during which time she had expended, entirely on keys, quite a respectable fortune. Her collection comprises the key of the Nuremberg iron virgin; one said to have belonged to Cleopatra's jewel case; a huge iron specimen from the tower of London, picked up in a Wardour street shop; the one that used to unlock Anne Hathaway's cottage at Stratford-on-Avon; and many others equally curious and interesting.

KING OLAF

Or, Kinship Between Man and Horse

CHAPTER VIII.—(Con.)

She dabbled in science and chemistry, and thoroughly understood the importance of supplying bone-forming and fatty materials where scantily provided by Nature. She believed in the possibility of improving upon that great mistress, and thereby scored over a large number of less enlightened brethren. Moreover she held the courage of her opinions, and did not hesitate now and again to try experiments which the easy-going, half-educated farmers regarded as the height of lunacy, but which not unfrequently ended by carrying conviction to the narrow-grooved agricultural mind. With much practical knowledge and energetic supervision, Mrs. Forrester was one of the fortunate few who made the cultivation of their native soil pay its working expenses. No one, having once made the lady's acquaintance, could fail to perceive that she possessed striking originality of character. Although between fifty and sixty years old, she still retained traces of having been in her youth a singularly good-looking girl, though now spare in figure, and consequently deficient in the comeliness that often improves middle-aged women. All the features were good, in spite of the cheeks being bronzed and wrinkled, and the complexion dyed to a deep saffron by the combined effects of sun and wind and rain, though it was easy to see at a glance that she gained nothing from borrowed plumes, and utterly disdained such female frivolities as fashionable dresses and useless finery. Her clothes fulfilled the primitive mission of covering the human body with regard to warmth and comfort rather than to effect. She wore no frills, no furbelows, no such abominations as a dress-improver. False hair, false busts, false fronts, false teeth, were to her things unknown. Nevertheless, the neat head, with its covering of dark glossy hair, as yet untouched by the hand of time, the quick intelligent eye, the oval-shaped face, small mouth, and delicately arched nose, all bespoke a person of gentle birth; while neither exposure to the elements nor utter indifference to outward appearance had been able wholly to efface those good looks with which the Creator had at some period or another undoubtedly endowed Mrs. Forrester. The most startling thing about her was her voice. Deep in tone as that of any man, clear and sonorous, it yet possessed a brusqueness which strangely impressed the unaccustomed listener. To all intents and purposes it might have emanated from the deepest recesses of the ground, it sounded so sepulchral. Mrs. Forrester's ordinary attire consisted of a short and perfectly plain dark cloth petticoat, guileless of trimming or superfluous adornment, beneath which appeared a pair of stout, broad-soled, square-toed, hob-nailed shooting boots, above which again, it was whispered, a masculine garment that shall be nameless was donned, which the observant professed many a time to have seen. Anyhow, under-petticoats were evidently not patronized, else why that dual suggestion conveyed to the mind? The upper portion of Mrs. Forrester's attire was composed of a loose cutaway jacket, also made of cloth, opening over a checked flannel waistcoat, varied, on grand occasions, by a spotted bird's-eye; a white silk tie, held in its place by a silver horse-shoe pin or gold fox's head, a pair of stout dog-skin gloves—that is to say when gloves were worn at all, which was the exception rather than the rule—and a black felt pot hat, under whose brim the abundant hair was rolled away on either side the face in the good old-fashioned style, finished off at the back by a velvet bow, the only piece of finery in which Mrs. Forrester rejoiced, if finery indeed such a brown, rusty, greasy adjunct could rightly be considered. The whole constituted a most convenient costume, easily modified for equestrian purposes by the substitution of a riding-skirt for the ordinary walking one, and of a pair of Wellingtons in place of the shooting boots. Mrs. Forrester's gait was highly characteristic, displaying a sideways roll, half-way between the heavy drag and the jockey. So closely, indeed, did it resemble the lords of creation that it was extremely difficult at a slight distance to determine to which sex she actually belonged. In fact those who put her down as forming one of the masculine community could easily be pardoned so natural an error. Morally Mrs. Forrester possessed undoubted ability. She had great powers of observation, a keen appreciation of the ludicrous, an innate love of fun, coupled with a wonderful insight into the motives actuating mankind, which prompted her on all occasions to turn the ordinary transactions of everyday life into a joke, or at least to perceive their facetious element. Intelligent, well-informed, clever, amusing, and above all, unlike the commonplace herd of human beings,

no wonder Mrs. Forrester was considered excellent company, and gladly welcomed by her fellow creatures in spite of the humorous propensity which prompted her to concoct all sorts of tales to their expense. True this versatility of speech occasionally brought her into trouble; nevertheless she was so thoroughly jolly, kind-hearted, and good-natured with it all that people forgave her little peculiarities, pocketed pride, and laughed at the exaggerated accounts of their own doings and sayings which were freely circulated throughout the country. Mrs. Forrester had earned the not unenviable reputation of being "a character," and characters are generally privileged individuals who can say and do things not allowed the rest of the world. Her father, in her youth, had kept a pack of foxhounds. Mrs. Forrester, therefore, had been brought up in a sporting coterie, and was passionately fond of hunting. No one in the whole country, not excepting the huntsman himself, was so thoroughly conversant with the run of a fox, or the difficulties connected with his successful pursuit. Often and often it happened that when the officials were at their wits' ends which way to turn, and were on the eve of abandoning the chase in despair, a quiet hint from Mrs. Forrester gave a clue to the direction in which the hunted animal had most probably effected an escape. She not only knew every bound by name, but was conversant with their respective merits.

She could tell how Gaylad was the foremost in Sir Beauchamp Lenard's pack, how Garrulous ran mute, how Prattylass suffered from bad feet, Finner from a weakly constitution, and how Goliath could live through the longest and the most tiring day without exhibiting any symptoms of weariness. She knew them all, and loved them all, as if they had been her children or she their kennel huntsman. In the saddle Mrs. Forrester was absolutely at home, and there were but few men who even now, in her declining years, when she took it into her head to ride straight could beat the gallant old lady. They tell a story still of how some few winters ago the whole field came down to the celebrated Grangeton brook. It might not have measured more than about twelve to fourteen feet across, but the banks were steep and crumbling, the bottom treacherously muddy, and the water as it gurgled swiftly by coldly dark and forbidding. For an hour or more the assembled company had been walking after a fox, during which horses and riders had lost much of their maternal ardour, without indulging in the excitement which often stands in good stead, when all of a sudden the hounds splashed through the brook and picked up the scent on the opposite side with renewed zest. Heads down, sterns up, they streamed away over the big grass field of ridge and furrow. A moment's hesitation ensued; then the huntsman, closely followed by two or three of the more adventurous spirits, endeavored to ford the stream by jumping in and clambering up the rotten bank on the other side. It was too boggy, however, and they rescued themselves with such extreme difficulty, that upon one of their number floundering into a hole, and horse and rider disappearing bodily into the water, those pressing on from behind, after witnessing the disaster, declared the attempt to be fraught with so much danger as to render it positively unsafe, if not to themselves, at all events to their steeds. In fact the occasion was one when the risk to animals became unusually prominent. While standing deliberating on the whereabouts of the nearest bridge, and racked by that uncertainty as to whether to stake all and proceed, or to hazard nothing and retire which every fox-hunter doubtless has experienced during his career, suddenly, and to the inexpressible astonishment of the beholders, no less a person than Mrs. Forrester was seen to resolutely take her horse by the head, cram him along in a manner not to be denied, and charge down at the bottomless gulf. A moment of breathless anxiety followed as the animal reached the brink, and for a second paused in his stride; but he happened to be a particularly good clever hunter, who thoroughly understood his work, and in less time than it takes to tell he landed on the opposite side with a bit of a scramble, owing to a portion of the bank giving way, but still without mishap. A murmur of applause ran through the ranks of the spectators. "Bravo! bravo!" they cried with one accord. And now, ashamed to be outdone by a woman, and an aged one to boot, a noble sportsman, inspired with fresh courage, endeavored to follow Mrs. Forrester's example, but alas! the undermined earth once more gave way, and his horse having jumped extremely short, was precipitated into the cold ungracious element, while the aristocratic rider, after executing a neat somersault, landed on terra

firma on the crown of his head, thereby completely annihilating a smart new Lincoln and Bennett. Catastrophes overcame the field. Helter-skelter, men, women, and children, accompanied by a trailing hound or two galloped off in all haste to the bridge. For the rest of that day, and for many a day to come, Mrs. Forrester's gallant feat was the theme of every tongue. To her was accorded that admiration and that meed of applause which courage, accompanied by success, invariably elicits.

With fine hands, a strong if not a graceful seat, and aided by all sorts of curious combinations in the way of bits, nosebands, gags, and martingales, she could master animals which none of her own, and but few of the sterner sex, were capable of managing. She consequently bought at a low figure, never by any chance giving long prices for her horses, and, as was generally the case, they improved under her tuition, and in the course of a few months became decently tractable, she was enabled to pass them on at a considerable profit. No one could gainsay the fact, seeing the risk and trouble incurred, that that profit was fairly Mrs. Forrester's due, and honorably gained by her own exertions. She was on terms of the closest intimacy with every dealer, farmer, and breeder of horses in the whole country round, and by frequently introducing good customers, whose purses were oftentimes longer and more fully stocked than their heads, secured their hearty good-will, which at odd times was displayed by the propitiatory gift of an ailing, vicious, or unsound quadruped, which donation the lady invariably accepted on the assumption that lead was cheap, and that anyhow these afflicted animals formed an interesting subject on which to pursue scientific experiments not yet thoroughly tested by the Veterinary College. Now and again, thanks to her really marvellous knowledge of horseflesh, and to the virtue of innumerable recipes accumulated during many years, she succeeded in effecting extraordinary cures. Then Mrs. Forrester's triumph was complete. When she had conquered some obstinate spavin, patched up a rickety back-sinew, or doctored satisfactorily any long-standing complaint through remedies peculiarly her own, she experienced a sensation of genuine pleasure. So great, indeed, was the respect in which her healing powers were held by the simple country folks that they were wont to aver Mrs. Forrester was worth all the skilled practitioners put together. It therefore was not unnatural if these gentlemen viewed so formidable a rival with envy and suspicion, declaring her to be a person of inferior experience, professing to know more than she really did. Every morning of her life regularly when the clock struck six, in the depth of winter or the height of summer, Mrs. Forrester rose from her bed and spent the hours before breakfast in going the round of the farm, inspecting the stock, examining the hedges, and cross-questioning the men; afterwards she retired into an inner sanctum, a sort of half laboratory, half carpenter's shop, on whose shelves were carefully stowed away the lotions, draughts, and cunning compounds wherewith she sustained her reputation. On non-hunting days she employed herself by nailing, hammering, planing, sawing, mending, and manufacturing the various articles in use on the premises. Sometimes she appeared for a day or two with her arm in a sling or fingers bandaged up, due to some such untimely accident as the slip of a chisel, the shutting of a knife, or splintering of a bit of wood. In a virgin country where man must depend upon his own exertions to supply his daily wants, such a woman as Mrs. Forrester would have been regarded as a valuable auxiliary—a helpmate who could turn her hand to anything; but among an enervated, over-civilized population, her accomplishments often failed to be appreciated at their full value, calling forth ridicule rather than respect, while the verdict of the public was "A clever, but original old lady, who ought to have been a man." Public opinion, however, did not disturb the even tenor of her ways. She was made of too strong metal to be wafted backwards and forwards like a feather by every puff of wind. She had her own ideas, and stuck to them through thick and thin.

On the afternoon of the day following Kate Brewer's arrival at Sport Lodge, Mrs. Forrester determined on a reconnaissance in force. She therefore ordered out her dog-cart, into which was harnessed an antiquated hunter who rejoiced in the somewhat singular name of Resurrection. He had been snatched from the very jaws of death by his present mistress, who during an obstinate and well-nigh fatal attack of tetanus had treated him with frequent injections into the veins of nitrate of amyl, and thus christened the patient in memory of the event. Mrs. Forrester mounted on to the box-seat, took the reins in her hand, gave the whip a playful flourish, and started, with the intention of calling upon Miss Brewer before anyone else had done so, in order to be able to report as usual. Ready as she invariably was to make new acquaintances, the two girls, by their youth and isolated position, inspired her with a more than customary interest, rendering her intent on forming an opinion as to their merits as quickly as possible.

She drove steadily along until she came to Foxington town, where she encountered her particular friend, Mr. McGrath, who, not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the pig-skin, had declined to rise at the posterously early hour of half-past six o'clock in order to jog close upon sixteen miles to covert, and was therefore willing away the afternoon by strolling gently up and down the High Street, flattening his nose disconsolately against the shop windows, and smiling fraternally at every decent-looking young woman he happened to run against in the course of his peregrinations. Mrs. Forrester's arrival was a perfect godsend to the idle, enured Hibernian. He made such frantic gestures that in an instant she, nothing loth, brought the vehicle to a standstill.

"Hullo!" she said in her friendly unceremonious fashion. "What are you doing here all by yourself, like a lost sheep? Where are the others? Gone hunting?" as Mr. McGrath nodded assent. "Pray why did you not go too? Nothing amiss with the stud, I hope? It's too early in the day to begin with invalids."

"No, no, the stud is right enough," answered Mr. McGrath, with a shake of the head. "Faith, but I wish the master could say the same. He's very bad."

"Bad? Why, what's the matter, man? You look in the rudest of health."

"Ah! Looks are deceptive. It always was my fate to appear best when I suffered most. I'm in great pain, I can assure you."

"I'm sorry to hear it. But why so mysterious? What is this malady from which you are suffering thus terribly? I declare you have roused my curiosity."

"An injured, abraded, and inflamed cuticle," replied Mr. McGrath, with perfect gravity, "which, however slight it may sound, renders horse-exercise an extremely unpleasant mode of locomotion. Now don't laugh. 'Pon my life it's no laughing matter,' he added something querulously, as the lady's sides shook with mirth.

"You're exactly like all men," she said, looking at him in friendly contempt. "When the least thing goes wrong, you're no more pluck than a barn-fowl. A prick of a pin is enough to make you think you're going to die. Men are so awfully frightened about their precious selves. They haven't half the courage of the women."

"Don't kick a poor fellow when he's down, there's a dear good soul. I came to you to be cheered, not to be lectured on the shortcomings of my sex. Gad! but if it's your own superiority you wish to prove by the argument I am willing to admit it. There ain't many people in this world like Mrs. Forrester."

"You are incorrigible, Terry," she said with a conciliatory smile. "But come now, since you say you are suffering such agonies, allow me to propose a remedy. Have you ever tried a mixture of vinegar and glycerine in cases of a similar distressing nature? Three parts vinegar to one of glycerine. It's a recipe of my own, and a most efficacious one, only you must not mind if it smart's a bit at the first application. You must endeavor to bear the pain heroically. I constantly use the mixture in cases of cuts and sprains among the gees, and find it very successful."

"Thanks. I promise to try the prescription this evening, and shall hope to derive such benefit from its use as to enable me to turn out tomorrow with the Critchley at Doddington. I see they don't muster until ten o'clock, which, thank goodness, is a slightly more reasonable hour. These early meets are positively deadly, and play the bear with my delicate constitution."

"Your delicate constitution suffers from late nights, big cheroots, and black bottles, my friend, not from early rising. I declare I've no patience with you young men. You begin by setting the fundamental laws of nature at defiance, burning the candle at both ends, expending the vital forces without supplying any fuel to the furnace, and then you wonder that the fire is feeble, and abuse your constitutions. Just as if they were to blame, indeed! If you were only taught a few scientific truths in your youth, and the most elementary principles of physiology, you would know very differently, and learn that nine times out of ten you have only yourselves to thank for your ailments. Abjure smoke and turn teetotallers, and your health would soon improve."

"You are in a very severe mood, Mrs. Forrester. I withdraw my luckless remark."

"No need to do that. And what's more, a few home truths do you men a lot of good now and then. Things are made far too pleasant for you in these days."

"Mrs. Forrester, I wonder whether you would condescend to answer a question that has troubled my mind for long?" asked Terry somewhat irrelevantly.

"That depends entirely on what it is. I make no rash promises."

"Well, since you entertain so profound a contempt for my unfortunate sex, how did you ever bring yourself to commit matrimony?"

"Because my sentiments have grown with age and experience, and because, being a woman, in my youth I possessed a woman's foibles, and was not proof against the voice of the charmer. Because," and her

voice trembled ever so slightly. "I was not happy at home, and I liked Colonel Forrester better than I did anyone else. My mother struck me once in a fit of passion, and she took my part. I felt grateful to him, and when he asked me to be his wife I gave my consent. Now," with a change from grave to gay, now, Mr. Curious, you know all about it, and I hope you feel satisfied."

"Forgive me, Mrs. Forrester," he said, "if I have done anything to recall unpleasant memories."

Somewhat he felt sorry for having asked the question.

"Terry," she replied bending forward and laying her hand on his shoulder, while a kindly expression swept across her weatherbeaten face, "I dare say there are episodes in the lives of most of us which we do not care to dwell upon, and an old sore is hard to heal. You are a good-hearted creature, and would never woe anyone intentionally. If I had had children of my own, if I had been a happy woman, I might have been very different. Do not let us talk of it. And now I really must be getting on, or the chances are I shall have had my journey for nothing and find my young lady out."

"Your young lady? Pray who do you intend honoring with a call?"

"I gave you credit for more discernment. Why, slow patel Miss Brewer, of course. Who else do you suppose? That reminds me; did you ever give that gay friend of yours my message, or did you forget it altogether?"

"No, not I. I not only delivered it in full, but embellished it by various little additions of my own. There's nothing like serving things up spicy when you are about it. A little exaggeration does no harm."

"Well!" ejaculated the lady, forgetting her hurry, and administering a soothing tap to Resurrection with the butt end of the whip. "This is interesting. What did the great Colonel say to our plan?"

"Faith! I hardly know. Jack's a rum chap in some ways. He takes ideas of honor and so forth into his head every now and then, and one might just as well talk to a pig as to try and dislodge them. You can't get at him either when he's in a mood of this sort, for he declines to give out his opinions. He said but we had real sport last night. Fuller did the gentleman; offered Jack first innings, and refused to spoil the market, just as if he had a chance against Jack, indeed! However, nothing would satisfy him until he succeeded in getting up a bet on the subject. You know his mania for gambling in every shape or form."

"But about this bet, Terry. What sort of bet did he make?" said Mrs. Forrester, pricking up her ears at the prospect of a bit of gossip. "Who did he bet with?"

"Why, with Jack. To tell the truth, the latter seemed so annoyed altogether by the conversation and by our recommendations he should marry the heiress, that I verily believe he hardly knew the nature of the bet, but Fuller booked it fast enough. Ten to one on the Honorable; it's down in black and white."

"Well, I wish Jack success, I am sure. Ready money is sadly needed in that quarter, and an infusion of wealth into the family would be cordially welcomed."

"Yes. He went and lost a lot to that devil Fuller only last night, worse luck."

"You don't say so? I should have thought after all that has come and gone he would have had a little more sense. Well, we must try and precipitate matters if we can. I tell you what, Terry," in a confidential whisper. "You and I will bring the young couple together and give them a helping hand. Friends are often very useful on these occasions. Jack is a real nice fellow with all his faults, and I know no one I would sooner do a good turn to; therefore I'll go this minute and see what can be done to pave the way. T-t-t-t, Terry. Hope to find you out tomorrow with a renovated epidermis. Don't forget, three parts vinegar to one of glycerine."

"Shan't I see you again before then?" he asked wistfully, thinking how very hard it was to kill time in the absence of companions when left to his own devices. "You won't spend all the afternoon with Miss Kilmansegg, surely?"

"Meaning to say I had better devote a portion of it to Mr. Terence McGrath, eh? Well, if you feel sufficiently active to step out to my place about ten-time, you shall be treated to a cup of that comparatively harmless beverage, and hear my report in full. There, is your discontent appeased?"

"Entirely. I feel now I have something to live for—something to look forward to."

"So much the better," came the rejoinder. "It's a thousand pities you do not cultivate some legitimate ambition in life instead of wasting your abilities and frittering your days away. There's good stuff in you, Terry, only circumstances have done their best to spell it. Au revoir."

(To be continued.)

Lender: "I've been told Rivers's name is in all Rockworthy's will." Friend: "Yes, his name is in it. He signed it as a witness. That's all, and—Good gracious! what's the matter?" Lender: "Nothing; only I've lent him £50 on the strength of it."

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The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. QUE.

SHOWING HER TEETH.

Not without design, one is
forced to conclude, there have re-
cently been several significant offi-
cial references in the British
Parliament to the strength and
efficiency of the British navy.
At the house where her enemies
may be meditating mischief a-
gainst Britain's ally, if not against
herself, the Secretary of the Ad-
miralty, on Monday night, re-
called attention to the avowed
policy of the Admiralty, approved
by Parliament and the people, to
maintain the fleet at a strength
equal to that of any other two
navies. Russia and France to-
gether had built or were building
61 battleships while the British
total was 63 battleships. In con-
sidering the British cruiser pro-
gram, the government, he said,
the government was not governed
by this standard but by the im-
mense preponderance of British
seaboard commerce.

The naval policy of Great Brit-
ain, said Secretary Prettyman,
was purely defensive. Recent
events in the Far East had shown
the necessity for preparedness to
strike the first blow and to strike
effectively. The greatest power
throughout the world, he added,
was the British navy which was
also the most powerful instru-
ment of war in the world.

Not alone in strength of battle-
ships does Britain claim supre-
macy, but she acknowledges no
superior in gunnery. As an in-
stance thereof, Parliament was
informed that the British armor-
ed cruiser Leviathan, while steam-
ing at 12 knots fired 10 rounds
from her 9 2 in. guns in two
minutes and hit a 14x20 foot
target ten times at a range of
2,000 yards.

When these facts had been
given to Parliament, and to the
enemies of Britain as well, a mo-
tion was offered by J. P. Roberts
(Lib.) calling on the Government,
in the interests of international
peace, to communicate with the
other great powers and ascertain
whether they are willing to re-
duce their ship-building plans and
adjust the balance of their rela-
tive naval strength on a perma-
nent basis.

Mr. Arnold Foster, secretary
of war, as a member of the De-
fence Committee, said he was of
the opinion the Government has
done enough in the direction of
proposals to the continental gov-
ernments for a reduction of ar-
maments. The Government, he
said, was prepared to consider
proposals from any foreign gov-
ernment, but Great Britain's naval
was a vital necessity. There was
not, he concluded, a single country
of Europe which could not abolish
its fleet to-morrow so far as any
danger of invasion by Great Brit-

ain was concerned, but the mo-
ment Great Britain's maritime
supremacy was gone she might
be invaded any day.

The sentimenters commended the
support of Parliament and the
motion offered by Mr. Roberts
was rejected.

It surely is no small occasion of
pride to Canadians to read the
foregoing and remember that
Britain's navy is ever ready to
guarantee the right of every Can-
adian and of every British subject
in any part of the wide world.
And that we are not required to
contribute one farthing directly
to the maintenance of that power-
ful navy should provoke the
gratitude of every loyal heart.

LIBERALISM AND LAURIERISM.

"From the polls in the Do-
minion bye-elections," writes
Prof. Goldwin Smith, "it would
appear that the Liberal Govern-
ment has been losing ground."

The Liberal Government may have been
losing ground, yet Liberalism may have
rather gained than lost. Liberalism might
rise emancipated and revived from a defeat
of the Liberal Government. At present it is
being stifled under opportunism. The Lib-
eral Premier of the Dominion has gracefully
and gallantly doffed the garments of free trade,
economy, and Senate reform, arrayed in
which he tripped into office, and donned
those of the Tories, who find themselves
without a ray of clothing left wherewith to
make a show of political opposition. The
Liberal Premier of Ontario courts imperi-
alism, militarism, and protectionism; while
the Liberal Minister of Education authori-
tatively kindred doctrines to be taught in the
Public schools. The division of parties has
become perfectly senseless, and is likely to
so remain till Liberalism is disengaged from
opportunism by defeat and thrown back on
its own principles for support. If it then
finds a man, it may be itself again. We
have one more lesson on the rationality of
party."

THE BACON QUESTION.

Mr. E. Matthews of the Geo.
Matthews Company, Ltd, states
that when the packing house in
Hull was established by his firm,
only 600 hogs were purchased
the first year in the district east
of Kingston. This was less than
one tenth of the number handled
that year, but it was all that
could be secured. Last year the
Hull factory paid out \$725,000
for hogs to farmers farther west.
It was found necessary to go to
the extreme Western Counties of
Essex and Kent for a considerable
number of hogs.

The great development of swine
raising in the Ottawa Valley is
worthy of mention, but there is
no reason why the Hull packing
house should not get all its supply
of hogs this side of Kingston.
The Matthews Co. have another
large packing house at Peterboro,
and would find it much more con-
venient to make all their purchas-
es for the Hull factory in the
Ottawa Valley. If that \$800,000
a year that now goes to Central
and Western Ontario were dis-
tributed among the farmers of
this district, it would practically
all find its way to the shops of
ours and neighboring towns, to
the great benefit of the merchants
and manufacturers.

At the Fat Stock Shows large
prizes are offered for live hogs
suitable for making Wiltshire
bacon, and also for dressed car-
casses at a later stage of the
proceedings. In this way farmers
are taught to produce the class of
animals that the packers require
to maintain and increase their
export trade. It was by an edu-
cational campaign of this sort
through the medium of farmers
institutes that Canadian farmers
were first induced to take up the
growing of pigs suited to the pro-
duction of Wiltshire bacon, the
result of which was seen in a
twenty fold increase (600,000 to
\$12,600,00 per annum) in the ex-
port bacon trade of the Dominion
in a single decade.

LAKEFIELD.

Miss Scott of Lachute Academy spent
Saturday and Sunday with her parents Mr.
and Mrs. Matthew Scott.

Mr. James Sutton who has been visiting
his mother and brother for the past three
months, returned to his home in Manitoba
last Saturday.

Owing to an official board meeting held in
the Methodist Parsonage last Monday
evening, no meeting of the mutual improve-
ment society was held this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell of Mille
Isle spent Saturday at the home of Mrs.
James Sutton they also visited a few of
their friends in the village.

Messrs. James Willie and Robert Arm-
strong, of Manitoba who were here attend-
ing their mother's funeral, returned home
last week, we are pleased to hear that Mr.
Oliver Armstrong intends spending part of
the summer with us.

At the Quarterly official board meeting of
the Methodist Church held last Monday
evening a unanimous and pressing invitation
was given to the pastor the Rev. Geo.
S. Schagel to remain with them a fourth
year.

A pleasing event took place on Wednes-
day March 3rd. at the Methodist church
when Miss Helen E. Noble, and Wm. H.
Wood both of Mille Isle, Que., were united
in the bonds of holy matrimony. Rev G.
S. Schagel resident minister performed the
ceremony in the presence of a few friends
of the contracting parties.

The bride looked very pretty gowned in
dark brown with yoke of lace trimmed in
applique with hat to match, while the bride-
maid Miss Maud Seale of Morin Falls wore
night brown trimmed in applique. Mr. T.
Wood brother of the groom performed the
duties of best man. After the ceremony
and congratulations the happy couple left
for the home of the bride's mother where a
reception was held. We extend to Mr.
and Mrs. Wood our best wishes for a happy
future.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is with-
in equal as a blood-purifier and Spring me-
dicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have
watched its effects in chronic cases, and
treatment was of no avail, and I have been
astonished at the results. No other
medicine that I have ever used, I have
tried them all, is so thorough in
and effects so many permanent
Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F.
Augusta, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's

Ayer's Pills for Liver and

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and
turning gray very fast. But your
Hair Vigor stopped the falling and
restored the natural color."—Mrs.
E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you
not to look old, with the
color of seventy years in
your hair! Perhaps you
are seventy, and you like
your gray hair! If not,
use Ayer's Hair Vigor.
In less than a month your
gray hair will have all the
dark, rich color of youth.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you,
send us one dollar and we will express
you a bottle. Be sure and give the name
of your nearest express office. Address,
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been
in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of
and has been made under his per-
sonal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this.
All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but
Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of
Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Pare-
goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It
contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic
substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms
and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind
Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation
and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the
Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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

Cemetery Lots For Sale.

The trustees of the Lachute Presbyterian
Church are now prepared to sell lots in
their new cemetery, and in order to realize on
them as soon as possible will give a reduction
of 20 p.c. on all purchases up to March 1st,
1904. The same discount will be allowed as
a commission to any who will advance the
price on any particular lots for the future
sale. For particulars and view of plan,
Apply to. WALTER McQUAT.

Main Street Lachute.

FOR SALE

Good brick house, double tenement, in
good repair. Apply to E. LAVIGNE,
Foundry St.

COLLARS.—The undersigned has 25
cloth collars, hand-made, and of good quality,
that he will sell at a reasonable price. Also
15 sets of light harness, bridles, halters,
pole straps, martingales and hame straps.
Farmers I want all your harness repairing,
and I will do it cheaper and better than any
saddler in town.

Old Stand Opposite Post Office:
Wm. CRESWELL, Lachute.

Clearing Sale of Boys Clothing and Underwear.

We are very anxious to clear out our
stock of Boys Overcoats and Suits.
We will offer them during January
at the following reductions:

Boys' Overcoats,	\$6.00	reduced to	\$4.50.
"	5.50	"	4.00.
"	4.25	"	3.00.
Boys Suits,	5.20	"	4.00.
"	5.00	"	3.50.
"	3.85	"	2.75.

We have a line of Men's Wool Under-
Shirts and Drawers that we wish to
clear. Regular price was \$1 a suit.
You may have them while they last
at 70c. a suit.

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Teas, Coffees, Etc.,

Japan & Ceylon Greens. Ceylon & Imperial Blacks.
Salada and Tetleys Black (in packages).
Coffee, (Seal Brand), 1 and 2 lb. tins.
Coffee, Mocha and Java, fresh ground.
Lyman's liquid coffee. Epps and Baker's Cocoa.
Postum, quality and values good.

SUGARS.—Granulated, Extra Ground, Paris Lumps & Yellow.

H. J. Giles & Bro.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of Charles H. Fletcher

CASTORIA.
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Signature
of Charles H. Fletcher

Professional & Commercial

G. E. BAMPTON, K.C.,
ADVOCATE.
Office; Main Street, East Ward,
Lachute P.Q.,
P.O. Box 249.
Attends Courts in District of Ter-
rebonne, Ottawa and Montreal.
Collections promptly remitted.

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

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Insurance and Financial Agent,
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Only First-class Companies Represented
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Money to Loan on Security.
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Montreal. Lachute.
Offices in Banford's Block.
All matters submitted to Mr. Stephens for
opinion and approval.

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

DENTISTRY.
H. C. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday, Wed-
nesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
(Absent on Tuesday only.)

B. S. STACKHOUSE, S.E., D.D.S., L.D.S.
DENTIST.—Hereafter, Dr. B. S.
Stackhouse will be in Lachute from
Tuesday to Saturday, last four days
of each week. Dr. Arthur Stack-
house will assist every Saturday.
Office at Mrs. Painters.

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

H. J. J. LADOUCEUR,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Will be in St. Andrews the third Sat-
urday of each month.

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

DR. A. A. GAUTHIER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at: ———
Foundry St., Lachute.

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

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

Mount Royal
BUSINESS COLLEGE
Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.
Fall Session opens Sept. 7, 1903.

This institution gives a thorough up-
to-date business training in book-keep-
ing, Shorthand, Typewriting, French,
etc. Write for prospectus giving full
information regarding terms, etc.
A. W. YOUNG,
Principal.

McFAUL BROTHERS

West End - Lachute.

OUR Spring Stock is now arriving
daily and we are filling our com-
modious store with everything that
you will require. In Order to bet-
ter display our goods, we have opened a
large CARPET and CLOTHING DE-
PARTMENT upstairs where we can
show them to better advantage.



PRIESTLEY'S

BLACK DRESS

GOODS

MAKE THE SMARTEST

Tailor-Made Suits

THE "VARNISHED BOARD,"
ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE ROLLED

Is a Guarantee of their
Wearing Qualities.

Prints

We have the celebrated Crum Prints in fast colors
warranted not to fade.

Wall Papers

The great variety we show and the remarkably reason-
able prices are also great factors in support of this department.
You can save money by buying from us, and at the same time
have the finest range to select from in the Ottawa Valley.

Tailor Made Suits

We have specialties in Imported Tweeds which we can
have made up for you at the shortest possible notice, at prices
that will surprise you.

Don't Forget That
Lachute's Bargain Centre
is
McFaul
Brothers

Your Wants Supplied.

We are now well established in our new
Enterprise, and beg to remind the Public
that there is no necessity to go into Lachute
to do your shopping, as our store is all well
stocked with all the newest and best goods.

Don't forget that we take any produce
in Exchange for goods. We want your trade.

V. & I. McFAUL, - - BROWNSBURG.

MONEY FOR YOU

The D.L. Emulsion.

If taken in time it will cure most severe cases
of Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, or chronic Irritation
of Throat or Lungs.

THUS YOU SAVE a heavy doctor's bill,
loss of wages, &
much discomfort.

WILSON'S CURE FOR
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CONSUMPTION

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE
FINEST TEA
IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision
of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them
as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon
Teas. For that reason they see that none but the
very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon," the perfect Tea, can be
sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/4 lb., 1 lb., and
5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c., and 60c.
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write
to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St.
East, Toronto.

BOYS SERVICEABLE BOOTS

A complete assortment now in stock of
McCREADY COMPANY'S BEST MAKES.

Gentlemen

We had your special requirements in view when we
were selecting our Shoes for Spring and Summer.
Call and see how we anticipated your wishes.

Ladies

For you we selected the daintiest, best made and best
finished Shoes, including some of the best known
and most popular lines in the United States.

E. LAVIGNE, - - Foundry Street, LACHUTE.

DON'T BE COLD

That's our advice, because we
can give you a good Bulgarian
Fur Coat for the small sum of \$15. Also other
Furs in large variety. A large assortment of
Raglan Coats for all corners. Splendid stock of
the very latest styles in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large supply of **HAYING REQUISITES.**
Sherwin, Williams Paint always on hand.

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

CLEARING SALE.

For One Month Only, of **BOOTS, SHOES,**
RUBBERS, MOCCASINS, GLOVES and
MITTS, to make room for my Spring Stock.
Always on hand a supply of unequalled
Home-made and factory harness. Every-
thing in the above lines at lowest prices.

— Sole agent for the Slater Shoe. —

WM. BERRY, Main St. Lachute.

New Cash Grocery Store.

Having purchased the Commodious
store on Bethany St. from Mr. J. B
Raymond, I have stocked it with a
large assortment of

Fresh Groceries

which will be found choice, good &
reasonable. We ask for a call.

FRANCIS LAURIN.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

TEACHING A COLT TO BACK.

To teach and train a colt properly is a science, which too few understand. Learn to understand your animal, his peculiarities, and train him accordingly. Many experience difficulty in training a colt to back. There should be no serious difficulty in this if proper methods are followed. The following from Horse Sense, one of the many champions of the horse, will help.

After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended fingers of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap to simply keep the colt straight in line to back in any desired direction. Don't try to force the colt backwards by yanking at the halter bit but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers and the colt will naturally go backwards provided there is nothing of any obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backwards (if it is only one step) it should be rewarded for this action, then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made it is a good time to associate the word back with the pressure and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted and how willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted.

MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

The best kind of a churn to use in making good butter is a box or a barrel churn without any inside fixtures. A churn should never be filled more than half full, and even one-third full will bring better and quicker results, writes Dennis H. Stovell. Churning is the process, so chemists tell us, of uniting the fat globules into visible masses of butter, and thus union is produced by concussion, or the striking of the fat globules against one another. From this one can see that the less cream there is in the churn the greater the concussion for each revolution. If there is more than enough cream to fill the churn half full, it is better to divide it into two lots, as both time and butter fat will be saved by so doing. The churning should continue till the masses of butter are the size of a half kernel of wheat. Then stop the churn, draw off the buttermilk and give the butter a thorough washing. There are two ways of washing butter—one is the good and thorough way, and the other is "the any old way." Only the former is recommended for use. To wash the butter correctly, put a quantity of cold water into the churn. The amount of water should be equal to the quantity of cream from which the butter was taken. Revolve the churn slowly about a dozen times, draw off the water and repeat the process. Don't forget to repeat, as a thorough washing cannot be given without it. Should the butter become quite soft—which it is very likely to do if it is in the summer time—allow the butter to stand in each of the wash waters ten minutes. It is usually the case that two good washings are sufficient but, if the water of the second washing is milky, the operation should be repeated.

THE THIRD TIME.

If it is possible, the water used for washing the butter should not be above 52 degrees and the cream

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic
is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Price: 50c. S. C. Wells & Co. 202
25c. 50c. 11 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

when placed in the churn should be at a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees. White spots in butter are caused by "leathery milk" as it is called on the farm. To prevent this the cream should be strained before being placed in the churn. Salting butter properly is an art that every butter-maker should study with care. Oh, deliver me from the too salty butter! And the too fresh butter is but little better. I know of a creamery man who makes the very best possible butter, with one exception—he salts it too heavy. If he would put in less salt he would have a much wider sale for his article. In salting butter use only first-class dairy salt, and keep the salt where it will not absorb bad odors. I have really bought and tried to eat butter that tasted like onions. As to how much salt to use there is but one correct rule—use just enough and no more. However, expert butter-makers use an ounce of salt to each pound of fresh butter. Butter salted in this proportion is usually for immediate use. If it is desired to ship or keep the butter for some time it is necessary to use more than this—as much as a half ounce per pound additional. Salt to suit the trade you are catering to. Last, but not least, is the working of the butter. This should be well done in order to evenly distribute the salt and expel all surplus water. To successfully accomplish this it is necessary to work the butter twice, setting it aside for a second working after the first. After all white streaks are gone the butter is worked enough, as this will give it the greasy appearance that all lovers of real good butter abhor.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

During the last century this British breed of swine has been the subject of high breeding and careful selection. Writing in 1790, Lawrence describes the Berkshire as being "long and crooked in snout, muzzle turning upwards, ears large and heavy and inclined to be pendulous, the body long and thick but not deep, legs short, bone large and great size." In "The Complete Grazier," written in 1805, the Berkshire of that time is described as follows: "Color reddish brown, with brown or black spots, sides very broad, flat legs, ears large and pendulous over eyes, body thick, close and well made." The modern type of this breed reflects many changes from the old, as it represents a hog that is black in color with white on the face, feet and tip of tail. They are not such a large hog as those of the original stock, as they are long in type, trim without undue roughness over the shoulder or prominence of hips. The face is short and dished, the ears short, pointed and erect, jaws full, back broad and straight, full over the shoulder, the loin thick and level and the hams especially full with short, strong and straight legs.

Straightness in lines and trimness and smoothness over all parts are leading Berkshire characteristics and these should be strongly in evidence along the back and especially from the hock backward as the hind quarter should come out square to the tail and be full. As straightness and strength of legs are leading Berkshire features it should be noted that

the forelegs drop straight without any crookedness at the knee and the hind legs should not appear cramped above the hock. A thick coat of black hair lying close to the body and without swirls should contribute much to the general appearance of smoothness, which is due in the main to an even covering of firm yet mellow flesh.

The Berkshire Society of Great Britain has issued to the leading agricultural show societies the following instructions as guides to judges in making their awards: "We recommend that a perfectly black face, or a black foot or black tail should disqualify a pig in the show yard. White or sandy spots on the top or sides of the animal, or a decidedly white ear should be disqualifications. A description of coloring straining or clipping should also be a disqualification. White on the ear or under the throat or on the underline of the body should be considered objectionable. Either too much or too little white in the place of the recognized markings should be an objection also to be noted in the competition."

THE GRIP AGAIN.

THIS DANGEROUS EPIDEMIC HAS MADE ANOTHER APPEARANCE.

A Suggestion as to How to Guard Against the Trouble and Its Pernicious After Effects.

Every winter influenza, or as it is more generally known, the grip makes its appearance in Canada. Every few years it spreads and assumes alarming proportions. From all appearances this is one of the years in which it will seize upon a great number of victims, for every day new cases are reported. As in scarlet and typhoid fever, the after effects are often worse than the disease itself. The sufferer is left with a debilitated system, short of breath upon the slightest exertion, subject to headache and heart palpitation, affected by every change in the weather, and in a physical condition to invite the attack of more serious diseases, such as pneumonia and consumption.

A timely suggestion as to how to enable the system to resist the inroads of the grip and its after effects, is given by Mrs. Emma Doucett, St. Eulalie, Que., who says: "I had an attack of the grip which left me a sufferer from headache, pains in the stomach and general weakness. I used several medicines but found nothing to help me until I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began to take these pills I was very much run down and very weak, but they soon began to help me, and after using them a few weeks I was not only as well as ever but had gained in flesh as well. I can hardly tell you how pleased I am with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For I was feeling very hopeless when I began their use." These pills cure by making new, rich red blood, thus strengthening every part of the body and enabling it to throw off disease. You can always avoid imitations by seeing that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six for \$2.50 by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SURPRISING THE BOARDER.

When the new boarder went into the dining-room and sat down there was only one other person at the table. The new boarder had a kind heart, and he thought he would be affable.

"I suppose you've boarded here for some time?" he said to the other man.

"Yes. Quite a long while."
"How is it? Any good?"
"Yes, pretty fair. I have no complaint to make."
"Landlady treat you decent?"
"Well, perhaps I ought to—" and then he hesitated.

"Oh, never mind, old man," said the new boarder. "That's all right. I'm on. But say, maybe you never tried chucking her under the chin once in a while. That's the way to get on with 'em. I never had a landlady that didn't treat me all yet. It's all in the way you handle 'em. Call 'em 'sister' and give 'em soft, sweet, cosy talk about their looks. That's the way to fetch 'em. I'll bet I can live here for a month right now without being asked for a cent. Watch me nudge her when she comes in. Before this time to-morrow she'll be telling me her family history. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably got tied up to some John Henry who was about man enough to 'shoo' chickens out of the yard, and that's all. My name's Hudson. Let's see, I haven't heard yours, have I?"
"No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

WILLINGNESS.

"But would you die for me?" persisted the romantic maiden.
"I would," replied the frank and elderly suitor. "Even now I am using a high-priced preparation warranted to restore hair to its original color."

Ask your druggist for a calendar if you want fresh dates.

A ROYAL JOKE.

Late Alexander of Russia Liked Some Fun.

A young protégé of Count Nesselrode, a sailor, who did not know the Russian emperor by sight, had been sent with important despatches to Vienna, where Alexander of Russia was staying. Alexander enjoyed wandering about the streets there as well as in his own capital, and one morning his Majesty, dressed in a simple military greatcoat, noticed on leaving the palace a young naval officer apparently trying to find his way, and examining the entrance of the imperial residence, totally at a loss how to set his helm. The story is told in "Anecdotal Recollections of the Congress of Vienna" by Comte de la Garde-Chambonas.

"You seem to be looking for something," said the emperor.

"That's true," answered the sailor. "I have a despatch to remit personally to the Emperor of Russia. They told me to go to the Burg, and here I am; but as I am a stranger in Vienna, I haven't a soul either to guide or to introduce me."

Alexander was delighted with the frank and open face of the young man, and thought he would keep up his incognito a little longer.

"You'll not find the emperor now," he said. "He's not at the palace, but at two o'clock he is sure to receive you."

The conversation went on in the same amicable and familiar tone, the czar interrogating the officer on his family, his career and his prospects. The young fellow told him that, having entered the service when he was very young, he had never been to court, and had never seen his sovereign.

Finally, after half an hour's walk, Alexander turning to the young "sailor," said in an affectionate tone: "You can give me your letter, sir. I am Alexander."

"That's a clever joke," replied the other, laughing, "but you don't expect me to believe it."

"You may believe it or not, but I am the Emperor of Russia."

"I dare say, just as I am the Emperor of China."

Alexander, getting thoroughly amused, decided to continue it. In a short time they reached the fortifications, and Alexander espied the King of Prussia coming toward him. "Do you speak German?" he asked his companion.

"Not a word," replied the other. "Immediately Alexander took a few steps in front of him and spoke a few words in German to Frederick William; then he came back to the young sailor and took him by the hand.

"Here is an excellent opportunity of presenting you to the King of Prussia," he remarked.

"Sire, an officer of my fleet, whom I have the honor to present to your majesty."

"We are getting on rapidly," said the young fellow. "This gentleman is the King of Prussia, you are the Emperor of Russia, and I am the Emperor of China. Three sovereigns."

Scarcely had they reached the ramparts when the crowd began to surround the two monarchs with their accustomed marks of deference. Monsieur de Richelieu advanced, hat in hand, and addressed Alexander as "Your Majesty." The young officer recognized him at once, and perceived instantly that he had been the victim of a royal mystification. He was, however, soon reassured by the kindly look of Alexander, and he promptly delivered his despatches to him. The emperor took them with a gracious and significant smile, and after inviting the young sailor to dine with him that day, dismissed him with the most kindly gestures.

DR. FED HIMSELF.

Found the Food that Saved His Life.

A good old family physician with a life time experience in saving people finally found himself sick unto death.

Medicines failed and—but let him tell his own story. "For the first time in my life of 61 years I am impelled to publicly testify to the value of a largely advertised article and I certainly would not pen these lines except that, what seems to me a direct act of Providence, saved my life and I am impressed that it is a bounden duty to make it known.

"For 3 years I kept failing with stomach and liver disorders until I was reduced 70 lb. from my normal weight. When I got too low to treat myself, 3 of my associate physicians advised me to 'put my house in order' for I would be quickly going the way of all mankind. Just about that time I was put on a diet of Grape-Nuts predigested food. Curiously enough it quickly began to build me up, appetite returned and in 15 days I gained 6 lb. That started my return to health and really saved my life.

"A physician is naturally prejudiced against writing such a letter, but in this case I am willing to declare it from the housetops that the multiplied thousands who are now suffering as I did can find relief and health as easily and promptly by Grape-Nuts. If they only knew what to do. Sincerely and Fraternally yours, Name of this prominent physician furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

RESTLESS AND CROSS.

When infants or young children are restless and cross or peevish it is a very certain sign that they are not well. The mother may not know just what the trouble is, but she can depend upon it the trouble exists. Give the little one Baby's Own Tablets see how promptly it will be changed into a happy, smiling, good natured child. The little one will sleep soundly and naturally and the mother will also obtain her much needed rest. Here is the proof given by Mrs. John E. Ramsay, Port Hill, P.E.I., who says:—"My baby was cross, restless and did not sleep well, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets he became better natured, sleeps well and is growing finely. The Tablets have been a great blessing to both baby and myself."

The Tablets are a prompt and certain cure for such troubles as indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and other minor ailments. They always do good and cannot possibly harm the most delicate child. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HERE ARE BOY DETECTIVES.

The Dime Novel Hero Easily Outdone in Abyssinia.

Alfred Ilg is a Swiss of scientific attainments who has made a reputation as an explorer of Abyssinia. He is also high in the confidence of King Menelik and for several years has been one of his advisors. He is now on furlough in Switzerland, where he has told a remarkable story to the Swiss newspapers.

He says that the young sons of a certain clan, widely scattered over abyssinia, have developed a mysterious faculty for the detection of criminals. When a crime is committed one of these boys, who are called lebachas, is taken to the scene of the crime.

Here he drinks milk which has been sprinkled with green and black powder and soon falls into a trance from which he abruptly awakens. He runs at top speed along the paths and in and out of the houses till he comes upon the criminal. If he crosses a stream of water during the journey he must begin all over again.

Mr. Ilg gives three illustrations of this unusual method of detecting criminals.

A house was burned by an incendiary. The lebacha, 12 years old, was taken to the ruins and after the preliminary mummeries he ran out into the country for six hours at so rapid a pace that only a few of his attendants could keep up with him.

Then he turned off the road and into a field where a fellah was at work. The man was accused of the crime, and though he denied it he was utterly unable to prove an alibi, and finally confessed that he was the criminal.

The couriers of the King were traveling on foot from Harrar to Addis Ababa, the capital, when they were joined one evening by a stranger who killed them as they were sleeping.

Piles
To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for every and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, he manufactures have guaranteed it. See the illustration in the daily press and ask your neighbor what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. Use a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

and made off with their valuables. A lebacha who was taken to the scene of the crime trotted for several hours over the country till he came to a hut.

The man who occupied it was accused of the murders, but stoutly denied his guilt until the property of his victims was found in his possession. King Menelik was sceptical of the detective ability of these boys and decided to make a test of their powers. He improved a favorable moment to abstract a jewel from the raiment the Queen was wearing.

It was not long before he missed the article and a great hue and cry was raised over the theft of one of the Queen's jewels. Menelik ordered a lebacha to be summoned.

The boy went into the usual trance, and when he came out of it began a tour of the royal apartments. He finally entered the private room of the King, where he found the jewel concealed in his Majesty's bed.

Lebachas are no respecters of persons. King Menelik was promptly accused of stealing from the Queen.

DRIVING CONCRETE PILES.

In the suburbs of Berlin recently concrete has been employed in place of wood in making piles to be driven into the ground for foundations of buildings. These singular piles, varying from 17 to 26 feet in length, are triangular in cross section, and consist of Portland cement mixed with river ballast, the composition being stayed with an armature comprising for each pile, three quarter-inch rods tied together at regular intervals, the rods being set into the concrete. The heads of the piles are guarded by buffers, and, thus protected, they can be hammered into the ground like wood—beams with a pile-driver.

The Common Ills of Human Life

The Stomach, Liver and Kidney Disorders Can
Usually be Cured by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Most of the ills of every-day life come from derangements of the digestive system.

Eating too much, irregular meal hours, improperly prepared food, the excessive use of stimulants, are among the common causes of these disorders.

The liver becomes clogged and torpid, the kidneys inactive, and the bowels constipated. The poisonous waste matter is thrown back into the blood stream, and the result is some deadly form of disease.

It is not necessary to be continually dosing if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This treatment acts directly and promptly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and ensures their proper working.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney disease, backache, liver complaint, biliousness and constipation are the ailments for which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver PILLS are most frequently used.

The story of their success in curing such ailments is told by thousands of grateful cured ones.

Policeman Peter C. Morris, 10 Wascana Avenue, Toronto, states:—"For years I was troubled with habitual constipation, which I believe is the most common ailment of all policemen. I had spent considerable money in trying all sorts of so-called remedies for constipation, and was always disappointed, as the relief was only temporary.

"I now gladly state that I have been completely cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and shall be pleased to personally recommend them to any person who wishes to interview me. I have already advised my friends to use them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

STARTLING STORY OF MRS. ADAMS

Stricken With Bright's Disease,
all Hope of Life Was
Abandoned.

Her Restoration to Health Causes
a Sensation in the Medical
World.

Doctors Gave Her Up, But Dodd's
Kidney Pills Cured Her
Completely.

Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 25.—
(Special).—While Canada stands
aghast at the terrible inroads
Bright's Disease is making on the
canks of the brightest and best of
her citizens; while the medical pro-
fession stand helpless before the dread
destroyer of life, Collingwood has
among her citizens one who knows all
its terrors, who has been carried
down by it till the portals of death
were open to receive her, and who
to-day is a strong, healthy woman—
a woman who knows Bright's Dis-
ease in all its hideousness, but who
fears it not, because she knows its
cure.

Mrs. Thomas Adams is this lady's
name, and she has now been a resi-
dent of Collingwood for a year and a
half. Before that she lived in Burk's
Falls, where she is widely known and
highly respected. Mrs. Adams feels
it her duty to spread the good news
all over Canada, all over the world,
that she has found a cure for
Bright's Disease, and that that cure
is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MRS. ADAMS' STORY.
"Yes," she said, when interviewed
regarding her case, "my friends can
tell you how terribly ill I was. My
doctor pronounced it Bright's Dis-
ease and Sciatica, but I got no re-
lief from anything he gave me. It
was Dodd's Kidney Pills that drove
away the terrible disease, raised me
from my bed of suffering, and made
me a well and happy woman."

"I was for years troubled with a
pain in my back, at times I would
have to keep my bed. In March,
1900, I got so bad with pains in my
back and hip that I was more help-
less than an infant, and at times
gave up all hope of getting well. I
had no power of my back or limbs."
"I was for eight months an inva-
lid, and my sufferings during that
time were something too terrible for
words to describe. My doctor said
I had Bright's Disease, but he could
do nothing to give me relief."

HOW THE CURE CAME.
"It was then a friend of my hus-
band induced me to try Dodd's Kid-
ney Pills. I had no faith in them,
for I never expected to get better.
But I tried them, and I thank God
that I did. They brought me relief
almost from the first, and after tak-
ing three boxes I was able to do
my own work and look after my
children."

"It is three years since I started
using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I
have not had a return of my trouble
since. When I feel a little out of
sorts I just get a box of Dodd's
Kidney Pills, and they drive all the
pains away."

It is needless to say Mrs. Adams'
friends all use Dodd's Kidney Pills.
They find that a remedy that cures
Bright's Disease easily disposes of
all the earlier stages of Kidney com-
plaint.

RADIUM IN MEDICINE.

Wide Field in Which Its Marvel-
ous Agency May be Used.

The marvellous properties of rad-
ium have made it a matter of wide
interest to almost everyone, but to
the medical man its possible value
as a therapeutic agent renders it a
subject of special importance says a
writer in the Medical Journal. Al-
ready many investigators are turn-
ing their attention to the treat-
ment of various forms of disease by
means of radium, and many fields
have been proposed as promising
ones for investigation of its action.

For instance, among the various
diseases in which it has been tried
may be mentioned certain malignant
growths, such as epithelioma and
other superficial cancers, lupus,
certain skin diseases, blindness from
atrophy of the optic nerve, etc. Its
effect upon micro-organisms and fer-
mentation, as well as its likely ac-
tion upon the tissues and fluids of
the body, suggests that, if it could
be harmlessly introduced into the
system, a vast field of positive use-
fulness lies before it. To take its
effect upon micro-organisms first.
As we have stated, it is admitted to
have a very considerable inhibitory
effect upon the functional activity of
certain bacteria, moulds, etc., and it
is at any rate possible that it may
possess a like effect upon protozoa.
This at once suggests a value for its
systematic employment; should such
be practicable.

Now, the property possessed by
radium of imparting its activity to
various fluids, e. g., normal saline
solution, seems to offer reasonable
ground for hope that, in this way,
it may be therapeutically adminis-
tered internally, and the fight against
bacterial disease be waged directly
in the tissues affected, through the
agency of the blood and lymph cir-
culations and the various internal
secretions.

Another, diseased condition in
which the induced radioactive salt

solution is likely to prove of service
is fermentative, gastro-intestinal in-
digestion, with its long train of
symptoms due to auto-intoxication.
It is also hoped that the "radium
fluid" will have a favorable effect
on malignant disease of the stomach
and intestine.

As to local employment, that is
already under investigation, for rad-
ium has met with more or less
success in many superficial diseased
conditions. Its local use, however,
will be found far more convenient if
we can get the desired results by
the employment of the induced radio-
active salt solution. By this
method we can use it as a local ap-
plicable, inhalations, collyria, etc.

In its use in surgical dressings,
compresses can be saturated with
this solution and applied over large
areas which could not be reached by
the radium rays.

As a spray it will be found useful
in catarrhal affections of nose,
throat and lungs, by coating the
membranes with a fine film of radio-
active matter. This active matter is
antiseptic and will remain in the
tissues for several hours. The radio-
activity of this active matter may be
intensified by exposing the pa-
tient to the ultraviolet rays, and by
the internal use of quinine.

While all these possibilities of the
use of radium fluid may not be borne
out by actual clinical experience,
nevertheless, owing to the already
known properties of radium and in-
duced radioactive substances, it is
certainly worth while to try them—
especially in pathological conditions
which are not amenable to other
forms of treatment.

BOTH MADE A DISCOVERY.

Stopping at a certain hotel, a
commercial traveller, having retired to
rest, became unpleasantly con-
scious that his bed-clothing was any-
thing but properly aired. He jumped
up in a rage, stuffed the offending
sheets up the chimney, and rolled
himself in the blankets.

Some twelve months afterwards his
travels brought him to the same ho-
tel. When shown up to his room the
chambermaid scrutinized him rather
closely, and then said:—

"Dear me, sir, you are the same
gentleman! Do you know, a most
curious thing happened when you
were here last?"

"What was that?" he asked.
"Why," she said, "the sheets dis-
appeared, and we could not think
what became of them."

"Oh, indeed!" he replied. "Then
get me my bill directly; you've not
had a fire in this room since, or
you would have found your sheets—
where all damp linen ought to be—
up the chimney!"

MOVING A CHURCH.

A singular piece of work has lately
been carried out in Russia. At the
village of Kotschansk, near Novgorod,
stood a full-sized church which was
pronounced to be in an unsafe con-
dition and was to be pulled down.
But the building contained many
souvenirs of the famous Marshal
Suvorov, and his old regiment,
which is stationed at St. Petersburg,
decided to possess it. Money being
no object the whole church was care-
fully taken down, each piece being
numbered, and loaded into 330 wag-
ons. It was then transported to
the capital, and there has been re-
lected with such care that it is as
good as new and may last for cen-
turies.

You cannot whitewash yourself by
blackening others.

The best cure of a bad habit is the
culture of a good one.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

What Our Travelling Representa-
tive Says of the G. T. R.

A recent trip to "The States"
brought "Truth" in contact, among
other things, with the Grand Trunk
Railway, and its incomparable din-
ing car service. A brighter, cleaner,
more efficient plan of eating while
journeying, does not exist on any
railway anywhere, and "Truth" has
travelled on most of the leading lines
of the world, and is therefore in a
position to know. The "Club"
breakfasts are an excellent feature,
which appeals to many travellers.
The attendants are courteous and
obliging, and don't appear to be al-
ways looking for a "tip."

The fine, heavy double track of
rails between Toronto and Suspens-
ion Bridge makes it possible to
run that distance without delays of
any kind, and you are landed at
your destination right on time to
the minute.

The great improvements on the
main line east, between Toronto and
Montreal, have been very costly, and
have in some cases meant the al-
most entire reconstruction of the
road. The line has been straightened,
the grades lessened, and "Truth"
is told that very shortly a train will
be put on between Toronto and
Montreal that will make the dis-
tance in very much less time than
even The International Limited does
now.

"Truth" seldom travels on railway



Shirt waists and dainty
linen are made delightfully
clean and fresh with Sun-
light Soap.

passes; the above statements can
therefore be considered perfectly un-
biased, and are made purely be-
cause of the excellent facilities af-
forded the general travelling public,
and because of the pride "Truth"
feels in one of our great national
highways.

The Grand Trunk Railway Com-
pany certainly made no mistake
when they handed over the reins of
control to Mr. Charles M. Hays, for
a more capable, all-round railway
man does not exist to-day.

The Passenger Department is most
efficiently directed by G. T. Bell, W.
E. Davis and H. G. Elliott in Mont-
real, Geo. W. Vaux in Chicago, and
J. D. McDonald in Toronto.

We bespeak great things for the
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on its
completion.—Toronto Truth.

Example is the best argument.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward
for any case of Catarrh that cannot be
cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F.
J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and
believe him perfectly honorable in all
business transactions and financially
able to carry out any obligations made
by him.

WEST & THURMAN, Wholesale Druggists,
Toledo, O. W. L. DING, Wholesale
MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-
nally, acting directly upon the blood
and mucous surfaces of the system.
Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per
bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A dinner recently given by a hostess
whose hospitality is notoriously in-
adequate, was of the usual kind that
her friends expected. It served mere-
ly as an appetizer to one hungry vi-
sitor, and when the coffee was served,
indicating that the dinner was at an
end, his dissatisfaction was amusing to
the other guests. The hostess did
not notice it, however, and said to
him, amiably, "Now, do tell me
when we may have the pleasure of
your dining with us again." "Immedi-
ately, madam, immediately," was
the unexpected reply.

**The Governor's Wife a Prison-
er.**—Mrs. Z. A. Van Luven is the wife of
the governor of the county jail, Napanee,
Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheu-
matism. When the best doctors in the com-
munity and "specialists" failed to help her,
she buried her scepticism of proprietary
remedies and purchased South American
Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her.—43

Blows from the bellows of ridicule
leave no bruises.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

Do not let the stream of your life
be a murmuring stream.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans
with Lever's Dry Soap & powder. It
will remove the grease with the
greatest ease.

A louder is never afraid of being
alone.

THE WABASH RAILROAD

In the great winter tourist route to
the south and west, including Texas,
Old Mexico and California, the lands
of sun-shine and flowers. Through
standard and tourist sleeping cars
are now run via this great southern
route. The new and elegant trains
on the Wabash, are hauled by the
most powerful engines ever built.
Every comfort is provided equal to
the best hotels, or the most luxuri-
ous homes. Nothing is wanting to
complete one's happiness. The days
and nights pass only too quickly,
while travelling on the great Wabash
line. For information as to rates,
routes, etc., address any ticket agent
or J. A. Richardson, Dist. Pass.
Agt., N. E. corner King and Yonge
Sts., Toronto.

BIRDS' BIG APPETITES.

If a man could eat as much in pro-
portion to his size as a sparrow is
able to consume he would need a
whole sheep for dinner, a couple of
dozen fowls for breakfast, and six
turkeys for his evening meal. A
tree-sparrow has been known to eat
700 grass seeds in a day. Birds
can and do work far harder than
human beings. A pair of house-mar-
tins when nesting will feed their
young on an average once in twenty
seconds—that is, each bird, male and
female, makes ninety journeys to
and fro in an hour, or perhaps 1,000
a day. It must be remembered that

After a hard day's work,
there's nothing so refreshing
as a cup of good hot
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Put up **Black Mixed & Ceylon Green**

LOWER USE BETTER
PRICES QUALITY
FIBRE EDDY WARE
CAN BE HAD IN
Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c
Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.
INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

on each journey the bird has the
added work of catching an insect.
Even so tiny a bird as the wren has
been counted to make 110 trips to
and from its nest within 430 min-
utes, and the prey it carried home
consisted of insects much larger
and heavier than were caught by
swallows.

**Catarrh and Colds Relieved in
10 to 60 Minutes.**—One short puff of the
breath through the blower supplied with each
bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses
this powder over the surface of the nasal pas-
sages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves
instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay
fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis
and deafness. 50 cents

During the holidays a noiseless
drum for the small boy would fill a
long-felt want.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT
will cure Diphtheria.

JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.
French Village.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT
will cure Croup.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.
Cape Island.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT
is the best remedy on earth.

JOSEPH A. SNOW.
Norway, Me.

DEARTH OF TEACHERS.

A state of things probably without
parallel in any European country is
recorded for the year just opening in
connection with primary education in
Spain. It is that some 3,200
schools will have to remain closed for
want of teachers. This is explained
by the fact that the pay of the
Spanish schoolmaster is, perhaps,
lower than anywhere else in the
world, hundreds even of men teachers
receiving only about 14d. a day.
Notwithstanding this miserable state
of things, the schools budget is to
be cut down by about £32,000.

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, stops 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."

Vexed Wife—"There is no calamity
that can befall a woman that I have
not suffered!" Amiable Husband—
"Wrong, my dear; now, you have
never been a widow." Vexed Wife
—"I said calamity, sir!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"I have just been reading the ac-
count of a railway wreck in which
every occupant of the smoking-carriage
was more or less injured, while
the rest of the passengers in the
train escaped without harm," said
old Hodge. "There, Extra," exclaim-
ed Mrs. Hodge, triumphantly, "there
is another warning against the use
of tobacco!"

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

Nervousness and Indigestion
Relieved in 30 Minutes.

The Rev. Father Lord, Sr., Montreal,
Canada, says: "I have been a sufferer
for 20 years from organic heart disease,
nervousness and dyspepsia, and have
doctored both in France and America,
but but temporary relief. I tried Dr.
Agnew's Heart Cure and was indeed
surprised at the immediate relief I ob-
tained. I am firmly convinced that it
will cure any case of heart disease and
will strengthen the nerves and stom-
ach."

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the best. Only
10c for 45 doses.

Miss Futt—"And so you were in
the Crimean War, major. Were you
with the Light Brigade in their heroic
charge?" Major Ananias Bluff—"I
er—came very near being in that
historic charge, Miss Futt. Never
was so disappointed in my life. They
would take but six hundred, and I—
er—was number six hundred and one."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"There is a man," he said, "who
you would scarcely think is making
a handsome income by his pen." "I
certainly would not," was the reply;
"he looks anything but literary."
"But he does; he is a part of a show,
and writes with his toes."

Speechless and Paralyzed.—
"I had valvular disease of the heart,"
writes Mrs. J. S. Goode, of Truro, N.S.
"I suffered terribly and was often speech-
less and partially paralyzed. One dose of
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me
relief, and before I finished one bottle I
was able to go about. To-day I am a well
woman."—43

"When that young man comes
Bridget, show him into the parlor."
"My young man or yours, mum?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A CORRECT ANSWER.

Charles—"My wife's handwriting is
awful! Just look at that letter."
His Friend—"How do you manage to
read it?"
Charles—"I don't. I just send the
check."

An admirable Food of the
EPPS'S
Finest quality and flavour.
COCOA
Nutritious and Economical.
42-21

Billiard Tables
The Best at the Lowest Price
Write for Terms
REID BROS., M'f'g Co.'s
725 King St. W.
432-31

Dominion Line Steamships
Montreal to Liverpool
Portland to Liverpool
Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodations
for all classes of passengers. Saloons and State-rooms
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 to passenger agent.
DOMINION LINE OFFICES:
17 St. Jacques St., Montreal

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 128, Montreal.
45-03

BASTEDO'S 77 KING ST., EAST,
TORONTO.
SPECIAL SALE OF FURS
Send for catalog. We give extra value.
Raw Furs and Genuines. Send for price list
11-04

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Apples,
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS
And Farm Pro-
duce generally,
consign it to us
and we will get
you good prices.

THE Dawson Commission Co.,
TORONTO, LONDON
T. L.

PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 20 cents per running foot.
Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited. - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

G. L. MEIKLE & CO'Y.

SPECIAL for 10 DAYS.

In Sizes 34, 36, 38, 1 ladie's
Cashmere Blouses, New, Up-
to-date. Price while they last
\$2.25. Also a few nice Silk
Waists from \$3.75 up.

The "WHITE FRONT" MAIN STREET LACHUTE



Progress

That is the word now-
adays and is specially
applied when you have
one of the

**EMPIRE
CREAM
SEPARATORS**

They are time and
money savers.

Should you want a new Buggy, Express,
Heavy Waggon, or any kind of Agricultural
Implement, just call on me at the old stand on
Main Street, or address

H. A. BLAIR, Ogdensburg.

SUITABLE

PRESENTS

Sometimes it is difficult to select a suitable
gifts for our 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.

Carpenter's Tools.



Hand Saws,
Compass Saws,
Planes (Stanley)
Block Planes,
Levels,
Steel Squares,
Try Squares,
Plumb Bobs,
Spoke Shaves,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Saw Vices,
Bench Vices,
Framing Chisels,
Paring Chisels,
Marking Gauges,
Draw Knives,
Rules, Etc., Etc.

**T. McQuat & Son.,
Lachute, P.Q.**

Choice Confectionery

Can always be had if you
go to the right place for it.

—The right place is at—

Jno. Hope's

Main St., Lachute.

where the largest assort-
ment is found. They are
always fresh.

**Fruits and Nuts
Always in season.
Bread, Buns, Scones,
Etc., Etc.**

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital, (authorized) - \$3,000,000
Capital, (fully paid up) - \$2,000,000
Reserved Fund - \$1,334,273

BRANCHES:

ONTARIO.
Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Brace-
bridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkes-
bury, Keewatin, Kemptonville, Lanark-
Maitland, Ottawa, Parry Sound, Pemb-
roke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith Falls,
Toronto, Vankeek Hill, Winchester.
Maxville, North Bay, Prince Albert.

QUEBEC.
Granby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal,
Shawinigan Falls.

MANITOBA.
Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg,
Emerson.

GEN. MGT. PRESIDENT, DAVID MACLAREN,
VICE-PRESIDENT, HENRY M. BATE, JOHN
B. FRANK, HON. GEO. REYNOLDS, JOHN
MATTHEW, HENRY W. EGAN, DENIS MUR-
PHY, M.L.A., GEO. H. PERLEY.

A General Banking business trans-
acted. 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

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY
Klondike**

(AND)

North West!

Farm Laborers

VICTORIA DAY

**BEST ROUTE
TO THE**

YUKON GOLD FIELDS

**Klondike is in Canada. Out-
fit in Vancouver and save 30
per cent.**

Vancouver - Victoria

Calumet's Cheapest Store.

We wish to remind our many customers and friends that
our store is now well stocked with fresh groceries, dry
goods, boots and shoes, hardware, in fact everything you
need. We are selling at low prices as we believe in
small profits and quick returns.

Don't forget that we are giving liberal discounts and are willing to
take all kinds of produce in exchange for goods.

W. J. STEELE.



James E. Nicholson.

Almost

Passes Belief

Mr. J. E. Nicholson, Florenceville,
N. B., Struggles for Seven Long
Years with

**CANCER ON THE LIP,
AND IS CURED BY**

**AYER'S Sarsa-
parilla**

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doc-
tors who prescribed for me, but to
no purpose; the cancer began to

Eat into the Flesh,

spread to my chin, and I suffered in
agony for seven long years. Finally,
I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In
a week or two I noticed a

Decided Improvement.

Encouraged by this result, I per-
sisted, until in a month or so the sore
under my chin began to heal. In three
months my lip began to heal, and, after
using the Sarsaparilla for six months,
the last trace of the cancer disappeared."

**Ayer's The
Only Sarsaparilla**

Admitted at the World's Fair
AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

TENDER.

Tenders will be received by the
undersigned up to noon of the
fifteenth day of February instant
for the rebuilding of the bridge
across the North River known as
Morrison's Bridge. Plans and
specifications of the work requir-
ed to be done can be seen by ap-
plying at the office of the under-
signed. The highest or lowest or
any tender not necessarily accept-
ed.

Given at Lachute this 1st day
of Feb. 1904.

G. J. WALKER,
Sec. Treasurer Municipal Council,
Parish of St. Jerusalem.

SUPERIOR COURT

CANADA.
Province of Quebec } No. 293
District of Terrebonne

The Corporation of the Parish of
Sainte-Adèle a body politic duly in-
corporated having its place of business
in the said Parish of Sainte-Adèle in the
County and District of Terrebonne,
Plaintiff

vs.
Charles Ducloux formerly of the said
Parish of Sainte-Adèle and now of
place unknown, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear
in the month.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

P. S. O.

NANIEL & ROCHON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

St. Scholastique, Jan. 20, 1903.

OGDENSBURG.

Do not forget the social at Wm. Heatlie's
on Tuesday night, March 10th.

We are pleased to see Miss M. Whitehead
once more amongst us.

Mr. J. E. W. Simpson of Lachute, spent
a few days with friends here last week.

We are looking forward to sugar making
and some of the people are getting their
buckets ready.

Miss L. Smillie has returned to Lachute
again where she intends opening up her
Dress Making shop for the coming season.

Miss L. Heatlie has returned home after
spending a couple of weeks taking care of
her sister Mrs. W. Murray of Grenville who
has been ill for some time.

We extend our sincere sympathy to the
two young men, who were disappointed on
Sunday last not being able to make their
northern trip.

The young man who sometime ago changed
his route from South to North, looking for
a more pleasant climate, has discovered that
he made a mistake, and has once more re-
newed his southward route. The climate
must not have been so pleasant North as re-
ported sometime ago, but we will not be a
bit surprised to hear of him changing his
route North again. We understand it is
much further North that he expects to travel,
and we hope he will not meet with any
accident at Trembling Mountains.

BETHANY

Mr. J. Kettyle is visiting her daughter
Mrs. R. Robinson of Shawbridge.

H. C. Mitchell and G. H. Cleland attend-
ed the skating rink at St. Andrews last Satur-
day night.

Miss Mabel Davidson of St. Philippe, was
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mitchell
on Monday last.

Our Beech Ridge friend still makes his
regular visits to brick hill and returned
home early Monday morning singing "There
are better days a coming by and by."

The roads along certain sections of this
district are not of the best, and if they are
not soon attended to there may be another
case for the learned judge to decide.

Quite an exciting time took place at the
Jerusalem corner on Saturday night, Feb. 13,
when a young man was obliged to leave his
fair one sitting in the sleigh in order to fight
a panther in the snow, till help came and
rescued the unhappy couple, and with great
difficulty they got the panther safely har-
nessed and went on their way rejoicing to
Jerusalem.



**Gray's
Syrup
of Red
Spruce
Gum**

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

KERRY, WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Payette,
Contractor, E. Fortier Nerebant, both of
the City and District of Montreal, John E.
E. Dickson, Insurance Manager, of the
Town of Westmount in the District of Mon-
treal will apply at the next Session of the
Legislature of the Province of Quebec to ob-
tain an Act incorporating them and those
who will become associated with them under
the name of "The Terrebonne Electric
Railway Company" and granting them a
Charter to acquire erect build and operate
within the limits of the Counties of Laval,
Hochelega, Jacques-Cartier, Two Mountains,
Argenteuil, Wright, Labelle, Terrebonne,
Montcalm, and L'Assomption a system of
electric railway connecting all or any of the
Municipalities of said Counties with the
City of Montreal and with each other with
power to acquire develop and work within
said territory one of more water powers for
the purpose of said electric railway and the
right to utilize the surplus electric energy
produced by said water power or powers for
lighting said Municipalities and to sell or
let such surplus electric energy for manufac-
turing or other purposes with all the rights,
powers and privileges necessary for said pur-
poses.

A. R. JOHNSON.

Solicitor for Applicants.

Montreal, February, 4th, 1904.

**Give
the
Baby
a
Chance
Martin's
Cardinal Food**

The only food
that will build
up a weak con-
stitution gradu-
ally but surely is

a simple, scientific and highly
nutritive preparation for infants,
delicate children and invalids.

KERRY WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MONTREAL.

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXIX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904.

NO. 6

NEW MILLINERY.

A complete line of fancy articles, also a lot of ready-made clothing. A full stock of hats and hat trimmings. First-class work done at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

It will always be our aim to please and we solicit a share of your patronage.

The MISSES SHEPHERD.

LAST CHANCE—to secure a few snap bargains in Skates, Horse Blankets, and sleigh Bells, big reductions for two weeks before storing.

T. McQUAT & SON.

Have you seen our \$5.00 slater for men. It gives good idea of what we can do for you in all lines of Ready to Wear.

W. BANFORD.

25 p.c. 25 p.c.

To clear the balance of our Ladies and Children's Jackets. We offer a discount of 25 p.c. off marked prices.

J. R. McQUAT.

Why send away for goods you can get better and cheaper at home? In Overcoats, for instance see our large stock in many lines, and all styles. The Chamberlain leads.

W. BANFORD.

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

The undersigned intends opening his blacksmithing and repairing establishment in St. Andrews, on Feb. 15th, 1904, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse shoeing, plow repairing, harrows, pugies, wagons, sleighs, cutters, and all other farm implements and will guarantee satisfaction. Specialty in horse shoeing nothing too small, nothing too large. Call and give Mr. Sinclair a trial, you will find him up-to-date in all his business you will find him moderate in prices and don't forget the place of business.

THE OLD LEROY STAND.
St. Andrews, Que.

FISH AND OYSTERS AT

J. R. LONHOMME'S.

Central Market, Main St. Lachute.

The reason why our fish is the best is because we handle more than any other person in this town. We receive the celebrated Booth Oysters 3 times a week. We also keep large supplies of fruit and vegetables, which we sell cheaper than elsewhere.

MAPLE SYRUP time is almost with us and all signs point to a good run, don't be caught napping, but get ready to grope with it, by getting your outfits such as Furnace Doors, Grates and Pan, Bars, Tugger Coolers, Braces, Tapping Bits, Syrup Testers, Axes, Shovels, and etc from.

T. McOMAT & SON.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good farm of 200 acres, situated on the 26th range of Chatham, in close proximity to Lachute. Good house and outbuildings. Well fenced, first class water brought in by windmill, never failing supply. About 125 acres under cultivation. For particulars apply to J. H. McFAUL, Lachute Mills, or A. McFAUL & BROS., Brownsburg.

UPPER LACHUTE.

Owing to the heavy rain on Monday evening not many of this vicinity turned out to the Presbyterian Teameeting.

The Misses Lizzie and Nellie Muir spent Sunday in East Settlement the guest of Mrs. J. Black.

Mr. Peter Gordon of Gmoo is the guest of his uncle Mr. James McQuat.

Quite a number are hauling logs into the mill just now.

Mrs. Paul Smith spent a few days this week in Lachute.

Miss Bella Muir who has been visiting friends in this vicinity returned home to Manitoba on Thursday last.

Miss Mary McFarlane was the guest of her brother Mr. Wm. McFarlane for a couple of weeks.

The chiming bells and B-still are heard winding their way south we missed them in December but we are glad to hear of them again.

One of our young lads have got in as clerk to Mr. Banford's store where we wish him much success.

Mrs. Richard Muir is visiting her mother Mrs. Wm. McFarlane at "Elm Bank," who is very low.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Hevey of Joliette is visiting friends in town.

Mr. O. Woods of Vankleek Hill, was in Lachute on Tuesday.

Miss Katie Beers is visiting friends in Mount Maple.

Mr. Frank Harris of Saranac Lake, was in town for a few days last week.

Mr. J. D. Boyce spent a few days in Ottawa this week.

Miss Morin of Petite Brule, was the guest of her sister Mrs. John Hay last week.

Miss Magie Heavysege of Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday in Lachute.

Mr. Guy Tombs, Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Ry., was in town on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie left on Wednesday for Ottawa for the opening of Parliament.

Mrs. T. Jousse is spending a few days in Vankleek Hill visiting her son Mr. Paul Jousse.

Mrs. John Boyd of Montreal, was the guest of her father Dr. B. Stackhouse for a few days last week.

Miss E. McGibbon is spending a few days in Vankleek Hill the guest of her sister Mrs. Borden.

Mr. Arthur of Belle Riviere accompanied by his daughter, spent Saturday in town.

Mr. Jas. Densmore of Stonefield and Mrs. Horatio Hartley of Cushing, spent Thursday in town.

Miss L. Bennett of Montreal, was the guest of her sister Mrs. J. Cruise for a few days this week.

Miss B. Muir of McGregor, Man., who has been visiting friends in Lachute and vicinity, returned home this week.

Mr. St. Aubin of Montreal, and Mr. Lapointe of Terrebonne, were guests of Mrs. D. Lapointe for a few days last week.

Mr. G. Garceau has rented the Rodrigue Hotel with the option of purchase at the close of a year. Mr. Victor Gauthier has leased the Windsor Hotel.

The many friends of Mr. Cyril Currier formerly in the Bank of Ottawa here, will be pleased to hear of his good fortune, having been left \$10,000 by his aunt Mrs. Alonzo Wright of Ottawa.

Mrs. Harry Ayers entertained a number of friends to a toboggan party last Wednesday. Miss L. Warwick proved to be the best lady tobogganist while Mr. B. Brisette took the cake in the gentleman's class. After the sliding was over the guests proceeded to Mrs. H. Ayers' home where refreshments were served after which songs and music were given by the crowd who separated later on after spending a lovely evening.

The annual Tea-Meeting of the Presbyterian Church took place on Thursday evening March 3rd, and like those of the sister churches was accompanied by a bad night. In fact it seemed as though all the elements of nature were let loose, for during the afternoon and evening a perfect blizzard of wind and snow prevailed. Notwithstanding the weather some 150 guests partook of the sumptuous supper provided and afterwards listened with great pleasure to Mr. Duquette of Bruckline Church, Montreal, the soloist of the evening. Several anthems were also given by the choir. A second tea took place on Monday last and a sin accompanied by a stormy night but was fairly well attended.

McALLISTER-LITTLE.

A very pleasant event took place at the home of Mrs. John Little, Little Rideau, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 29th, when her daughter Mary was given in marriage to Mr. Wm. J. McAllister of Lachute, the Rev. Mr. Fraser of St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, officiating.

At the appointed time the wedding party, consisting of the groom attended by his brother Mr. A. N. McAllister, the bride accompanied by her brother, Mr. Alfred Little, and followed by her bridesmaid, Miss Bella Robertson, took their places while an appropriated march, "The Wedding Bells March," was being played by Mr. T. Goulet. The bride looked charming, attired in a gown of cream crepe de chine and carrying a bouquet of primroses and foliage. The bridesmaid wore a dress of blue china silk. On account of the death of the bride's father in November last, only a few of the friends of the contracting parties were invited to witness the ceremony. After partaking of refreshments, the young couple accompanied by a few of the guests drove to St. Philippe where they boarded the train for St. Philippe.

HOCKEY NEWS.

The Ladies' Hockey Club (who had long been trying to arrange a match succeeded in doing so on Friday last) when the "Excelsiors" of Montreal visited our town with the view of winning laurels for themselves. It is hard to say who received the greatest surprise, the visitors or the home team, for Lachute had no idea that their young ladies were such adepts at the game. That they should run through the city team to the tune of 10 to 0 was something entirely unlooked for. Although the "Excelsiors" were so badly whitewashed they deserve credit if not for their play at least for the plucky manner in which they took their defeat. The team were afterwards entertained, together with a number of friends, to a very nice supper in the Victoria Hall, and a very pleasant time was spent.

On Monday, our young ladies had the pleasure of playing their return match in the Arena, Montreal, and on their arrival in the city were taken in hand by a delegation of Ladies from the "Excelsiors" and by Mr. Rubenstein, President of the Club, and escorted to the "Bath" Hotel. The day was anything but favorable, and instead of taking in the sights, as previously arranged our young Ladies had to content themselves until evening by remaining indoors. About 8 o'clock they proceeded to the Arena and made preparations for this struggle, which we are proud to say proved almost as victorious as on the previous occasion, the score being 8 to 0. The crowd though somewhat slim, had an opportunity of witnessing a good swift game. In the first half Miss Jessie Drennan scored two goals and Miss Annie McArthur one. In the second half Miss McGibbon scored one, Jessie Drennan two and Annie McArthur two. All our ladies put up a splendid game, but Annie McArthur and Jessie Drennan won the sympathy and applause of the Montrealers who had to cheer when they saw the skillful manner in which they handled themselves. It was the opinion of many that when they got on the Montreal ice that they would be at sea. Far from it, they were right at home on the large ice and showed up in great style. The game over, adjournment was made to the banquet hall where the "Excelsiors" had provided a sumptuous spread, which was duly appreciated by our Ladies and their friends. The proceeds of the evening were devoted to the Protestant Infants' Home.

Some time ago, Mr. Hemaley of Montreal, put up a cup for competition among the Ladies' Clubs of Canada, and on Tuesday morning our Lachute Ladies sent in a challenge for the same.

A FAST GAME.

The long struggle during the winter for supremacy in the L. O. H. A. Hockey teams is wearing its end, and tonight (Friday) we shall know who the victors will be. The game played in Vankleek Hill on Tuesday though a defeat for Lachute, is caused for congratulation, as everybody in town anticipated a larger score for the Hill. The game was one of the hardest that has been played here this winter and the Hill were kept guessing in great shape. Mr. Hodge of Montreal, who refereed the match, was keen on offside, but never penalized a man though he warned Chepey of the Hill on two occasions. The excitement was running high when at half time the score stood 3-1 favor of the Hill. Upon resuming the game Lachute evened the score, then the Hill grove in its third, and Lachute followed suit. The Hill then

rang in its fourth and fifth in quick succession, the latter of which was put through when our cover point Raitt was down on the ice having received a nasty blow in the eye. The accident escaped the referee until late and the game was consequently allowed. The first half of the game was purely a defence for the Hill goals and we were to be running in hard luck for the shots rained in hard and fast on the enemies goal, but were driven off. All our boys put up their usual game and played in grand form, and if they do as well on Friday we do not fear but what the Hill will be called upon to hand the Cup over to the boys who have "without a coach" brought themselves at the present stage, to with in reach of the Coveted Cup.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Didn't You Know!

That J. A. BEDARD & SON'S were Headquarters for Pianos, Doherty Organs, New William's Sewing Machines, Parlor Suites, Couches, Bedroom Suites, Spring beds, Mattresses, Sideboards, Chairs, Hall Racks, Iron Beds, Parlor Tables, Washing Machines, Wringers, Mouth Organs, Sheet Music, Jews Harps, Violin Strings, Sewing Machine Needles and Machine Oil, Shoe Dressing etc.

Trunks, Whips, Boots & Shoes, etc., may be secured from

J. A. BEDARD & SON.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



"THE ELITE."

The famous B. & I. patent bias filled corset, the only corset made in Canada with the steels put in on the bias. One look at it will convince you of its superiority over straight filled. See our complete assortment of infants and children's wear.

H. E. Burwash.

90% of Head-Aches

are caused by eye-strain. Cured permanently by Eye-glasses.

Eyes are bread-winners. Take care of them.

Eyes examined free by the most Scientific Methods.

Glasses recommended only when absolutely necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
LACHUTE.

Everything in Stock at less than

Wholesale Prices

In Order to make room for my Spring Stock you can save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on a suit or overcoat by buying now.

Goods bought by the yard cut free.

Sale Prices must be Spot Cash.

A. D. KENNEDY, Main St. Lachute

TINKLER'S PRETTY CAROL-SINGERS

I.

Ghostly mists had begun to swing lazily across the Suffolk marsh, touching here and there a reed which reared its tasseled head above its fellows. Before them, drifting shadows crept eastward like the rising tide. In the distance a wild duck lumbered upward from the hidden lake, and beat its way clumsily through the air until lost to view.

As though it were a vespers signal for the marsh frogs, a rambling chant slowly gathered volume. It swelled into a chorus, and soon swallowed all other noises of the night in a grand wave of sound which reverberated back and forth between the black woods, circling like giant sounding-boards upon either side of the marsh. The sound waves rose and fell like the breaking of surf. Once, in a full, single voice, deep and rolling, left the others, and sounded several sonorous notes, as though leading the chant.

The old resident had been listening for that. He laid his hand suddenly upon the visitor's shoulder, and whispered eagerly:

"You heard it?"

His companion nodded. "That's the last of the Tippley Carol-Singers," said the old resident as he rested his arms upon the top rail of the little rustic bridge.

"I know his voice all right. I'd know it in a thousand. That's Bill, the basso, out there."

"You surely must have heard of Tinkler's Tippley Carol-Singers? Why, man, the fame of that little band spread for miles around, and there's few in this part of the Eastern Counties who haven't heard it sing."

When old Joe Tinkler came down from London to live in Tippley, he brought with him about the most complete menagerie that was ever seen about these parts. Bill Haines, who carried his things from the station, said he felt as if he was bringing a circus into the place. His monkey was educated better than some of the folks who laughed at it, and the parrots could say about anything they wanted to. There was a pig that did stunts, and two rats that could play on the pianer—a real little one, you know, about as big as a month-old organ.

Tinkler had a mania for training animals, and the more difficult they were to handle the better he liked it. He had no connection that I ever heard of, although he used to say that the monkey was a sort of cousin of his. He certainly treated it as such, as if it had been a blood relation. It ate at the table, and I believe, slept in the same room with its master.

Well Tinkler and his animal family settled down at the old ferry-house over there, where you see that light at the end of the marsh. They lived happily for a while, and then disaster overtook them. The marsh isn't said to be the healthiest place on earth at least, it isn't especially recommended by the doctors, and has never been advertised as a health-resort. The climate proved too much for the menagerie, and one by one a little row of graves over on the brow of that hill marked the resting-place of Tinkler's friends.

The old man was all broken up by his loss. The neighbors offered him other pets—cats and dogs—but he didn't take kindly to them at all. He said they were too commonplace; that anybody could teach tricks to domestic animals. He wanted to train something that no one else had ever attempted. Altogether, he was very peevish, and took to roaming barefoot about the marsh morning and night. He used to sit about, just at this time in the evening, listening to the croaking of the frogs, which, I take it, are probably more numerous here than any other place in Suffolk.

"It was when Tinkler was listening to the marsh chorus one evening that he conceived an idea. He called it an inspiration, and began to buck-up right away. After this he was away from home more than ever. When occasionally a visitor would drop in, a lusty 'Hallo!' would bring Tinkler splashing from the marsh, muddy and wet from head to foot, but looking as happy as a twelve-year-old schoolboy with a piece of Christmas pudding.

Some time in the middle of summer it was noticed that all of the best frog music was over on Tinkler's side. There was still some musical croaking at other parts of the marsh, but it sounded weaker than before, and was usually drowned out by the melodious choruses from Tinkler's Just before this the old man had enclosed about an eighth of an acre of marsh with wire-netting at the base of his lawn. After the first speculation as to what Joe was up to, the neighbors lost all interest in the old man and his secret work.

"One by one his few friends ceased to visit him. His place was off the main road, and a hermit could not have been more alone." Bill Haines, the miller's son, among a sensation in the Red Lion one day by saying that he had seen no Tinkler's the evening before, and had heard a band singing somewhere about there, and had seen the old man jumping around the yard waving his arms like mad,

but saying not a word. Someone suggested that the place was haunted, and that its proprietor was out of his mind.

"Curiosity began to get keyed up pretty high, when one morning Tinkler marched up to the post-office and asked if he could have his letters instead of waiting till the postman brought them round. He hadn't been there since the arithmetical pig died. There was quite a number of letters, but Tinkler paid little attention to them; shoved them carelessly in the tail of his coat, and said to Perkins, the postmaster, "I should like to hire the hall for next Saturday night, as I want to give a concert there which will wake up Tippley a bit, I think, the idea being new and original."

Perkins and he arranged it between them, and Tinkler billed the town that same afternoon. The posters were short, home-made, and to the point. As near as I can remember, they stated that the concert would be the greatest novelty of the age, and that imported musicians would render all the familiar airs, and many that were not so familiar. Sixpence admission would be charged. It is needless to say these posters created a sensation. Tippley had not listened to a concert since the Yeomanry had marched off to start for South Africa, and music in Tippley was practically dead.

"None doubted that Tinkler would have the finest talent to be secured at his concert, for he was a man of the world and of the circus. Every Saturday night the farmers from miles around came to Tippley to buy their weekly necessities and to talk over the crops, the weather, and a few other things."

This Saturday night the whole countryside turned out, and the hall was packed to the doors. A rude stage and curtain had been rigged up at one end of the room. "I haven't seen no musicians round about," said Charlie Lewis.

"There was a rustle of expectation through the hall as the curtain stirred uneasily. It swung softly back, disclosing what looked like a section of a marsh, framed in by the three walls of the stage. Water could be seen at the base of the reeds, shimmering in the lamplight. A faint evening breeze drifted in and stirred the tops of the reeds and grass.

"A thrill of surprise swept through the assemblage. What was this? Where were the musicians? Could they be hiding in the grasses? Tinkler did not give them chance to wonder long. Stepping to the front of the stage, carrying a large bass viol, he signalled Perkins to put out the lights. "Do not be frightened," he said, as the audience stirred uneasily at the darkness.

"Through the open windows came indistinctly the ceaseless chorus from the marsh. Suddenly Tinkler sent a rumbling, hoarse note from the viol echoing forth the hall. "As if in answer, a deep bass croak sprang into life from the bosom of the miniature marsh upon the stage. Another voice, somewhat higher, took up the note, and carried it on a rising scale to another, and yet another. The last was a metallic, though recognizable, of the tenor."

Again Tinkler drew his bow, and softly drifted into the strains of "A Merry, Merry Christmas." With increasing volume the voices, in the re-echoed the familiar tune. They were harmonious, and, though not exactly like anything ever heard on a stage before, blended pleasingly to the ear.

The audience was spellbound. "Frogs!" they whispered. And then, in awed silence, sat with open mouths drinking in the sounds which came uninterruptedly from the direction of the stage. "Like a performer picking out the simple tune with one finger on an organ, the unseen singers piped in to fill out the notes suited to their voices. The viol supplied the bars they couldn't reach. True, some of the musicians, especially the piping tenor, couldn't hold the notes as long as could the deep bass; but each was clear and ringing, and seemed to show a certain amount of training.

"Not a sound could be heard, except the insistent strains of the song. As the last notes died away, there was the shuffling of feet which precedes applause. Tinkler neatly checked the threatening noise by suddenly swinging into "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," with his four-voiced choir following, so he spoke, at his heels. Again the awed silence.

"Without pause time after time was rendered. The singers seemed to be carried away with a sort of professional enthusiasm. Along towards the end of "The Mistletoe Bough" (the singing had lasted an hour now), the baritone's voice broke a little. At the end of the bar Tinkler ran, his fingers half-way down the strings, and gave a sudden, fierce lunge to his bow. The viol screeched wildly, discordantly. The singers seemed to bite their notes off and swallow them.

"There were four quick plunges, in to the water, and little waves lapped over the bank on to the stage. The lights were on, as if by magic, and a wild cheer went up. The old hall shook from end to end, and seemed ready to tumble down with the strain.

"Well, Tinkler's fame was made. From that time on he was looked upon as the cleverest man about these parts. For miles around the country men would drive over to hear the frog carollers sing. They would only perform at night, when everything was quiet. With pardonable pride the old man would tell his visitors how he labored for weeks in the marsh, selecting just the right voices for his little band; how he had been disappointed time and again, and had tried at least a thousand frogs before he had been suited.

"The singers were as healthy as a looking lot of frogs as I ever saw; but one of them, Tim the tenor, died suddenly one day late in the summer. I think he swallowed a young field mouse, and it hurt him. The blow almost broke Tinkler's heart."

"The other three still performed at times, but it was hard to get in all the fine notes without Tim. They were ambitious—Sam, the second tenor, more than any other, and it proved his undoing. One night, in trying to reach a high note which before had been carried off easily by him, something in Sam's throat snapped. He was so cut-up about the loss of his voice that he hopped away one night, and joined his family in the marsh.

Ben, the baritone, and Bill, the basso, quarrelled, and never again could be induced to sing together, so they were turned loose. Ben sang alone for a while over at the far end of the marsh.

"One night his voice was missed. A wild duck, which had waded there the day before, might have told where it was, but he didn't. There is no vociferous now but Bill."

The chorus rolled on, keeping time to the plaintive notes of a whip-poor-will.

Suddenly the old resident whistled sharply. Like a ship checked by a giant wave, the melody ceased, and then rolled on again as Bill, the basso, boomed forth his interrupted cry, a challenge to any who should doubt his right to lead the marsh chorus of Tippley—London Answers.

CHILDREN IN BUSINESS.

Number of Babies Who Earn Their Own Living.

The British census statistics that have regard to child workers make extraordinary reading, and an odd fact is that girls of tender years seem to take to business more seriously than boys of the same age. No fewer than 142 little girls of ten or less are returned as charwomen, 681 earn their living in the tobacco trade, 450 in jewellery, and watch making, and over 30,000 in the textile industries as factory hands.

One girl of the same tender age is returned as an insurance clerk, three are said to be barmaids. One is a painter and engraver, another a missionary and itinerant preacher. Forty are coal miners, fifty-two cycle or motor makers, and twenty-four pawnbrokers.

Of boys of similar elementary age we find five engaged in scientific pursuits, four are authors, editors, or journalists. There are also thirty-four actors.

London has a small boy who earns his living as a daguerreotypist. His inscription explains his having been forced into this vocation: "I am the eldest of six brothers, and our father has died and left us totally unprovided for, and this is all I can do to help as yet, as I am only ten years old."

Chicago lays claim to the possession of the two youngest editors in the world. Their names are William Kenney and Emily Swing. They are now about fourteen, but they began business three years ago. Their paper is the Penny Post. They are not only editors, but writers, composers, pressmen, and circulators. They began by writing out the paper laboriously by hand, but by the time their circulation reached

THE FIFTY MARK they were forced to abandon this. They bought a suit of second-hand type and other printers' appurtenances, taught themselves typesetting, and now have got their paper upon a paying basis. They send copies to as many different States, to Canada, and even to Japan.

Willie Gwynn, "the boy doctor," is another American prodigy. He is now not quite eight years old, but has passed nearly every examination which the average medical student of three times his age has undergone. He was only five when he was examined at the Rush Medical College on the "osseous and circulatory systems and the minute anatomy of the heart." He passed with flying colors. He makes a considerable addition to the family income by his medical skill.

There is a boy in Delaware, Ohio, who keeps a small store about eight feet by six, where he sells food for rats, such as squirrels, rabbits, and pigeons. His name is Jack Marvin. He began this business when only eight years old, and is so clever at it that now, at the age of ten, he makes a living for himself and for his widowed mother. A great deal of his stock he collects himself, and he is said to be especially smart in prescribing special food for sick and ailing pets.

But there is one English record of a youth in business which even America would probably find it hard to beat. The stationmaster in charge of Walford Park Station, on the Lambourne Valley Railway in Berkshire, England, was appointed to his office at the age of thirteen, and is said to have given perfect satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

One item of experience is worth a dozen pieces of theory.

About the House

RUG AND RAG CARPET.

Probably all women who make rugs are familiar with those that are knitted on large wooden needles, and also with those that are braided, but perhaps all do not know of the crocheted rugs which are pretty and easily made. The pieces are cut into narrow even strips, then sewed together and wound into balls and crocheted in the single stitch into rugs of the desired shape and size. The easiest way to make a rug is to cut the cloth in strips about three inches wide, then lay three or four of the strips together and stitch through the centre to a lining of bed ticking or burlap, cut the size and shape you want the rug to be. Stitch the strips as close together as possible and cut into fine fringe, and if desired the colors may be arranged in a simple pattern, and I am sure you will be delighted with the rug when it is finished. Another easy way to make a rug is to cut woolen pieces in strips, as for ordinary carpet rags, but not too fine. Run a double thread lengthwise through the center of the strips, so they will be closely shirred, and in sewing to the foundation take care to roll or twist the shirred strip every few stitches. They may be sewed round, oval or square according to the shape of rug wanted, and a design may be followed or the rug may be of one solid color. You can take your old worn rag carpet and make serviceable rugs if you wish by cutting into bias strips, a little more than an inch in width, and then raveling out one-half width and sewing to a strong foundation, overlapping the strips so that only the fringe is visible. It is much easier to sew the pieces for rag carpet on the machine than by hand as a quantity of them can be sewed before they are cut or torn into strips. Take two pieces of any width and overlap the edges about one-third of an inch, then stitch across two or three times on the machine, and you can stitch pieces together in this way until you have a long strip, and when tearing or cutting into strips, cut through the stitched seam and you will soon have enough for a hall. The best pieces of an old rag carpet can be raveled out and the raveling wound into balls and they can be used in another carpet.

All kinds of pieces can be used in these home-made carpets and rugs as faded calicoes can be colored any of the bright colors with the diamond dyes for cotton and the woolen pieces with the dyes for wool, and the hit or miss pattern is the prettiest way to arrange the colors. A well made rag carpet is more serviceable, as well as more genteel in appearance, than cheap matting or cotton ingrain, and if firmly woven and the colors harmonize, they are prettier than any other kind of a cheap floor covering.

FOR BABY'S COMFORT.

A great deal of care and attention is given to everything pertaining to the baby's comfort. The clothing is made loose enough to allow him freedom of action, and of fine soft material that does not irritate the tender flesh. His meals, his bath, his hours of sleep are all items of interest to the young mother.

When you are ready to give the baby his bath, have the tub set on a box or something that will make it a convenient height for the mother as she sits in her chair. A folding screen is a great convenience. It is easily adjusted around a warm corner, and if the door is opened the baby is out of the draft. This screen may be made of a wooden clothes horse by fitting the panels with curtains of muslin, dimity, chintz or cretonne. These may be removed when they need washing. The lower rungs of the screen are convenient for hanging the towel and clothing on, placing them within reach when needed.

Pour the water, which should be heated to the proper temperature, in the tub. Dissolve a tablespoonful of powdered borax in two gallons, which makes it soft and cleansing. A bath thermometer is almost indispensable, as the sense of touch cannot be depended upon. Set baby in the tub and wash the whole body quickly, using a soft silk sponge, which cleanses without irritation. Very little soap is needed, but it should be of the best quality. When he is washed, spread a bath towel in your lap, lift him out upon it, and wipe him dry with a piece of soft linen. Any places that seem in danger of chafing should be dusted with a powder made by thoroughly mixing ten parts talcum powder and one part boracic acid. Replace the clothing quickly and he will be ready for a quiet refreshing sleep.

Babies should be put to bed early. Undress him and rub him gently all over the body, then put on a long loose night dress of outing flannel or some other suitable material. If he is in a room where there is a light, see that it does not shine in his eyes. The room should be kept the same temperature as nearly as possible, all the time.

THE MANY USES OF SALT.

When cabbage, onions, or strong-smelling vegetables have been boiled

in pans to prevent odors clinging to them, place some salt on the stove, and turn the pan bottom up over the salt. In a few minutes the pan will smell sweet.

All salads should be soaked in salt and water and destroy animalcules or small worms.

Make a strong brine, and water garden walks to kill weeds. A moderate quantity to salt stimulates their growth.

Salt and camphor in cold water is an excellent disinfectant in bedrooms.

Housemaids should pour salt water, after using it, down the drain pipes.

Sewer gas is counteracted by handful of salt placed in toilet-room basins.

Water for laying dust is more effective when salt is added. Sea water is generally used in coast towns for this purpose.

Rattan, bamboo and basket-work furniture may be thoroughly cleared by scrubbing with brush and salt water.

Japanese and plain straw matting should be washed with salt water and rubbed dry. This keeps them soft and prevents brittle cracking where traffic is heavier.

Brooms soaked in hot salt water wear better and do not break.

Bedroom floors may be kept cool and very fresh in summer if wiped daily with a cloth wrung out of strong salt water. All microbes, moths and pests are thus destroyed.

Black spots on dishes and discolorations on teacups are removed by damp salt.

ABOUT PASTRY.

A brisk oven is needed for all pastry. A very simple test will show the right heat. If the cook will insert a piece of white paper in her oven and after five minutes take it out, she will know what its heat is. A pale yellow hue on the paper will indicate that it is too slow for ordinary short crust or puff paste, though it will do for Geosese paste. But a nice brown color, decided in tone, shows that the heat is brisk enough and just right. A very dark brown shows too much heat, and the oven must be slowed down somewhat.

Even when the oven is quite right, and the pastry has been made moderately rich, a woman will feel dissatisfied at the appearance, because she misses the rich brown gloss that she has seen on pastry made by practical cooks. This gloss is produced by an egg wash. An egg is beaten up with a little sugar and a small quantity of milk is added. With this the pie is brushed over after the pastry has been finished and all its paste ornaments have been put on. If a little of the paste has been left over it can be converted into tea cakes by adding a little baking powder, a few currants and a little sugar. Then the remainder of the egg glaze will come in handy to brush over the cakes and none will be wasted. This wash is the secret of the rich brown seen on the shop buns.

CLEANING A CARPET.

Sometimes a Brussels or Moquette carpet needs cleaning when it is not convenient to take it up. After sweeping two or three times to remove all the dust possible, prepare a suds of warm water and soap, dissolving a little borax in it. Use a clean brush and scrub a small place at a time, just as you would a floor. Wipe with a flannel rag wrung out of clear warm water, changing the water often. Go over the whole carpet in the same way, doing the work quickly so the water will not go through the carpet and when you have finished, open the windows and doors so it will dry. You will be surprised to see how clean and fresh it looks. E. J. C.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

To Do Our Best There Must Be No Hurry.

People of calmer mood sometimes question if the strenuous life can be lived to advantage by everybody. The desire to make every minute count, or "pay," may lead to the wasting of much time. The intellectually best in men is seldom forced. Opportunities are not always thrown before one, or presented in such a way that he takes them by physical assault. We hardly conceive of Homer, Titian, Shakespeare, or Beethoven rushing into their libraries or studies and running a race with the clock to get through their work.

In most of the definitions of strenuousness there is this intimation of impatience—of the need to do everything with a whirl and a clatter and a hurrah. Work that lives by reason of its greatness represents work in the truest sense; but it has the repose of work that is complete. There is no sense of haste, or drive, or frenzied activity in the Parthenon, in the cathedrals, or in the essays of Emerson. All in them is mature, ordered, calm; they are the ultimate of reflection.

But we may not look to see the best in us developed by a ceaseless grind. We need rest, we need change, but in all things of magnitude we need reflection, and reflection and hurry are inconsistent. We can farm and fight and build strenuously, but we cannot so heal the ill in flesh or spirit, or write the book or the symphony that will last beyond its author's day, or paint the picture that will be admired in the next century. It is not enough to work. We must work with a purpose and a meaning.

IS WELL KNOWN IN BURK'S FALLS

There are Numerous Witnesses of
Mrs. Adams' Sickness
and Cure.

She Surely Had Bright's Disease
in its Very Worst
Stages.

And Just as Surely was Completely
Cured by Dodd's Kidney
Pills.

Burk's Falls, Ont., Feb. 1 (Special).
—Mrs. Thomas Adams, of Colling-
wood, whose almost miraculous re-
covery from Bright's Disease in its
worst stages has caused a sensation
in the medical world, is well known
in Burk's Falls. She resided here
for years before removing to Colling-
wood, and it was while living here
that she was stricken with the ter-
rible disease that sweeps so many in-
to the grave.

Mrs. Adams has many friends still
living in Burk's Falls, and they well
remember the helpless suffering in-
valid, who in March, 1900, looked as
if her only relief lay in death itself.
They can recall how when the doc-
tor's lips, the report went
around that Mrs. Adams' doom was
sealed, that she would never rise
from the bed of suffering on which
she lay. They can recall how their
sympathy went out to the little chil-
dren who would soon be motherless.

WHAT CAUSED THE CURE.

Then while they waited and watch-
ed for the end, a gradual improve-
ment came over the sufferer. It was
hardly noticeable at first, but as
she grew stronger and was at length
able to leave her bed and give to
her children a mother's care, they
wonderingly asked the cause. And
then the truth came out. Mrs. Ad-
ams had on the advice of a friend
placed her trust in the old reliable
Kidney remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.
Slowly but surely Mrs. Adams' strength
came back till she was going
about as if Bright's Disease had
never held her in its clutches. Still
the skeptics refused to believe. "It
is only one of the vagaries of the dis-
ease," they said. "It will come back
with the winter." But winter came
and went. Another summer and an-
other winter passed, and to-day Mrs.
Adams is able to say, "I have had
no return of the trouble since Dodd's
Kidney Pills brought me back from
the brink of the grave."

And now all Burk's Falls, all those
who know Mrs. Adams in sickness
and health, are forced to admit
Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her
Bright's Disease, and cured it to
stay cured.

Neither has the lesson taught by
Mrs. Adams' case been lost. People
recognize the fact that if she had
cured her pain in the back with
Dodd's Kidney Pills, she would never
have had Bright's Disease.

A COUGHING CODE.

Few people know how to cough
properly. In fact, it never occurs
to the ordinary individual that there
are right and wrong ways of doing
it; yet it is a matter of no small
importance. If every sigh means a
drop of blood out of the heart, as
people say, every cough means some
greater or less proportion of time
knocked off one's life. Most people
cough as loudly and forcibly as they
can. Some chronic coughers seem
proud of the noise they make. But
it is a rather costly noise, for the
simple reason that it tears and in-
flames the lungs. The lungs consist
of an extraordinarily delicate,
sponge-like tissue, which sometimes
gets inflamed and choked with
phlegm. When we try to get rid of
this substance we cough. But, ob-
viously, if we remove it violently we
must necessarily injure the delicate
lung tissue. Therefore train your-
self to cough as gently as possible.
After a little practice you will find it
quite easy to do so. In that way
you will do a minimum of mischief
to the lungs, and add years to your
life.

WHEN TO SCRATCH WOOD.

Sound can be obtained without air
if some elastic medium be interposed
between the ear and the body that
emits the sound, but sound cannot
be transmitted through a perfect
vacuum. Any medium, however—
gaseous, liquid, or solid—will, if elas-
tic, transmit sound-waves. Frank-
lin, for instance, having plunged his
head under water, caused two stones
to be struck together beneath the
surface, and, at a distance of half a
mile, heard the blows distinctly. It
is well known that wood transmits
sound in a remarkable manner. A
person at one end of a wooden beam
will hear a pin-scratch made at the
other end, though the person making
it may hear no sound at all. This
fact is sometimes employed as a test
of the soundness of the beam, for
the experiment will fail if the inter-
vening wood be rotten.

"What is the medicine for, doc-
tor?" "That's to give you an appe-
tite." "But you told me to take
it after eating!" "Certainly."
"Well, I don't need any appetite then
doctor."

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some
Prominent People.

The King of Kano, in Central Afri-
ca, must be an uncomfortable mon-
arch. Anyone who pays a call on
him is obliged to take off not only
shoes, but socks or stockings, and to
approach His Majesty with head bow-
ed to the ground.

Mr. Arthur Burrows, of Lincoln's
Inn, England, is over ninety-one
years of age, and is the oldest prac-
tising barrister in the kingdom. He
attends to business at his chambers
in Lincoln's Inn regularly, and is said
to be able to do his work without
the aid of glasses.

Marion Crawford, the prolific
novelist, was introduced to a young
woman recently. Hearing that she
was a novelist, she said: "And have
you written anything that will live
after you're gone?" "I don't know,"
he replied. "You see, what I am af-
ter is something that will enable me
to live while I am here."

Sir Henry Stanley, the famous Afri-
can explorer, treasures a plated
silver fork bearing the name of a
fashionable London restaurant which
he picked up in the heart of an Afri-
can forest. It had been used as an
ornament by the chief of a tribe of
pigmies, though how it went so far
away from the tracks of white men
Sir Henry cannot even conjecture.

The czar is not less careful of his
life than his predecessors, but he
adopts different methods for safe-
guarding himself. Instead of having
three trains ready when he is going
on a journey and leaving anarchists
to guess which train is conveying
him, as his father did, he simply al-
lows no one to become acquainted
with his plans. The route is published,
but he never keeps to it.

The Crown Princess of Denmark
has the distinction of being the tall-
est and the wealthiest Princess in
Europe. She inherited something
like fifteen million dollars from her
maternal grandfather, Prince Freder-
ick of the Netherlands, as well as the
bulk of the fortune of her father,
King Charles of Sweden and Norway.
She stands over 6 feet in height, and
is an imposing figure.

Like the great Iron Chancellor
whom he dismissed, the Emperor Wil-
liam is a great lover of dogs, though
in both men love of animals is tem-
pered by polite reliance upon their
utility as an intimate garde du
corps. But whereas Bismarck cared
only for the powerful breeds, which
he styled "dogs of empire," the Em-
peror's preference is for terriers, of
which he always has four about him.

Mr. F. C. Selous, the mighty hun-
ter of big game, who was at Tom
Brown's old school—Rugby—was
nicknamed "Zealous" by his companions.
On leaving school he went to Swit-
zerland to learn French and German.
He rather startled the worthy Swit-
zers on one occasion by jumping in-
to the Rhine clad in top-boots and
great coat. A huge wave of water
shot high into the air, and he
wanted to get it out.

The Duke of Hamilton is thrice a
Duke. He is Duke of Hamilton in
Scotland, Duke of Brandon in Eng-
land, and Duke of Châtelleraut in
France; and thrice a Marquis of
Hamilton, of Douglas, and of Clydes-
dale. As an Earl he owns two
titles, those of Angus and Argyll; but
as a Baron he holds no fewer than
seven—the Baronies of Avon, Pol-
mont, Mackintosh, Innerdale, Aber-
nethy, Jedburgh Forest, and Dutton.

The following story of the Pope is
told in the Italian papers. A deputa-
tion of the monks of some order
had obtained an interview with him.
According to the etiquette of the
Vatican, only cardinals are allowed
to sit in the Pope's presence, and an
invitation from him to do so is deem-
ed equivalent to the promise of a
cardinalate. Pope Pius X. is a plain
man, utterly indifferent to the eti-
quette of the Papal Court. He there-
fore begged the monks to take their
seats. They hardly knew whether
they could venture to do so, and
while they stood hesitating he said
to them: "You do not, I suppose,
expect me to draw your chairs for-
ward for you?"

The late Sir John Blundell Maple
was never tired of telling his friends
how much he owed to his mother. He
used to say, "She was the cleverest
woman I ever knew," and he often
related the advice she gave him when
as a boy he thought of being called
to the bar. "If ever you were to
become Lord Chancellor," she said,
"you would have reached the end
of all things in that profession. You
would have such and such an income
and such and such a position, which
are already known to you. But if
you go into business there is no lim-
it to your opportunities." The boy
chose his father's business, and, as
he often said, never forgot his mother's advice.

Do you catch cold easily?
Does the cold hang on? Try

**Shiloh's
Consumption
Cure** The Lung
Tonic

It cures the most stubborn kind
of coughs and colds. If it
doesn't cure you, your money
will be refunded.
Price: S. C. WELLS & Co., 503
E. 5th St. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

15-04

What shrunk your woollens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

**SUNLIGHT
SOAP** REDUCES
EXPENSE
Ask for the Octagon Bar.

BEST FOR THE WOMAN.

It was a picture representing a
young man at the foot of his lady-
love that roused the ire of the crusty
bachelor.
"Before I would ever kneel to a
woman," he said, "I would kneel to
my neck with a rope and stretch it."
And then, turning to the girl who
sat near him, he inquired: "Do you
not think it would be the best thing
I could do?"
It would, undoubtedly, be the best
for the woman, was the quiet re-
ply.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be
pleased to learn that there is at least
one dreaded disease that science has
been able to cure in all its stages, and
that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure
is the only positive cure now known to
the medical fraternity. Catarrh being
a constitutional disease, requires a
constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh
Cure is taken internally, acting direct-
ly upon the blood and mucous surfaces
of the system, thereby destroying the
foundation of the disease, and giving
the patient strength by building up the
constitution and assisting nature in do-
ing its work. The proprietors have
so much faith in its curative powers
that they offer One Hundred Dollars for
any case that it fails to cure. Send for
list of testimonials. 625 100 Cts.
Address: J. C. HENNE & CO.,
P.O. Box 233, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for consti-
pation.

Sometimes it is the absence of
smiles at home that causes a man to
seek them at the corner saloon.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

What Our Travelling Representa-
tive Says of the G. T. R.

A recent trip to "The States"
brought "Truth" in contact, among
other things, with the Grand Trunk
Railway, and its incomparable din-
ing car service. A brighter, cleaner,
more efficient plan of eating while
journeying, does not exist on any
railway anywhere, and "Truth" has
travelled on most of the leading lines
of the world, and is therefore in a
position to know. The "Club"
breakfasts are an excellent feature,
which appeals to many travellers.
The attendants are courteous and
obliging, and don't appear to be al-
ways looking for a "tip."

The fine, heavy double track of
rails between Toronto and Suspend-
ing Bridge makes it possible to
run that distance without delays of
any kind, and you are landed at
your destination right on time to
the minute.

The great improvements on the
main line east, between Toronto and
Montreal, have been very costly, and
have in some cases meant the al-
most entire reconstruction of the
road. The line has been straight-
ened, the grades lessened, and "Truth"
is told that very shortly a train will
be put on between Toronto and
Montreal that will make the dis-
tance in very much less time than
even The International Limited does
now.

"Truth" seldom travels on railway
passes; the above statements can
therefore be considered perfectly un-
biased, and are made purely be-
cause of the excellent facilities af-
forded the general travelling public,
and because of the pride "Truth"
feels in one of our great national
highways.

The Grand Trunk Railway Com-
pany certainly made no mistake
when they handed over the reins of
control to Mr. Charles M. Hays, for
a more capable all-round railway
man does not exist to-day.

The Passenger Department is most
efficiently directed by G. T. Bell, W.
E. Davis and H. Q. Elliott in Mont-
real, Geo. W. Yauk in Chicago, and
J. D. McDonald in Toronto. On the
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on its
completion—Toronto-Truth.

Too many people pray out of one
side of their mouths and lie out of
the other.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Here the union enters. The ring
called in the walking delegate. The
next day in the midst of his thirty-
six work every one of Ryndon's men
suddenly walked out. The shop was
left vacant, and not a hammer rung
on the depot or on several other jobs
Ryndon then had under way. He was
tied up.

On approaching the association he
was informed that in order to be re-
lieved he would require to pay \$5,
000. He refused to pay and his shop
is still shut up, his men on strike
and his business ruined.

The world will forgive a man al-
most anything except failure.

**Blue Ribbon Tea is welcome
morning noon and night.
Are you drinking it?
Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green**

TOO LONG.

Mrs. Gabel: "What do you think,
George? When the doctor called the
other day he asked me to put
out my tongue, and when I did so
he quite lost me. He—"
Mr. Gabel (interposing): "Did he
tread on it?"

Men don't, as a rule, like to lie,
but their wives ask too many ques-
tions.

Pill-eosphy. There are pills, and
pills—but Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10
cents a vital lead in demand. The side
borders on the phenomenal. Sluggish
liver, constipation, or irregular bowels are
the precursors of many physical disorders.
These little wonders remove the cause. 40
in a vital for cents.—43

You say that you have your own
way about the house? "Invari-
ably," answered Mrs. Mookton. "How
do you manage it?" "By always
agreeing with Henrietta."

or over sixty years.
Mrs. Wirtzow's Sore Throat Remedy has been used by
millions of mothers for their children. While teaching
the child to swallow the pills, she says, "Sweetie, you
will only regulate the stomach and bowels, and is the
best remedy for all throat troubles, such as hoarseness,
sore throat, and all throat troubles. The cure is
sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and
ask for Mrs. Wirtzow's Sore Throat Remedy."

Wife: "Oh, John, there are some
lovely hats in that window." Hubby:
"Yes, I know. They look so well
there that it would be a pity to
take any of them away."

HIS OWN FREE WILL.

Sirs, I cannot speak too
highly of the excellence of MIN-
ARD'S LINIMENT. It is THE rem-
edy in my household for burns,
sprains, etc., and we would not be
without it. It is truly a wonderful medicine.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Publisher, Arnprior Chronicle.

"And now dear," asked a govern-
ess, "what can you tell me about
Minerva?" "She was a goddess of
wisdom, and never married," was the
reply.

**Twitchy Muscles and Sleep-
lessness.** The hopeless heart ailments
that beset a man or woman whose nerves
are shattered by disease can best be pictured
in contrast with a patient who has been in
the "depths," and has been dragged from
them by South American Nervine. George
Webster of Forest, Ont., says: "I once my
life. Everything else failed to cure me."

FOR WINTER USE.

In Cashmere they have a novel
method of putting fodder up for win-
ter use. The country lies in a val-
ley among the Himalayas. The chief
industry of the people consists in
raising fine wool, and in making their
into fabrics which have carried the
name of the country all over the
world. As in winter snow lies some
five or six yards deep, supplies of
hay are hung among the branches of
trees, where they are easily reached
by the flocks of sheep.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Goodness, child, don't eat so
many sweets!" "But, ma, you said
I could have some sweets for taking
that medicine." "Of course, but so
much will make you ill again!"
"Well, ma, then I can take some
more medicine and have some more
sweets, can't I?"

Laver's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfect-
ant Soap Powder. Dissolved in the
bath, softens the water and disin-
fects.

Wife: "The Swintons are going to
move out of this neighborhood, after
being here ten years." Husband:
"That's strange. All the people are
just getting to know them now."
Wife: "Yes, that's why they are go-
ing."

**Catarh is Curable
OR NOT CURABLE.**

Just exactly according to the way it
is treated. Let alone, doctoring theo-
retically or through the stomach—it is
fatal.
Attacked directly with DR. AGNEW'S
CATARRHAL POWDER, it is first al-
leviated; then eradicated.
Thousands say so, from glad experi-
ence. In an acre, more or less, of the
strongest testimonials. 15
Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart
disease in 30 minutes and cures.

Showman: "Look here, your bill
says 'Forty-nine days' board for
camel.' You've only had him seven
days!" Keeper: "That's all right, be-
cause that camel has seven stomachs."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

"Do you not think that Miss Snaps
is a very graceful girl?" "I never
saw her but once, and she didn't look
very graceful then." "Indeed! Where
did you see her?" "I saw her fall-
ing over a wheelbarrow."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Young Samuel (who has just been
corrected): "Father, that strap
which you hold in your hand is heredi-
tary, is it not?" Father: "Indeed it
isn't. What do you mean?" "I don't
see how a strap could be hereditary."
Young Samuel: "It descends from fa-
ther to son, doesn't it?"

**Manly Strength and Womanly
Beauty** depend on purity of the blood,
and much of that purity depends on perfect
kidney filtering. If these organs are diseased
and will not perform their functions, man
will seek in vain for strength and woman
for beauty. South American Kidney Cure
drives out all impurities through the body's
"filters"—renewing weak blood.

Mr. Jones: "Why are you removing
the parrot from the room, my dear?"
Mrs. Jones: "Well, it's a young bird,
just learning to talk, and I thought it
best to keep it out of the way of the
ladies while they are laying the carpet."

THE WABASH RAILROAD

Is the great winter tourist route into
the south and west, including Texas,
Old Mexico and California, the lands
of sunshine and flowers. Through
standard hotel and tourist sleeping cars
are now run via this great southern
route. The new and elegant trains
of the Wabash are famous for their
most powerful engines ever built, as well as
Every comfort is provided equal to
the best hotels, or the most luxuri-
ous homes. Nothing is wanting to
complete one's happiness. The days, even
and nights, pass only too quickly and
while travelling on the great Wabash
line. For information as to rates,
routes, etc., address any ticket agent
or J. A. Richardson, Dist. Pass.
Agent, N. E. corner King and Yonge
Sts., Toronto.

"Pe, what's a tyrant?" "A tyrant, my
boy, is one who governs you without your
choice, and who makes you do what
he wants without regard to what
you want." "Oh, I see. You and
ma are tyrants, aren't you, pa?"

An admirable Food of the

**EPPS'S
COCOA**

Nutritious and Economical

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool
Portland to Liverpool
Large and Fast Steamships. Superior and second
accommodation for all classes of passengers. Mail
engines. Saloons and staterooms are
superb. Special attention has been
given to the Second Saloon and Third Class
passenger accommodation. For rates, please apply to
any agent of the Company, or to the General Manager,
DOMINION LINE OFFICES:
17 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded and worn out better than if you
of was in your coat who direct Montreal
BRITISH AMERICAN OVERCOAT CO. Suits and
MONTREAL 3000

BASTEDO'S

SPECIAL FURS

Poultry, ALL KINDS OF

Butter, FRUITS

Eggs, And Farm Pro-

Honey, duces generally,

Apples, consign it to us

THE Dawson Commission Co.,

TORONTO, ONT.
T. F.

Issue No. 6-04.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904.

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

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

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The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE.

QUE

EDWARD THE PEACE-MAKER.

The most important feature in the war situation is the distinctly improved relations between Russia and Britain, following upon the visit of Consul Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James, to St. Petersburg. There would appear to be no doubt that he carried with him from London an autograph letter from King Edward to the Czar, and that on his return to London he brought with him an answer to His Majesty. It is gossip in well-informed quarters that King Edward in his letter expressed the hope that the Czar would pay no attention to press reports that the British government was contemplating a departure from neutrality, and that Count Benckendorff assured the Russian foreign office that Great Britain would take no step in favor of Japan unless compelled to do so by the entrance of a third great power into the Far Eastern contest. Be this as it may there is observable in the despatches a distinct improvement in the tone of the official Russian press in its references to Britain.

Accepting the King's initiative in this matter as a fact, the New York Sun, a thoroughly American journal and cherishing no too ardent regard for things English, says:

In initiating the correspondence with his fellow sovereign we believe that King EDWARD VII. was prompted by an earnest and honorable desire to further the interests of his country. He knows that Britain's treasury is staggering under the burden of the South African war, and that the Irish Land Act has imposed on it another grave financial obligation. He knows that from a fiscal point of view it might prove calamitous for England to involve herself at this juncture in a war which would force her to cope in India with a Russian army, and on the ocean with the French navy. He knows that Germany, even if she did not openly side with England's enemies, could render material aid to Russia by secretly encouraging the last named Power to withdraw for service in India the great force usually stationed on the German Frontier. Moreover, as Mr. BALFOUR pointed out the other day in the House of Commons, a war which would inevitably weaken the British as well as the French navy would leave the German war fleet much stronger by comparison with its European rivals than it is to-day. From a financial, territorial and commercial point of view, England would have to confront should she take part in the Far Eastern quarrel.

While reading the foregoing one cannot forget that more pessimistic forecasts of the issue of the struggle in South Africa were printed in the pages from which we quote, and later the Sun confessed that it had underestimated the resources of the Empire which only required the day of trial to bring to light the No responsible Briton will minimize the awful cost of treasure and blood at which such a struggle as that against which the King would guard would be waged. Yet

none would shrink from accepting the responsibility which has been assumed under treaty with Japan and engaging in the struggle even though it were as unequal as the Sun sees it.

In seeking, however, to limit the strife to the two combatants now engaged in it, King Edward once more has shown his fitness to succeed his mother on the Throne of the mightiest Empire of the world and his right to be known as Edward the Peace-maker.

BLACK-BALLED.

Something of a sensation was created by the announcement in the Toronto Globe 1st Saturday that two cabinet ministers, Hon. Mr. Prentiss and Hon. Mr. Brodeur, had been black balled by the Rideau Club, Ottawa, and indignation was likewise raised by that journals insinuation that responsibility for their rejection was the work of certain civil servants who would "bite the hand that fed them." It was further intimated that politics was at the bottom of the whole matter. The Rideau Club is a nonpartisan organization and embraces in its membership representatives of both political parties, including the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, and the importation of party politics would be in violation of the constitution of the club. That party politics did not prompt the blackballing of the ministers is evident from the fact that at the same time a third minister, Hon. Jas. Sutherland was elected.

A reason which has been advanced in certain quarters for the rejection of the two French Canadian ministers is that they had not disapproved the recent utterances of Mr. Bourassa of Labelle, and Mr. Lavergne of Montmagny, already referred to in these columns, and that some strong imperialists chose this means of expressing their disapproval of these ministers for a supposed responsibility for the utterances of those gentlemen. If such be the solution of the case it must appear to all right thinking men that a grave mistake was made, when social ostracism was resorted to for such an end. This is a free country and Mr. Bourassa has the right to speak his mind and to represent those who think as he does so long as they are the majority in Labelle. It is in his county at the ballot box that any voting that marks disapproval of him and his teachings should be registered. It is to be hoped that this incident will save once more to emphasize the fact Canada is a free country and that a man is entitled to hold what opinions he honestly believes to be in the best interests of this land and to advocate them in Parliament if he can secure enough votes to elect him thereto.

CRUELTY TO THE HORSE

At the meeting of the Ottawa Humane Society on Monday evening, which was graced by the presence of the Countess of Min to, after the presentation of medals to a number of people in recognition of deeds of heroism, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector for the Dominion Government, delivered a practical talk in which he made a plea for kindness to animals and particularly condemned the over head check rein and the practice of docking horses. The former, he said, serves to stiffen the muscles of the horse's neck and causes it intense pain; while the only claim that could be made for the latter was the alleged improvement in the appearance of the horses. Considering that the

Governor-General's horses are docked, the doctor probably went as far as he could be expected to go on the occasion in question.

The agitation in favor of a law forbidding docking is gaining strength in Canada, though it is yet very far behind the United States, where the legislatures in certain states have been obliged to act. The revised laws of the State of Massachusetts contain a section which penalizes the mutilation of horses. Here is the section:

Sec. 72: Whoever cuts the bone of the tail of a horse for the purpose of docking the tail, or whoever causes or permits the same to be done upon the premises of which he is the owner, lessee, proprietor or user, or whoever assists in or is present at such cutting, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars. If a horse is so found with its tail so cut and with a wound resulting from such cutting unhealed upon the premises of any person or in the charge or custody of any person, such fact shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of this section by the owner or user of such premises, or the person having such charge or custody, respectively."

At the instance of the Toronto Humane Society, inspection was made of 21 stables at the Industrial Exhibition last year to discover to what extent "docking" is practised in this country. Of 225 heavy draught horses, 176 were found to be docked; of 153 general purpose and carriage horses 28 were docked; of 158 thoroughbreds 85 were docked, while of 23 ponies 17 were docked.

The reason for the absence of legislation on this subject in Canada is the fact that the cruelty of the operation of docking is not generally known. Many people think that the operation is simply the removal of a portion of the hair from the horse's tail. As a matter of fact it is an amputation of the vertebrae, and the suffering that attends it is intense. Aside from the pain inflicted the operation is a delicate one, statistics showing that 39 per cent of the horses thus mutilated die of lock-jaw. The practice is unquestionably a cruel, wantonly cruel one, and the societies working to secure its abolition merit the support of those who would save man's best friend from needless torture.

CHATBORO.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hill and family of Grenville are visiting his father Mr. D. Hill. Master Fred C'Brien spent Sunday in Carillon.

It is with pleasure that we announce the recovery of Mr. James H. O'Brien after suffering from an attack of La Grippe.

Willie Donaldson of Brownsburg spent Sunday at his home here.

The young man that went out fox hunting on Saturday last would do better if he would take better aim and wink the other eye.

Miss Mary Pinkerton has returned home from Mon 1 on Friday last.

Mr. R. F. Douglas of Edmonton N.W.T. who has been visiting friends here intends leaving shortly for the west again.

Mr. Wm. Heistie was the guest of his uncle Mr. J. Donaldson on Saturday last.

Mr. D. S. Hill spent Sunday visiting friends at "horse shoe bay."

MOUNT MAPLE.

Mr. Lenard Tomalty has returned home after spending a few weeks with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. John Nicholls of Stonefield spent a pleasant week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

Mr. Salter Clarke and family accompanied by Mr. Mason and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Warwick of Mabel on Saturday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wood left for their new home in Neepawa, Manitoba, accompanied by Miss Amy G. Murdoch who will be greatly missed by the young folks with whom she is a great favourite, we wish them a safe and pleasant journey as well as good health and prosperity in the land of their adoption.

MONALEA.

Mr. Mary Brearson was the guest of the Misses Fitzgerald for a few days last week. Mr. Rob Barley of Arundel is visiting his sister Mrs. W. Brierley.

Mr. B. Funcheson has returned from Montfort where he was in charge of a lumber camp.

Mr. H. and Miss J. Gourley and Miss R. Dickson of Stardale were the guests of Mr. John Fitzgerald's last Sunday.

Mr. J. A. Cleroing inspector visited school No. 4, on Friday. His report was very satisfactory.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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

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Cemetery Lots For Sale.

The trustees of the Lachute Presbyterian Church are now prepared to sell lots in their new cemetery, and in order to realize on them as soon as possible will give a reduction of 20 p.c. on all purchases up to March 1st, 1904. The same discount will be allowed as a commission to any who will advance the price on any particular lots for the future sale. For particulars and view of plan. Apply to. WALTER McQUAT.

Main Street Lachute.

FOR SALE

Good brick house, double tenement, in good repair. Apply to E. LAVIGNE, Foundry St.

COLLARS.—The undersigned has 25 cloth collars, hand-made, and of good quality, that he will sell at a reasonable price. Also 15 sets of light harness, bridles, halters, pole straps, martingales and hame straps. Farmers I want all your harness repairing, and I will do it cheaper and better than any saddler in town.

Old Stand Opposite Post Office: Wm. CRESWELL, Lachute.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving at Fraser's.

Prints, Satens, Dress Goods, Muslins, White Underwear, Men's White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Ties, Men's Hats and Caps in all the latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Etc. . . .

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Teas, Coffees, Etc.,

Japan & Ceylon Greens. Ceylon & Imperial Blacks. Salada and Tetleys Black (in packages). Coffee, (Seal Brand), 1 and 2 lb. tins. Coffee, Mocha and Java, fresh ground. Lyman's liquid coffee. Epps and Baker's Cocoa. Postum, quality and values good.

SUGARS.—Granulated, Extra Ground, Paris Lumps & Yellow.

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opinion and approval.

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

DENTISTRY.
H. C. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday, Wed-
nesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
(Absent on Tuesday only.)

B. S. STACKHOUSE, D.D.S., L.D.S.
DENTIST.—Hereafter, Dr. B. S.
Stackhouse will be in Lachute from
Tuesday to Saturday, last four days
of each week. Dr. Arthur Stack-
house will assist every Saturday.
Office at Mrs. Painters.

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

H. J. J. LADOUCEUR,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Will be in St. Andrews the third Sat-
urday of each month.

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

DR. A. A. GAUTHIER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.
Fall Session opens Sept. 7, 1903.

This institution gives a thorough up-
to-date business training in book-keep-
ing, Shorthand, Typewriting, French,
etc. Write for prospectus giving full
information regarding terms.
A. W. YOUNG,
Principal.

McFAUL BROTHERS

West End - Lachute.

OUR Spring Stock is now arriving
daily and we are filling our com-
modious store with everything that
you will require. In Order to bet-
ter display our goods, we have opened a
large **CARPET and CLOTHING DE-
PARTMENT** upstairs where we can
show them to better advantage.

PRIESTLEY'S

**BLACK DRESS
GOODS**

MAKE THE SMARTEST ———
Tailor-Made Suits

THE "VARNISHED BOARD,"
ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE ROLLED

Is a Guarantee of their
Wearing Qualities.

Prints

We have the celebrated Crum Prints in fast colors
warranted not to fade.

Wall Papers

The great variety we show and the remarkably reason-
able prices are also great factors in support of this department.
You can save money by buying from us, and at the same time
have the finest range to select from in the Ottawa Valley.

Tailor Made Suits

We have specialties in Imported Tweeds which we can
have made up for you at the shortest possible notice, at prices
that will surprise you.

Don't Forget That
Lachute's Bargain Centre
is
**McFaul
Brothers**

Your Wants Supplied.

We are now well established in our new
Enterprise, and beg to remind the Public
that there is no necessity to go into Lachute
to do your shopping, as our store is all well
stocked with all the newest and best goods.

Don't forget that we take any produce
in Exchange for goods. We want your trade.

V. & I. McFAUL - BROWNSBURG.

MONEY FOR YOU

The D.L. Emulsion.
If taken in time it will cure most severe cases
of Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, or chronic irritation
of Throat or Lungs.
**THUS
YOU SAVE** a heavy doctor's bill,
loss of wages,
much discomfort.

**PISO'S CURE FOR
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
CONSUMPTION**

THE PERFECT TEA MONSOON TEA

THE
FINEST TEA
IN THE WORLD
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.
"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision
of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them
as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon
Teas. For that reason they see that none but the
very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.
That is why "Monsoon," the perfect Tea, can be
sold at the same price as inferior tea.
It is put up in sealed tins of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and
5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write
to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 12 and 13 Front St.
East, Toronto.

BOYS SERVICEABLE BOOTS

A complete assortment now in stock of
McCREADY COMPANY'S BEST MAKES.

Gentlemen

We had your special requirements in view when we
were selecting our Shoes for Spring and Summer.
Call and see how we anticipated your wishes.

Ladies

For you we selected the daintiest, best made and best
finished Shoes, including some of the best known
and most popular lines in the United States.

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DON'T BE COLD

That's our advice, because we
can give you a good Bulgarian
Fur Coat for the small sum of \$15. Also other
Furs in large variety. A large assortment of
Raglan Coats for all comers. Splendid stock of
the very latest styles in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large supply of **HAYING REQUISITES.**
Sherwin, Williams Paint always on hand.

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

CLEARING SALE.

For One Month Only, of **BOOTS, SHOES,
RUBBERS, MOCCASINS, GLOVES and
MITTS**, to make room for my Spring Stock.
Always on hand a supply of unequalled
Home-made and factory harness. Every-
thing in the above lines at lowest prices.
— Sole agent for the Slater Shoe. —

WM. BERRY, Main St. Lachute.

New Cash Grocery Store.

Having purchased the Commodious
store on Bethany St. from Mr. J. B.
Raymond, I have stocked it with a
large assortment of

Fresh Groceries

which will be found choice, good &
reasonable. We solicit a call.

FRANCIS LAURIN.

KEEP THE FARM BUSY

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

Why not make it pay the year through? If one has the money invested it hardly seems business like to shut up shop like the summer resorters and go back to the woods until warm weather again. Shove up the blinds and let some light into your business. Knock off the board you have put across the gate of your business and let the outside world know that you have a cow, that she gives milk and you are keeping her for the milk she gives and the profit derived from it. What are you in the business for? Is it not for the money there is in it? Or have you an idea that you have the most miserable, disagreeable and unprofitable vocation of all creation? Who is it that makes your lot agreeable or disagreeable, pleasant or unpleasant?

LaGrippe, Bronchitis and Pnuemonia—Enormous Demand for

Mrs. J. Provost, Renfrew, Ont., states:—"My fourteen-year-old boy had a very severe cold in the chest last winter, and I really thought he was going to die. He coughed near-

Negroes private detectives are being employed by an agency in Georgia. The woman are stated to be adepts in the work required of them, as they are intelligent, patient, trustworthy, and as cunning as foxes. Besides, the individual shadowed cannot, as a rule, tell one negro from another. Lady detectives who are white can, it seems, be readily "spotted" by the parties they are watching.

EVERYDAY AILMENTS

If your health is impaired in any way, however slight, this article should interest you. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that most of the ailments from which men and women of the present day suffer are due to weak, watery blood, or disorders of the nerve forces. In your case the trouble may only be making a start—showing itself in a tired feeling; a derangement of the digestion, perhaps an occasional headache or a feeling of nervousness. These symptoms are too often followed by a complete breakdown of the health. In such cases there is no medicine which will bring back health and strength as quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thousands of weak and weary men and women owe their present good health and increased vitality to this medicine. These pills make new, rich red blood, and restore shattered nerves. This is the whole secret of the wonderful success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Here is a bit of strong proof. Mrs. W. J. Clark, sr., Boston, Ont., says: "I suffered a great deal from a complication of troubles: rheumatism, liver trouble and pains about the heart all adding to my misery. A thorough use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me and now at the age of fifty-two all aches and pains have left me and I am enjoying the best of health." This is the verdict of all who give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. But you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

FIJIAN FIRE WALKERS.

scribed a fire-walking ceremony and was witnessed by himself. Although those who took part in it showed no signs of discomfort, he remarked that apparently they did not like it over much.

Replying to questions Mr. A. Hopper

SMOKING DROMEDARIES

There is no reason why a dromedary should not be partial to a good cigar. Most dromedaries, according to a managerie proprietor, are particularly fond of tobacco-smoke, and can be made to do almost anything under its influence. "Travellers in Egypt," he asserts, rely more on tobacco-smoke for their control over these huge beasts than anything else. When travelling on long journeys the dromedaries are in many cases required to travel night and day without rest, and the beasts are kept up to their tanks by smoking cigars. The driver carries a triangular piece of wood, which is pierced at one point like a cigar-holder. This is inserted in the mouth of the beast, the cigar being lit and pressed into the hole in the same fashion followed by man. "The dromedary immediately closes its eyes and puffs away through its nostrils until the cigar is burnt away. The indulgence appears to refresh it, and the keeper has no difficulty in persuading the animal to plod on without further rest."

WHERE MEMORY FAILS

It is not memory that counts most, but ability to grasp, to hold, to analyse, to compare, and to combine, which gives a solid grip and mastery of principles.

BABY'S DANGER

The fact that so-called soothing medicines put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. On the contrary they are dangerous and distinctly harmful—the little one has been merely drugged into temporary insensibility, the seat of the trouble has not been reached. Never give a child an opiate except under the watchful eye of a competent physician, and remember that all "soothing" medicines contain opiates. When your little one is not well, when it has any little stomach or bowel trouble, or any of the minor ailments of little ones give it Baby's Own Tablets, and it will be safe. This medicine is sold under a guarantee that it contains no opiate or harmful drug. Ask any mother who has used this medicine and she will tell you how her little one has thrived and grown well and strong after taking the Tablets. Mr. T. B. Mitchell, the well known druggist, Oshawa, Ont., says—"I can safely recommend Baby's Own Tablets from the splendid results they have given my customers and from having used them in our own home." You can get the Tablets from any druggist or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

CAPE COLONY'S ODD RIVER

But if we happened to be there at the right time we should suddenly have observed a great stir among the farmers, and have heard excited shouts from farm to farm carrying the news that had just come in a telegram from far up the river. The telegram was only five words long but it brought joy and bustle and eager anticipation to every soul. The message read:—

'THE RIVER IS COMING DOWN.'

It would be hours before the arrival of the travelling waters, but every minute was full of work for all hands. The pumps were to be rigged. Every clod of dirt in the ditches that would impede a free flow was to be crushed, and busy spades were preparing the land for a thorough flooding. And the children were on the banks pricking up their ears to catch the first



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the Mucosa, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and immediately cures Catarrh and Hay Fever Blower.

Free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto, and Buffalo.

The Klipplaat is the only river that enjoys these advantages to the full, and the merry torrent it sends down every few weeks maintains a belt of luxurious verdure, no matter how dry the surrounding country may be. So the Klipplaat is regarded as an un-mixed blessing and the most remarkable river in South Africa.

GOOD WORDS GONE WRONG

Have you ever noticed that certain words, the meanings of which were originally above reproach, when once started on the downward path soon degenerate? That evil creeps insidiously into what it will eventually destroy is demonstrated by the change in such a word as "cunning," which was originally synonymous with "knowledge" in the highest sense, and now stands for quickness in matters more or less shady. "Notorious" is another word which is slowly falling into disrepute though not so entirely, but that those who do not draw nice distinctions still confuse it with "notable"—a term that carries with it nothing of approbrium. While an eminent statesman may be termed "notable" he is not "notorious," though he might easily become so by some glaring misconduct in either a business or personal matter. The present word "holiday" is an adaptation from "holy day," the difference in spelling having been introduced in comparatively recent times, so that the term might not be confused.

DIDN'T BELIEVE

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying "Coffee don't hurt me," a ten days' trial of Postum, in its place will tell the truth and many times save life.

"There's a reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

KING OLAF

Or, Kinship Between Man and Horse

CHAPTER IX.

With this parting salutation, Mrs. Forrester once more conked the docile Resurrection into a trot, and without any further interruption to her progress, proceeded to Sport Lodge, driving up to the door in her handsomest style. To ring the bell and enquire if Miss Brewster were within was but a second's work. It was, however, with no small satisfaction she found the interrogation answered in the affirmative. So leaving Resurrection in charge of the small boy who officiated as carriage-groom, and taking care to adjust a large rug over the animal's attenuated quarters, she entered the house, and was promptly ushered into the drawing-room.

Mrs. Forrester's eye was more accustomed to horseflesh and cattle than to elegant furniture; nevertheless even she perceived a considerable improvement had been effected since Mr. Reginald Rich's tenancy. Only a few seconds, however, were accorded her in which to make observations for Kate almost immediately appeared, and advancing with both hands outstretched, and every sign of the liveliest pleasure, said:

"This is indeed good of you, Mrs. Forrester, to come and see me. I know you quite well from reports, and have so often read of your doings in the field and sporting papers, that I feel, as if we were already acquainted."

Now Mrs. Forrester, free as she was from feminine vanity, had still her weak spots, and the artless and evidently sincere flattery of Kate's introductory speech flew straight to one of them. Had she been told she possessed good eyes, a pretty foot, or becoming headgear, she would have laughed the idea to scorn, and it would have made no more impression upon her than a dried-up old piece of shoe-leather; but to be told that she was a celebrity, that outside people knew of her exploits in the hunting-field, and admired and respected her, was a different thing altogether.

She looked into Kate's fresh, honest, smiling face, and said to herself: "Humph! You'll do; you're a nice sort of girl—not one of the stuck-up, airified creatures I abominate."

She did not give outward expression to the thought, being far removed from the army of gushers, but answered instead in a remarkably gracious manner:

"You make me blush, Miss Brewster," though such an occurrence was a distinct impossibility, "and it is my turn to feel flattered by so kind a reception. My renown, if renown indeed I have, is but of a very humble order. However, I predict that you and I will be good friends. You hunt, of course?"

"Yes, in a feeble, inexperienced sort of way. I feel quite bashful in coming to the shires."

"Ah! no matter. You will be one of us—one of our innermost circle, so to speak."

"That, I fear, is an honor to which I am scarcely qualified to aspire," returned Kate politely. "You see, I am really new to the work, having only hunted regularly for two seasons, and that in the unfashionable provinces, but I have ridden all my life, and always loved horses. And now please tell me something of the people I am likely to meet in this neighborhood, so that I may not appear an absolute ignoramus. Are they very formidable?"

"You must judge for yourself. It depends a good deal upon whether you are easily frightened. I may as well tell you, however, that as a rule the folks here are not particularly sociable, especially towards strangers. Most of them fancy themselves a good deal, and think it confers distinction to be extremely exclusive. Our big-wigs, the Earl and Countess of Huntingshire, are of a different order. People who are somebodies have nearly always pleasant manners. It's only the small fry that consider airs and graces comme il faut. Our magnates generally go abroad about this season of the year on account of her ladyship's health. She is very delicate—suffers from a pulmonary complaint. This winter, however, I am told they intend remaining if possible. If they do so, you will probably meet the only daughter, Lady Anne Birkett, a nice unaffected sort of girl, and a universal favorite. She is passionately fond of hunting, but only possessing one old screw, does not get out very often. After the Huntingshires come the Stapletons of Stapleton Hall. They give out that they are descended in direct male line from the Stapleton who came over to England at the time of the Conquest, and in consequence seem to fancy themselves higher and greater than the rest of the world. Just as if God's creatures were not alike, and had not each two eyes, a nose, and a mouth! It's such rubbish, when the only trouble they have taken is that of being born into the world with a golden spoon in their aristocratic mouths. About once a year they ask some few of us to a duty dinner,

which we attend from pure motives of curiosity. On other occasions we remain uninvited, for the Stapletons, male and female, are renowned for thoroughly understanding the mutton-chop for the beefsteak style of entertainment."

"What is that?" said Kate, with pardonable curiosity.

"Have you never heard of it, my dear? Well, after all, it is only another name for the quid pro quo principle so thoroughly in vogue in modern society—that elementary law of exchange and barter which even the savages of Southern Africa appreciate, and which seems inherent to the genus homo. What I give I expect to receive, what I receive I expect I shall have to give—a perfect system of reciprocity well calculated to annihilate all real generosity or kindness of heart. Do you not understand this simple rule?"

"I call it a disgusting theory," replied Kate warmly. "One that does away with our faith in human nature, and teaches the impossibility of caring for our fellow creatures. For what they are, instead of for what they have got. I hate such worldliness and despicability thoroughly."

"So you may, so may I; but all the same it's human nature. Half society is composed of mean, groveling parasites, who prey upon the other portion. How can you expect such creatures to give anything, unless they get back in return? They are always trying to crawl higher and higher out of their proper sphere. Those whom they might be friendly with they profess to despise, and those whom they would be friendly with despise them. But," she added, suddenly remembering it might be unwise to run down her neighbors to a comparative stranger, even though that stranger was apparently a kindred spirit, "I ought not to influence your opinions beforehand. You will probably form them fast enough for yourself."

"I have done that already," said Kate, "and feel far from prepossessed by your account."

Then, after a slight pause, she added with natural curiosity, "But tell me, have you many good lady riders? Many besides yourself I mean?"

"Dear me, yes. We are overburdened with women. Not ones," thinking the speech might be taken in an uncomplimentary sense, "who can ride, but ones who know nothing about it. Last year we had a professional beauty. Somebody asked her if she could hunt? 'Hunt? oh, dear, yes. Extremely fond of it!' Well, Captain Fuller, for he was the offender, mounted her on his best horse, with strict injunctions to follow him. The lady appeared exquisitely got up, little golden curls peeping out from beneath her hat, pearl brooch, diamond earrings, jewelled whip, and half a packet of violet powder upon her fair face. Everyone was on the qui vive to see the famous Mrs. X's performances. Well, my dear, the very first jump settled her. It was quite a little place, but too big for the beauty, who flew from the saddle, and executed a remarkably neat voluntary under the very eyes of the field. Alas! however, the bodice happened to be tight, the lady plump, and buttons rolled in every direction. A dozen men rushed to the fair one's assistance, who on her return to town spread wonderful reports of her own prowess in the hunting-field. This is only a specimen of a portion of those who come out. Of course we have some ladies who go really well, and show a lot of the men the way. There's a Miss Palliser, for instance, who rides uncommonly hard; she is very tall and very thin, sits bolt upright in the saddle, and looks severely out at the world from between her animal's ears. Her pluck is undeniable, but she bustles and shoves at the gates, cuts in, and jumps upon people at the fences. In such a manner that she is far from popular; nevertheless, in every good run she is always to the fore. The young men make forcible remarks; but there's very few care to see a woman's skirt fluttering in the distance. It conveys an uncomfortable suggestion of inferiority, not to say of cowardice. Then we have Mrs. Paget and Lady Beckley, Lady Anne Birkett, and Mrs. Phipps, wife of the Foxington dealer. Altogether not more than half a dozen who really follow hounds. You see it is a good big country for a lady to get over."

"I suppose so. It certainly looked formidable enough coming along even in the train. I must confess a good many of the ditches struck me as being uncommonly wide."

"They take a bit of doing, certainly, but it is wonderful how soon the horses get accustomed to them. You asked me for my advice just now, Miss Brewster, so I give it. Whatever other mistakes you commit always remember to go a good pace at your fences; the best horse alive can't clear width without the necessary impetus."

"Thanks very much for the hint," said Kate gratefully, "and I will endeavor to bear it in mind. Two of my horses inspire me with entire confidence, but the third is quite untamed. However, no doubt I shall find out her capabilities before long. What I fear most is my total ignorance of the country, even to finding the way about. I wonder whether any very—very good-natured individual might be induced to take compassion upon an unprotected female, and constitute himself her pilot for a few days, just till the novelty wears off and she is able to get on alone? I begin to feel quite nervous."

"You needn't. You will find plenty of candidates ready to apply for the vacant situation, and the principal difficulty may consist in making a judicious choice. Oddly enough when a woman elects to follow any particular man, he is always pleased, and seems to think her doing so sheds a sort of reflected glory upon himself. He accepts the risk of being jumped upon with equanimity for the sake of the distinction. Besides, the pilotage can always see what he is doing, how hard he rides, how well he goes. However, to return to our subject, if you want to go real downright hard, and are sure of your horses, you can't possibly do better than follow Colonel Clinker. No one in these parts is a patch to him. Captain Fuller, too, though not so brilliant, is a good steady man with bounds, who knows what he is about, and who never takes more out of his nag than is necessary. On the whole, I would reckon him a safer escort for a lady. He is always well in front, and the Colonel is sometimes a trifle overbearing. The three brothers Johnson are also reliable pilots, and sure to turn up at the end of every gallop. On the other hand, if you just want to ride about and coffee-house, and like many young ladies, consider the hunting-field a fine arena for flirtation, you cannot do better than stick to Mr. McGrath. He has lots to say for himself, and is a most amusing companion."

"I don't want an amusing companion," answered Kate, feeling as if Mrs. Forrester had somewhat underrated her powers of equitation, "and I despise people who go out hunting in order to flirt. It's ridiculous to begin with, and wholly unsuitable to the occasion. Such eccentricities of conduct are better indulged in in private, and not under the critical gaze of some one or two hundred horsemen and women. My ambition soars higher, even indeed to trying to follow this Colonel Clinker of whom you speak, although probably at a respectful distance."

"Bravo! The ladies are all fond of Jack. He's a sad dog in his way. 'Do you mean that he is nice?' 'Well, most people think so, but you had better judge for yourself. I almost wonder, Miss Brewster, that you have never made Colonel Clinker's acquaintance at some of the numerous race-meetings. He's about the best gentleman-lock of the day.'"

"You don't mean to say he is the celebrated Colonel Clinker," exclaimed Kate, vivaciously. She felt greatly impressed by the fact, for during the perusal of those sporting papers which formed part of her daily literature she had constantly read to this accomplished gentleman's success, and was prepared to esteem and admire him accordingly. "I had no idea of that."

"Ah, I thought it strange his name seemed to awake no answering chord. But, my dear young lady, if you are still bent on following the Honble. Jack out hunting, allow me to whisper one word of caution."

"What is it?" said Kate, thinking Mrs. Forrester's warning would probably prove a recommendation not to be too foolhardy or adventurous.

"Oh! nothing," replied the artful old lady, "at least nothing very particular, only don't you go and be falling in love with him, that's all. Jack's a terribly fascinating fellow, good looking, pleasant, well-bred—just the sort of man girls take a fancy to, but he can't afford to marry, more's the pity."

"Really Mrs. Forrester, I am exceedingly obliged to you, but the state of Colonel Clinker's finances is not likely to affect me in the slightest. I am not at all maternally inclined, neither am I in the habit of losing my heart so easily to every chance individual I happen to come across."

"I did not for an instant intend to convey so erroneous an idea to your mind, but you know what young men are, and I thought it only fair to give a quiet hint, taking the circumstances into consideration."

"Thank you, but I am not aware that they demand any particular circumspection: impeccable gentlemen are common enough, I suppose there are no unusual features in the present case?"

"Not exactly; but when a certain lady becomes the subject of a bet amongst men, it is only fitting and proper that that lady, especially if she be a stranger, should be informed of the occurrence."

"And do you mean to declare men have been betting about me?" asked Kate, with flashing eyes. "Has my name been bandied about already?"

"Don't be vexed, my dear," said Mrs. Forrester soothingly, beginning to feel a little alarmed at the commotion which she herself had raised. "Very likely the whole thing was intended as a joke. Very likely my informant may have been wrong. The affair came to my ears quite casually."

"I call it odious, horrible, and un-

manly of them," continued Kate angrily.

"It is not nice, certainly," murmured the other, sympathetically, for she always made it a rule to go with the stream.

"Nice? I should think it wasn't indeed. People in these parts seem to have funny manners."

"I don't suppose they are worse than they are anywhere else," replied Mrs. Forrester sardonically, considering it incumbent upon her to defend the absent.

"Perhaps you will be good enough to inform me of the exact nature of this said bet," returned Kate, with increasing dignity. "I object to semi-confidences. They go too far in one way, and not far enough in another."

Mrs. Forrester began to think that the moment had arrived to try this seemingly pleasant young lady more formidable than she had anticipated. She therefore concluded that might, under certain conditions, prove effect of more conciliatory overtures.

"Tell me what has been said," demanded Kate sternly.

"My dear, you take this matter too seriously altogether. No importance should be attached to such a trifle. Even if Captain Fuller did bet ten to one that Jack Clinker would propose and be accepted, you surely can afford to smile at so foolish a wager. No one can make you marry a man against your will."

"No, thank goodness!" exclaimed Kate, fervently; then setting her white teeth with a vicious expression, she added, "According to my present way of thinking, nothing shall ever induce me to marry at all."

"Ah! you will change that opinion some of these days."

"I know I never shall."

"Then it is needless for me to warn you against the fascinations of my friend Jack. Needless to tell you what a desperate flirt he is."

"Quite needless, your friend Jack," placing a marked emphasis on the words, "is nothing to me or I to him. All I desire is that we may remain complete strangers one to the other. Any wish on my part to make his acquaintance has completely disappeared. I ignorantly fancied him a sort of hero, a veritable admirable Crichton, but my ideas have undergone a most complete transformation."

"And yet I assure you no better fellow lives on the face of this earth."

"In which case I prefer less immaculate beings. They are more to my mind."

"Upon my word, you carry resentment too far. It's ridiculous that you and he should be at loggerheads, all about nothing too."

"That depends on what you call nothing. I call Colonel Clinker's offence a most serious one, and one which few women in my position would forgive. Why should he want to bet about my marrying him? Simply because he fancies me to be rich, and because—as you yourself admitted just now—he is out at elbows. Do you call that gentlemanly conduct, pray?"

"Poor Jack! you have evidently taken him on horrow, as the French put it, and nothing I can say or do will suffice to convince you of his good qualities. Perhaps some of these days you may find cause to alter your opinions, and to view what at most can only be regarded as a slight and natural indiscretion with greater indulgence."

Kate felt aggravated by the above remarks, and she echoed scornfully, "Mutability is the law of nature and the prerogative of women; still we shall see. I doubt your prediction ever coming true."

"One would not think every winter, when the trees at all intents and purposes are dead, that they will blossom once more into life, sending forth vigorous youngshoots, and yet they do. It strikes me, Miss Brewster, fixing a keen, inquiring glance upon the girl, 'that your heart is not unlike the trees, i. e., enjoying a wintry sleep, from which it will awaken sooner or later. I am an old woman, and have studied the frailties of my sex.'"

"Nevertheless, Mrs. Forrester, for once your deductions are wrong. My heart is enjoying no wintry sleep, but simply reposes in its normal condition. But come, we are degenerating into nonsense."

"A signal for me to be going," replied Mrs. Forrester, looking at her watch, "particularly as I have an appointment with Mr. Phipps, the dealer, on my way back through the town. I hope, my dear, we part amicably, and that you will not bear malice for what I almost fear has proved an officious and unwelcome act on my side. At least give me credit for good intentions, and believe I meant only kindly. And if—"

hesitating slightly, "you would be good enough to keep the subject under discussion, an entire secret, it will confer a great obligation."

Kate Brewster drew herself up to her full height, and cast a bold steady glance upon her companion. "Mrs. Forrester," she said proudly, "I am not in the habit of repeating confidences or retelling gossip. You need fear nothing from me; besides, I am not likely to circulate a story so galling to my pride."

Mrs. Forrester brightened considerably at this speech, although for once in her life she felt as if she had received a severe snubbing. Fond as she was of meddling in other people's affairs, she had been the least little

bit afraid of her own handiwork. It was a relief to think she could trust Kate, and that she was not likely to bring her into trouble. She began to respect the girl. Evidently she had more in her than she had given her credit for, and was very far removed from the ordinary run of young ladies who were in the habit of encountering.

(To be continued.)

CEINS AND CHARACTER.

The Chin Is a Good Index to the Person.

If with a weak chin there is also a retreating forehead, it is useless to look for a very great mental capacity.

The strong chin of self-control is rather broad and square, and announces great constitutional strength and unlimited will-power. The woman with this chin, unless her other features are singular weak and inefficient, will accomplish anything she makes up her mind to do.

The thrifty chin is long and rather narrow, and projects more or less.

The long, narrow chin is known as "obstinate." Girls with this type of chin are usually rather fragile, mentally self-willed. They are very loyal about love affairs. This chin denotes obstinacy in affairs of friendship and affection as well as in other matters.

Broad, full chins indicate love, or physical beauty, the outlines of figure and perfection in form which gratify the eye, an intelligence, grace or goodness should the mind.

The broad, full chin, with the face in harmony, with full, red lips, will respond to a good development of the social faculties and the enjoyment of health. A woman possessing, as a rule, more of the vital temperament than men, this chin is generally large. Social people have broad chins. Narrow and selfish people will have narrow chins.

Weakly people will have retreating chins. Courageous, bold, and energetic people will have protruding chins of the pugnacious order.

TEN TIPS FOR LONG LIFE.

First: Rise early, retire early, and fill your day with work.

Second: Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health and do not worry.

Third: Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.

Fourth: Cleanliness prevents that best-cared-for machines last the longest.

Fifth: Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.

Sixth: To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements, and enough warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature. Seventh: A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.

Eighth: The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusement; but abuse of them leads to dissipation, and dissipation to vice.

Ninth: Cheerfulness makes life a life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.

Tenth: Do you gain your living by your intellect? Then do not allow your arms and legs to grow stiff. Do you earn your bread by your pickaxe? Do not forget to cultivate your mind and to enlarge your thought.

A Chinese laundry ticket is but a mark of irony.

Sometimes a man lies when he smiles and says nothing.

Every husband doesn't know a lot of things his wife suspects.

An economical wife is a great blessing to a bargain-store owner.

No man who has a torpid liver can look on the bright side of things. Some men's popularity is due to their thoughts.

A two-dollar bill goes a long way toward changing some men's political opinions.

When a woman knows she is homely she isn't ashamed to boast of her ability as a cook.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Rest is the sweet sauce of labor.—Plutarch.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak.—Shakespeare.

To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.—Burke.

Repentance is the golden key that opens the palace of eternity.—Milton.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as in mathematics.—Marie Edgeworth.

Think twice before you speak, or act once, and you will speak or act the more wisely for it.—Franklin.

There is no impossibility to him who stands prepared to conquer every hazard. The fearful are the falling.—S. J. Hale.

There never was a person who did anything worth doing that did not receive more than he gave.—H. W. Beecher.

Refinement creates beauty everywhere. It is the goodness of the spectator that discovers anything like goodness in the object.—Hazlitt.

FORCE OF HABIT.

He—'What would you do if you were starving, dear? Would you steal a loaf of bread?'

She—'Certainly not! I'd walk in to a cafe and get a meat and charlotte!'

He—'To whom?'

She—'To you—of course.'

G. L. MEIKLE & CO'Y.

SPECIAL for 10 DAYS.

In Sizes 34, 36, 38, Ladie's Cashmere Blouses, New, Up-to-date. Price while they last \$2.25. Also a few nice Silk Waists from \$3.75 up.

The "WHITE FRONT"

MAIN STREET LACHUTE



Progress

That is the word nowadays and is especially applied when you have one of the

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS

They are time and money savers.

Should you want a new Buggy, Express, Heavy Waggon, or any kind of Agricultural Implement, just call on me at the old stand on Main Street, or address

H. A. BLAIR, Ogdensburg.

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PRESENTS

Sometimes it is difficult to select a suitable gifts for our 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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Carpenter's Tools.



Hand Saws, Compass Saws, Planes (Stanley) Block Planes, Levels, Steel Squares, Try Squares, Plumb Bobs, Spoke Shaves, Augers, Auger Bits, Saw Vices, Bench Vices, Framing Chisels, Faring Chisels, Marking Gauges, Draw Knives, Rules, Etc., Etc.

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Lachute, P.Q.

Choice Confectionery

Can always be had if you go to the right place for it.

—The right place is at—

Jno. Hope's

Main St., Lachute.

where the largest assortment is found. They are always fresh.

Fruits and Nuts
Always in season.
Bread, Buns, Scones,
Etc., Etc.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.
Capital, (authorized) - \$3,000,000
Capital, (fully paid up) - \$2,000,000
Reserved Fund - \$1,334,273

BRANCHES:

ONTARIO.
Alexandria, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Cobden, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa, Ottawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Smith Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Winchester, Maxville, North Bay, Prince Albert.

QUEBEC.
Granby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls.

MANITOBA.
Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Emerson.

GEORGE HAY, PRESIDENT. DAVID MACLAREN, VICE-PRESIDENT. HENRY K. BATE, JOHN B. FRASER, HON. GEO. BRYSON, JOHN MATHER, HENRY W. EGAN, DENNIS MURPHY, M.L.A. GEO. H. PERLEY.

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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

OGDENSBURG.

Miss Daisy Kennedy of Pine Hill is the guest of Mountain Brook Cottage this week.

Quite a number of the young people from here attended the meeting in Stonefield Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Staples were in Montreal last week.

Mrs. W. Murray of Grenville was the guest of her mother on Sunday.

Mrs. John Heatlie visited friends in Dalesville on Sunday.

We feel very proud when we think of the young hero of this place who while coming home in the late hours of Sunday night from seeing his sweetheart successfully conquered a molyneux that crossed his trail.

Miss Katie McGibbon is spending a few days at home this week.

A very enjoyable evening was spent on Tuesday evening at a social at Mr. Wm. Heatlie's.

ST. ANDREWS.

Miss Mary McGregor is spending a short time with her parents here.

Mr. Lawrence Morrow who has been suffering from a severe attack of Gout is now able to be around again though still very feeble.

Ralph was made pound master and road master at session of council last Monday. The cows and calves are "boo-hoing" all ready at the prospect of being turned off from their summer resort "the streets."

Mr. Walsh has vastly improved the view of his residence and mill by cutting and trimming some large trees from river's bank.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.
DISTRICT OF TETREBONNE

In the matter of the vacant estate of the late Samuel Burwash, dit Liscomb in his lifetime of the Parish of St. Andrews, said district, farmer.

By order of the Honorable Henri T. Taschereau, one of the Judges for the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, given and dated at St. Scholastique, said district, the twenty-third of February last, 1904: the relations and creditors of the said late Samuel Burwash dit Liscomb are notified to appear before the said Judge in Chamber, at the Court House, St. Scholastique aforesaid, on Monday the 21st day of March inst, 1904, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to give their advice upon the appointment of a curator to said estate to replace the late curator Thomas Lamb, deceased.

St. Scholastique, March 2nd, 1904.
GRIGNON & FORTIER, P.S.C.
H. HOWARD, N.P. (True Copy).

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CALUMET.

Mr. Wm. Milway of the Messrs. Riddon Co. has arrived from an extensive tour in the interest of his company.

Mr. E. L. Racine has purchased the tug "Sandy" from Captain Charles McIntosh of L'Orignal.

Mr. G. E. Higginson has completed extensive improvements by putting in a new dam on the Calumet stream, in view of supplying more power to his mill. The work was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Donald O'Brien.

Mr. Thomas Johnson has returned home from Montreal where he has been negotiating an extensive wood contract.

Miss Jennie Bernstein has returned home after a few weeks visiting relatives in Montreal.

Miss Carpenter of West Port, Ont., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Derbyshire.

Mrs. E. Lapointe has returned home after spending the winter with her parents in Carleton Place, Ont.

Mr. Thomas Kenny attended the hockey match at Vankleek Hill Wednesday night.

Mr. Harold Brennan and Wm. Milway spent Sunday in Hawkesbury visiting his friends.

Mr. Robt. McIntyre of Lachute was in town on Tuesday last.

At the Municipal Council meeting held on Monday, Mr. Thomas A. Gaulty was again elected mayor.

Did you hear about the Liverymen's license? These men would like to run our town, But it's only a piece of nonsense. For they can't keep a good man down.

They went to the Council on Monday Their grievances to lay down, But they'll have to find some other way For to keep a good man down.

Their horses are all first-rate When drugged and well rubbed down But yet they don't hit a fast enough gait To keep a good man down.

Their Vehicles are all up-to-date And show up well in town, But next Council day will be too late To keep the good men down.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate the Canadian Traction and Power Company, with power to construct a railway from a point in or near the City of Montreal to a point in or near the City of Ottawa, with branch or circuit lines in connection therewith to purchase or otherwise acquire water powers and other property; to establish and maintain dams, piers and channels; to carry on a general business of light, heat and power; and for all other purposes essential or necessary for the efficient and proper establishment and exploitation of the above specified undertaking.

LOUIS BOYER,
Solicitor for the applicants.
112 St. James Street.
Montreal, 24th February, 1904. 35-5

AVIS PUBLIC.

Avis est par les presentes donne, que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada a sa prochaine session, pour un acte incorporant la Compagnie Canadienne de Traction et de Pouvoir, aux fins: de construire un chemin de fer d'un point dans ou pres de la cite de Montreal a un point dans ou pres de la cite d'Ottawa, avec embranchement ou ligne de circuits en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer; d'acheter ou acquiescent autrement des pouvoirs d'eau et autres proprietes; d'etablir et de maintenir des digues, jetees et canaux; de pourvoir une entreprise generale d'eclairage, de chauffage et de pouvoir; et pour toutes autres fins essentielles ou necessaires pour l'exploitation et l'etablissement effectif et approprie de l'entreprise ci dessus mentionnee.

LOUIS BOYER,
Procureur des requerrants.
112 Rue St. Jacques.
Montreal, 24 Fevrier, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Payette, Contractor, E. Fortier, Merchant, both of the City and District of Montreal, John E. E. Dickson, Insurance Manager, of the Town of Westmount in the District of Montreal will apply at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec to obtain an Act incorporating them and those who will become associated with them under the name of "The Terrebonne Electric Railway Company" and granting them a Charter to acquire erect build and operate within the limits of the Counties of Laval, Hochelaga, Jacques-Cartier, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Wright, Labelle, Terrebonne, Montcalm, and L'Assomption a system of electric railway connecting all or any of the Municipalities of said Counties with the City of Montreal and with each other with power to acquire develop and work within said territory one or more water powers for the purpose of said electric railway and the right to utilize the surplus electric energy produced by said water power or powers for lighting said Municipalities and to sell or let such surplus electric energy for manufacturing or other purposes with all the rights, powers and privileges necessary for said purposes.

A. R. JOHNSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Montreal, February, 4th, 1904.

1904 OUR SPRING STOCK 1904 Is Now About Complete

Notwithstanding the sharp advance in the cotton market we are prepared to give our customers almost every line of Cotton Goods at last years prices.

See Our New Styles in Felt Hats. ♦♦

Enquire prices for supplies for Making Maple Sugar & Syrup.

We are offering Flour and Feed at less than Mill Prices.

Don't delay the purchase of your supply of coarse salt,

but buy now.

J. R. McQUAT, MAIN ST.
LACHUTE, P.Q.

Calumet's Cheapest Store.

We wish to remind our many customers and friends that our store is now well stocked with fresh groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, in fact everything you need. We are selling at low prices as we believe in small profits and quick returns.

Don't forget that we are giving liberal discounts and are willing to take all kinds of produce in exchange for goods.

W. J. STEELE.

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXIX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904.

NO. 7

NEW MILLINERY.

A complete line of fancy articles, also a lot of ready-made clothing. A full stock of hats and hat trimmings. First class work done at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

It will always be our aim to please and we solicit a share of your patronage.

The MISSES SHEPHERD.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Boa of Pt. Fortune, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. H. McNell of Point au Chene was in town on Thursday.

Miss Laura and Mrs. I. Masson spent Monday in Ste. Scholastique.

Mr. Geo. Calder spent last Saturday and Sunday in Montreal.

Mr. J. D. Boyce is spending a few days visiting friends in Huntingdon.

Mr. Wm. Foreman of Vancouver, is the guest of his sister Mrs. Henry Giles.

Mr. H. Garretsee left on Friday last for a visit to his parents in Concession, Ontario.

Mr. F. Arnold of Grenville, was the guest of Mrs. W. J. McNaughton on Sunday last.

Miss Hildreth of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Maud Raitt on Sunday last.

Mr. W. Bennett of Morin Flats, was the guest of his sister Mrs. J. Cruise for a few days this week.

Rev. W. H. Raney has received the news of the death of his maternal grandmother at Aultville, Ont.

Posters are out announcing a masquerade carnival in the L.A.A.A. Rink, on Wednesday next, March 23rd.

Miss Milly Davis of Christville, returned home on Saturday last after spending a few weeks visiting friends in town and vicinity.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, will be grieved to hear of the serious illness of their little daughter Dorothy who is suffering from spinal meningitis.

Mrs. T. Christie attended the opening of Parliament and was also present at the Drawing Room held by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto on Saturday last.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd, a Missionary from China, will lecture on "Work in China", illustrating it by showing Costumes and Curios of the District, in St. Simeon's Church, on Tuesday March 22nd at 8 p. m.

Miss L. Smith has returned to Lachute after a tour of inspection to all the millinery centres. Nothing but up-to-date goods handled. Call and see our hats before purchasing elsewhere. At Miss Lowe's, East End.

The Academy Library would gladly find place for any of the following books donated. Cowper's poems, Gulliver's Travels, Tennyson's Poems. Stereoscopic views, which could be used in teaching geography, would also be thankfully received.

At the Ste. Scholastique assizes on Saturday the case of Robert Dey, charged with the murder of Benjamin Laliberte at St. Andrews East on the 23rd of November last was concluded. The jury after ten minutes deliberation returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Rev. D. Winter of Centenary Methodist Church Montreal, preached the Annual Missionary Sermons in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning and evening. The amount raised towards Missions was nearly \$100.00. During his visit the Rev. gentleman was the guest of Rev. W. H. Raney.

A Special meeting of the Town Council, called for the consideration of the application of Mr. Francis Laurin to keep a liquor store on Bethany St., was held on Wednesday last. Largely signed petitions from the various churches in town were presented to the Coun. protesting strongly against the granting of the license. After due deliberation the license was refused.

BIRTH.

McDONALD—At Brownsburg, on Thursday, March 10th, the wife of James McDonald of a daughter.

Champions of the L.O.H.A.

And Winners of the McLaren Trophy.

The final contest in the L.O.H.A. series of games took place on Friday last between Vanhook Hill and our local team. It was a great game and stiffly contested though our boys won out in the score of 5 to 1. The Hill team manfully took their defeat and congratulated our boys on their victory. After the game the team were entertained at the home of Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Todd, where, over an elegant spread, congratulations were extended to the Cup Winners.

THE SHIELD GOES WEST.

"Didn't know which was the best team, but judging from last night's play Arnprior had no license to win."

This was the statement of Referee Chittick after the match, and his statements were the consensus of opinion as formed by the great majority of those who witnessed the contest in the Aberdeen Pavilion, Ottawa on Tuesday last. The largest crowd that has ever assembled in the Pavilion, numbering over 3,000, turned out to witness the encounter and the cheering throughout the entire hour's play was something to be long remembered. When the players jumped on the ice the two teams made rather a ludicrous appearance. The idea of imagining a small bunch, such as the Lachute team are, bucking up against the massive structures of their swarthy opponents was really cause for laughter, and the prospects of our "thin red line being eaten alive" was enough to make anyone feel homesick, but our Lachute boys are not easily discouraged, and were fully convinced that they would be able to down their opponents and in points of merit they certainly did. The game started with a hot attack by Arnprior, but it was evidenced that both teams alike were a little astray on the large ice, though it took but a short time to get accustomed.

THE PLAY.

At the blow of the whistle H. Smith made a strong rush but the puck was quickly despatched to the Arnprior fortress and E. McArthur made a valiant attempt but just failed. The cover points of both teams did some long lifts and Hayes had his turn for a time but stopped all that came his way. H. Smith then had a good show but in playing the puck dropped his stick and the chance was gone. Then H. Hampton plugged in a hot one which struck Hayes and rebounded. R. Hampton was on it and it looked all up but his shot was wide by a few inches. After a time it came to Arnprior's turn and Smith made two great attempts to score but failed to get in and he was the first man to be warned by the referee for roughing it with his cover. Then Doughty ran foul of Raitt and struck him, the result being a two minute rest and redoubled efforts on the part of Lachute to score. Arnprior, however, was equal to the occasion and they commenced to use their weight most effectively. The Lachute line, too, were moving well but massing on the puck and their passing was very poor. Both teams showed evidences of the hot pace telling and welcomed the delay caused by Smith breaking his skate. On resuming Smith made a grand rush but was cleverly stopped by Brennan. Then Smith playfully jabbed Raitt in the ribs with the end of his stick and Referee Chittick counted him out for two minutes.

Lachute again made a desperate effort and H. Hampton made a Frank McGee rush and just missed a score. McRae of Lachute then took a rest at the side for a cross check but Arnprior failed to score in spite of having a face right in front of Lachute goal. It was certainly even up with no score when half-time was called.

SECOND HALF

At the start of the second half for a few minutes both teams were very cautious and indulged in long lifts from cover point to cover point. Then Lachute woke up and made a determined attack on the Arnprior goal but failed to get in. The Arnprior defence made their weight tell on every occasion and finally Doughty rushed and passed to Smith, who scored first blood for Arnprior after 35 minutes' play. The yells of the excited enthusiasts might have been heard in Arnprior if the good people of that town had not gone to bed, and it is not likely they had.

From this out Lachute had perhaps the best of the play but the whole of the men on both teams straining every nerve in a keen effort to score. Lachute made valiant attempts but it took them ten minutes before they made a score and during this time R. Hampton went off for a couple of

minutes. Then the forward line of Lachute went up the ice like soldiers on parade, only a little slower, and E. McArthur drove in a very strong shot scored the goal and evened matters up.

It certainly was even then and the little Lachute team seemed to be playing the game of their lives and kept up an awful gait. They got badly cracked heavily but kept their feet most of the time and certainly had the longer end of the balance of the play. Hayes took all the shots, however, with the greatest coolness, and finally Arnprior got a rush when Fraser passed to Smith, who tipped it to Doughty and the game was over.

There was a minute to play but Lachute's expiring effort was ineffectual and Arnprior enthusiasts went wild with delight when the whistle blew, and one of the best contested matches ever played in Ottawa was over.

McArthur in goals played in great shape and stopped some heavy ones, while McRae and Raitt proved they had the necessary grit which more than balanced the extra bulk of their opponents.

It is needless to say, our boys were disappointed in losing the Citizen Shield, but they have their eye on it for next year, though they will be a little chary in accepting an Ottawa Referee. The thanks of both the Upper and Lower Ottawa is due the "Citizen" for the trophy they have put up, and for the interest they have taken in renewing enthusiasm in Canada's great winter game.

Of their treatment in Ottawa our boys cannot say too much. During their stay in the Capital they were the guests of Mr. G. H. Perley, and after the match on Tuesday were entertained to a banquet at the Gilmour, by our member Mr. Thomas Christie, M.P. The team returned on Wednesday evening minus the Shield, but bearing the McLaren Cup which our boys have fought for during the last three years.

Chorus on Friday evening by Little Raitt, Hampton's et al.

"After the match is over,
After the rink is clear,
Straighten my eye and shoulder
Help me to find my ear."

PRESENTATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to the members of the Lachute Hockey Club, to be present at the Victoria Hall on Monday next, at 8.30 p.m., when a presentation will be made to the Lachute Hockey Team. Each member is privileged to bring one or two friends with them. The Committee have reserved the front section of the Hall for ladies whom they will be pleased to have present.

A. D. KENNEDY, President.

CUSHING.

Mr. L. C. Cooke of La Conception, spent a few days with his friends in Cushing this week.

The Missionary Auxiliary held a well attended meeting at the Manse on Wednesday of this week.

Miss Mabel Davidson of St. Philippe and her aunt Mrs. Hanniwell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls attended the funeral of their brother-in-law Mr. James Douglass at Hawkesbury on Friday last.

Mr. James Watson is improving the appearance of his premises by the addition of a very neat veranda at the front of the house.

Messrs. T. Weir & Son are engaged in preparing their steam-tug which has lain at Greco Point during the winter for the opening of navigation.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Brien and Miss H. O'Brien were in Hawkesbury on Saturday last where they attended the funeral of the latter's cousin Mr. Wm. Steele whose death occurred there last week after a brief illness.

Mr. Jno. O. Noyes has severed his connection with the Ottawa Forwarding Co. and has, we understand secured a position on the Upper Ottawa where his talents and experience will find a wider scope. Mr. Noyes left the beginning of the week for Ottawa and will assume his new duties on the opening of navigation. His two sons Messrs. Guy and Earnest accompanied him.

Have you seen our \$5.00 ulster for men. It gives good idea of what we can do for you in all lines of Ready to Wear.

W. BANFORD.

25 p.c. 25 p.c.

To clear the balance of our Ladies and Children's Jackets. We offer a discount of 25 p.c. off marked prices.

J. R. McQUAT.

Why send away for goods you can get better and cheaper at home? In Overcoats, for instance see our large stock in many lines, and all styles. The Chamberlain leads.

W. BANFORD.

Didn't You Know!

That J. A. BEDARD & SON'S were Head-quarters for Pianos, Doherty Organs, New William's Sewing Machines, Parlor Suites, Couches, Bedroom Suites, Spring beds, Mattresses, Sideboards, Chairs, Hall Racks, Iron Beds, Parlor Tables, Washing Machines, Wringers, Month Organs, Sheet Music, Jews Harps, Violin Strings, Sewing Machine Needles and Machine Oil, Shoe Dressing etc.

Trunks, Whips, Boots & Shoes, etc., may be secured from

J. A. BEDARD & SON.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



"THE ELITE."

The famous B. & I. patent bias filled corset, the only corset made in Canada with the steels put in on the bias. One look at it will convince you of its superiority over straight filled. See our complete assortment of infants and children's wear.

H. E. Burwash.

90% of Head-Aches

are caused by eye-strain. Cured permanently by Eye-glasses.

Eyes are bread-winners. Take care of them.

Eyes examined free by the most Scientific Methods.

Glasses recommended only when absolutely necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
LACHUTE.

Everything in Stock at less than

Wholesale Prices

In Order to make room for my Spring Stock you can save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on a suit or overcoat by buying now.

Goods bought by the yard cut free.

Sale Prices must be Spot Cash.

A. D. KENNEDY, Main St. Lachute

FOR THE HOME

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

PARSNIPS.

Parsnip a la Mode: Scrape and boil the parsnips thoroughly; mash smooth, pick out the fibers, and season with pepper and salt to taste. Add 1 spoonful of cream and 1 of butter. Heat to boiling point in a stewpan and serve. Mold in a dish and smooth over the top.

Buttered Parsnips: Boil 4 parsnips till tender; scrape off the skins, and slice lengthwise quite thin. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; add 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, put in the parsnips and let them get thoroughly heated in the butter. Remove the parsnips to a hot platter, pour the butter over them and garnish with chopped parsley.

Creamed Parsnips: Pare and cut in two 6 medium-sized parsnips; slice lengthwise. Cook 2 sliced sweet potatoes with these, and when tender add hot water enough to the water in which they were boiled to make a cupful. Stir in a large tablespoon of butter mixed with a tablespoon of flour, yolk of an egg, 1 teaspoonful salt, and a pinch of pepper. Boil one minute. Delicious.

Parsnips Fried in Molasses: Boil parsnips in salted water until done. Let cool, slice and fry brown in one cup of boiling molasses.

Parsnip Balls: Mash 1 qt. boiled parsnips. Add 2 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, a little pepper, 2 tablespoons cream; mix together and stir on the fire until the mixture bubbles. Remove from the fire and before it cools add 1 well-beaten egg. When cold make into balls half the size of an egg. Dip into beaten egg, then into bread crumbs. Use the frying basket for these balls, and fry a pale brown in boiling lard.

Parsnip Fritters: Scrape and boil tender 2 large parsnips. Rub through a colander and mash. Beat in 1 egg, 2 tablespoons milk, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper. Make into small flat cakes, flour slightly and fry on a griddle in butter. Brown on both sides.

Scalloped Parsnips: Scrape and boil till tender. This will take about 45 minutes. Mash while hot a sufficient number to make 1 pt. Beat into this 2 tablespoons butter, 2 of cream, a well-beaten egg, 1 heaping teaspoon salt, a little pepper. Butter a dish and put in a layer of crumbs; pour in a good layer of parsnips, then a layer of crumbs, until the pan is full, using a layer of crumbs last. Sprinkle a very little salt and pepper over the last layer, add a tablespoon each melted butter, milk and hot water, and brown rapidly in the oven.

Rich Parsnips: Boil 4 dozen parsnips with 6 thin slices of bacon. Allow water to boil down and fry a rich brown. The bacon gives a fine flavor.

EMBROIDERED LINEN.

It is natural for women to enjoy fancywork, for while some may deem it as a waste of time, there is a genuine satisfaction in watching beautiful things grow under the fingers. Linen is a favorite material to work on, and as it is made in many grades, you can find pieces that are as strong and durable, or as sheer as you like. A good quality of hutchers' linen is often used for centerpieces and doilies. There pieces are so pretty and dainty that they have become very popular, and very few housewives would consider their supply of table linen complete without them. They save the large table cloths and keep them clean longer.

The work done on table linen may be as simple or as elaborate as you wish. Nice doilies for every day use are made of squares, finished with hemstitched hems. Simple designs done in outline with embroidery silk in delicate colors, require but little time and skill, and are very effective. Small flowers, such as violets, buttercups and daisies are preferred to large ones. Small designs are also popular, and may be used alone or combined with flowers. The edges are often finished with buttonholed scallops, which are pretty and durable when well done.

Linen is as popular for cushion cover as for table pieces. Large designs and brighter colors are used for them than for table linen. This fashion has much to recommend it. The articles are not so expensive as silk or satin, and when carefully laundered, will look as well as new. So much of their beauty depends upon the washing that the utmost care should be exercised to keep them looking fresh and unfaded.

Heat the water until it is lukewarm, dissolve a little powdered borax in it and enough soap to make a good suds. Rub lightly between the hands until clean, then rinse in two waters with a very little bluing in the second. Dip in a thin-bodied starch and hang them up to dry. A little borax dissolved in the starch gives the clothes a beautiful gloss and makes them iron smoothly. The embroidery should be ironed on the wrong side and the plain linen on the right side.

The economical housewife has learned the value of a little careful darning in caring for linen. The strips that are cut from the ends of the table linen to make it even

should be saved. Whenever a tiny hole or thin place appears in the cloth draw threads out of the pieces, darn the place neatly and it will not be noticed. Fringed cloths are handsome at first, but the fringe becomes knotted and breaks off after a few washings, giving it a ragged, unkempt appearance. When this is the case the fringe may be cut off and the edges hemmed, which will greatly improve the appearance.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Alcohol will quickly remove a porous plaster and also the unsightly stain that it leaves.

A drop of castor oil in the eye will remove a foreign body as quickly and with less trouble than the oft-recommended flaxseed.

Vaseline, as most housekeepers know by experience, leaves ugly spots that are not removed by ordinary laundering. A professional cleaner says soaking the stains in kerosene will usually remove them.

Hot tartaric acid will take ink stains out of white cloth.

The best foundation for mince meat is a fresh beef's tongue. It should not be corned.

It is difficult to bake the shells for tarts and pies that are baked before filling from puffing up, or blistering in spots. A French chef covers the bottom of the shell with a piece of oiled paper on which he places bits of bread that need to be browned.

The same chef says a little salt in apple pies improves the quality of apple, pies and lessens the quantity of sugar that is necessary. He never uses spices in apple pies, claiming they spoil the flavor and make the pies indigestible.

To clean a much soiled straw matting use two quarts of water, in which 10 cents' worth of oxalic acid has been dissolved. Apply with a scrubbing brush and rinse with clean water. Dirt and stains are removed. The acid is poisonous, so don't put the solution where children can get at it.

Where a waist or other large article has been cleaned in gasoline one often feels as if it were wasteful to throw away the fluid, even though it seems cloudy. Filter it through filter paper, that may be bought at the drug store for 2 cents a sheet, and every particle of dirt will be removed.

The thrifty housekeeper sees it is wisest to replenish her sheets and pillow-cases in autumn, especially if she uses unbleached cotton, which whitens nicely under frequent freezings. Moreover, the new goods stand the strain of being pulled from the lines when frozen tight under the clothespins better than old or partly worn cotton, which is thus helped to a longer lease of life in summer. Even if one waits for the January sales there is still considerable wear saved.

Success with a frying-basket sometimes depends on how it is used. Dip the basket, before you begin to fry, into the hot fat, then put in whatever you desire to fry and immerse in the fat.

When ironing starched clothes it is a good plan to wipe over the iron with a cloth just wrinkled with paraffin. The suspicion of greasiness prevents the iron from sticking.

FACTS ABOUT EGGS.

Eggs boiled twenty minutes are more easily digested than if boiled ten. They are dry and mealy, and are readily acted upon by the gastric juice.

An invalid can often eat the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, when the white cannot be eaten with safety.

To prevent bed sores, apply with a feather the white of an egg beaten with two teaspoonfuls of spirits of wine. Keep well corked.

The yolk of an egg well beaten is a very good substitute for cream in coffee. An egg will season three cups.

Horseness and tickling in the throat are relieved by a gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth with a tumblerful of warm sweetened water.

Beat an egg fifteen minutes with a pint of milk and a pint of water, sweeten with granulated sugar, bring to a boiling point, and when cold use as a drink. It is excellent for a cold.

Put coffee into the pot, add the white of an egg, and stir well before pouring on any water. Leave the yolk in the shell to be used in a similar manner another time. This makes a strengthening morning dish.

An old-time but very effective remedy for an obstinate cough is to place three unbroken eggs in very strong cider vinegar (increase the strength by boiling if necessary). In three or four days the acid will eat the shells, then beat the mixture well, and thicken with honey. Take two tablespoonfuls before each meal.

Mrs. Newlywed—"Yes, Harry, has only one fault, dear fellow! He will smoke cigarettes." Mrs. Oldgirl—"Why don't you break him of it?" Mrs. Newlywed—"And leave me nothing to scold him about? No, indeed!"

Jack—"Once more, Molly, will you marry me?" Village Belle—"For the thirtieth time this hour, I tell you I will not." Jack—"Well, thirteen months an hour ain't bad snail' for a little craft like you."

"Whenever a man gives me lots of advice," says a cynic, "I can't help feeling that if his opinions were so valuable he'd be busy somewhere else counting money."

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND

NEVER MADE AN ENEMY AND
NEVER LOST A FRIEND.

Alexandra's Home Life—Kind and Sympathetic Beyond Words.

There is no subject on which an English man or woman would so gladly write as on the subject of this paper, for there is no one more loved in England than Queen Alexandra.

Her advent was the first thing that seemed to rouse the late queen from the deep sorrow that the death of the prince consort had caused her. There were many little stories told at the time of how the princess tried to clear away the cloud of grief that overwhelmed the queen. When all the queen's family were most desirous that she should discard some of her very deep mourning, there was some question raised as to the trimming of her bonnet, and the Princess of Wales was consulted. The princess asked, as she had in her girlhood been accustomed to trim her own hats, to be allowed to see what she could do with the queen's bonnet.

Permission being granted, she took the bonnet away, and after removing a good deal of the heavy crape, substituting a lighter material, and placing a white flower by way of lightening its sombre hue, she brought it back, and with a caress to the queen, said:

"That is what I think becomes you best."

To the last days of her life Queen Victoria adored the Princess of Wales, and during the last hours the princess shared the watching and nursing of the queen.

Queen Alexandra is a first-rate sick nurse. She nursed her son, the Duke of Clarence, in his last illness; and in the attack of typhoid fever, which nearly carried off the king in the early part of their married life, she was of the greatest assistance. Her calmness and quickness are remarkable, and she is attentive, but never fussy.

WHEN THE KING WAS ILL.

During the illness of the king in 1902, she nursed him with great skill and devotion, and there was no more touching episode in that time of anxiety than what happened on the morning of the day when the operation was performed.

The king was very ill, and there was great danger in moving him lest the abscess should break; but he walked slowly, with his arm round the queen's neck, to the door, where the doctors were awaiting him, and as he entered, stopped to give her a farewell kiss. After the operation was over, and she was admitted to his room, she hardly left it till he was out of danger, and when the people saw the queen out driving, they knew that the crisis was past.

All those who know her intimately say that the place in which Queen Alexandra shines most is Sandringham. She loves the country and all country things, and although she is always ready and willing to do what is her duty in London and in the great public functions at which she appears, her heart and all she cares most for are in her Norfolk home.

Sandringham is the best example of what a really happy English home can be, with its village schools, its gardens, stables, kennels, and the hundred adjuncts that make English country life so pleasant.

The life the queen lives there is that of any ordinary English lady. She is interested in a thousand ways—in her classes in carving and metal work for the boys and girls on the estate, in her care of the old people, in her farm, her horses, her dogs and her many pets. The queen loves her dogs, and has a large number, and she pays them daily visits and exhibits them to her visitors and friends. A few dogs are allowed to come into the house, but the majority live in a luxurious kennel, and see their royal mistress only when admitted to an audience.

The queen has a beautiful dairy at Sandringham, and she occasionally has afternoon tea in one of its pretty rooms.

She is a wonderfully good and kind hostess, and in her own house concerns herself as much with the comfort of her guests as any ordinary mistress of a house. The king and queen generally breakfast in their own rooms, but at luncheon, tea and dinner they appear, and at tea-time the queen pours tea for her guests, and devotes herself to them till dinner-time.

PRINCES AND THEIR "GRANNY."

The hours at Sandringham are late; dinner is not served till past eight o'clock, and the king and queen and their guests are late in going to bed. At Sandringham, as in most houses where there is much sport, the clocks are kept half an hour in advance, so as to insure the sportsmen starting early.

The most delightful sight at Sandringham was to see the queen and her grandchildren, during the time when the Prince and Princess of Wales were away on the journey they made to the colonies. The little princes are devotedly attached to their "granny," and they were the queen's constant companions in her walks. Nothing seemed to give the queen more pleasure than to walk about the room with the baby prince in her arms, talking and singing to

him, and devoting her whole attention to his amusement.

One of the most striking characteristics of Queen Alexandra is the simplicity of her dress, and yet no one dresses better or looks more beautiful. The queen possesses the greatest beauty of woman, a good figure. She is slight and graceful, and were her age not public property she might be taken for a woman of thirty. She walks gracefully; she puts on all her clothes well, and is, to use a familiar phrase, always "well turned out."

It is absolutely necessary for trade that the Queen of England should spend a large sum of money on her dress, and that she should lead and give the tone to the prevailing fashion. The queen has strong opinions on fashions, and it is obvious that there are many which she does not like.

IN MATTERS OF FASHION.

She is very conservative in many things appertaining to the toilet. In the days of large sleeves and many other eccentricities of fashion, she never went to extremes; and she has not for many years varied the style in which she wears her hair, or the shape of her bonnets and head-dress. While all the world has been wearing hats as large as umbrellas, the queen has always kept to her close, pretty toque and small bonnets, and has never adopted the present unbecoming way of dressing the hair. One can truly say that she has always endeavored by example to control the vagaries of modern dress.

The queen's deafness is a misfortune which has no doubt been a discomfort to her, but she can always hear ordinary conversation, and it is not necessary to raise the voice much in addressing her. She is a good musician and loves music, and has always been a constant attendant at concerts. During the season she goes to the opera nearly every night, and is a most attentive and appreciative listener.

She has many private friends besides those of whom we read in the papers, and although she is not able to see as much of them as she could if she were a private individual, she does enjoy the intimate companionship of many people. She can send for any one she wishes to see, and constantly goes out to tea or to call on those she knows.

She enjoys going out of London on Sunday afternoons; often she does so on the motor-car of one of her friends, and is seldom recognized. She is kind and sympathetic beyond words to any one she cares for who is ill or in sorrow.

An Englishman whom she and the king knew well was a year ago struck by a cruel attack of the eyes, which ended in blindness. No one, perhaps, except the sufferer himself and his family, knows how often his dark and lonely days were cheered by the kind voice and presence of the queen, yet the Court Circular announced no more than the fact that the queen had gone out driving.

Queen Alexandra reads largely, and her choice is wide and varied. In the early days she was advised by Mr. Gladstone in her choice of books, and in her rooms are signs of how completely she is in touch with the literature of the day.

The queen is a deeply religious woman. She has a feeling of real devotion to the cause of religion, and her own standard of life and conduct is a high one. To her the teachings of religion are very real, and in the sorrows and griefs of her life they have given deep consolation. When came the greatest sorrow of her life, the death of her eldest son, only those about her knew how her religious faith helped her to bear her burden.

AT THE CORONATION.

No one felt the solemnity of the coronation more than the queen, and no sovereign ever entered the Abbey in a more devout spirit. The responsibility of her example as queen she recognized fully, and it was easy to see that the solemnity of the occasion and the great burst of national thanksgiving for the recovery of the king had caused her great emotion.

The splendor of the scene, the clash of swords, the booming of cannon, the cheering of the crowds outside were in solemn contrast to the silence and peace of the Abbey, filled by all that was great and beautiful in England. The flashing of diamonds, the rustle of silks, the gorgeous colors of the peers' robes, to which the gray Abbey walls were so soft and beautiful a background, made the coronation a sight never to be forgotten. It was the apotheosis of the greatness of the country, to which the vast numbers of our Eastern subjects and the representatives of our colonies gave an added significance.

Amid all the pomp and glory of the day there was a moment never to be forgotten, and a figure that brought tears to every one's eyes. In gorgeous attire, yet with her hair plainly dressed, her eyes cast on the ground, and with a look of deep and profound reverence on her face, came Queen Alexandra in her procession to the altar.

One could not believe, looking at her sweet face and her great beauty, that nearly forty years had passed since the Danish princess came and took her hearts by storm. As crowned queen, wearing the royal robes and the great crown, and holding the scepter and dove, her face flushed with emotion, and with traces of tears in her eyes, she passed on a lovely vision out of the Abbey into the sight of her devoted subjects, waiting to

welcome her outside.

We are a loyal people, and we love our king, and we respect the monarchy he represents; but his seat on the throne, his position among his people, have been strengthened in a manner impossible to exaggerate by the virtues and beauty of a woman who, in the long period she has lived among us as princess and queen, has never made an enemy and never lost a friend.—Lady Jerome in "Youth's Companion."

WITH HUMAN BAIT.

Startling Story of the Capture of a Huge Tiger.

Major J. J. Beck, during a visit to Calcutta a few years ago, was informed by the natives that a ferocious man-eating tiger had terrorized the Calcutta district. The villagers had named it the "Striped Death," and Major Beck became anxious to see the remarkable beast, especially as he had recently a letter from a famous European animal dealer who wanted a large male tiger, and who commissioned him to procure one for him if possible. Major Beck tells the startling story of securing the beast. He employed Remachunda Dhas and his brother Ghunga, noted huntsmen, to help him.

For two weeks we worked in vain, says Mr. Beck. At last we set up a great trap in the jungle. It was on the same plan as a mouse trap wherein hangs bait to tempt the mouse to enter. When the weight of the mouse presses on the floor of the trap the door springs shut and makes him a prisoner. The tiger-trap was a huge wooden cage. The bait was to be a goat, hung up in the cage by the hind leg. The sound of its bleating was expected to draw the Striped Death to the spot.

I doubted the strength of the trap, so Ghunga, after fastening the door open, stepped inside and began to strengthen the bars in their sockets. I withdrew several yards distant and sat down in the shade. Remachunda rested near me. Then came the tragedy.

A gleam of tawny fur shot out from the side of the jungle farthest from us. Before either Remachunda or I could spring to our feet, the Striped Death had sprung through the propped-open door upon Ghunga Dhas.

The village went over the dead man. All except his wife. "It is time to weep when the slayer is captured," she said. "The Striped Death must be captured, not slain. Let him be made captive and grinned at in a cage. That is worse than death to such as he. It is my right to catch him."

Then she unfolded her plan. The trap was to be strengthened, and a partition fastened midway across it. On the side nearest the open door a lamb was to be hung. On the opposite side the widow was to sit with her child in her arms. The idea seemed too horrible. She was determined, however, and at last we yielded.

That night the huge trap was fixed in the clearing, and the woman with a fretful child in her arms crouched within it, soothing her baby's cries with no more fear in her voice than if she had been safe at home.

From a treetop we watched, and at last the Striped Death appeared. At sight of the trap and its human bait, which he had doubtless tracked for miles by scent and sound, he gathered himself together for a spring, and launched himself full at the cage.

He did not note the closing of the door behind him, nor the struggling lamb that almost brushed his nose as he passed. His only thought was of the woman and child, as he leaped madly against the barrier.

Cunningly and deftly Remachunda began to pass a rawhide rope through the bars about the tiger's struggling body, and in half an hour the Striped Death was bound, enmeshed and helpless.

FIRST MARINER'S COMPASS.

Expedient of Chinese Emperor Who Sought a Victim.

It is a singular fact that the first to employ the mariner's compass was not a mariner at all, but a gentleman who ruled the Chinese two thousand six hundred and thirty-seven years before the dawn of the Christian era. It was the Emperor Hoangti. A certain friend of his, a Prince Tcheyou, had annoyed the monarch, who put after the unmannerly one to relieve him of his peacock's feather, his yellow waistcoat, his head, and other unconsidered trifles.

But the prince with his legions, came across a fog, and into this with all his fighting men he died. The excellent Emperor, left on the outside, did not know from which side to enter the mist, nor in what direction to proceed when he got inside.

So he made a car, which showed the four cardinal points; by this means he overtook Tcheyou, made him prisoner, and put him to death. The magnetic needle in its crudest form was employed for that car.

"You say there's a man at the door wishes to see me. Does he look like a gentleman?" "Well, not exactly like a gentleman, sir; just something like yourself."

Her Mother—"Don't you find George rather rough?" Mead—"Yes, ma; and yet he says he shaves 'very day.'"

KING OLAF

Or, Kinship Between Man and Horse

CHAPTER X.—(Cont.)

Such were Huntingshire manners, and only Kate's ignorance induced her to ascribe to them an unusual degree of incivility. If they summed her up, she in her quiet little way could do the same, and she pronounced the men cold and self-satisfied, the women rude as only ladies can be. These were her first impressions, subject to some modifications.

But now at length a move was really made, and as they jogged on in one long procession—carriages, equestrians, and foot-people all interspersed—Kate's faculties were fully engaged in restraining the ardour which prompted King Olaf, with a squeal of delight, to bound up, all fours at a time, into the air, and then edge nearer and nearer to the hounds, until every moment he was in danger of treading upon them, as first one and then another dallied by the roadside, unheeding of the angry admonitions bestowed by the two whips on their procastinating tendencies. Although the company assembled was so large, cub-hunting, not the legitimate chase, still remained the order of the day, and far too well did Will Steadall understand his business to allow for one moment of its being otherwise, or (despite various suggestive hints) countenancing the smallest deviation from the lawful work of the day—namely, the slaughter of the juveniles.

As usual on such occasions, particularly at the commencement of the season, the keenness displayed by the field, and the impatience to indulge its jumping proclivities, was something quite remarkable. Nearly every other man appeared possessed with the insane idea of showing off his own or animal's capabilities. Several cock fences proved too enticing to be resisted by a certain portion of the community, whom Will Steadall eyed with an air of undisguised contempt.

"They call themselves sportsmen, indeed!" he exclaimed in disgust. "Why, these young sparks would just as soon jump on a round as look at him. They're nothing but a combination of swagger and ignorance, and I declare I've no patience with 'em."

Very shortly afterwards the hounds were put into covert, and before many minutes had gone by the music of their tongues made itself heard, ringing out on the still air as they rattled the cubs up and down, and crashed through the stiff undergrowth in a steady, resolute fashion which left Reynard but little leisure, and filled the parent foxes with anxious forebodings about the future of their young. Every now and again, with bewildered mien, heaving sides, and hanging tongue, a youthful and inexperienced hound leapt out of covert, gazing around in a state of vague uncertainty, until sharply admonished by the whip. Then a sudden stillness would ensue, broken only by a faint, tremulous whine, until once more, as one by one they took up the scent, the hounds burst forth into a joyous chorus of sound, and the horses turned with the well-loved voices like the practised hunters most of them were, while the young ones, mad with excitement, danced about on their hind legs or snatched impatiently at the restraining bit.

It was quite an hour or more before a well-grown cub, deserted by his companions and goaded by a courage probably born of despair, ventured to face the open. In an instant a deafening noise ensued, and sorsemen by the score galloped frantically in the wake of the retreating animal. A few seconds elapsed before Will Steadall emerged from the centre of the covert, vociferously blowing his horn. One glance sufficed for his practiced eye to take in the situation. Horsemen to the rear, horsemen to the front, horsemen on the roads, horsemen on every side, horsemen determined on leading the way, with or without huntsman and hounds.

"He'd hard, gentlemen, please," screamed Will Steadall indignantly. "You can't hunt without any hounds. Give 'em a chance, now do. You're only a spoiling of your own sport. There ain't a bit of use in hurrying, not a bit."

But he might as well have whistled to the four winds as to have attempted to restrain a Critchley crowd in its natural ardor. No general up-on the face of the earth could have marshalled it into order after a summer's interregnum, with a fox viewed away, and two or three convenient gates in close proximity. Therefore Will Steadall gathered his favorites together as quickly as possible, leaving the whips to collect the missing hounds, and with the dash for which he was renowned, got them out of covert without delay. Meantime the hustling, jostling multitude charged the nearest gate in a body, jamming through it with hot haste, regardless of oaths, abjurations, and kicking horses, and Kate, hardly realizing what she was about, found herself engulfed in this moving mass of

equestrians, all eager to push through the narrow opening simultaneously, and all selfishly bent on the advancement of Number one. Not until the crush subsided, and people began to scatter in a huge grass-field, did she perceive the hounds, with Will Steadall in close attendance, streaming away immediately in front. Then for the first time that day she was able to give King Olaf his head, without fear of treading on the heels of those in the van, and could let him sweep along at his will over the rolling ridge and furrow, which, with short, quick, active strides, he seemed to skim like a swallow. Kate's heart rose within her, and already the excitement of anticipated pleasure danced in her grey eyes. They were coming to a fence—her first one—for half through fear of making a fool of herself and half through an innate caution which prompted her to regulate her actions in a strange country by those of the majority, she had hitherto virtuously refrained from jumping, and gone sedately through the gates, in spite of an insense desire to follow the example of the larkers. But now she must do one of two things. She must either go straight ahead, and like the leading horsemen, take the fence boldly, or else she must cast in her lot with a large section of the field, who immediately instituted a manoeuvre in apparently an opposite direction to that in which the hounds were running. Kate's mind was made up instantly. The obstacle now facing her was a hedge of ordinary size, rendered dangerous, however, by the presence of a wide and extremely blind ditch on the taking off side, into which a couple of horses had already blundered, pitching their riders over their heads. Kate, however, was still too young, and her nerve too good, to be deterred by such trivial misfortunes. King Olaf and his mistress were apparently in entire unison, for no sooner did he catch sight of the fence than he cocked his small veined ears, laid hold of the bit, and quickening his pace went at the obstacle with a determination not to be denied. Kate loved jumping as well as he did; she therefore kept his head straight, and in the last stride or two just steadied him a wee bit. The horse took off beautifully, and the next instant landed far into the field beyond, having cleared the hedge like a stag.

"By Jove! Did you see that? What a nailing good fence to be sure!" observed the Honble. Jack to his immediate companion, Captain Fuller, as galloping side by side they endeavored to regain the ground lost by a bad start. "There aren't many horses out to-day know their business better, I'll wager a sovereign."

"I dare say not, he's a nicish horse; and what's more, the girl can ride a bit. It's Miss Brewster, I believe," responded the other, somewhat incoherently, for his arms were being almost pulled out of their sockets by the long raking animal he bestowed. "Who-ay Bessie lass—take it easy now," as she yawned her head in the most unmerciful manner. "No need to tire both of us so early in the day."

"Miss Brewster, did you say? She's not half a bad-looking girl either. I declare she rode at that fence in regular steeplechase form—both hands steady on the reins, and never raised them an inch. It's not often one sees a woman do that, and I began to wonder who this Diana was."

"Fancy your doing such a thing! Why, she's your heiress Clinker."

"Not my heiress more than anybody else's," he replied with a frown. "I wish all you fellows would drop that stupid chaff. It's not fair to the girl, more especially to a nice one, as this Miss Brewster seems to be."

Captain Fuller, feeling he had imprudently started a vexed question, made no answer, but allowed Bessie to snatch at him with a trifle greater freedom, whereby she soon distanced the Colonel's more sedate and comfortable mount.

During the above short colloquy hounds had continued to run fairly well; but alas! cubs as a rule lack the stamina of their parents, and quickly yield up their lives to a clamorous and bloodthirsty pack. Already the hunted fox began to twist and turn in every direction, rendering it clear that this merry little spin was destined to be of very short duration, brief as sweet. Having just flown a flight of rails, to her own and King Olaf's intense satisfaction, Kate was sailing away, well in front, with Miss Palliser only a few lengths behind. But that lady's ambitious soul brooked no opposition, and the sight of a rival's skirt fluttering anywhere in her vicinity filled it with envy and malice. She urged her big bay onwards by every means in her power, but though a good stout game horse he was no match in point of speed for King Olaf. The chestnut could gallop away from him with the greatest of ease, as Miss Palliser

quickly discovered, to her no small mortification; while Kate, quite unconscious of having roused any inimical sentiments, joyously pursued her way. But just when horses and riders were really warming to their work, and the glorious excitement of the chase sent a glow through their frames, Reynard's heart failed him, and he made a last convulsive effort to retrace his footsteps and return to the shelter of the friendly covert he had so recently and so rashly forsaken. At first this stratagem appeared likely to be successful, but when within a hundred yards of the desired haven the foremost hound—old Caroline—ran at him with a rush, seized him in her long sharp teeth, and rolled him over in the yellow eadish which doubtless had often been witness to his infantine gambols. Poor cub! If his life had been short, his death at least was a swift and merciful one. Out of harm's way, fat fowls, early lambs, and young rabbits would henceforth be indifferent to him, while the sharp teeth of old Caroline were surely less torturing than those of a trap. In a second Will Steadall was on his feet, surrounded by the hounds. "Who-ay leu, pull him! leu leu, pull him!" he cried in tones of encouragement to the young ones, as they tore at Reynard's remains and fought for some choice morsel. "Down, Prudence! have a care, Christobel!" While the usual obsequies were being performed, the field came galloping in from all sides, highly delighted with so satisfactorily a kill in the open and the part each individual had played. "Nice little spin," they said one to the other, though most of them had arrived nearly a quarter of an hour after time, and could have seen but little of it. "Looks like a good scent." So they stood and chatted amicably, while the hounds lay down on the grass and rested for a few minutes after their recent exertions, the day being warm and sun somewhat overpowering, and decidedly antagonistic to active exercise.

Meantime Kate, who had been wondering what had become of Stirrup, now spied him among the crowd, and beckoned him to come to her side. She could contain her elation no longer, and felt she must impart it to someone; therefore, who better and more sympathetic than he? "Oh, Stirrup!" she said in a triumphant whisper, "we've had such fun! I'm so glad we came, aren't you? I've broken the ice, too, and taken my first fence in good style. I wish you could have seen King Olaf. He covered himself with glory, and jumped it most beautifully, though two horses came to grief right under his nose."

"I need 'im, Miss," returned Stirrup in tones of unqualified approval. "Ow other 'osses misbehaves of 'emselfs make no odds to 'im. He don't mean falling, not ee. Why lor bless you, Miss Kate, ee jumped that cro' edge with at least a yard to spare. There was not another 'oss cleared it in the same form. I seed two of them young swells looking at 'im, as much as to say, 'Ee's a good un; ee is.' King Olaf will hopen some of their eyes afore long. I'll be bound, for all the airs and graces they gives 'emselfs, just as if they were totter nor other folks. Lor, Miss Kate, ee continued in a confidential undertone, "but the way some of these fine gents shirk is something awful. No one would believe it as 'ad not seen it with 'is own eyes. Why, there aint a 'arf nor yet a quarter as rides a yard. It's all show and putrence. They likes to dress 'emselfs up and jog about in company, and that's pretty nigh all they do, except talk. Bless my 'art once the danger is at an end, they can talk a cat's 'ead off. Ma-hogany sportsman, I calls 'em. Does all their 'unting with a good bottle of wine, and their legs under the table, but worry little when they are either side of a 'oss."

Kate laughed. "What do you imagine the next move is likely to be?" she asked.

"They is pretty shure to 'ang about for another 'our or so. There be two or three more cubs left in covert, and the 'untsman will rouse 'em up a bit more afore ee leaves 'em alone. Maybe its 'is last chance this season."

"In that case, Stirrup, it seems almost a pity to keep the Duckling out longer. He has just had a nice morning's exercise, and I shall want to ride him myself the day after tomorrow in all probability."

"And 'ow about you, Miss Kate? I don't like leaving you all alone. There's them there gates to open, and some of 'em be uncommon awkward for a lady to lift."

"No matter! Depend upon it I shall manage somehow," she answered confidently. "Perhaps I may ride home in company, and if the worst comes to the worst I can always get off and walk."

"Now look ee 'ere, Miss Kate, dear, if I goes away and leaves you by yourself, don't ee go riding so forrard. The ditch is just awful blind this time of year, and the very best of 'osses is liable to make mistakes. Bear the saying in mind, 'Afore Christmas old 'ard, after Christmas ride 'ard.' So do be careful; and if I might make so bold as to advise, don't keep King Olaf out very late. Remember it's 'is first day, and ee'll be wanted later an. An excitable animal like 'im takes a lot out 'isself."

With which parting admonitions as to the welfare of the two beings he loved best on earth, old Stirrup

somewhat reluctantly turned the Duckling's head towards home. He had a vague, confused idea that, in spite of her command, he was not acting rightly in leaving his mistress unprotected to find her way back alone in a new country, where she herself was quite a stranger. Orders were orders, however, and had to be obeyed. When Kate said a thing Stirrup knew she expected that thing to be done, and resistance beyond a certain point was unavailing.

(To be continued.)

NEW WARNING FOR SHIPS.

An Englishman, Mr. C. E. Kelway, has invented a system, combining wireless signals and sound warnings in such a manner that with their aid a ship approaching the coast in a fog may ascertain its distance from the point of danger. At regular intervals wireless signals and sound warnings are to be sent out simultaneously from the lighthouse, or other station, on the coast. The wireless signals travel with practically infinite velocity, but the sounds go comparatively slowly, and by observing the lapse of time between a wireless signal and its accompanying sound a ship-captain can readily calculate his distance. By taking two successive observations of this kind, a few miles apart, the captain would be able to compute the precise location of an invisible lighthouse or signal station.

THE HABIT OF INDECISION.

In the whole matter of habit, decision is the master-key. We must learn to act on the spur of the moment. The hardest thing is to begin to overcome the inertia and mental sluggishness. Some men are always preparing for work, which usually means postponing any serious effort, and ends in a mere waste of time. It is easy to put off beginning a task with the excuse that we are not ready for it, or that we are not in the mood at present. We go on improving our implements for work which is never attempted, like an artisan perpetually sharpening his tools and never putting them to any practical use. The worst of it is that indecision like this has an effect on the character, and weakens the whole capacity. No new habit can be begun without a hard struggle, or continued without constant effort. The laboriousness of any work is lessened by the dexterity which comes from habit. This, at least, is certain—that nothing is permanently secured to us till it passes into a habit.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Suppose we could not telegraph, and had to depend on the slow communication of the post; suppose great cities were deprived of the arc and incandescent light, and were thrust back on the dim, insufficient gas illumination for their streets; suppose that, instead of the silent, swift-moving electric, we still suffered the slow horse cars—do you think that this or any other country would be one-half as well worth living in as it is to-day?

PRISON BARBARITIES.

Horrors the British Discovered in the Sudan.

The British took possession about a year ago of the large city of Kano in the western Sudan, whose Emir had refused to abide by the treaty which had placed his territory in the British dominion. Sir F. D. Lugard, who seized the city, has just written a description of the dungeon in which the Emir kept his prisoners. When he visited the dungeon he squeezed his way into it through a doorway only 2 feet 6 inches high and 1 foot 6 inches wide. The interior was divided by a thick mud wall with a similar hole through it into two compartments, each 17x7 on the floor and 11 feet high.

This wall was pierced with holes at its base, through which the legs of those sentenced to death were thrust, and they were left to be trodden on by the crowd of other prisoners till they died of thirst and starvation.

The place was perfectly air-tight and without ventilation except for the hole in the wall which served as a doorway. The total space inside was 2,618 cubic feet, and when Lugard's troops took Kano 135 persons were confined in this dungeon every night.

During the day they were turned

out into a small adjoining area. Sometimes as many as 200 persons were packed into the dungeon at one time.

As the ground area was only 238 square feet, there was not even standing room except by literally packing the prisoners like sardines in a box. Several of them were crushed to death every night and their bodies were hauled out in the morning.

The dungeon was empty of its victims just before the British entered the city. When Col. Morland visited it, two or three days later, the odor was so intolerable, though it was empty, that he did not enter.

Three weeks later when Lugard went inside the effluvia were unbearable for more than a few seconds. In this murderous pen two black soldiers of the British force, who were taken prisoners, had been confined.

One of the open spaces in the town was the place where decapitations were regularly performed, and another place near the great market was the site where the limbs of hapless prisoners were amputated almost daily.

THE WEALTHIEST FAMILY.

The Russian Imperial family enjoys the distinction of being the wealthiest family in Europe. The civil list of the Czar amounts to \$12,500,000 a year. In addition to this enormous revenue he draws an income of an additional \$5,000,000 a year from his extensive estates and mines. The house of Romanoff, as distinguished from the Czar, owns no less than 21,000,000 acres in different parts of the empire, and from the \$10,000,000 of annual revenue which these acres produce a sum of \$2,500,000 is set apart for the use of grand dukes and duchesses, who number 46. The remaining three-fourths of the income is allowed to accumulate for the benefit of future claimants. The total annual income of the Imperial family of Russia cannot, therefore, be less than \$17,500,000. Probably the nearest approach to this revenue is to be found in the combined incomes of the brothers Rockefeller, the oil kings, which amounts to \$12,500,000. The Austrian Imperial family possesses an annual income of \$7,500,000, the German family one of \$5,000,000, and the Italian house of Savoy a revenue of \$3,000,000 a year.

HISTORY BY FRESCOS.

The committee of the Berlin (Germany) Town Council in charge of the primary schools have taken a novel decision with regard to school decoration. The proposal is to spend 10,000 marks every year for eight years with the object of painting frescoes on the walls of class-rooms and corridors. These pictures will be simple in character, and will represent for the most part scenes in German history. Before, however, the plan can be carried out, experiments will be made in three selected schools.

He—"The astrologer described you exactly and said that I should marry you." She—"Don't you think it was a waste of money to consult him?" He—"Why?" She—"I could have told you the same thing myself if you had asked me!"

It takes a smart man to write an unimportant letter.

Wise men are wrong more frequently than fools are right.

When ignorance is bliss it is folly to discover that you are a fool.

A gentleman who calls another gentleman a liar is no gentleman.

SHE WAS WELL PREPARED.

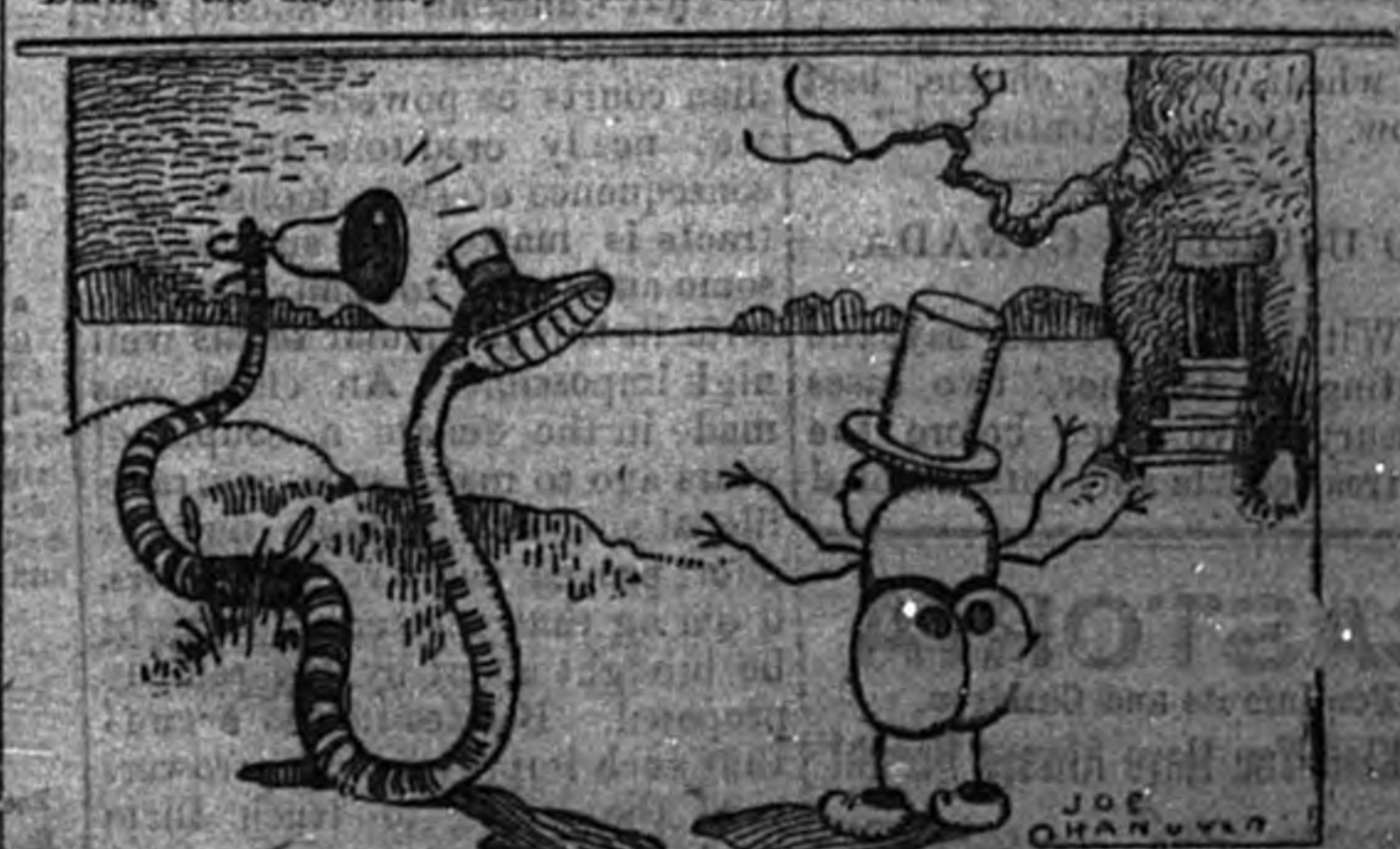
He—"Have you considered, darling, the seriousness of the step you have consented to take? Married life, you know, is not all honey. Do you think you can bear to suffer as well as to rejoice?"

She—"Indeed I can, John. Haven't I worn shoes two sizes too small ever since I was fourteen years old?"

Clara—"Don't you love to hear me ring, Clarence?" Clarence—"Honestly, Clara, I'd rather hear 'cock sing, for then I know she is in a good humor."

"Prisoner, you admit having stolen four bundles of hay from this gentleman?" "Yes, your honor, but it was hunger that made me do it."

She—"Mr. Tooter, the trombone player, lives near you, doesn't he?" He—"Yes, within a gunshot's distance." She—"Then you must be dead shot."



Mr. Bug—Gracious, Mr. Snake, why have you that rattler tied to your tail?" Mr. Snake—Well, you see I left my rattler home to amuse the children.

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IN A MOMENT OF CANDOUR.

In the debate in the Senate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, Hon. Mr. Scott, the Secretary of State and leader in the Senate, was in a very candid mood on Monday night when, replying to criticism on the tariff and taxation, he said, "The Government would have lowered the tariff but the opposition raised an outcry." This framing its policy according to the outcry of Conservatives is one of the surprising features of the present Liberal administration. Continuing, Mr. Scott said, as reported: "Had free trade always existed in Canada he believed she would be more prosperous, but in 1897 the government could not ruin the people who put money into industries."

It has been a favorite practice of the Liberal advocates to point to the prosperity of the country and offer it as a refutation of the Conservative prediction that the Liberal policy would wreck Canadian industries. To which the answer has been promptly made that the Liberals have not dared to give effect to their free-trade platform, but have continued the protective policy of the Conservative party. Now we have Hon. Mr. Scott frankly admitting that the Government did not give effect to its policy and destroy protection in 1897 for "the Government could not ruin the people who put money into industries."

AS PUNCH SEES US.

London Punch, from which many English receive their views on current political issues, has recently published a series of mock telegrams from all the colonial Premiers on the subject of the Russo Japanese war in answer to a request of his to "think Imperially." That attributed to the Canadian Premier is as follows:—"Yours on far east received. People of Canada, inspired by glorious memories Wolfe and Montcalm, survey Oriental convulsion with coolness, only demanding voice in making of any treaty here after concluded between powers at war. Laurier."

"P. S. (unofficial)—What do Japanese eat? We are large sellers wheat, butter, cheese, best yellow. Consult Strathcona."

NO USURY IN CANADA.

"Within a few weeks," says the Huntingdon Gleaner, "two cases of usury have come before the Montreal courts and both decided

in favor of the usurer. The second was that of a Mrs. Ryan, who borrowed four small sums at different times, giving her note of hand. She declares she never read the notes she signed and did not know she had agreed to pay interest at the rate of 120 p.c. a year. The court expressed its inability to set aside the stipulations of the notes, and gave judgment for the amount sued for. It is monstrous that the law of the land can be used by usurers to rob their victims."

It will surprise most people to be told that there is no such practice as usury and no such character as the usurer in Canada, and that the application of the term usurer to an individual would furnish good ground for a suit for slander. Usury, as defined in law, is "the demanding and taking, or contracting to receive, for the use of money as a loan, a rate of interest beyond what is allowed by law." Now while the statute fixes the legal rate of interest in Canada at 6 p.c. per annum, which simply means that where no rate of interest has been contracted for the rate collected by law shall be six p.c. neither more nor less, it does not fix a rate beyond which a man may not contract to pay for the use of a loan. In other words, the law leaves the borrower and lender free to agree upon the consideration to be given for the temporary use of a sum of money; but having agreed upon terms and contracted, therefore the law lends the aid of its powerful machinery to compel performance of the contract. The judge called upon to try the case may feel that the debtor is unduly, unfairly oppressed by the contract voluntarily entered into with the creditor, and his moral sense may rebel, but in his judicial capacity he has no alternative; it was so nominated in the bond, and he must order the exaction of the penalty. The rate of interest in the case mentioned above, 120 p.c., while high, one who has examined the subject is prepared to admit, is not so uncommon as one could desire. But, compared with certain recent authenticated cases even that rate is low. A case was heard in the Division Court, Ottawa, the other day, when it developed that the defendant, Capt. Todd, had borrowed \$600 on a chattel mortgage from A. L. Forbes, money lender, contracting to repay the sum in 150 monthly payments of \$4 each, and to pay for its use 12 p.c. per annum upon the sum of \$600, the amount upon which interest was to be paid and the note remain unchanged till the last payment was made on account of the principal. That is to say, when one half of the principal was repaid by the monthly instalments, the borrower would still have to pay interest upon \$600 at 12 p.c.; and when there remained only the last monthly payment of \$4, Capt. Todd would have to pay for it interest upon \$600 at 12 p.c., or at the rate of 1800 p.c. per annum upon \$4. That contract was legal, though foolish upon the part of Capt. Todd; but it was not usury, nor was Mr. Forbes what ever the public conscience may think of such a transaction, a usurer. He was within his legal rights.

That Canadian law should validate such transactions and Canadian courts be powerless to protect needy creditors from the consequences of such foolish contracts is matter for surprise to some and regret to many, but reform in this particular seems well nigh impossible. An effort was made in the Senate a couple of years ago to make such contracts illegal and uncollectable but the effort proved abortive, legislators, deeming that greater evils might be brought about by the remedy proposed. Besides it was argued that such imprudent borrowers need the lesson to teach them wisdom.

PARISH COUNCIL.

An adjourned session of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem and Arzenuil, was held on Saturday the 12th of March inst. all members of the Council were present.

The report of D. Stalker upon Morrison's Bridge was read and received, and the repairs required to be done to said Bridge according to his report were ordered to be done and Mr. S. Lamour, who was present was given the work for \$11 00, work to be done at once. The Council took this action because they considered the Bridge if given out earlier in the season could be done for at least \$300.00 less. A letter from T. Jousse Esq., Mayor of Lachute Town, stating that it was reported to him that there were infectious diseases in the Parish and that the Parish Council must at once take steps to have the houses placarded and guarded, was read. The Mayor stated that inquiries had been made of and that only one of the cases complained, required to be attended to; the family of Geo. Campbell that the other case complained of was better and then there was no foundation for the report on other case. The Mayor stated he had seen Mr. Geo. Campbell and warned him that he and his family must stop in the house until they were better and had put Mr. Nathaniel Cope and on to guard the house and premises at \$1.75 a day, and that a placard had been put on the house.

Moved by Councillor Morrison, seconded by Councillor Gordon and resolved that the action of the Mayor be approved of. An account of \$11 00 was received from Mr. D. L. Ronde for a review, was presented and ordered to be paid. The balance of \$2.50 due for costs of review in case of Cyr, or road of Wm. Wilson was ordered to be collected from Mr. Wilson forthwith.

The Secretary stated he had received a notice of a suit from advocate Hampton representing Mr. George Robinson for the bad condition of the West Gore road. This road has caused the Council a great deal of trouble and expense on account of the parties owning lands on it not living therein and making no arrangements either to make the road in winter or summer. On motion of Councillor Smith seconded by Councillor Morrison it was resolved that the Mayor be instructed and see after the same immediately. Moved by Coun. Smith seconded by Coun. Drysdale and resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed road inspectors and rural inspectors of the Parish to enter into office on 1st May next: Hugh Pollock, Samuel Lister, Thos. Hume, John Scott Jr., John Pollock, Samuel Rogers, John Wason, Herbert Kettle, David Moxie, James McRae, Louis Kingsbury Jr., John A. Smith, John Miller, Robert Leishman, W. Morrison, W. McAllister, and Hermas D. Jardine, Mr. Alex. McFarlane, Hercules Lalonde det. L. L. L. and Paul Nichol were represented valuers and Mr. James McLure and Mr. Paul Doig auditors, Council then adjourned.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil, was held at Lachute on the 9th March inst. The following members of the Council were present: Matthew J. Strong, Malcolm Smith, Daniel Murphy, Robert Patton, T. Williamson, P. A. Gaulty, E. Dobbie, Thos. Morrison and Richard Muir. M. J. Strong Esq. was selected warden. This is the fifth time Mr. Strong has been elected to this position. Vote of thanks were passed to Warden and Secretary Incumbent Mr. G. J. Walker for services rendered by him from time to time. Mr. Walker has been Secretary of the Council since January 1898. Mr. Henry J. Giles and Mr. John McQuat were appointed auditors and Coun. Smith and Morrison delegates for the year.

Report and Process-verbal of Mr. W. S. Todd upon a certain water course running across certain lots in the Parish of St. Andrews and Parish of St. Jerusalem was considered. A large number of the interested parties were present and Mr. Valois spoke on behalf of many of them. There having been certain irregularities made in the report and notices. The report and Process-verbal was rejected and Mr. W. S. Todd was reappointed to make a report to this Council upon this water course on or before 25th May next. The Secretary presented accounts which he had received from the Provincial Secretary, one of \$808.19 for the case of the insane in the County for the year 1903 and the other, \$65 00 for the keeping of a boy of the name of Dauphine in the reformatory school. The accounts were passed and the Secretary was requested to provide means for the payment of the same, an account of \$15.00 due to G. F. Calder for heating Court House and an account of \$3.00 due to R. P. Delaronde for services, was also passed. The balance due to W. S. Todd for services rendered was also ordered to be paid. The Secretary read the financial statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the year 1903 and the Auditors report. This statement showed that the Secretary had received \$1458.20 and had paid out \$4391.52 during the year. The Assets of the Council on 1st January 1904 amounted to \$402.28 and the Liabilities to \$371.09.

The statement and auditors report were unanimously received, passed and approved of by the Council. Council then adjourned.

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

The undersigned intends opening his blacksmithing and repairing establishment at St. Andrews, on Feb. 15th, 1904, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse shoeing, plow repairing, harrows, puggies, waggon, sleigh, cutters, and all other farm implements and will guarantee satisfaction especially in horse shoeing nothing too small, nothing too large. Call and give Mr. Sinclair a trial, you will find him up-to-date in all his business you will find him moderate in prices and don't forget the place of business.

THE OLD LEROY STAND.
St. Andrews, Que.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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

Cemetery Lots For Sale.

The trustees of the Lachute Presbyterian Church are now prepared to sell lots in their new cemetery, and in order to realize on them as soon as possible will give a reduction of 20 p.c. on all purchases up to March 1st, 1904. The same discount will be allowed as a commission to any who will advance the price on any particular lots for the future sale. For particulars and view of plan, Apply to. WALTER McQUAT.

Main Street Lachute.

FOR SALE

Good brick house, double tenement, in good repair. Apply to E. LAVIGNE, Foundry St.

COLLARS.—The undersigned has 25 cloth collars, hand-made, and of good quality, that he will sell at a reasonable price. Also 15 sets of light harness, bridles, halters, pole straps, martingales and hame straps. Farmers I want all your harness repairing, and I will do it cheaper and better than any saddler in town.

Old Stand Opposite Post Office: Wm. GRESWELL, Lachute.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving at Fraser's.

Prints, Satens, Dress Goods, Muslins, White Underwear, Men's White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Ties, Men's Hats and Caps in all the latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Etc. . . .

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

Teas, Coffees, Etc.,

Japan & Ceylon Greens. Ceylon & Imperial Blacks. Salada and Tetleys Black (in packages). Coffee, (Seal Brand), 1 and 2 lb. tins. Coffee, Mocha and Java, fresh ground. Lyman's liquid coffee. Epps and Baker's Cocoa. Postum, quality and values good.

SUGARS.—Granulated, Extra Ground, Paris Lumps & Yellow.

H. J. Giles & Bro.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Professional & Commercial

G. E. BAMPTON, K.C.,
ADVOCATE.
Office: Main Street, East Ward,
Lachute P.Q.
P.O. Box 243.
Attends Courts in District of Ter-
rebonne, Ottawa and Montreal.
Collections promptly remitted.

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

J. O. FOURNIER, L.L.L.
ADVOCATE.
No. 16 St. James St., MONTREAL.

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

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

DENTISTRY.
H. C. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday, Wed-
nesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
(Absent on Tuesday only.)

B. S. STACKHOUSE, Sr., D.D.S., L.D.S.
DENTIST—Hereafter, Dr. B. S.
Stackhouse will be in Lachute from
Wednesday to Saturday, last 4 days
of each week. Dr. Arthur Stack-
house will assist every Saturday.
Office at Mrs. Painters.

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

H. J. J. LADOUCEUR,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Will be in St. Andrews the third Sat-
urday of each month.

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

DR. A. A. GAUTHIER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at: Foundry St., Lachute.

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

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



Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.
Fall Session opens Sept. 7, 1903.

This institution gives a thorough up-
to-date business training in book-keep-
ing, Shorthand, Typewriting, French,
etc. Write for prospectus giving full
information regarding terms.

W. YOUNG,
Principal.

McFAUL BROTHERS

West End - Lachute.

OUR Spring Stock is now arriving
daily and we are filling our com-
modious store with everything that
you will require. In Order to bet-
ter display our goods, we have opened a
large CARPET and CLOTHING DE-
PARTMENT upstairs where we can
show them to better advantage.

PRIESTLEY'S
BLACK DRESS
GOODS
MAKE THE SMARTEST
Tailor-Made Suits
THE "VARNISHED BOARD,"
ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE ROLLED
Is a Guarantee of their
Wearing Qualities.

Prints

We have the celebrated Crum Prints in fast colors
warranted not to fade.

Wall Papers

The great variety we show and the remarkably reason-
able prices are also great factors in support of this department.
You can save money by buying from us, and at the same time
have the finest range to select from in the Ottawa Valley.

Tailor Made Suits

We have specialties in Imported Tweeds which we can
have made up for you at the shortest possible notice, at prices
that will surprise you.

Don't Forget That
Lachute's Bargain Centre
is
McFaul
Brothers

Your Wants Supplied.

We are now well established in our new
Enterprise, and beg to remind the Public
that there is no necessity to go into Lachute
to do your shopping, as our store is all well
stocked with all the newest and best goods.

Don't forget that we take any produce
in Exchange for goods. We want your trade.

V. & I. McFAUL, - BROWNSBURG.

PINE HILL.

Miss Emma Graham of Daleville was the
guest of Miss Minnie Kennedy last week.
Mr. H. A. Blair of Ogdensburg was in
Pine Hill on Saturday last.
Most of our young people took in the
Hockey Match at Lachute last Friday night
and returned home delighted.
Miss Allie L. Kennedy is spending a few
days in Lachute.
We are pleased to welcome home again
from the woods Messrs. G. M. Tomalty, J.
K. Smith, Wm. Moore, Geo. Moore.
Miss Daisy E. Kennedy returned home
on Saturday after spending a week very
pleasantly in Ogdensburg.
Mr. N. Carriere's mill has closed for re-
pairs for the last week.
Mr. J. McLeod visited friends in Edin-
burgh last week.
Mrs. Thos. Burke is ill at time of writing.
Mr. Adrien Scottie returned home from
Montreal where he has been engaged in a
wholesale house.
Messrs. Geo. Moncrieff and Jos. Kennedy
are at home again after spending the winter
in P. & A. McGibbon's camp.
Mr. N. Carriere is on the sick list.
Messrs. Dave and Oscar Kennedy are in
the employ of Mr. Jack Burke of Browns-
burg.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at
the residence of
A. E. Fuller, St. Philippe, Thursday
March 24th, at 1 p.m. The following ef-
fects:—more 11 years old, 23 milch cows,
3-2 year old heifers, 1 bull 2 years old, 1
lumber wagon, 1 engine cutter, 1 heavy
express wagon, 1 top buggy, 1 set single
express harness (new), set light harness.
TERMS: \$5. and under cash, over that
amount 3 months credit on furnishing
approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA

MONALEA.

Miss Alice Ward Stardale is spending a
few days here visiting friends.
Miss Beatrice Robert spent a few days in
St. Philippe last week.
A few from this vicinity attended the
"Hockey Match" in Lachute on Friday
last.
Mr. J. and Miss Laura Hoysted paid a
friendly call here on Friday.
"Our friend Mike" we are pleased to ob-
serve is again in our midst.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Funcheson spent Saturday
and Sunday with friends in St. Columban.
Messrs. Allan and James Gaulty were the
guests of Mr. J. Fitzgerald on Sunday.
Mr. J. McCoy and Miss McCoy spent
Sunday with friends in Chute on Monday.
Mrs. J. Douglas is spending a few days
with her brother Mr. J. Noyes.
Mrs. Montpelit Isle Perrot spent last week
at her father's Mr. Allard's.
We are pleased to state that the "flashy
black colt" is recovering from a very
serious attack of distemper. We think that
ere long he will be able to send out music
from the "big bells" as in the days of yore.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good farm of 200 acres, situated on the
26th range of Chatham, in close proximity
to Lachute. Good house and outbuildings.
Well fenced, first class water brought in by
windmill, never failing supply. About 125
acres under cultivation. For particulars
apply to J. H. McFAUL, Lachute Mills, or
A. McFAUL & BROS., Brownsburg.

MAPLE SYRUP time is almost
with us and all signs point to a good run,
don't be caught napping, but get ready to
grapple with it, by getting your outfit such
as Furnace Doors, Grate and Pan, Bars,
Tugar Coolers, Braces, Tapping Bits,
Syrup Testers, Axes, Shovels, and etc from
T. McQUAT & SON.

DON'T BE COLD

That's our advice, because we
can give you a good Bulgarian
Fur Coat for the small sum of \$15. Also other
Furs in large variety. A large assortment of
Raglan Coats for all comers. Splendid stock of
the very latest styles in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large supply of HAYING REQUISITES.
Sherwin, Williams Paint always on hand.

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

CLEARING SALE.

For One Month Only, of **BOOTS, SHOES,**
RUBBERS, MOCCASINS, GLOVES and
HATS, to make room for my Spring Stock.
Always on hand a supply of unequalled
Home-made and factory harness. Every-
thing in the above lines at lowest prices.
— Sole agent for the Slater Shoe. —

WM. BERRY, Main St. Lachute.

New Cash Grocery Store.

Having purchased the Commodious
store on Bethany St. from Mr. J. B
Raymond, I have stocked it with a
large assortment of

Fresh Groceries

which will be found choice, good &
reasonable. We solicit a call.

FRANCIS LAURIN.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

To the farmer who has his land in good condition to furnish what is necessary for the proper care of live stock, and has become convinced that it would be to his advantage to make a start in the work, the next question is, how shall I begin? This looks like an easy question to answer, but it is not, as it must be settled with due regard to his financial standing and other circumstances connected with his surroundings. If he does not have capital to buy good stock, he at least has time to grow it, so that he must determine which he shall depend upon most in his work. If he decides in favor of time he will, as a rule, find it the safest plan, as very few men can go into the market with a sum of money, purchase freely in any line of stock, and feel entirely satisfied with the result. We have seen a good many herds and flocks started in that manner, and many proved failures. Those that did not were saved by changing their breeding stock after they had learned to buy what they wanted and not what the other man wanted to sell. To the man who starts in slowly, and studies the business carefully, there is little danger of loss and good opportunities for doing

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

If the farmer has some ordinary native, or unimproved female stock on hand, progress is comparatively easy and not at all expensive when the returns are considered. He purchases or uses the improved sires owned by his neighbors of the particular breed he thinks most suitable for his purpose. Having made the first cross he should stick to the same breed, selecting each time some of the best females to add to his stock or herd, and replace others that are not up to his standard. If sires are carefully chosen each succeeding cross will show an improvement, and by the time he has females with four straight crosses of an improved breed, he has animals that are practically as useful to the farmer as if they were pure bred. His added cost to secure such animals, compared with the unimproved stock would have cost him, would be in a little better feeding, the cost for use of improved sires, and better shelter than is usually given scrub stock. This would only be a small part of the benefit he would receive from the improvement he had made. Whether the improvement had been made in cattle, sheep or hogs the results would be equally good. Meanwhile he had learned the business of caring for the stock, making the best selections for carrying on the work of improvement, and at a minimum of cost. This is the safest plan for the new beginner, and substitutes time, which he has, for money that he does not have. He does not run in debt and have to pay interest. The danger is that he will not persistently follow the course.

FIRST MARKED OUT

and will shift from one breed to another so that his stock becomes mongrelized, and no better for practical purposes than when he first began its improvement. Or he may get a half-blood male that looks so good that he decides to breed to him, and a greater mistake could not be made, as the progeny is nearly certain to show more of the scrub dam than of the half-blood sire. It should always be borne in mind that unimproved animals, or scrubs, are strongly bred, as they are the result of their environment. They have been neglected, and nature, which never makes mistakes, adapts them for their surroundings. The more they

are neglected the more worthless they become to man, and the better fitted, they become to stand hardships and privations. Thus the improved hog, if turned loose in the woods, in a few generations becomes a razor-back, the Shorthorn or Hereford as lean, gaunt and muscular as a Texan long horn, and the mutton sheep gains in speed and activity at the expense of fleece and mutton. The tendency of all live stock is to revert to its natural condition when left to care for itself, and the Holstein or Jersey that gave milk nine or ten months in the year, in a few generations dries up as soon as its calf is weaned. It has been the skill of the breeder, added to shelter and generous feeding that has given us the improved breeds of live stock, and made them so valuable as producers of

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

As soon as the feed becomes scanty and no shelter is provided, the animal reverts to its natural form, and while enabled to maintain itself is unable to do any more. The conditions that produced the improvement in the first place must be continued or all that has been gained will be thrown away. It is therefore important that the farmer arrange to provide food and shelter before starting to improve his stock, for if he does not he will never realize much benefit from his work.

Good live stock on a farm has a moral influence that should not be ignored. Its tendency is to make better farmers, and to interest the farmer and his family in improving their surroundings. It also develops sociability, for good cattle, or sheep, or hogs, will always draw the attention of neighbors. It also acts as a strong incentive for them to improve their stock also. Good stock, therefore, is always doing missionary work in a neighborhood, and is a benefit to the entire community. A good farmer will not long be content with scrub stock, nor will a scrub farmer ever keep improved stock. If he starts in, one or two things will happen, either the farmer improves or the stock deteriorates, and soon becomes worthless. The kind of stock a farmer keeps is therefore a pretty good index of the kind of farming he is doing.

FERTILITY OF ORCHARDS.

From an article on fruit growing by a correspondent, we take the following remarks on the necessity of keeping up the fertility of the soil in orchards:

"We have often heard the question asked as to what would be the best fertilizer for orchards, and I know many cases the answer has been brains. Now in the use of brains as a fertilizer I think we would find something more expensive than commercial fertilizer, as we call it. One cannot make a free use of their brains in studying out what they shall use. The soil and the plant food it contains are something like a bank. So long as your deposit is good your checks are honored, and the larger your deposit the better your credit. We can see from this that the soil is a kind of storehouse for plant food to be taken up and used by our crops. The soil where we grow our trees has been mostly derided from the breaking down of the rocks, and although there is an immense amount of plant food there, very few soils contain in available form food more than enough to last two or three years and give maximum crops. The thing for us to do is to learn how to get the most food out of this soil and how to have at all times an ample supply. You have many times been told what kind of food our plants need. Chemists have told us we want some potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and of course all of these are required. We find, however, something more than this in the soil, and the fruit grower calls it humus.

THE NAME HUMUS.

has been applied to decaying plants,

LIGHT THROWN ON CANCER.

New Field of Observation Is Opened Up.

Great importance is attached to two recent discoveries concerning cancer which have been widely discussed in London recently. The first of these is the discovery of the existence of cancer in fishes, as in man and other warm-blooded animals living in similar conditions to man. It is hoped that the fact that cancer exists in fish, which live under such different conditions from man, may conduce to a more speedy and complete knowledge of the disease.

The other discovery was that of Prof. Farmer and Messrs. Moore and Walker. This does not promise an immediate cure or prevention, but is acknowledged to be of the highest importance. At present its practical value is diagnostic. It enables a distinction to be drawn readily, even easily, between malignant and benign growths. The fundamental importance of the discovery must be discounted. Heretofore the most terrible thing about cancer has been the ignorance of the cause of its birth and growth. A microbe parasite has been suggested, but has failed completely to justify the theories founded on the assumption of its presence.

NOT EMBRYONIC TISSUE.

Another theory which has been accepted generally of late has been that cancer is the untimely growth of an embryonic tissue, that is a tissue which had existed in the body stationary and undeveloped since some previous stage. Evolution had started it into activity, and it developed at a furious rate in an entirely wrong way.

Prof. Farmer and his colleagues have now established the nature of the cancer cells, the method of their growth, the possible connection of their growth, and the irritating causes which provoked it, incidentally showing that cancer cells are not a development of the embryonic tissue.

It is difficult to explain the discovery briefly in popular language, but the central point is the establishment of the fact that the cancer cells are cells which under some kind of irritating stimulus behave not as ordinary cells, but as if they were cells of the reproductive tissue. The process observed during the development makes it easy to tell if a cell is malignant cancer. Research, therefore, has a new field of observation in finding what agents of irritation are causing an ordinary cell to act the same as cells of reproductive tissue.

CHRISTENING BABY.

It is a compliment to a great man to name the baby after him. But what about the baby? Even those parents who insist that their children owe everything to them, will at least concede that they owe it to the child to give it a name that will not be a handicap should it ever make its way or have a business that must be advertised. And to give a child a name that has already been clapped upon the tiptop pinnacle of fame is to make it the victim of ridiculous contrasts all its life. The baby's name is most important. It should be short, simple, sensible—fit to become the nucleus around which an individuality may crystallize. We cannot have too many Johns and Marys, or too few Julius Caesar Joneses and Roberts Buller Kitchener Browns.

The following good story is told of the secretary of a musical society: A gentleman rang his door-bell one evening. Iron and steel filings and turnings, when mixed with oil, will ignite spontaneously after becoming carbonized.

either plants grown upon the soil that have died and been allowed to remain there, or where we have applied manure to the soil, and in many cases you will find it is the lack of humus that reduces the yield of our trees. This humus tends to make the soil spongy-like and prevents loss of plant food. I presume that in most cases the amount of plant food that is actually lost in the soil is in excess of what is used by the plants, and in maintaining this fertility we want to be able in the first place to hold and save from loss this large amount of plant food. It is really a matter of dollars and cents. The chemist figures out what these materials are worth and will say: If you can save a pound of potash it is worth five cents, and every pound of nitrogen you can save is worth twelve cents, and five cents more for the phosphoric acid. The first thing, then, is to carry out the idea of Prof. Waite in keeping up this supply of humus by growing cover crops and turning them under, or applying manures. The best soils will run out after long periods of cultivation. The ground is, during the greater part of the year, bare and exposed to the rains and the rains have washed out this plant food. The best crop recommended for this cover crop is oats, sown about the first of August and plowed under early in the spring. The next best is Crunson clover, sown about the same time, but the seed is expensive, and in our country it starts too late in the spring and hardly gets growth enough in the fall.

Now, we better not spend so much time watching the tops of our trees for a crop of apples, but watch and study to find out what is required around the bottoms, and then the fruit will appear in due time in the tops.

THE GREAT SMITH FAMILY.

It Beats the Joneses, the Browns, and all Others.

If numbers make for greatness then is the Smith family incontestably the greatest of all the families inhabiting these islands says the London Daily Mail.

The pride of Smith is writ large upon the pages of the new Post Office London Directory, for in the "court" sections are enshrined the names of 504 Smiths, to which may be added 21 Smyths and 9 Smythes. There are individually recorded here 86 ladies whose sole appellation is plain "Mrs. Smith."

At the head of the family list stand a Judge, a Baronet, 2 Knights 2 Members of Parliament, an Admiral, 3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains and 13 Reverends, all of the name of Smith.

In the much larger "commercial" section of the directory are found eighteen columns of Smiths, each containing the names of about ninety individual Smiths, so we may take it that there are at least 1,600 Smiths inhabiting the commercial world of London.

A large number of permutations and combinations of Smith are to be found. Thus we have Smith and Smyth, or, with the addition of the gentile "e," Smithe and Smythe. In the plural we have Smiths, Smithes, Smithys, Smythies. In the comparative degree, Smither, Smithers, and Smythers; there is no Smithest. We also have the allied active forms, Smithem, Smitham and Smithett, also Smithson and Smithson.

Foreign forms are Smit, Schmit, Schmitt, Schmidt, Schmitz and Smits. There are doubtless other variants, but the above are all that the eye of the untrained man is likely to detect, further differentiation may be left to Smith experts.

The Joneses must be 295, of whom 42 are plain "Mrs. Jones." There are 203 persons named Brown besides three named Browns and 57 Brownes. The Robinsons are nowhere, by comparison.

SURE.

The Robust Physique Can Stand More Coffee Than a Weak One.

A young Virginian says: "Having a naturally robust constitution far above the average and not having a nervous temperament, my system was able to resist the inroads upon it by the use of coffee for some years but finally the strain began to tell.

"For ten years I have been employed as telegraph operator and typewriter by a railroad in this section, and until two years ago I had used coffee continually from the time I was eight years old, nearly 20 years. "The work of operating the telegraph key is a great strain upon the nerves and after the day's work was over I would feel nervous, irritable, run down and toward the last suffered greatly from insomnia and neuralgia. As I never indulged in intoxicating liquors, drugs or tobacco in any form I came to the conclusion that coffee and tea were causing the gradual break-down of my nervous system and having read an article in the Medical Magazine on the composition of coffee and its toxic effect upon the system, I was fully convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"Seeing Postum spoken of as not having any of the deteriorating effects of coffee I decided to give up the stimulant and give Postum a trial. The result was agreeably surprising. After a time my nerves became wonderfully strong, I can do all my work at the telegraph key and typewriter with far greater ease than ever before. My weight has increased 35 pounds, my general health keeping pace with it, and I am a new man and a better one." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

MAGNETIC STORMS.

The occurrence on October 31st of a great magnetic storm, which interfered with telegraphic lines more or less all over the northern hemisphere, coincidentally with the reappearance of vast groups of spots upon the sun, has reawakened discussion of the question of the influence of sun-spots, or rather of the forces that produce sun-spots, upon the magnetism of the earth. The prevailing opinion among astronomers and physicists is that disturbances in the sun, recurring at intervals of about 11 years, do exercise, in some as yet undefined manner, an electromagnetic influence upon the earth, and that to this influence is due the appearance of brilliant displays of the aurora borealis and the occurrence of magnetic storms that affect telegraphic instruments and magnetic needles. But not every group of sun-spots is accompanied by these extraordinary phenomena.

HAS 500 ROOMS.

A hotel covering an area of two acres, containing practically 500 rooms, and costing \$5,000,000, has been opened at Manchester, England, by the Midland Railway company.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved Bland. It cleans the throat, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blowers from all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING.

Can Only Be Cured by Removing the Cause of the Trouble.

There is only one way to cure indigestion; the medicine must act upon the digestive organs—not upon their contents. Medicine should not do the stomach's work, but should make the stomach do the work nature intended it should do. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do this as no other medicine can. They tone up the stomach, restore the weakened digestive organs and promote natural digestion. There is no doubt about this—it has been proved in thousands of cases that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion when all other medicines fail. Mr. Elcear Robidoux, St. Jerome, Que., offers his testimony to substantiate this. He says:—"For some years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. My appetite became irregular, and everything I ate felt like a weight on my stomach. I suffered much from pains in the stomach and was frequently seized with dizziness and severe headaches. Nothing I tried did me a particle of good until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these, after taking them for about two months, completely cured me. It is nearly two years since I discontinued the use of the pills, and I have not since had the slightest return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure not only indigestion, but every trouble due to poor blood and shattered nerves. They will not fail if the treatment is given a fair trial. Don't take any pink colored substitute—don't take anything but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You will find the full name printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLOW TO TRUE SCOTS.

Bagpipes Were Introduced to Them by the English.

The true Scotsman will spend a sad half hour when he learns that Scotland cannot really boast of being the mother—or father—of the bagpipes, and that these harmless and necessary musical instruments had been actually dumped on to the land of heather and gorse by England!

As this charge was made at the annual gathering of the Incorporated Society of Musicians—and in Glasgow, too—it is an insinuation that must not be treated too lightly.

Scotsmen in London are already thinking of combining in a big protest against this slur upon the pipes. However, enquiries were set afoot, and it was found that the bagpipe goes back into dim days of the Old Testament, and that it was used by the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans long, long before either England or Scotland produced anything beyond mud and paleoliths.

It has been known in various countries and languages as the musetto, the sackpelle (a most descriptive word)—and the cornamus. In Nero's time it was a popular instrument, for history has it that wicked emperor "promised to appear before the public as a bagpiper." It is very probable that it was not the fiddle that Nero played while Rome was burning—but the bagpipe. Shakespeare talks of "the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe," and a far greater than he—the British Encyclopædia—gives much evidence "to disprove the common notion that the instrument has always been peculiar to Scotland."

After this blow to Highland traditions some cynical investigator will prove, perhaps, that the haggis came originally from Australia, that the Scotch broth was made first in Germany, that the kilts were aboriginal garments many years B.C. (as, indeed, they were), and that the best Scotch whiskey comes from Ireland.

But there is still butterworth remaining. Nobody can prove that this delicacy was dumped into Scotland by alien confectioners.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

"From the time my baby was born," says Mrs. Rolt, Price, of Combermere, Ont., "he was always sickly and costive until I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets. He is now, well, strong and growing nicely, and I can hardly say how thankful I am for my baby's cure." In every home where there are young children this medicine should always be kept on hand. The troubles of little ones come when least expected, and a dose of the Tablets promptly given may save a precious little life. Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones, and an occasional dose will prevent sickness. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers, or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EVERY LUXURY PROVIDED.

A dog's tailor exists in Paris. The tailor is a woman and in her reception rooms the dog has rug, water and even biscuits to refresh him during the trying on process. Here are the daintiest water color pattern books to choose from, and anything from seal skin to chamolais is provided.

Everything comes to him who waits—except the money he loaned a friend.

Could Not Eat Without Suffering

Sixteen Years of Great Distress From Indigestion and Liver Trouble

—Doctors Failed—Cure Effected by

Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills

In most cases of chronic indigestion the liver and kidneys are at fault, as well as the stomach, and because of their combined action on these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure when all ordinary means fail.

The case of Mrs. Husband is not unlike scores and hundreds which are repeated to us. There can be no better evidence as to the thoroughness and effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mrs. E. Husband, Moore street, St. Catharines, Ont., states:—"I was seriously afflicted with indigestion and stomach trouble for sixteen years. Finally I became so bad that I could scarcely eat anything without suffering terrible distress. Gradually I grew weaker and

more emaciated, and though treated by three doctors and a specialist I received no benefit.

"After a time a pain began in my right side, which medical men said was liver trouble. I never got relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they helped me at once. By using about a dozen boxes I was entirely cured. I owe my cure entirely to this treatment, and make this statement with the hope that some poor sufferer may benefit by my experience."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

GEMS OF IMPURE RAY.

Ladies Bank Their Jewels 'and Wear Doubles.

A few generations ago imitation gems were unheard of, and the family heirlooms and costly jewels were worn by women on all State occasions in all their real magnificence. To-day, however, in the smartest of the "smart set" a different state of affairs exists, says the London Express.

Society women rarely wear their real jewels—which are usually kept at the Bank of England or other safe deposits—but have them duplicated in such wonderful imitations that only an expert could detect the substitution.

A jeweler who makes a specialty of what he terms "jewelry of reconstructed gems," has worked up a large business in copying the famous necklaces, tiaras, ropes of pearls, and corsage ornaments belonging to famous beauties, grand dames, and American heiresses. At a stone factory in Vienna he turns out diamonds, rubies, and emeralds to order.

In the first place, he sends a man to his customer's home, who makes a careful drawing of each valuable piece of jewelry, and from this design an exact duplicate of the original is made for, generally, about one-fifth of the price of the real gems.

The mounting in this finer class of imitation jewelry is identical with that used in setting the real stones. Often small real diamonds are used for the clasp of a string of pearls which are made by a manufacturing chemist, and sometimes even reconstructed stones alternate with real gems.

At the Royal Courts, the opera, and State dinners a large percentage of the magnificent gems worn are products from the chemist's laboratory, costing anything from £50 to £200—perfect imitations of, in many instances, priceless gems.

A JAPANESE VIEW

In the course of an interview which appears in "Cassell's Saturday Journal," Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London says:

"There is something solid and dignified about the average Briton that never fails to impress me; England is so progressive. As a city I consider London unique. In the first place it is so large, yet so orderly and well governed. It is an example of what your laws, the love of justice, and the loyal spirit of a great people towards their country and King can produce. As a foreigner from the Far East, I can assure you that London at once arrests attention. I know Paris is a fine city; so is Berlin, and, for that matter, St. Petersburg; but as an example of city government, ship, if I may use that term, London is a study."

The real secret of Britain's position amongst the nations of the world, in the Viscount's opinion, is her love of justice and her laws and the sincerity of her citizens.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."

The Stomach's "Weal or Woef"

The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woef." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres—strong nerve centres mean good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right.—34

Love may laugh at locksmiths, but he who laughs last laughs best. Mr. Kidder: "Ah, how do you do, doctor? If you have a few minutes to spare I wish you would come over to my house and chloroform my youngest boy." Dr. Price: "What is the matter with the lad?" Mr. Kidder: "Oh, his mother wants to comb his hair."

Blood is Worthless

UNLESS CIRCULATED. Health is assured by the new process of curing disease.

RELIEF IN 30 MINUTES. Sick headache, indigestion, loss of vigor, failing memory, nervousness are all infallible signs of weakened nerves and indicate that your nerves lack rich blood with which to build up their broken tissues. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure heals and strengthens the heart and gives it the power to send rich blood coursing through the veins, when most diseases disappear as by magic. It relieves heart disease in 30 minutes and is a wonderful cure. 17 Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures piles in one to three days. 35c.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE BEATEN AGAIN.

Mary Malcolm's Life Was Measured by Days and Hours.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Had Her Able to Be Out in a Week.

Another Remarkable Cure Brought Out by the Collingwood and Eglington Cases.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—(Special).—The interest in medical circles here over the cures of Mrs. Adams, of Collingwood, and Mrs. Philip, of Eglington, of Bright's Disease, has been given fresh fuel by another and yet more startling cure of that same terrible ailment. This latest case is that of a young girl, Mary Malcolm, who lives with her parents at 199 Masborough Avenue, this city.

DEATH SEEMED SURE.

This cure is little short of miraculous. Miss Malcolm was in the clutches of Bright's Disease from May until September, and had sunk so low that her life was measured by days if not by hours. Hope had given place to a certainty of death, and her friends had turned to the sad task of preparing her grave clothes. These last ghastly garments are now in the house, but Mary Malcolm is a strong, hearty maiden who can look on them without even a shudder of fear. Dodd's Kidney Pills effected the change. Here is the story as told by the girl's mother, Mrs. W. Malcolm:

"My daughter, Mary, who is now fourteen years old, was taken suddenly ill with Bright's Disease in May, 1902. We had the doctor and continued with him till September, 1902, when he said he could do nothing more for her. She was so swollen with Dropsy as to be almost unrecognizable."

CURE WAS QUICK.

"From a book dropped in at the door, we learned of Dodd's Kidney Pills and as a last resort determined to try them. They gave her relief from the very beginning, so much so that in one week we were able to take her out to Munro Park for an afternoon."

"After taking four boxes, she was entirely cured and she has never had the slightest relapse. We can never say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills, as they certainly saved my daughter's life."

And Mary, the daughter on whom Bright's Disease had pronounced the sentence of death, now a picture of healthy girlhood, smiled a cheerful assent to her mother's statement and chimed in, "If I am ever sick again I will take nothing but Dodd's Kidney Pills."

It is hardly necessary to add that proof piled on proof has convinced the public that Bright's Disease is curable and that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the cure; that if the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys this one unfailing remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CORK IN EUROPE.

While Spain still yields 32,800 tons of cork annually, worth \$6,000,000, Italy's production has decreased to 4,000 tons (\$250,000 worth). Italy used to have splendid cork forests, but they have been felled for charcoal and for potash. Seventy-five years ago England's supply of corks came altogether from Italy.

If a girl really and truly loves a man she doesn't try to find out what the ring cost.

Prison Worker: "My man, what is the cause of your being here?" Convict: "Well, my lawyer knew too little, an' the jury knew too much."

"Regular Practitioner—No Result."

Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism; doctors' medicine did me no good; two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief two hours after the first dose."—40

Caller: "And this is the new baby?" Fond Mother: "Isn't he splendid?" Caller: "Yes, indeed." Fond Mother: "And so clever." See how intelligently he breathes."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A TREE THAT GROWS DISHES.

There is a tree in the West Indies that the natives say "grows dishes!" It looks like an apple tree. They call it the calabash. It bears very queer leaves and large white blossoms that grow right from the trunk and larger branches. After the flower comes the fruit, just as our apples or peaches do. But this fruit is in the shape of a gourd, only stronger and much larger, sometimes a foot in diameter. Now, see what a use the people of that country make of this fruit. The shell is so hard that all sorts of big and little dishes and drinking cups can be carved out of it. Even pots and kettles are made and used over the fire, but, of course, they cannot last as long as our iron ones.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Damp lumpblack will ignite from the sun's rays. The same can be said of cotton-waste moist with lard or other animal oil. Lampblack and a little oil or water will, under certain conditions, ignite spontaneously. Nitric acid and charcoal create spontaneous combustion. New printers' ink on paper, when in contact with a steam-pipe, will ignite quickly. Boiled linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts on cotton-waste will ignite in a few hours under a mild heat. Iron chips, filings, or turnings should not be stored in a shop in wooden boxes. The oily waste which is not infrequently thrown among them adds to the danger of fire from this source. The sweepings from the machine shop, if kept on hand, should never be placed over iron shavings. This mass of disintegrated iron is enough to incite heat and

I was Cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Two Rivers, N.S. ROBERT ROSS. I was Cured of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Antigonish, JOHN A. FOREY. I was Cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. RACHEL SAUNDERS. Dalhousie.

Teacher: "All things that can be seen through are called transparent. Fanny, mention something which is transparent." Fanny: "A pane of glass." Teacher: "Quite correct. Now, Fanny, mention some other object through which you can see." Fanny: "A keyhole."

"My Heart was Thumping my life out." Is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brookville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. (After trying many remedies without benefit, she bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether.—31

Tommy: "Mamma, I want to ask you an important question." Mamma: "Well, what is it, dear?" Tommy: "If a boy is a lad and has a stepfather, is the lad a step-ladder?"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Little Ethel: "Mamma said she hoped you would call to-day." Mrs. Callier: "That was nice of her. Where is your mamma?" Little Ethel: "Oh, she's spending the day in the country."

Over Sixty Years. MRS. WISSELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces fever, 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. WISSELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 12-27

Mr. Braggs: "I saw something new in dresses to-day." Mrs. Braggs: "Oh, what was it, John?" Mr. Braggs: "Your sister's baby—it's just two days old."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder, dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

"I punish you, my son," said the strenuous mother, as she wielded the slipper, "to show my love for you." "Well, mamma," rejoined the incorrigible youth, "you needn't force your love to work overtime on my account."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

NEVER UNDER FIRE.

The only regiment of regulars in the British army that has never yet been "blooded," that is, that has never been under fire, is the Irish Guards. This regiment was only formed in 1900, as it will be remembered, the outcome of Queen Victoria's visit to Ireland, and in honor of the splendid work performed by Irish regiments at the front.

When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough. Price: 50c. W. C. WELLS & Co., 300 E. St. St. L., Mo., N.Y., Toronto, Can.

"The best value for the least money" is the motto of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea. Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE North American Life Assurance Company

HOME OFFICE—112-118 King Street, West, Toronto. For the Year Ended 31st December, 1903

Dec. 31, 1902.—To Net Ledger Assets	\$1,775,785 38
RECEIPTS.	
Dec. 31, 1903.—To cash for Premiums	\$1,182,616 91
—To Cash on Investments	245,746 75
	\$1,581,343 89
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Dec. 31, 1903.—By payment for Death Claims	\$423,217 86
—By all other payments	855,730 43
	\$1,278,948 29
ASSETS.	
Dec. 31, 1903.—By Mortgages, etc.	\$1,003,604 06
—By Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures (Market Value)	8,146,845 88
—By Real Estate, including company's building	374,398 03
—By Loans on Policies, etc.	308,999 03
—By Loans on Stocks (nearly all on call)	148,810 34
—By Cash in Banks and on hand	42,684 23
	\$5,376,210 75
—By Premiums outstanding, etc. (less cost of collection)	208,937 14
—By Interest and Rents due and accrued	40,652 89
	\$5,625,800 78
LIABILITIES.	
Dec. 31, 1903.—To Guaranty Fund	\$ 60,000 00
—To Assurance and Annuity Reserve Fund	4,974,127 00
—To Death Losses Awaiting Proof, Contingent Expenses, etc.	41,367 03
	\$5,075,564 03
NET SURPLUS	\$550,236 76
Added and found correct—John N. Lake, Auditor	
Wm. T. Stenden, Consulting Actuary	\$ 5,384,800

*New insurance issued during 1903. Being the best year in General Branch in the history of the Company. *Insurance in force at end of 1903 (net) \$83,453,977. *No monthly or Provident policies were issued—this branch having been discontinued.

President, JOHN L. BLAIR. Vice-Presidents, JAMES THORBURN, M.D., Medical Director. HON. SENATOR GOWAN, K.C., LL.D., G.M.C., L. W. SMITH, ESQ., K.C., D.C.L., D. McRAE, ESQ., GUELPH, MANAGING DIRECTOR. L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.A., Secretary. W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent of Agencies, T. G. McCONKEY. The report, containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held on Jan. 28th last, showing marked proofs of the continued progress and solid position of the Company, will be sent to policyholders. Pamphlets explaining 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 Home Office or any of the Company's Agencies.

Fred: "Frank is in a terrible fix. George: "How so?" Fred: "Josie's father threatens to disinherit her if she marries him, and she says she will sue him for breach of promise if he doesn't."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"The last I heard of him he was climbing the ladder of success." "Yes; but he was trying to go up so fast that he overlooked a place where there was a rung missing."

BASTEDO'S SPECIAL FURS

Send for catalog. We give extra value. Saw Furs and Ginning. Send for price list 11-04

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amply equipped. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passages and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or to passenger agent. DOMINION LINE OFFICES: 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Apples, ALL KINDS OF FRUITS. And Farm Produce generally, consign it to us and we will get you good prices.

THE Dawson Commission Co., TORONTO. T. F.



YOUR GROCERIES all Over the Kitchen. Send for one of Our

MOUSE-PROOF GROCERY CABINETS

In Oak, with Metal back. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.75.

The Bennett Mfg. Co. PICKERING, ONTARIO.

Do not send stamps. Agents wanted

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S COCOA

Finest quality and flavour. Nutritious and Economical. 48-21

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded coats would look better dyed. If you send us your coat, with direct instructions, we will dye it for you. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL. Issue No. 8-04.

G. L. MEIKLE & CO'Y.

I invite the inspection of sugar and syrup makers to our large and varied assortment of tin and agate ware.

Sap spouts Sap cans
1 gal. tins 5 gal. tins boxed.

Pails, dippers, dish pans, large milk cans, small milk cans. We also have 15 gal. o. kegs in wood for syrup. Would remind our many customers that we will buy all good thick maple syrup that may be of tested 134 lbs to gallon.

The "WHITE FRONT"

MAIN STREET LACHUTE



Progress

That is the word now-a-days and is specially applied when you have one of the

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS

They are time and money savers.

Should you want a new Buggy, Express, Heavy Waggon, or any kind of Agricultural Implement, just call on me at the old stand on Main Street, or address

H. A. BLAIR, Ogdensburg.

Choice Confectionery

Can always be had if you go to the right place for it.

—The right place is at—

Jno. Hope's

Main St., Lachute.

where the largest assortment is found. They are always fresh.

Fruits and Nuts
Always in season.
Bread, Buns, Scones, Etc., Etc.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital, (authorized) \$3,000,000
Capital, (Fully paid up) \$2,000,000
Reserved Fund \$1,334,273

BRANCHES:

ONTARIO.

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, Maxville, North Bay, Prince Albert.

QUEBEC.

Granby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls.

MANITOBA.

Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Emerson.

GEO. HAY, PRESIDENT. DAVID MACLAREN, VICE-PRESIDENT. HENRY N. BATE, JOHN B. FRASER, HON. GEO. BRYSON, JOHN MATHER, HENRY W. EGAN, DENNIS MURPHY, M.L.A. GEO. H. PERLEY.

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. PARIS, - - - Manager

ROUGE BOON CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Co's Booms for season 1904. On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length 14cts. On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 ft. in length 15cts. On each piece of square or waney timber 10cts. On each piece of 4 ft. wood 10cts. On each railway tie p. length of 8 ft. 10cts. The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of supplying the Boom Co. does the gapping line.

Rouge Boon Co. P. Thomas K. Hay, Sec. Treas. Calumet, Que., March 12th, 1904.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO'Y.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber passing by all or any of the Co's works for season 1904. Saw logs, seventeen ft. and under in length, per thousand ft. b.l. measure 15cts. Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce & Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under thirty ft. long, per thousand feet board measure 8-6 cents. Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce & Hemlock, round or flatted, 17 ft. and under 17 ft. length per thousand ft. board measure, 1 cent.

The Improvements are divided into 15 sections, and one fifteenth of the amount of Tolls have been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same as follows: Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce & Hemlock, square or waney board, per thousand cubic ft. 10cts. Oak, Elm or other hard wood, square or flatted, or waney board, per thousand cubic ft. 15cts.

Sawn Lumber, per thousand feet board measure, 10cts. Planks per thousand ft. b.l. measure, 10cts. Curbs of wood, shingle b.lts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic ft. 10cts. Spars, 1st piece, 10cts. Posts, per piece, 50cts.

Railway ties, other than cedar in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths, per length of 8 feet 1-30. Cedar, round or flatted, 8 ft. long, or under per piece, 1-40cts. Cedar, round or flatted over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece, 1-40cts.

Cedar, round or flatted, 17 feet & under 25 feet long per piece, 1-40cts. Cedar, round or flatted, 25 feet and under 35 feet long per piece, 1-50cts. Cedar, round or flatted, 35 feet and upwards in length per piece, 1-50cts.

Fifty per cent to be deducted off the above tolls for 1904.

ANNEX:
For the purpose of facilitating the payment of tolls, the Co'y gives to each owner the option of considering 30 pieces of items, 1 equal 1000 cub. ft.

20	"	3	"	bd. mea.
20	"	3	"	"
5	"	4	"	"

Rouge River Improvement Co. P. Thomas Kenny, Sec. Treas. Calumet, March 12th, 1904.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP

IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon Teas. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c. If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL HAYTER & CO., 22 and 24 Front St. East, Toronto.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Wm. Barclay is suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

Mr. Harold LeRoy paid a visit to his uncle at Hawkesbury on Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Ballantyne is laid up with a severe cold and was unable to hold service on Sunday last.

Miss Flossie McNaughton returned from Ottawa on Thursday last and intends spending a couple of months with her sister Mrs. Martin Albright.

The Wanderers vs. St. Andrews had a hockey match on Wednesday night resulting in the defeat of the Wanderers by a score of 17 to 1.

Mr. E. Ladouceur taking pity on the people of St. Andrews who are suffering from a wood famine held a "bee" last Monday and got into his yard about fifty cords.

There was very very nearly a disastrous fire at the house of Mr. J. McGregor on Tuesday last someone passing on the road noticed the roof all around the chimney was on fire and gave the alarm, and worked so effectively that little damage was sustained.

BEECH RIDGE.

Miss Florence Hamilton has returned home from Montreal.

Mrs. Robt. Morrill is attending her sister Miss F. J. Loynachan who is dangerously ill in Montreal.

Mrs. A. D. Morrison of Alexander is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Arthur Morrison spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. A. D. Loynachan has finished hauling his logs to Lachute.

By all appearances the skating season will soon be breaking up much to the joy of one of our young ladies.

The farmers of this vicinity are repairing for sugar which to all appearances is going to be a good run.

We hope that the young man who climbs that long hill singing, "In the sweet bye and bye" will soon realize his wishes in the near future.

Our Lacrosse team intend holding their annual meeting at an early date, to elect their officers and settle other matters after which they will be ready to challenge any team in the county.

RIVIERE ROUGE.

We are pleased to see Miss Eva Burwash home again.

Mr. Alex. McAdam was the guest of Mr. Wm. Davidson last week.

We are pleased to see Miss Maud Hyde in our midst once more.

Miss Lily White is at present visiting with friends in Vankeek Hill.

Mr. Wm. Bradley was in Lachute on Sunday.

Miss Maud and Ernest Hyde left on Saturday for Hawkesbury.

Mr. Duncan Bradley was in Riviere Rouge recently.

Our farmers are taking advantage of the good roads to do their hauling.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd of Lachute Road were the guests of Mr. Wm. McEwen on Saturday last.

Miss Kate Bradley left on Monday for Lachute Road after spending the winter in Riviere Rouge she will be sadly missed by her many friends here.

Several of our young ladies attended the rink last Saturday but not as many as we would like to see there.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Charles Hy3- is able to be around again after an attack of pleurisy.

Miss Bertha and James Burwash left on Saturday for Hawkesbury where they intend to spend a short visit with the sister Mrs. John Knux.

The people in this vicinity are complaining about the scarcity of circular saws to cut their wood, we will have to do like we did fifty years ago cut it ourselves.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate the Canadian Traction and Power Company, with power—to construct a railway from a point in or near the City of Montreal to a point in or near the City of Ottawa, with branch or circuit lines in connection therewith to purchase or otherwise acquire water powers and other property; to establish and maintain dams, piers and channels; to carry on a general business of light, heat and power; and for all other purposes essential or necessary for the efficient and proper establishment and exploitation of the above specified undertaking.

LOUIS BOYER,

Solicitor for the applicants,

112 St. James Street.

Montreal, 24th February, 1904. 35-5

AVIS PUBLIC.

Avis est par les presentes donne, que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada a sa prochaine session, pour un act incorporant la Compagnie Canadienne de Traction et de Pouvoir, aux fins: de construire un chemin de fer d'un point dans ou pres de la cite de Montreal a un point dans ou pres de la cite d'Ottawa, avec embranchement ou ligne de circuit en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer; d'acheter ou acquier autrement des pouvoirs d'eau et autres proprietes; d'etablir et de maintenir des digues, jetees et canaux; de poursuivre une entreprise generale d'eclairage, de chauffage et de pouvoir; et pour toutes autres fins essentielles ou necessaires pour l'exploitation et l'etablissement effectif et approprie de l'entreprise ci dessus mentionnee.

LOUIS BOYER,

Procureur des requerants,

112 Rue St. Jacques.

Montreal, 24 Fevrier, 1904.

SUITABLE

PRESENTS

Sometimes it is difficult to select a suitable gifts for our 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.

Carpenter's Tools.



Hand Saws, Compass Saws, Planes (Stanley) Block Planes, Levels, Steel Squares, Try Squares, Plumb Bobs, Spoke Shaves, Augers, Auger Bits, Saw Vices, Bench Vices, Framing Chisels, Faring Chisels, Marking Gauges, Draw Knives, Rules, Etc., Etc.

T. McQuat & Son.,
Lachute, P.O.

1904 OUR SPRING STOCK 1904 Is Now About Complete

Notwithstanding the sharp advance in the cotton market we are prepared to give our customers almost every line of Cotton Goods at last years prices.

See Our New Styles in Felt Hats. ♦♦

Enquire prices for supplies for Making Maple Sugar & Syrup.

We are offering Flour and Feed at less than Mill Prices.

Don't delay the purchase of your supply of coarse salt,

but buy now.

J. R. McQUAT, MAIN ST. LACHUTE, P.Q.

Calumet's Cheapest Store.

We wish to remind our many customers and friends that our store is now well stocked with fresh groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, in fact everything you need. We are selling at low prices as we believe in small profits and quick returns.

Don't forget that we are giving liberal discounts and are willing to take all kinds of produce in exchange for goods.

W. J. STEELE.

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

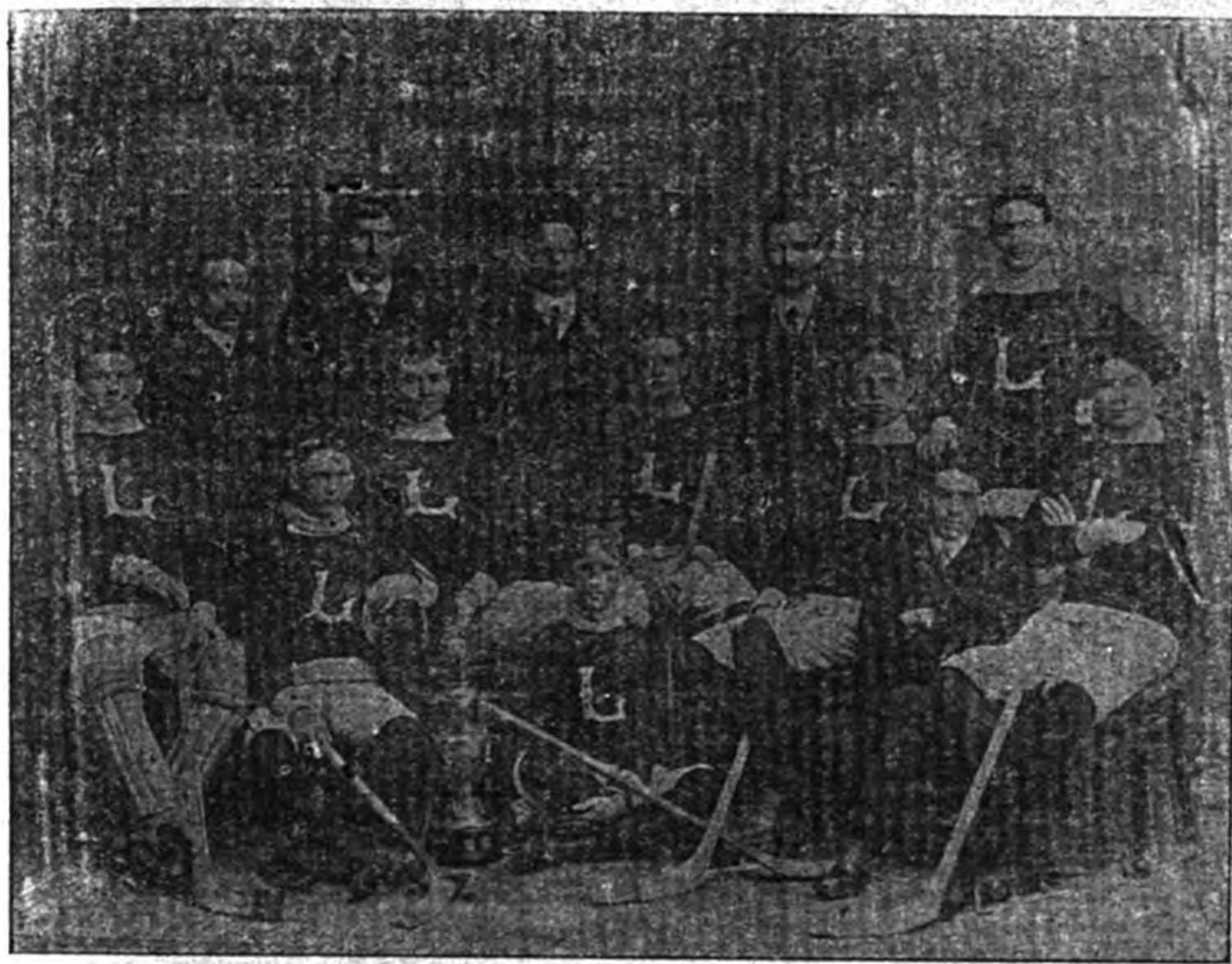
VOL. XXIX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.

NO. 8

CHAMPIONS OF THE L. O. H. A.

Lachute Hockey Club - - - Winners of the McLaren Trophy.



W. S. McBRIDE, Com. H. W. NEIL, Com. A. D. KENNEDY, President. E. H. WILSON, Hon. Pres. F. A. BRENNAN, Hon. Pres. B. MCARTHUR, H. HAMPTON, E. FOREMAN, H. MCRAE, Capt. C. RAITT, E. MCARTHUR, R. HAMPTON, C. C. FRASER, Vice-Pres.

PRESENTATION.

The Citizens of Lachute Town met in a large number in the Victoria Hall on Monday night to congratulate the boys of the Hockey Team upon their splendid and plucky work of the season, resulting in winning the McLaren cup and also in gaining the recognized credit of being the best team in the two leagues, notwithstanding the fact that the Citizen's Shield did not come this way. The meeting was graced by the attendance of many ladies, especially by the Ladies' Hockey Team. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. D. Kennedy, President, who had associated with him on the platform Mr. E. H. Wilson, Hon. Pres., Mayor Jousse, ex-Mayor Slater, G. E. Hampton K. C., G. F.

Calder Esq., as well as the whole team inclusive of course the 'thin red line' and the spare men. Mr. Kennedy gave a detailed review of the work of the season, pointing out that despite hard luck in many cases the boys had worked like beavers and deserved all the credit that could possibly be given to them. In consideration of their marvellous success the Committee had decided to present to each a souvenir of this event in the form of gold watches and chains, and as each member was called forward the president had something very interesting and to the point to say upon the achievements of each. Capt. McRae replied in behalf of the team and declared that the shield

must be here next year. Mr. Wilson in addressing the meeting and in recognition of Mr. Kennedy's effort in behalf of the boys presented him with a very pretty gold watch and chain, to which presentation Mr. Kennedy expressed his surprise and appreciation. Further addresses were given by Messrs. Hampton, Slater and Calder. These were interspersed with several musical selections by Miss Lydia and Master Hughie Kearns, and a couple of pretty solos by Miss Ada Creswell, which were greatly appreciated. The singing of "For they are jolly good fellows" followed by the National Anthem brought the close to a very pleasant evening long to be remembered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Law of Montreal, are visiting in town.

Mr. Jas. W. Griffith spent a few days in Quebec this week.

Mr. J. W. Raitt spent the early part of this week in Pembroke.

Mr. Albert Copeland left on Tuesday for McGregor, Man.

Miss Jessie Banford of Hawkesbury is visiting friends in town.

The Misses Maggie and Mamie Marshall are visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Thos. Christie, Sr. of Montreal is on a short visit to friends in town.

Mr. Alfred Barker of Ottawa, spent a few days in town the guest of his brother Mr. Chas. Barker.

Messrs. Leonard Hambleton and Willie Morrison of Adams, Mass., are the guests of Mr. Ed. Hambleton.

Mr. Moise Paquette has again taken up his hotel lately leased to Mr. Victor Gauthier.

Mr. Andrew Scobbie of Hawkesbury, who has been spending a few weeks with his family in town, returned to Hawkesbury on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mullin of Hudson Heights, and Mrs. Wm. Vipond of Montreal, spent Sunday in town and were the guests of Mrs. D. M. Dewar.

Mrs. Hampton begs to inform the public that she will hold her Annual Spring Millinery Opening on Wednesday, March 30th and 31st. All are invited.

Rev. Mr. Boyd delivered a most interesting address on Mission work in China on Tuesday evening last in St. Simeon's Church, which was much enjoyed by all who attended.

Mr. H. E. Burwash begs to call attention to the Millinery opening at the Elite, on Wednesday, March 30th.

Messrs. H. McRae, C. Raitt and E. Foreman left Tuesday morning for the West. A large crowd of friends were at the station to wish them a prosperous trip and safe return for the hockey season next year.

A temperance mass meeting is to be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Huxtable of Montreal. A collection will be taken in aid of temperance work.

The many friends of Mr. Herbert Blair will be sorry to learn of his entry into the Royal Victoria Hospital to undergo an operation for the removal of a stone in the liver. It is hoped the operation will prove successful and he will soon be with us again.

We learn with deep regret of the sudden death of Mr. Jno. Peet's son, of Lakeside, a promising young lad of about 14 years of age, who a few days ago was removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis from which he died on Tuesday last. Much sympathy is expressed for the sorrowing ones.

The masquerade carnival which took place last Wednesday passed off very successfully, and was fairly well attended. The prizes offered to lady and gentleman appearing best costumes, was awarded to Miss Masson and Mr. W. Ball. The costumes worn by the Misses McLaughlin, Raitt, Beers, Walker and Mackie, and the Messrs. Hambleton Dewar and Weir were highly commended. The following is a partial list of skaters and costumes.

LADIES.—The Misses E. Haller, Japanese girl; L. Boyce, Just out from Paris; M. McGibbon, Snow shoe; G. McQuat,

Lady of 1860; M. Jose, A school girl; E. Fraser, Normandy Peasant; M. Pallier, Snowshoe; B. McQuat, Marquise; C. Drennan, Fortune Teller; J. Raitt, Miss Canada; A. McLaughlin, Flower girl; I. Raitt, Queen of Hearts; M. McNiece, Sun Flower; A. Dewar, Gipsy girl; J. McArthur, Flower girl; E. Jarvis, Flower girl; F. McGillivray, Spanish Lady; G. McGillivray, A Harlequin; Ruby Hampton and K. Giles, two maidens in search of a man; A. McQuat, Flower girl; O. McGibbon and E. Mackie, Nurses; Katie McGibbon, Flower girl; Lena Stewart, Night; Katie Beers, Italian Countess; K. Masson, Angel; Della Dewar, Japanese Lady.

GENTLEMEN.—The Messrs. H. Jose, Style of 20 yrs. ago; G. Drennan, Dude; A. Jose, A rainy day shopping; E. Hampton, Marine Ensign; N. Beers, A what is it; W. Jourdan, Jack Tar; I. Gail, Snow shoe; Robby Giles, Little Black Man; G. Mitchell, Highland Laddie; A. Drennan, Tramp; A. McQuat and H. Banford, Englishmen in Canada; Lorne McArthur, Kaffir boy; Stanley Raitt, Carrie Nation; D. Boyce, Darkie; W. McDiarmid, Star Tramp; G. Marshall, Topsy; Mr. A. Ball, King's Aquerrey; S. Dewar, Clown; Mr. E. Hambleton, A Danish Farmer; Willie Morrison, A Danish Woman; Leonard Hambleton, Uncle Sam.

BIRTH.

LAURIN—At Lachute on Thursday March 17th the wife of a daughter, Marie Blanche Carmen.

EVANS—At Lakeside, on Tuesday March 22nd, the wife of G. Evans of a daughter.

SEED OATS.—Just received a car load of seed oats. The best on the market.

R. CRESWELL.

Main St., Lachute.

The Spring Drive—will soon be here. We are ready for it with a good stock of Duck Bill Bayovers and Bayover Handles, Chains, Boot Calks etc. etc.

T. MCQUAT & SON.

Didn't You Know!

That J. A. BEDARD & SON'S were Head quarters for Pianos, Doherty Organs, New William's Sewing Machines, Parlor Suites, Couches, Bedroom Suites, Spring beds, Mattresses, Sideboards, Chairs, Hall Racks, Iron Beds, Parlor Tables, Washing Machines, Wringers, Mouth Organs, Sheet Music, Jews Harps, Violin Strings, Sewing Machine Needles and Machine Oil, Shoe Dressing etc.

Trunks, Whips, Boots & Shoes, etc., may be secured from

J. A. BEDARD & SON,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

THE ELITE.

SPRING Millinery Opening

Wednesday and Thursday, March 30th and 31st.

See also our Assortment of

The latest Belts, Collars, Gloves, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Blouse Sets, Gilt Buttons, Blouse Waists, Skirts, & Rain Proof Coats.

H. E. BURWASH.

90% of Head-Aches

are caused by eye-strain. Cured permanently by Eye-glasses.

Eyes are bread-winners. Take care of them.

Eyes examined free by the most Scientific Methods.

Glasses recommended only when absolutely necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
LACHUTE.

Everything in Stock at less than

Wholesale Prices

In Order to make room for my Spring Stock you can save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on a suit or overcoat by buying now.

Goods bought by the yard cut free

Sale Prices must be paid Cash.

A. D. KENNEDY, Main St., Lachute

RUSSIA

Russians are the most hospitable of people.

Russia annually spends \$15,900,000 on her army.

Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe.

Moscow is the centre of Russian internal commerce.

Russia has fewer labor strikes than other countries.

The Czar is at the head of the Graeco-Russian Church.

For every ton of coal, Russia burns nine tons of wood.

Every year 280,000 conscripts join the Russian army.

Houses in Russia are built of yellow brick, and are of one storey.

Lake Balkal, in Siberia, is the highest fresh-water lake in the world.

Dairy farming is pursued in Finland from a scientific point of view.

The yearly production of coal in Russia is more than 6,000,000 tons.

It is considered bad form to carry an umbrella in Russia during the winter.

The Czar has the power to appoint to every office in the Graeco-Russian Church.

Russian stoves are so arranged in the houses that they heat two rooms at once.

The city of St. Petersburg covers three large islands and a number of smaller ones.

The Russian Empire contains a greater number of distinct races than any other country.

Common footsolders in Russia receive as pay only two kopecks, or one cent a day.

Every male in Russia is liable to serve in the army after attaining his twenty-first year.

When the Neva is in flood, women can be seen washing their clothes in the backwaters.

A great portion of Russia is under water in the Spring, owing to the rivers overflowing.

When erecting a bridge, the superstitious Russ throws a piece of new money into the water.

Trains are conveyed across Lake Balkal on the Trans-Siberian Railway by means of a steamer.

All the granite used in the magnificent buildings in St. Petersburg comes from Finnish quarries.

It is more necessary for a commercial traveller entering Russia to understand German than Russian.

To hire a carriage in the evening for a drive that only takes ten minutes costs \$4.50 in St. Petersburg.

The cost of a Russian soldier is \$154.50 per annum, towards which every Russian pays \$1.18 in taxes.

In localities where timber is cut, watch towers are erected outside the overseer's house to keep a look-out for forest fires.

The crack infantry regiment of Russia is the Malo-Ruski or Little Russian Regiment, having its headquarters at Kiev.

A woman in Russia, until the day of her death, if she remain unmarried, is under the absolute sway of her parents.

When a Russian dies, he is buried with a paper in his hands. On this is written his Christian name, as well as a prayer for his soul.

On every shop-front in St. Petersburg there is not only the Russian sign, but a complete pictorial representation of the goods on sale within.

In times of peace, the Russian army numbers 1,000,000 men. On declaration of war, this can be almost immediately raised to 2,500,000.

To keep out the cold in winter, the windows of Russian houses are fastened up, paper being gummed wherever the least draught might penetrate.

Conscription takes place in Russia annually between November 1st and December 15th, and those required to complete the active army are chosen by lot.

The real power in Russia is Pobedonostoff, the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod of the Russo-Greek Church. He is also the most hated man in the Empire.

The Governor of Vladivostock has power to deport any person or persons he thinks fit at twenty-four hours' notice. No reason need be assigned for this summary dismissal.

The appanage Estates are the property of the Russian Imperial family. Their area is 20,000,000 acres. All profits from the timber go to the private purse of the Czar.

In the outside world of Russia, furs are considered a test of the financial position of the wearer, so that many business men are obliged to spend a good deal of money on them.

Furs and winter garments are preserved during the time they are not being worn by being stowed in deep straw hampers, with sheets steeped in turpentine laid about the folds.

The period of service for Russian soldiers is fifteen years—four in the ranks, two years on furlough (liable to recall at any moment), and nine years in the reserves, which can only be called out in case of war or national danger.

JAPAN

In Japan there are over 30,000 miles of railways.

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands.

Japanese officers direct their troops by means of a code of whistling.

Japan is 59,561 square miles larger than England, Scotland, and Wales.

Until forty years ago, the Japanese were vaccinated on the tip of the nose.

Japanese brides, during the marriage ceremony, wash the feet of the bridegroom.

Chrysanthemums, served as salad, are a favorite article of diet among the Japanese.

At a Japanese banquet it is considered a compliment to exchange cups with a friend.

Fish are sold alive in Japan, the pedlars carrying them through the streets in tanks.

Japanese spies have been working among the Chinese laborers in the great fortress at Port Arthur.

Every workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name.

The principal garments of the Japanese infantry regiments are composed of specially prepared paper of a yellowish color.

On entering her husband's home, the Japanese bride does not become mistress of the household. She becomes the slave of her spouse's parents.

The postal and telegraph departments in Japan are very flourishing. Sixty-eight per cent. of the receipts go to the expense of their maintenance.

Census-taking in Japan is simple, original, but untrustworthy. The houses are counted, and for each of these dwelling-places an average of five persons is allowed.

In almost every school in Japan it is the custom one day in the autumn to take the pupils out rabbit hunting, on another mushroom hunting at night with paper lanterns.

The lower classes of the Japanese employ hardly any other material than paper for their clothing. Where wages are exceedingly low, cloth is an impossible extravagance.

When a Japanese woman of the middle and lower classes is dressed for an evening entertainment, she generally shows as much of her feet as she can, and is sometimes bare-footed.

The Empress of Japan receives \$20,000 worth of clothes from Paris each year. She only consents to appear in public clothed in the garments of her native country once in twelve months.

A spectator in a Japanese theatre, on payment of a small extra fee, is permitted to stand up; and the person behind him cannot object, although the latter's view of the performance is obstructed.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat-eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

Public story-tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio alone 600 of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan, and a paper rapper to illustrate and emphasise the points of their tales.

Before the Westernising of the Japanese war department, a battle was frequently decided by personal encounter between the two commanders, the retainers on each side giving their chiefs encouragement only.

In Japan, small children of the poor, who have the gift of straying and no nurses to look after them, are safe-guarded by the simple precaution of hanging labels round their necks which tell their names and addresses.

An evidence of the striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is found in the fact that recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment show no variation exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

In the public schools of Japan the English language is required to be taught by law. The Japanese youths in the open ports and commercial cities are all eager to learn English as a passport to wealth, position, and employment.

Most of the Japanese houses are of one general shape and two storeys high. They are put together by a curious method of mortising, at which these people are adepts, not one nail being used throughout the construction of the whole building.

The Emperor of Japan is an athlete in his way: he has introduced football into the Land of the Chrysanthemum, and amuses himself by playing an amateur game in his private grounds with some of his friends, most of whom are not so fond of it.

Every Japanese barrack has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a fourteen-foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

IMPRISONED FOR IGNORANCE.

Man Did Not Know Greek and Was Committed.

The Federal Government of Australia finds itself in an awkward position as the result of an extraordinary application of the language test under the Commonwealth Alien Restriction Act.

A man named Stelling, first mate of a vessel, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for smuggling, and on his release was informed that he must pass an European language test or otherwise be liable to punishment as a prohibited emigrant. He is the son of a German doctor and an Egyptian mother.

The authorities insisted that he should be examined in Greek, of which language he is ignorant, and his failure brought him another sentence of six months' imprisonment as a prohibited immigrant unlawfully in the country.

It was officially explained that Greek was selected because Greece is the nearest European country to Egypt, where Stelling was born. The man appealed against the sentence, and Justice Pring, of Sydney, granted a rule nisi for a habeas corpus on several grounds.

Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister, thereupon issued a warrant for Stelling's immediate release from custody, expecting that the latter would depart on Saturday in the outgoing German steamer. Stelling, however, declines to leave the country, and has instructed his solicitors to issue a writ claiming £1,000 damages against the Commonwealth for false imprisonment. Public sympathy is entirely with him.

By the Commonwealth Immigration Restriction Act of 1901, which applies to the whole of Australia, the following persons, among others, are prohibited from landing in Australia: "Any person who, when asked to do so by an officer, fails to write out at dictation and sign in the presence of the officer a passage of fifty words in length in a European language directed by the officer."

NEW PORTABLE PHONE.

Will be of Great Service to Forces on Active Service.

The latest Swedish invention which is being discussed is a portable telephone. The specimens which have been sent abroad have elicited unstinted praise from Austrian, Russian, Greek and Turkish experts, who have tested them, and while large demands and enquiries for the new 'phone have come from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the United States, those from England have been even more noticeable.

Within the cylinder of the telephone is a small dry cell, the whole apparatus (including both mouth-piece and earpiece) being small enough to go in the pocket. With each instrument is a coil of thin copper wire, and it is reckoned that a soldier could easily carry 13,000 feet of this with him.

The uses suggested for the portable telephone are innumerable, military considerations being specially kept to the front. Outposts, it is declared, could by its aid keep in constant communication with the main force, and it is pointed out that it would furnish a valuable means of keeping in touch with headquarters for police and fire brigades. For use between railway carriages on a moving train, for engineers at work underground or on great public works, for steamers, for cyclists, and in many other cases it would be most desirable.

EARS AND NOSES FOR SALE.

You May Now Buy Any Part of a Man's Body.

The British Medical Journal prints a story which competes handsomely with the recent account of the grafting of an ear in the United States. It is the case of an old man of 60, the finger of whose right hand was bitten off by a pig. In company with a friend and the finger the man walked six miles to a doctor's house, where after hunting in all his pockets the friend produced the finger, covered with tobacco dust. In spite of the fact that the finger had been off about two hours it was fixed in place again and stump and finger have grown together nicely.

The American ear grafting story also seems to have aroused a spirit of emulation in France, where a Frenchman has written to the French surgeon, Guillaume Livet, offering his ears, nose and pieces of his skin for grafting purposes. In case Dr. Livet does not need them in his own practice the correspondent would esteem it a favor if he would bear him in mind in the event of a colleague requiring them. He also suggests that the Academy of Science and the Faculty of Medicine might find use for parts of a living body. "If so, please let me know and I will be most grateful," he says. He adds a postscript to the effect that the charges for parts of his anatomy will be "moderate at first." Indeed, it is only natural to suppose that the prices will advance proportionately to the reduction of his person. He also says that special arrangements may be made for the poor who need pieces of him.

Wine either improves with age or turns to vinegar—and it's much the same with people.

WHERE IS SEAT OF PAIN?

A MEDICAL MAN SAYS IT IS IN THE BRAIN.

Nerves Are the Telegraph-wires Which Convey Impulses to That Organ.

I well remember a man being brought into hospital, having had his right foot badly crushed by the wheel of a heavy waggon, writes Joseph Oater, M. D., in London Answers. We had to amputate. Several days after the operation, on going through the ward, I required after the patient's welfare. He assured me he was getting on nicely, but for the pain he felt in his injured foot.

Now, by this time he literally had "one foot in the grave;" therefore what could the man mean when he declared that his injured foot still caded him pain? Were I to make answer on his behalf, I should say that he meant exactly what he had said, although his statement did not accurately represent the facts. There was no reason to doubt he spoke truthfully, and actually realized the pain he described; but it certainly could not have arisen from the amputated foot, for this had been decently buried.

CUT FINGERS DO NOT HURT.

Where, then, is the seat of pain? The miles of wire in a telegraphic system serve to convey the messages from a transmitting to a terminal instrument; but the electrical impulses, on reaching their destination, require an educated brain to interpret the mysterious signs. The wires themselves are quite unconscious of the passing message, although they are capable of being electrified at any part of their course. To cut off twenty or fifty miles, and transmit the message over the shortened distance, would in no way affect the message itself, and the receiver would be ignorant of the change unless he were informed by the sender.

A similar thing may be said of the nerves of the body. They play the part of telegraph-wires, and convey impulses to the brain. They are no more conscious of the passing impulse than are the wires which convey the telegraphic message, and curtailment of the one is practically the same thing as shortening the other.

Now, let me suppose you have cut your finger, and sympathetic inquirers ask where you feel hurt. Naturally you point to the seat of the injury, and say, "It is there I feel pain." Or I can imagine you one of the unhappy beings doomed to walk the earth with an instrument of torture, misnamed "a corn." On inquiry you would locate pain it caused at this spot or that, according to its position on your foot. The statement you make in either case would be a correct one, because it exactly represents your own idea of the matter. Nevertheless, it would not be strictly accurate, because neither finger nor foot is conscious or capable of realizing pain.

TELEGRAPHING THE BRAIN.

My one-footed friend unquestionably felt pain, but he wrongly described the seat of the sensation. He referred it to the foot, as you might refer me to your cut finger or the protuberant corn. The impulses which reached the sensorium of his brain travelled upwards by the identical nerves which had carried similar impulses from his foot when it was present and intact. The cut ends of these nerves, which formerly were continued into the foot, were now in a state of "irritation," owing to the operation and the consequent healing processes. In this state they would be conveying impulses up to the brain, just as they had previously borne them from the foot. When these impulses reached headquarters, it was natural to conclude they had arisen in the foot, as usual, the brain not having grown accustomed to the altered state of things.

On reflection, I think it will be seen that the brain alone possesses the conscious faculty; other parts of the body may be alive and active, but they are as devoid of consciousness as a marble statue. This wonderful organ has the power of interpreting all the sensory impulses that reach it; consequently it is perfectly competent to distinguish the difference between a pin-prick and a kiss. Both acts give rise to impulses, and these are transmitted to the brain by the respective nerves; but only there can it be possible to decide which of the two has an agreeable flavor, and which is of the nature of pain.

If I pinch the leg of a man whose nerves are paralyzed, he does not feel anything; and if not, why not? I have inflicted an injury on the leg, and if the portion of flesh I pinched were the seat of the pain, why does he not feel it? The reason is that the paralyzed nerves are incapable of transmitting any impulse to the brain. If it were otherwise the man's brain would receive a message from the locality of the pinch, would at once interpret the message, and conclude that the effect was one of pain.

MECHANISM OF THE TONGUE.

We take other evidence. You place sugar in your mouth, and say it is sweet; or the juice of a lemon, and pronounce it sour. It can scarcely be said that the tongue passes judgment, for no intelligent consciousness resides in any part of the mouth.

The tongue, it is true, has a mo-

chaos peculiar to itself, by means of which it can communicate impulses to the brain, in accordance with the nature of substances in contact with it; but there alone is it realized that the effect of the one is bitter, and of the other is sweet.

Place some substance in your hand, and try to judge of its weight in so many ounces. Where is the opinion formed? Certainly not in your hand! Hold your foot towards the fire, and say what you feel.

When you state that you realize heat, you do not wish me to understand that your foot has formed this definite opinion. In both cases the nerves received a "stimulus"—the one being that of weight, the other that of heat—and a message was despatched accordingly to headquarters, where the judgment was pronounced. If the weight had been too heavy, or the fire heat too great, the brain would have promptly sent its orders by "motor" impulses to drop the one, and withdraw from the other. We hear sounds by means of the auditory nerve fibres conveying impressions to a certain centre in the brain.

BRAIN GIVES VERDICTS.

The same kind of thing occurs with regard to sight. The optic nerve carries impulses from the retina to the centre for vision, so that, speaking literally, only in the brain do we really see. In short, the whole nervous system is one of telegraphy, as it were, all impressions from every part of the body being transmitted directly or indirectly to headquarters; the brain receiving, interpreting, and judging of the messages, acts in accordance with their nature, and, when necessary, despatches its own orders for local action.

Let us trace out the example of the accidental prick of a finger. It is a hundred to one, on receipt of the injury, that the afflicted member finds its way to the mouth, in search of comfort in distress. What happened the instant the prick was received is as much beyond our ken as the message running along the telegraph wire. A communication instantaneously passed up to the brain, and was pronounced to be unpleasant; and a centre which controls that finger sent down a "motor" impulse to withdraw it from the source of injury and to soothe it by the warmth and moisture of the mouth.

The finger itself was not conscious; it could not feel pain, although this is what everybody would naturally suppose. It was the brain which realized the sensation.

To return to the question, "Where is the seat of pain?" we must reply that it can only be in the brain. This organ alone is capable of realizing sensation.

A MISTAKEN INFERENCE.

Of all the "hunting judges," "sporting parsons," and other professional men of the last generation who loved the field and the cry of the hounds above any indoor duty, one of the best known was a certain Irish jurist who inspires reminiscences published in the People's Friend, of Dundee, Scotland. During the Fenian times he had a clerk who was like-minded, says the contributor, and a joyous pair they made.

"Ver honor," whispered the clerk, one fine morning, "there's a meet to-day at Ballykilnalligan, and they've a fine dog-fox."

"How many in the dock?" asked the judge, excitedly.

"Twenty, for rioting and breach of peace, yer honor."

"Tim," said the judge, "do you think you can get the first fellow to plead guilty without a jury trial—me to let him off with a week in jail?"

The easiest thing in the world," answered the faithful clerk.

"Make haste, then, and bring the whole gang, and I say, Tim, tell Jerry to saddle the mare meanwhile."

The twenty Fenians were brought into court—nineteen of them prepared to fight with counsel and jury to the bitter end. The twentieth had been interviewed by the clerk.

"Guilty or not guilty of the crimes charged?" demanded the judge, with a propitious smile.

"Guilty, yer honor," said the crafty prisoner.

"Well," said the judge, glancing benevolently about the room, "I fancy I can let you off with a week."

The man thanked the judge, and stepped down to the bailiff. There was a terrific sensation among the other defendants. Why, none of them expected to get off with less than five years in limbo. Here was a chance to profit by his honor's pleasant mood. One and all manifested an earnest desire to follow the example of their comrade and acknowledged their crimes at once.

"Do you all plead guilty?" demanded the judge, eagerly.

"We do!" shouted the enthusiastic nineteen in chorus.

"Fourteen years' transportation apiece!" exclaimed the judge, with a click of his jaw. "Jerry, is the mare saddled yet?"

SIAM'S SACRED ELEPHANTS.

Curious ceremonies are witnessed in Siam when one of the sacred white elephants dies. It is given a funeral grander than that accorded to princes of Royal blood. Buddhist priests officiate, and thousands of devout Siamese men and women follow the deceased animal to the grave. Jewels and offerings representing some thousands of pounds are buried with the elephant.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH, 25, 1904.

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 per each insertion.

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The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE QUE

IN THE FAR EAST.

With the approach of spring operations in the Far East may be expected to become more active. The calm which has prevailed in that quarter has probably been more apparent than real. It is certain that a very rigid censorship is being exercised by both the powers involved in the struggle and that preparations have been proceeding apace that will shortly issue in startling news. Official reports to St. Petersburg from Viceroy Alexieff and Vice Admiral Makaroff, the latter recently appointed to the command at Port Arthur, published on Wednesday give their version of an attack made upon that stronghold on the night of 21, 22, and continued through the forenoon of Tuesday, from which it would appear that the action was vigorous and well sustained. The Japanese, displaying complete knowledge of the Russian defenses, were able to maintain their fire from a protected point. Makaroff reports that after a fierce fire the enemy retired in good order and passed out of sight without having inflicted any serious damage.

The Japanese story is yet to be told. Meanwhile the London Times correspondent at Tokio has cabled a rumor, current in that capital, that the Japanese have succeeded in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur. Should this not improbable story prove to be true, the Japanese fleet could well afford to sail away, leaving Makaroff to wonder and later report to the Czar another disaster.

THE MILITIA BILL.

Sir Frederick Borden introduced his bill to amend the Militia Act, on Tuesday, and its general features were discussed, but action was not taken upon any of its clauses. It was the strongly expressed wish of the Opposition that time should be allowed to enable the members of the House to ascertain the views of their electors before pronouncing upon the measure which is expected to add \$200,000, probably \$250,000, a year to the militia estimates. The main features of the bill are the provision that a Canadian, when qualified, may be appointed to the command of the Canadian militia, an appointment hitherto limited to an Imperial officer; an increase of pay for members of the force according to years of service and efficiency until beginning at 50 cents a day, the present allowance, it amounts in the third year to \$1. a day; the pe-

riod of drill, which is now fixed at from 12 to 16 days, shall be not less than 12 and not more than thirty days in a year. These principal provisions are certain to provoke considerable criticism, but generally speaking they are regarded with favor by members of the Canadian militia, and moved by the patriotic feeling animating the breasts of Canadians, it is not probable that the tax payer will offer any serious objection to the slight addition to his taxes. Besides the money returns to the pockets of the militant youth of the land.

Around the provision that a Canadian may be appointed to the command of the militia of Canada will most certainly rage the warmest controversy. The sentimental idea that it may sever one of the only two remaining Imperial appointments—the Governor Generalship being the other—will weigh with a few. More generally the fear will exist that under our party system the office may be prostituted to become the reward for party service and thus an inefficient man may be placed at the head of the militia with all its bad effects. If the people could be persuaded that such would not be the case and that the G. O. C. while a Canadian would be the equal in efficiency of any Imperial officer available, it is quite probable that their national pride would be flattered by the change. Besides, the possibility of rising to the supreme command of the Canadian Militia would serve as a stimulant to young Canadians to enter the militia in the hope of coming to this high distinction.

It should be added that Sir Frederick explained that provision will be made to the effect that in time of war, when the Canadian militia is to serve jointly with the British army, His Majesty shall have powers to command the joint forces.

TARIFF REFORM.

The speech from the Throne nor the speeches on the Government side on the address in reply gave any indication that Sir Wilfred or his finance minister will introduce any tariff legislation this year in the direction of meeting the demand for adequate protection from the over production of the American factories.

The report is current in usually well-informed circles at the Capital that the Government, in view of the repeated demands of the manufacturers for more adequate protection, has in view the appointment of a tariff commission to take evidence and report as to what industries need more protection. This done, and before the commission can get to work, the electors will probably be brought on and thereby it is hoped to get rid of the tariff issue in the campaign. Such strategy to escape a troublesome question is doubtless good politics from the party standpoint, but it is quite incredible that any such "shunting" will enable the Government to secure another leave of power without a clear cut trade policy.

THE BLIND.

All seeing Lord of life and light,
To Thee we turn when in earth's night
Our path we fail to find;
And unto Thee we now appeal
That Thou would'st Thy great love reveal
This day to all the blind.

By all the beauties which we see
In every shrub and flower and tree
Thou do'st enrich the mind;
Be it while sweet songs of praise are heard,
Our deepest sympathies are stirred
For thousands who are blind.

Though darkness all their days must fill,
May they be led to do Thy will
And know that Thou art kind:
In earnest faith we breathe the prayer
That Thou would'st show Thy tender care
And richly bless the blind.

Through Him who died upon the cross
Show them that gain which leaves all loss
And care and grief behind.
With all the treasures of Thy love
And visions of the Home above
Enrich and cheer the blind.

T. WATSON.

Daleville, Que., 1904.

BROWNSBURG.

Miss Jessie Donaldson of Chatham, is staying in Brownsburg.

Messrs. Marshall and Case, paper manufacturers of New York, spent a few days here recently.

Mr. H. W. Brainerd is spending a couple of weeks duck hunting and goose snaring in Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

The Senior hockey team of Brownsburg met and defeated St. Andrews team on Lachute rink Friday evening last, by a score of 4-1. The game was well contested and the play fairly well divided. St. Andrews having the advantage in weight which they tried to utilize, while Brownsburg out-classed them in stick handling. Mr. H. Hampton of Lachute made a very strict referee and kept the boys strictly attending to business. St. Andrews has already played two games with the D.C. Co. team of Brownsburg on the Lachute ice and were defeated in both matches.

William Cooper who was injured in an explosion at the D.C. Co.'s works on Tuesday, March 15th and removed to the Montreal General Hospital for treatment, is recovering rapidly and will be able to return home in about ten days.

St. Patrick's day passed over very quietly here, in fact the day might have passed entirely unobserved if it had not been for the green ribbon and shamrock so noticeably pinned on the laps of the grand old Saints' patriot admirers.

NEW MILLINERY.

A complete line of fancy articles, also a lot of ready-made clothing. A full stock of hats and hat trimmings. First-class work done at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

It will always be our aim to please and we solicit a share of your patronage.

The MISSES SHEPHERD.

Millinery Opening.

Wednesday, March 30,

And following days.

Grand display of trimmed hats, ready to wear hats, flowers, feathers, and everything found in an up-to-date millinery establishment. Prices to suit.

Mrs. Hampton,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Millinery Opening.

We would respectfully invite the Ladies of this County to attend our Spring Opening on

Wednesday, March 30th,

Everything in the Millinery Art.

Miss L. SMITH,

At Miss Lowe's, East End.

MAPLE SYRUP time is almost with us and all signs point to a good run, don't be caught napping, but get ready to grapple with it, by getting your outfit such as Furnace Doors, Grates and Pan, Bars Tugar Coolers, Braces, Tapping Bitts, Syrup Testers, Axes, Shovels, and etc from.

T. McQUAT & SON.

Have you seen our \$5. winter for men. It gives good idea of what we can do for you in all lines of Ready to Wear.

W. BANFORD.

25 p.c. 25 p.c.

To clear the balance of our Ladies and Children's Jackets. We offer a discount of 25 p.c. off marked prices.

J. R. McQUAT.

Why send away for goods you can get better and cheaper at home? In Overcoats, for instance see our large stock in many lines, and all styles. The Chamberlain leads.

W. BANFORD.

WANTED.—At once, a smart girl for confectionery store. Apply to.

O. J. WOODS, Vankleek Hill.

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

The undersigned intends opening his blacksmithing and repairing establishment in St. Andrews, on Feb. 15th, 1904, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse shoeing, plow repairing, harrows, puggies, waggon, sleighs, cutters, and all other farm implements and will guarantee satisfaction especially in horse shoeing nothing too small, nothing too large. Call and give Mr. Sinclair a trial, you will find him up-to-date in all his of business you will find him moderate in prices and don't forget the place of business.

THE OLD LEROY STAND.

St. Andrews, Que.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Cemetery Lots For Sale.

The trustees of the Lachute Presbyterian Church are now prepared to sell lots in their new cemetery, and in order to realize on them as soon as possible will give a reduction of 20 p.c. on all purchases up to March 1st, 1904. The same discount will be allowed as a commission to any who will advance the price on any particular lots for the future sale. For particulars and view of plan. Apply to, WALTER McQUAT.

Main Street Lachute.

FOR SALE

Good brick house, double tenement, in good repair. Apply to E. LAVIGNE, Foundry St.

COLLARS.—The undersigned has 25 cloth collars, hand-made, and of good quality, that he will sell at an reasonable price. Also 15 sets of light harness, bridles, halters, pole straps, martingales and hame straps. Farmers I want all your harness repairing, and I will do it cheaper and better than any saddler in town.

Old Stand Opposite Post Office: Wm. CRESWELL, Lachute.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving at Fraser's.

Prints, Satens, Dress Goods, Muslins, White Underwear, Men's White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Ties, Men's Hats and Caps in all the latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Etc. . . .

HUGH FRASER, Jr.

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW LINENS, NEW DUCKS.

NEW DRILLS, NEW GINGHAM.

NEW MUSLINS, PRINTS, ETC.

New Designs, New Colors,

BUT OLD PRICES.

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Offices in Banford's Block.
All matters submitted to Mr. Stephens for
opinion and approval.

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

DENTISTRY.
H. C. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday, Wed-
nesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
(Absent on Tuesday only.)

B. S. STACKHOUSE, Jr., D.D.S., L.D.S.
DENTIST.—Hereafter, Dr. B. S.
Stackhouse will be in Lachute from
Wednesday to Saturday, last 4 days
of each week. Dr. Arthur Stack-
house will assist every Saturday.
Office at Mrs. Painters.

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

H. J. J. LADOUCEUR,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Will be in St. Andrews the third Sat-
urday of each month.

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

DR. A. A. GAUTHIER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at: ———
Foundry St., Lachute.

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Notes discounted and Loans Made
Only First-class Insurance Companies
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Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.
Fall Session opens Sept. 7, 1903.

This institution gives a thorough up-
to-date business training in book-keep-
ing, shorthand, Typewriting, French,
etc. Write for prospectus giving full
information regarding terms, etc.

A. W. YOUNG,
Principal.

McFAUL BROTHERS

West End - Lachute.

OUR Spring Stock is now arriving
daily and we are filling our com-
modious store with everything that
you will require. In Order to bet-
ter display our goods, we have opened a
large CARPET and CLOTHING DE-
PARTMENT upstairs where we can
show them to better advantage.

PRIESTLEY'S
BLACK DRESS
GOODS
MAKE THE SMARTEST
Tailor-Made Suits
THE "VARNISHED BOARD,"
ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE ROLLED
Is a Guarantee of their
Wearing Qualities.

Prints

We have the celebrated Crum Prints in fast colors
warranted not to fade.

Wall Papers

The great variety we show and the remarkably reason-
able prices are also great factors in support of this department.
You can save money by buying from us, and at the same time
have the finest range to select from in the Ottawa Valley.

Tailor Made Suits

We have specialties in Imported Tweeds which we can
have made up for you at the shortest possible notice, at prices
that will surprise you.

Don't Forget That
Lachute's Bargain Centre
is
McFaul Brothers

Your Wants Supplied.

We are now well established in our new
Enterprise, and beg to remind the Public
that there is no necessity to go into Lachute
to do your shopping, as our store is all well
stocked with all the newest and best goods.

Don't forget that we take any produce
in Exchange for goods. We want your trade.

V. & I. McFAUL, - - BROWNSBURG.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good farm of 200 acres, situated on the
26th range of Chatham, in close proximity
to Lachute. Good house and outbuildings.
Well fenced, first class water brought in by
windmill, never failing supply. About 125
acres under cultivation. For particulars
apply to J. H. McFAUL, Lachute Mills, or
A. McFAUL & BROS., Brownsburg.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at
the residence of
A. E. Fuller, St. Philippe, Thursday
March 24th, at 1 p.m. The following ef-
fects:—2 mare 11 years old, 23 milch cows,
3-2 year old heifers, 1 bull 2 years old, 1
lumber wagon, 1 ensilage cutter, 1 heavy
express wagon, 1 top buggy, 1 set single
express harness (new), set light harness.
TERMS: \$5. and under cash, over that
amount 9 months credit on furnishing
approved joint notes, 5 p.c. off for cash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Will sell Round Trip Tickets for the

Easter Holidays

At Lowest One Way
FIRST-CLASS FARE.

March 31st and April 1st, to 4th
inclusive. Good to return until
April 5th, '04.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at
the residence of
Hugh McNeil, Pt.-au-Chene, Wednesday,
April 20th, at 10 a.m. The following ef-
fects:—3 working horses 7, 8, 9, years re-
spectively, 1 mare 4 yrs., 2 mares and colts
2 yr. and 1 yr. old, 10 milch cows, 3 2
yr. old heifers, 2 yearlings, 2 pigs, 1 binder,
1 mower, threshing mill, wood circular saw,
2 sets log sleighs, 1 express sleigh, 1 cutter,
1 express wagon, 1 top buggy, 1 lumber
wagon, 1 horse express, 1 land roller, 2
harrow, 2 plows, 1 tumbrel cart, pair
art wheels, 1 set double harness, 1 set sin-
gle harness, a quantity of hay and oats, 1
sowing mill, 1 set cart harness, 1 horse rake,
1 set whiffletrees, 1 Portable forge anvil
and vice combined, set of taps dies and drill
machine, 2 cross cut saws, 200 sap cane, 2
coolers, 1 grindstone, 1 hay rack, wheelbar-
row, a small quantity of hard wood lumber,
2 factory cans. Household furniture, 2 bed-
room suites, 2 cooking stoves, 1 double stove,
1 box stove, 30 yds. of oilcloth flooring, a
quantity of carpet, tables, chairs, sofa, bed-
steads, bureau, pictures, 2 lamps, 2 clocks,
2 cupboards, 2 churns, and other cooking
utensils too numerous to mention.
TERMS: \$5. and under cash, over that
amount 12 months credit on furnishing ap-
proved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders will be received by Mr.
Andrew Todd G nova, for carpenter work
on Geneva cheese Factory up till 2nd April
the work to be completed on or before April
23rd. The lowest nor any tender not nec-
essarily accepted. Specifications can be seen
at the Residence of Mr. A. Todd.

WANTED.

Any person, wanting rooms, furnished,
or unfurnished, Apply to Mrs. H. Rid-
dell, Princess Avenue.

BIG CLEARING SALE.

Owing to the very severe winter we put in an exceptionally large
supply of heavy winter goods of which we have a quantity left.
I have now decided to sell all goods from now till the first of May
next, at cost price, to make room for my Spring and Summer Goods.
Note the following Specials:

**Ladies' Fur Jackets, Gents Fur Coats, Ladies' and
Gents Beaver & Persian Lamb Caps, Grisley & Goat
Robes, Mens & Boys & Youths Frieze Ulsters, Men's
Beaver Coats & Pea Jackets etc.**

To help the sale of these goods I will sell the rest of the stock
for the same length of time at

20 p.c. Reduction,

except goods that generally do not bear discount such as farmers
produce, sugar etc. These prices are for cash at 30 days.

I have already received some of my Spring goods, such as New
wall paper of rich designs, Suits and Suitings of which I am mak-
ing specialties, also men's hats. Good assortment of Dress Goods
for suits and Blouses, and a very large supply of boots and Shoes.
— Clover and Hay Seed at really low prices. —

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

CLEARING SALE.

For One Month Only, of **BOOTS, SHOES,
RUBBERS, MOCCASINS, GLOVES** and
HATS, to make room for my Spring Stock.
Always on hand a supply of unequalled
Home-made and factory harness. Every-
thing in the above lines at lowest prices.

— Sole agent for the Slater Shoe. —

WM. BERRY, Main St. Lachute.

New Cash Grocery Store.

Having purchased the Commodious
store on Bethany St. from Mr. J. B
Raymond, I have stocked it with a
large assortment of

Fresh Groceries

which will be found choice, good &
reasonable. We solicit a call.

FRANCIS LAURIN.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

COOKED FEED.

I have had no experience in cooking feed for any animals, other than swine. I commenced about 28 years ago and have continued ever since whenever I consider it necessary says Mr. Richard Sparks. I generally test matters of consequence and am not easily carried away by every new argument to the contrary. I have had experience enough in this line to convince myself of the efficiency of cooked feed for health and appetite for stock or fattening hogs.

Dissolve one-fourth pound concentrated lye in two or three gallons of water, then add 1½ bushels of shelled corn and a bucketful of oats, parings from apples, potatoes, turnips, scraps from the house, beef or hog cracklings or anything else that will serve as a seasoning and cause the mass to become palatable. Then put in enough of water to give the ingredients a thorough cooking. Turnips may be raised for this purpose and small potatoes can be used.

The above mixture may be prepared in a larger quantity, if desired. Hogs eat the preparation greedily and will leave any other feed for it. I have used it for a period of 28 years with

SPLENDID SUCCESS.

I have never, by disease, lost a hog that was fed previously on this preparation, and have checked the disease when prevailing by feeding it. Feed the cooked material warm and see that each animal gets a share, three or four times a week. I often feed it every day and especially during cold weather. I also put it in the watering troughs to keep the water from freezing. Trials have proved that hogs like cooked feed better with the lye than without it.

I would not be without a feed cooker even though intending to keep but a few hogs. One sow and her farrow kept in a healthy condition with cooked feed is sufficient satisfaction for the investment. My principal aim in feeding cooked food is to keep the animal healthy and for a change as an appetizer. The cooker can also be used for a number of other purposes. Fuel is not an expensive feature; provided attention is given the damper and the kind of fuel used. Burn coals, and when a good bed of coals is secured place in a few large chunks of coal or a few large sticks of wood, close the damper and they will hold a good fire for a long time.

First have large room with roof not less than 8 feet high, ventilation along eaves of roof for dry, warm sleeping quarters. Then do not be too fastidious to get in frequently and sweep it perfectly clean. Shake bedding of straw up frequently and also

CHANGE IT OFTEN.

If roof is low you will fail to clean the room. It is just as essential to have a warm place for hogs to eat in during winter. If you feed in the cold wind during a bad spell of weather and the hogs hold their own you are a lucky feeder. Weigh your hogs before and after and note the consequences. The watering troughs of the feeders are generally one-half full of mud. Keep them clean and during very cold windy days place them on feeding floor where they can eat, drink and sleep warm and snug.

In cold, windy weather or rainy, chilly weather, I find by having my preparation cooked and warmed is an inducement to eat heartily and almost as freely as in fair weather. I keep salted ashes always in a trough so they have free access to it. I sprinkle everything they use frequently with crude carbolic acid. The best argument that I can produce or muster up in favor of cooked feed for a change is that I am not

TOO LITTLE BLOOD.

Is the Cause of Most of the Misery in Everyday Life—Improve the Blood and Disease Will Not Exist.

Among the many thousands who testify to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood and nerve tonic is Miss Mary Jackson, Normandale, Ont., who says:—"I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have derived much great benefit from them that I consider it my duty to let others know their worth. For upwards of three years I suffered from anaemia, and grew so weak that I could scarcely walk about the house. I had no color in my face, my lips and gums were bloodless, I lost all ambition, suffered from headaches, and fell away in weight until I weighed only ninety-four pounds. I doctored a great deal, but it did not seem to do me any good. I was then advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and before I had taken them ten days I felt better and my people could see a change in me. I continued using the pills for some weeks and am now in the very best of health. Every depressing symptom has passed away and I have gained fourteen pounds in weight. I think there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I strongly recommend them to all weak and ailing girls."

Miss Jackson's experience should bring hope to all the weak, ailing girls and women. What those pills have done for her they will do for others. Every dose adds tone and vigor to the blood and nerves, brings a glow of health to sallow cheeks, a sparkle to the eyes and a ruby redness to pallid lips. No other medicine has done so much to bring comfort and health to weak girls and women. If you are ailing give the pills a fair trial and new health and strength will be yours. Do not accept any pink colored substitute; the genuine pills always have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

bothered with disease nor troubled in any way in fattening, something of the greatest importance to every western farmer and stock feeder.

I think there is nothing better than dry ear corn and dry oats for fattening hogs. I would want nothing better if they stay healthy and have a good appetite. I have no use for corn meal either cooked or raw. Nor have I much use for bran for hogs when fattening or otherwise, except for sows suckling pigs, in which case it may occasionally be used in moderation.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

I use a gasoline engine of six horse power of the two-cylinder type. I have had no experience in silo work, but can get about 1½ tons per hour of dry stalks half inch long with a 13-inch cutter writes Mr. A. C. Innis. It requires only about half the power of engine to do this. The capacity for wood sawing is unlimited, depending only on the amount of wood the men can get on the table and the feeder can get through the saw in a given time. I cut over 300 cords from December 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, and peddled a 100-quart milk route all but four days. We expect to get through from 15 to 20 cords in ten hours, depending on kind and condition of wood, and whether it is of easy access.

I cut my cords in one hour and 35 minutes as a test last winter, but should not care to follow it up for ten hours. It took three men to put this amount on the table. In winter in severe weather about half a gallon gasoline per hour, and in summer only about half this amount will saw two cords of wood.

I have also used the engine for threshing with equal satisfaction. I

have used both tread and sweep horse power and steam for all of the above work, but should never think of going back to either unless more than eight or ten horse power was required. Then, of course, it would be a traction steam engine unless they succeed in perfecting a traction gas engine, which I expect to see in the near future.

SHEEP NOTES.

The earliest lambs bring the highest prices.

Roots are indispensable in feeding sheep.

Overfeeding is as bad as underfeeding.

For poor lands and short pastures sheep are better than cattle.

The best sheep is the most profitable one under all circumstances.

With sheep a chance of rough food is as essential as well as of grain.

All flocks should be graded according to age, size and condition as far as possible.

Medium sized sheep usually have the best and heaviest fleeces.

Sheep will appear to a better advantage if graduated according to the size, kind and quality.

The permanent fertility of a farm is increased to a great extent by the number of sheep kept on the farm.

It is always good economy to provide plenty of bedding for sheep as they will keep healthier and thrive better.

Sheep are the most difficult animals to put into a good condition and it will be easier to keep the flock thrifty.

Sheep should be kept in small flocks during the winter, and be fed grain in roughs and roughness in racks.

Wool soaked with water chills the skin of the sheep, while a coat of dry wool will protect it against the severest cold.

Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil like grain growing, but actually adds to the value of the soil for growing grass.

Sheep to fatten the most rapidly and on the least grain must be kept quiet and not be allowed to run over so much ground as to run the flesh off them.

Give the yearling sheep extra attention as sheep generally require more care and better feed at this age than later.

THE BLOOM OF HEALTH.

Little children always need careful attention—but they do not need strong drugs. When any ailment comes they should not be drugged into insensibility with the so-called "soothing" medicines, nor should they be given strong nauseous, griping purgatives. The very best medicine in the world for such troubles as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, worms, colds, simple fevers and teething troubles is Baby's Own Tablets. If your little ones suffer from any of these troubles give them the Tablets and see how quickly they will bring back the bloom of health. Give the little ones an occasional dose of the Tablets and you will keep them well. Mrs. Robt. Hanna, Elgin, Ont., has proved the truth of these statements and says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets the best remedy for indigestion and teething troubles." The Tablets cost 25 cents a box, and may be had from druggists or by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

JAPANESE JIU-JITSU.

Method of Defence Used Effectively by Policemen.

More than 2,500 years ago there sprang into existence in Japan an order of knights who were known as the Samurai. To them were imparted all the learning, the polite breeding and the forms of superiority that mark the gentleman. They were skilled in arms and versed in the arts of war, for they were the Emperor's fighting men, and none but they were allowed to bear arms.

As there could not always be war on hand, and as it was considered beneath the dignity of the Samurai to go into any ordinary calling, it came about naturally that these little knights found much idle time on their hands. Being men of war, they turned their attention to athletic feats. One among the Samurai conceived the idea of learning by practice the location of every sensitive nerve and muscle in the body. After that he discovered all the joints of the bones that could be seized in such a way as to give momentary power over the muscles of an adversary. He practiced with his fellow Samurai, and thus by degrees was developed the most wonderful system of athletics known in the world. The Japanese call this work jiu-jitsu. The deft pressures applied in the practice of jiu-jitsu produce only momentary pain, but do not really injure the muscles or nerves. In all other things the Japanese are the most polite people in the world; so it follows that even in their fighting they have adopted a humane yet effective method of self-defence. They do not strike out with the clenched fist and seek to bruise, as do the Anglo-Saxons in their boxing contests.

A knowledge of jiu-jitsu enables one almost instantly to convince his opponent that it is useless to fight. There are now schools of jiu-jitsu everywhere in Japan. Every soldier, sailor, and policeman is obliged to perfect himself in the system. A Japanese policeman possessed of the art has been known single-handed to

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: S. C. Wells & Co. 204 25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

15-04

reduce to submission and to take to the police station four sturdy sailors of a foreign Asiatic squadron.

QUITE ANOTHER MATTER.

Uncle George: "Instead of wearing diamonds, don't you think it would be more becoming to pay your tailor's bills?"

Harry: "But if I paid my tailor's bills, how could I afford to wear diamonds? And if people didn't buy diamonds what would keep the

diamond merchants from starving to death?"

Uncle George: "But you don't pay for your diamonds, either."

Harry: "Ah! now you are wandering from the point."

TOWN WITHOUT WOMEN.

Maiwathin, on the borders of Russia, is the only town in the world exclusively inhabited by men. The Chinese women are not allowed to live in this territory, and are even forbidden to pass the great wall of Kalkan and to enter Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border town are traders.

Of course the young spendthrift is a jolly good fellow, but years later he is apt to realize that he's a confounded old fool.

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 neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Dominion Bank

PROCEEDINGS OF The Thirty-Third Annual General Meeting OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Thirty-third Annual General Meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1904.

Among those present were noticed: Messrs. William Ince, Wm. Spry, E. B. Osler, M.P., W. D. Matthews, Thos. Walmsley, W. G. Cassels, David Smith, G. W. Lewis, A. R. Boswell, P. Leadley, G. N. Reynolds, A. Foulds, J. J. Foy, K.C., John T. Small, Anson Jones, H. Gordon MacKenzie, J. Gordon Jones, W. Crocker, J. P. Kavanagh, Ira Standish, E. W. Langley, Lieut.-Col. Pellatt, Wm. Hendrie, J. G. Ramsay, W. C. Lee, W. C. Crowther, F. J. Phillips, Richard Brown, G. B. Sweetman, J. A. Proctor, H. B. Hodgins, H. Johnson, T. G. Brough, Miss H. M. Robinson and others.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ince, seconded by Mr. Anson Jones, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed Scrutineers. The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:
The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the EIGHT MONTHS ending 31st December, 1903:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1903	\$353,355 48
Premium received on new Capital Stock	16,135 00
Profit for the EIGHT MONTHS ending 31st December, 1903, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	321,073 86
	\$690,564 34
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 1st August 1903	\$74,710 50
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 2nd November, 1903	74,853 05
Dividend 1-2-3 per cent., payable 2nd January, 1904 (2 months)	49,963 16
	\$199,526 71
Transferred to Reserve Fund	16,135 00
	\$215,661 71
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$474,902 63
RESERVE FUND.	
Balance at credit of account 30th April, 1903	\$2,983,865 06
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	16,135 00
	\$3,000,000 00

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the past eight months in Fort William and St. Thomas, Ont.

All Branches of the Bank have been inspected during the past year.

Toronto, 27th January, 1904. E. B. OSLER, President.

The Report was adopted and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services and to the General Manager and other officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, M.P., T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K. C., Wm. Ince, Wm. D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.	
Notes in Circulation	\$ 2,721,874 00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 3,083,422 68
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	23,293,718 57
	26,377,141 25
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$29,099,015 25
Capital Stock Paid up	3,000,000 00
Reserve Fund	\$ 3,000,000 00
Balance of Profits carried forward	474,902 63
Dividend No. 85, payable 2nd Jan. (2 mths.)	49,963 16
Former Dividends unclaimed	28 75
Reserve for Exchange, etc.	21,664 61
Rebate on Bills Discounted	99,623 95
	\$35,745,198 35

Assets.	
Specie	\$ 1,059,462 14
Dominion Government Demand Notes	1,806,243 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	140,000 00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	1,209,662 80
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	548,570 29
Balance due by London Agents	182,337 54
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Can. and the United Kingdom	678,900 02
Provincial Government Securities	94,296 37
Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	671,028 79
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,332,217 51
Loans on Call secured by Stocks and Debentures	4,121,069 18
	\$13,843,796 64

Bills Discounted and Advances Current	\$21,409,271 20
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	9,995 26
Real Estate, other than Bank Premises	43,106 55
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by Bank	6,000 00
Bank Premises	425,000 00
Other Assets not included under foregoing heads	8,028 70
	\$21,901,401 71

T. G. BROUGH, General Manager.
Toronto, 31st December, 1903.

Critical Time at Change of Life

Suffered From Nervousness and Extreme Physical Exhaustion, Now Recommends Other Women to Use

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Many women date their illness and suffering from the period of change of life.

It is a trying time to all women, and a time when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will prove of incalculable value.

By supplying an abundance of rich, red, life-sustaining blood, this great food cure helps women to pass in safety the periods of trial in their lives. It strengthens and invigorates the delicate feminine organism, and builds up the whole system.

Mrs. Chas. Keeling, sen., Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "It is a pleasure to tell what great benefits I have derived from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I am fifty-five years of age, and for about five years my life was one of great suffering from nervousness, weakness and extreme physical exhaustion. I could not sleep, and hot flashes would pass through my body from

feet to head. I consulted our family physician and two other doctors, but they told me about my time of life, I was likely to be troubled that way. I continually grew worse, and despaired of ever being cured.

"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food came to my notice, and, as we have Dr. Chase's Receipt book, I had confidence in the doctor. I was so surprised at the help I received from the first box that I bought three more. They built me right up, and made me feel healthy and young again. They have proven a great blessing to me, and I hope this testimonial will be of help to some weak, nervous woman suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

NEW SENSATION IN MEDICAL WORLD

Collingwood Bright's Disease Cure
Brings to Light Others Equally Wonderful.

Mrs. Fred. Philip of Eglington
Tells of Her Remarkable
Experience.

Discharged From Two Toronto
Hospitals—Dodd's Kidney Pills
Brought Back Her Health.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—(Special).—The report from Collingwood of the wonderful cure of Mrs. Thomas Adams of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills has aroused great interest here and the discussion of it has brought out the fact that Mrs. Adams' case is not an isolated one, that right in Toronto there are people who, suffering from the most dreaded and fatal of Kidney Diseases, have found a positive and permanent cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

One of the most striking cases that has been brought to light is that of Mrs. Fred. Philip, now residing on Broadway ave., Eglington, one of the northern suburbs of the city. That Mrs. Philip was suffering from Bright's Disease and was in a most dangerous state, there is not the shadow of a doubt. She was in two city hospitals, Grace and the General, and left both places without a hope for the future.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

In Grace Hospital the doctors wished to operate on her, but she objected, and leaving the hospital called in another doctor. He told her at once that she had Bright's Disease and had her removed to the General Hospital. The doctors here favoured to an operation on account of the danger.

On being discharged a second time without benefit Mrs. Philip stopped the doctors and started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. The result is that to-day all the terrible swelling is gone, she is able to do all her own work as well as look after her bright little four-year-old child.

In an interview Mrs. Philip spoke freely of her terrible trouble and gave unstinted praise to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MRS. PHILIP'S STORY.

"I was sick for six months," she said, "before taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. During that time I was six weeks in Grace Hospital and two months in the General Hospital. I was told in both places that nothing more could be done for me. I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills in April and am still using them. They have done me a world of good. The Dropsy has all left me and I am now doing all my own work just the same as I was before I was sick."

The talk these cases have caused has also served to show how general the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills has become and how numerous are the cures effected of Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all the other results of diseased Kidneys. In fact, cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills can be found by the hundred, but a case in which they have failed to cure has yet to be reported.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Gossip About the Leading Actors on the World's Stage.

The Crown Prince of Germany is the only child of the Emperor who is not left-handed, a trait common for centuries in the Royal family of Prussia.

President Loubet will resume his study of astronomy as soon as he lays down the cares of State. An observatory is being built in the grounds of the chateau which the President recently purchased.

Sarasate, the eminent violinist, declares that his extraordinary command over his favorite instrument is due to the fact that he has practised on an average six hours a day ever since he was twelve years of age.

The Dowager-Empress of Russia is very fond of the Danish black or rye bread, such as is baked for the soldiers. During Her Majesty's visits to Denmark she eats this kind of bread every day, and when at home a loaf is sent to Russia every fifth day.

The Queen of Holland's chief hobby is amateur acting. She takes the liveliest interest in dramatic art, and never fails to attend the first night at the theatres. A few years ago she had a theatre built for use at the Los, where plays are performed under her direction.

A man who resumes active Parliamentary life after a break of forty years is something in the nature of a political curiosity. Such has been the experience of the Hon. John Dennistoun Wood, who has just been elected a member of the Tasmanian Parliament in succession to the late Speaker. He quitted Colonial politics at thirty-five and now returns to them at seventy-five.

Sir August Manns, the great conductor, was born seventy-eight and a half years ago at Stolzenburg in Pomerania, Prussia. His father was a glass-blower earning \$5 a week, on which he brought up a family of ten children. The worthy old man him-

self was something of a fiddler, and after working hours would take down his instrument and play a tune or two. But the master at whose feet the young August sat was an old soldier, who had come home crippled from the wars.

Mr. Clyde Fitch, the successful American dramatist, has been wonderfully lucky with his plays, making, it is estimated \$200,000 a year out of them. He works very rapidly, seldom more than half an hour at one time, and makes a point of taking six months out of every year as holiday. He is a great Shakespearean scholar, and loves all the Elizabethan dramatists. This love he attributes to his having had an English governess, with a cultivated literary taste, and before he was nine years old she assisted him to publish a weekly newspaper. Its circulation, though limited, was not quite so much so as its staff, for the youthful publisher was also reporter, editor, compositor, and all.

The Earl of Leicester holds, in more than one respect, a unique position in the British peerage. He has been the father of eighteen children, of whom fourteen survive, and he numbers among his sons-in-law four earls, a viscount, and a baron. There is a difference of age of close on half a century between his eldest daughter and his youngest son, and he is at once a great-grandfather several times over, and also the proud father of a boy of ten. Another most astonishing fact in Lord Leicester's family history is that his second marriage (to Miss Georgina Cavendish) took place exactly 100 years after his father's wedding, the respective dates being 1775 and 1875.

Sir Henry Thompson was the pioneer of the movement in England for the adoption of cremation. He is one of the foremost surgeons in the world and, besides, a man of extraordinarily varied attainments. He has exhibited his paintings at the Royal Academy and the Salon, Paris; written novels of merit, produced standard works on cremation and surgery, and at eighty-three years of age drives a motor-car. A friend called upon him to discuss cremation. The great specialist was at home in Wimpole Street, London, but "not at home" for the moment to patients no matter how exalted their rank. The privileged friend was shown into Sir Henry's—not surgery, but studio. There he was hard at work on a picture for an exhibition.

Lord Charles Beresford, who would be hard to beat for popularity in the Navy, had a favorite hobby as a boy which was on a way prophetic of his future calling. This hobby, as pastime was that of modelling boats, and he was exceedingly skillful in this direction. These boats he would give as birthday presents to those people for whom he had some special affection. Quite a number of them are in existence. "I would give anything to get one of them back," he remarked one day, "as a reminiscence of my schoolboy days. I offered one old friend \$250 for a little model which certainly was not worth \$1. But neither he nor any of those who possess them will part with them. So, after all, I must console myself with the thought that my little boats are regarded by those who have them with a certain amount of affection."

WELL POSTED.

A California Doctor With 40 Years Experience.

"In my 40 years' experience as a teacher and practitioner along hygienic lines," says a Los Angeles physician, "I have never found a food to compare with Grape-Nuts for the benefit of the general health of all classes of people. I have recommended Grape-Nuts for a number of years to patients with the greatest success and every year's experience makes me more enthusiastic regarding its use."

"I make it a rule to always recommend Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee in place of coffee when giving my patients instructions as to diet for I know both Grape-Nuts and Postum can be digested by anyone."

"As for myself, when engaged in much mental work my diet twice a day consists of Grape-Nuts and rich cream. I find it just the thing to build up gray matter and keep the brain in good working order."

"In addition to its wonderful effects as a brain and nerve food Grape-Nuts always keeps the digestive organs in perfect, healthy tone. I carry it with me when I travel, otherwise I am almost certain to have trouble with my stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Strong endorsements like the above from physicians all over the country have stamped Grape-Nuts the most scientific food in the world.

There's a reason. Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

If women had a vote the confirmed bachelor candidate would be left at the post.



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best.

FATHER OF THE MAN.

"Father," asked Tommy, the other day, "why is it the boy is said to be the father of the man?"

Mr. Tompkins had never given this subject any thought, and was hardly prepared to answer offhand.

"Why—why," he said, stumbling. "It's so because it is, I suppose."

"Well, pa, since I'm your father, I'm going to give you a ticket to the circus and fifty cents besides. I always said that if I was a father I wouldn't be so stingy as the rest of them. Go in, pa, and have a good time while you're young. I never had any chance myself."

Mr. Tompkins gazed in blank astonishment at Tommy. Slowly the significance of the hint dawned upon him. Producing \$2.50 he said:

"Take it, Thomas. When you really do become a father, I hope it won't be your misfortune to have a son who is smarter than yourself."

The King of Siam is only sixty-five years of age, for he ascended the throne at fifteen. Mrs. Leonowen, an English governess, whose pupil he was for six years, described him as an apt scholar, handsome, affectionate, and generous, with lofty ideals. Chulalongkorn has verified that character by progressive rule. He has given Siam an enlightened government and yet zealously guarded native customs and institutions. Hence, while building canals, railways, light-houses, and hospitals, he still serves as a priest in the Buddhist temple. He has organized his army on the German model; has also abolished the second King, who exercised one-third of the Royal power, and has established instead a Legislative Council of nobles.

"That large man thinks himself a pretty important personage in this place, doesn't he?" asked the stranger. "Important?" exclaimed the native. Why, if you tell him we're having fine weather here, he swells up as if he thought he made it."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mr. Huggins—"It is really the little things that count in this world." Miss Dimples—"I guess you are right, Mr. Huggins. My little brother Willie says you have been here just eighteen evenings this month!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

One trouble with some men who pay as they go is they go very little.

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blisters and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35c.—47

Knicker—"So the Neweds don't speak to you any longer?" Bocker—"No; I'm the man who introduced them to each other."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

PATHETIC CUSTOM.

The wives of the North of England colliers observe a very touching and pathetic custom when an accident occurs in the pit. Directly it is known to the wife of a collier that an accident has happened in the pit where her husband works, and that his fate is uncertain, she throws open the house door, and, however inclement the weather may be, she keeps the door open and a candle burning in the window, night and day, till the man is brought home, dead or alive. In some cases the door has remained open and the candle alight during several weeks.

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It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

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Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

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Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.
INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

Muggins—"Is that an upright piano next door?" Buggins—"Give it up. All I know is that it's a downright nuisance."

or Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teaching 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." 13-04

"Woman," remarked the plain person, "supports pain more heroically than man." "Are you a doctor?" asked a listener. "No; I am a manufacturer of shoes."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Guest—"Is there any danger of fire in this hotel?" Boy (with his teeth chattering)—"N-not unless you pay for it."

Better without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in box, 35 cents.—43

REPAINTING OF LINERS.

The great Atlantic liners are, as a rule, repainted every trip. The sides of the average first-class liner from water-line to rail represent an area of about an acre. The outworks of decks and cabins amount to almost as much more, while the outside surface of the two great funnels and masts totals over half an acre. Thus there is an area of about two and a half acres to be covered on the big liners at the end of every voyage. The painting of the funnels is the most important and difficult of the whole undertaking, and the men carry on their work from swinging seats.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

The Fool—"I know that I'm not worth of you, darling." The Fairy—"Remember that, Harold, and my married life is sure to be happy."

Dear Sirs,—I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from throat or lung trouble.

J. F. VANBUSKIRK, Fredericton.

Dimpleton—"In the absence of the nurse, can't young Willie take care of the baby while we are out?" Mrs. Dimpleton—"I should say not. Why, I would as soon think of leaving the baby with you."

The Clergy Like It

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures All Colds. It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all its claims: Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist) and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves piles in a day.

In Japan archers test their arrows by balancing them on the nails of the second and third fingers of the left hand and rapidly twirling them by the feathered end with the fingers of the right. If the arrow makes a whirling sound it is crooked and must be straightened.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

"Pa what does the teacher mean by saying I must have inherited my bad temper?" inquired little Johnny. "She means, my son, that you are your mother's own boy."

The President a Slave to Catarrh.—D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief. 50 cents.—49

LADY'S FROG FARM.

Not the least curious of business in which women are engaged is that entered upon by Miss Mona Sheldon, of Friendship, New Jersey, who has started a frog farm upon a twenty-acre patch of swamp. Her frogs are, of course, of the edible variety, whose hind legs are beloved of the gourmet, and they find in cosmopolitan America a ready sale. Miss Sheldon is said to make a clear \$2,500 a year out of her reptilian stock-in-trade.

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