

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1905.

NO. 8

BEST
(First) **SHORTS at \$21**
Per Ton
BRAN - \$18.00 TON
Moulle, Barley
Meal and Flour
at lowest prices
H. WALSH
St. Andrews Flour Mills.

WANTED.—At once, a smart energetic youth to learn the bread and cake business. Apply to
JNO. HOPE.

Three Men's Coon, two brown Wambats, one spotted Wambat Fur coats, reduced in prices at
W. BANFORD.

The quality of Walsh's flour is unequalled for whiteness, granulation of strength, by any mill in Canada. See advt.

Ladies Cloth Jackets reduced to 25 p.c. straight. We don't want to carry one over, 1 off price at
W. BANFORD.

Go to Campbell's for Flour, Feed, and International Stock Food.
J. D. CAMPBELL & Co

Having purchased a job lot of different lines of seamst and tinware, we are offering them at greatly reduced prices, being about half the original cost. Don't delay in calling to secure these bargains, as they will not last long at the price.
R. McARTHUR.

Carpenter Bros. are selling their complete stock of boys clothing at 25 p.c. discount. Don't lose this opportunity of getting the boys a good suit cheap.
CARPENTER BROS.

Men's sisters and overcoats, one line each reduced to \$5.00 to clear out
W. BANFORD.

\$18.00 fur coat reduced to \$12.00, only one left.
W. BANFORD.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS
We offer 150 tons of feed consisting of Bean, Shorts, Cornmeal, Ground Oats etc.
J. D. CAMPBELL.

It's a cold country. Fur coats are a necessity. As we sell them, nearly every one can have one. Men's and Women's. Come and see them at
W. BANFORD

FOR SALE.—A good working mare, four years old. Apply to
J. A. BEDARD, & SON.

HAVE YOU, all your outfit for Sugar-making ready. We have the Sugar Furnace Fronts, Grate Bars, Braces, Special Tapping Bits, etc.,
T. McOUAT & SON.

Ghosts, Spookes, and Apparitions.—oil disappear, when you are fore-armed, just so, you can have all your troubles about Right Hardware, Right Store and Right Prices disappear if you take this fore-warning and buy at the Hardware Headquarters of
T. McOUAT & SON.

BONHOMME.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
A limited quantity yet for sale. Call and secure your contract for delivery of ice through the summer at J. B. Bonhomme's.

LOCAL NEWS

Principal Mabon spent last Friday and Saturday in Quebec.

Mr. Clarence Raitt is expected home from the West next week.

Mr. St. Aubin of Montreal was the guest of his sister Mrs. D. Lapointe this week.

Mrs. T. Foreman was the hostess at a Ladies Euchre party on Thursday afternoon.

Messrs. O. Woods and Jno. McKinnon of Vankleek Hill were guests of Mr. Jno. McGillivray this week.

Mrs. Fessenden of Montreal, was the guest of her daughter Mrs. (Dr.) A. Stackhouse this week.

The Rev. Frank Lett of Ottawa, preaches Missionary sermons on Sunday next in Lachute and Brownsburg.

The Rev. Mr. Mowatt of Montreal Presbyterian College occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

The many friends of Mr. L. Jeonnis will be pleased to see him once more in our midst, having re-engaged with the G. L. Melkie Co'ys.

The Rev. Eber Crummy M.A., late of the staff of the University of Japan will lecture on "Japanese life and character" in the Methodist Church on Tuesday, March 7th, at 7.45 p.m. As Mr. Crummy leaves on the night train, a prompt start is important. Admission 15 cents, children 10 cents.

The Insurance adjustor was in town this week and has allowed \$200 to the Presbyterian Church for damage done by smoke, etc. from smouldering beam in the furnace room, which fortunately was detected in time to save the building from demolition.

RESULTS OF EXAMS FOR JAN. & FEB.
Grade II. Model.—V. Joss 89 p.c., Margaret Hay 84, L. Palliser 81, M. Cottingham 80, R. Ewan 77, L. Gall 76, W. McKimmie 60, L. McArthur 59, L. Hampton 58, M. Gall 55, K. Gilles 53, C. Joss 50, S. Dewar 44, J. McCrea 42, J. Pollock and W. Barrie 40, A. McNeil and G. Demers 38, B. Hampton 37, E. Todd 31, S. Raitt 15, Arthur Griffith 17.

Grade I model.—L. Banford 73, E. Fraser 69, H. McQuat 68, E. Winters and M. Roby 66, A. Thibault 63, L. Barley 63, H. Thomas 49, R. McGibbon 47, H. Gilles 46, S. Etyan 38, Omer Lavigne 37, A. Laurin 32, M. Slater 27, W. Riddell 20.

Grade III Jr.—Norah Christie 91, Beacie Fraser 89, Jessie McArthur 87, Ruth Williams and Jennie Forbes 86, Harry Hammond 85, Jennie Scobbie 84, May Cruise 83, Reid Gilles and Elmer Gilles 82.

Grade III Elem. Sr.—Alex McGregor 92, George Mitchell 88, Harry McIntyre 86, Maggie McDiarmid 85, Karl St. Denis 84, Sarah Baldwin 83, Millie Joss and Joseph Berniquer 82, Irene Riddell 81.

Fire broke out in Gagnier's store, Calumet, at half past six on Wednesday morning and spread to Scott's livery stable, McIntosh's general store, and Mr. Cowper's dwelling, all of which were totally destroyed. The total loss will be about ten thousand dollars and this is partly covered by insurance. The central telephone exchange was over Scott's stable.

HAWKESBURY WINS.

There was a large gathering of supporters that took in the excursion to Hawkesbury on Tuesday last to witness the first of the home and home games for supremacy in the L.O.H.A. The Hawkesburys won in the score of 3 to 2. The ice was in excellent condition and the play all through was very clean, only a few minor offences occurring. Our boys were in excellent condition but they were a little shy on team play. The Hawkesbury team were also very ast. The spectators were very impartial and cheered good play on both sides.

The game started at 8.45 and both teams rushed the work and at half time the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of Hawkesbury. The beginning of the second half was very fast. The Hawkesburys took the puck the entire length of the rink but shot wide and B. McArthur secured the disc and evened the score on a shot from centre. By the nicest play of the match Hawkesbury scored again and gripped their home match with one goal to the good.

Mr. Meldrum of Montreal acted as referee and gave entire satisfaction.

The teams and officials were:—

Lachute,..... Hawkesbury.
E. Wilson..... Goal..... J. Cayenne
G. Brennan..... Point..... G. Gwynne
E. Foreman..... C. Point..... E. Mooney
R. Hampton..... Rover..... D. Murphy
R. Styán..... Center..... E. Decarie
B. McArthur..... R. Wing..... McLaughlin
E. McArthur..... L. Wing..... R. Murray
Referee—R. E. Meldrum, Montreal
Umpires—H. Neil, Lachute, and G. Brown, Hawkesbury.

Timers—A. D. Kennedy, Lachute, and F. Jamieson, Hawkesbury.

The final match will be played here on Saturday next and will doubtless be the best game of the season. We have little doubt, however, but that our "plucky septette" will be able to ring in the required number of goals that will put them once more on top. We would again remind our readers that the team that are working so hard to maintain the town's honor are deserving of the greatest praise and should be encouraged by a full house on Saturday.

—:—

The result of last Wednesday's hockey contest with the married men vs. single, has set the young men deeply thinking, and they are now of the opinion that "marriage is not a failure" after all. The game was a good one and afforded lots of sport to the onlookers although some of the players themselves many times would have willingly changed places with the spectators. Mr. E. McArthur made an enviable reputation as referee, being dubbed as an "all-round, square fellow." The match over, an adjournment was made to the home of Mrs. Marshall where an elegant supper was provided and a pleasant hour spent.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of above council was held on Wednesday evening there being present Mayor J. B. Valois, and councillors Raymond, Lafleur, Hay and McCoy.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Reports of the Road and Finance committees were passed in due order. Application for licenses were received from A. Guilbault, A. Bernique, Moise Paquette, Vic. Lerebyre and E. Lacasse. Moved by Coun. Raymond, sec. by Coun. Lafleur, that applications be taken up on the 15th of April at 8 p.m.

Mr. Wm. Hay of Renfrew was appointed to audit the books of the town.

Messrs. Duncan Joss, A. Lavigne and A. Riddell were appointed as valuers.

Moved by Coun. McCoy, seconded by Coun. Raymond that the Mayor and Coun. Hay and Lafleur be appointed to make necessary repairs to the Victoria Hall for the needs of the Council.

Owing to Mr. McCoy's appointment to the superintendency of the Carillon and Grenville Canal Mr. McCoy tendered his resignation as councillor. The Council took the matter en deliber.

BIRTH.

TODD.—At Genoa, on Feb. 23rd, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd.

BEDARD.—On Thursday, March 2, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Bedard.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON.—At 179 Dundas St. Toronto, Feb. 26th, Ella J. Bryce, beloved wife of J. C. Williamson, and niece of Mrs. John Barley (Born at Carillon, Que.)

Furniture!

Bedroom Suites, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Bureaus, Washstands, Bed Cribbs, Cradles, Parlor Suites, Parlor Tables, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Chairs, Hall Racks, Rattan Chairs, Bed Lounges, Couches and everything in the furniture line is reduced in prices just now to make room for the spring stock which will be coming in shortly

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

THE ELITE

Buy our Bias Filled Corsets.
Women's and Misses' Gloria Waists.
Children's Waists in all sizes
Spring Shirts in Tweed and Cloth
Lustre and Vesting in Blouse Ends
Fancy and Wash Collars
Stationary, Perfume, & Toilet Requisite

H. E. BURWASH,

Eyes Examined Free



.. BY THE MOST..

Up-TO-Date METHODS.

Spectacles prescribed only when necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,

Graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada,
LACHUTE.

Suitable Presents
... For Gentlemen ...

The Largest Stock of Up-to-Date
Gent's Furnishings Ever shown
In Lachute.

All New and Nobby Goods.

A. D. KENNEDY, The Gent's Outfitter

CARPENTER BROS.

A HINT
TO THE WISE.

GO TO
CARPENTER BROS.
FOR BARGAINS.

His Favorite Niece;

OR

A SECRET REVEALED.

CHAPTER XIII.

From the day of her presentation a new life began for Leah. Hitherto she had seen but little of the world. In Rome and in Naples the Duchess had taken her out but little. She wanted her to take the London world captive by her fresh and undimmed beauty; she did so. On the day of the drawing-room little else was discussed but the loveliness, the rich dress, the costly jewels, the vast wealth of Miss Hatton. People even went into raptures over her name, and said that no other would have suited her dark passionate beauty.

In a few days "the beautiful Miss Hatton" grew famous—she became the rage. On the night of the day that she had been presented, the Duchess of Rosedene gave a sumptuous ball, at which she was the belle. Some young girls would have been both elated and excited by the sensation made. She was neither; she was cool, calm, stately as a young empress. Some of the noblest men in the land bowed before her, peers complimented her; but the beautiful face never flushed, the beautiful eyes never brightened with triumph.

"Who shall say that good blood does not tell?" thought the old soldier. I do not believe her pulse would beat more quickly even if an emperor asked her to dance."

He was right; in this, the most brilliant scene in which she had ever mingled, a strange sense of uneasiness came over her. She could remember the fiery, passionate burning words which her father had denounced all such gayeties and the men and women who joined in them; and yet, here was she, his eldest daughter, who had been trained by him, the very queen of one of the assemblies he censured!

There was a few moments' pause for her, during which she said to herself that her past life shadowed the present, during which she wondered if she would have been perfectly happy had the past been different, had she been differently trained. Those watching her wondered at the shadow that seemed to fall over her face.

It was not the perfect beauty alone which attracted men. She was unlike most girls of her age. She was calm, but not content; nothing seemed to interest her long—the sweetest music, the most witty or animated conversation, could not hold her for any time. She was restless, as one always seeking something better than yet found. The only time when she seemed quite satisfied was when she poured out all the pent-up passion and poetry of her mature mind in music of her own. Men were quick to perceive that she was not of the ordinary type of girls, that flattery did not touch her, that she was above all coquetry and flirtation. Half of those who met her went home that night raving of her.

The duchess was delighted with her success. She had felt sure of it, she had prophesied it; but it had far exceeded even her most sanguine anticipations.

"The world is at her feet, Sir Arthur," she said; "she can do as she will. No girl ever made a more successful debut. I am proud of her. Look at her now." The duchess was seated watching the dancing; Sir Arthur stood by her side. "Look," she continued, "at the easy self-possession. There is not the faintest flush on her face, not even the faintest stir in the diamonds that lie on her breast, not a quiver in the blossoms of the lovely flowers she holds."

Yet on one side of her stood a gallant, genial prince, on the other a group of the most notable men in the world of fashion. She turned with ready attention from one to another, without coquetry, without affection. The professional beauties fought shy of her, and were very hard in their criticisms, much to the amusement of the sterner sex, they did not see what there was to rave about. Lord Dunbar, who was supposed to be a good authority on beauty, said that if she had no other claim but that of the long dark silken lashes that fringed her eyes, she would still be the fairest of women.

The scene was like a dream to Leah, a dream that never quite faded. The golden flood of light that made everything so clear and distinct, the thousands of lovely fragrant flowers, the magnificent decorations, the grand crashing of the music, the fair faces, the rich dresses, the subdued silvery murmur of laughter and of sweet voices, the rhythm of the flying feet, the admiring eyes that rested on her, the deep voices, that had whispered compliments to her, lived in her memory for years. No other ball in after years was like this.

When they reached home Sir Ar-

thur was surprised to find that his niece looked almost as dainty and as fresh as when she had started. The flowers had not withered in her hand, there was no sign of fatigue in the beautiful face, or of weariness in the dark eyes.

"It has been a grand success, Leah," said Sir Arthur, as he bade her good-night—"one of which we may both be proud."

"A grand success indeed," she replied. Yet even as she said the words, a sense of desolation and loneliness filled her heart.

A little later she stood in her luxurious dressing-room. Everything that surrounded her was costly, rich jewels gleaming in their satin cases, fans, slippers, ornaments of every kind, intermixed with choice flowers, made a very confusion of beauty; the delicate carpet of velvet pile was soft and thick; the hangings were of white and pink; a few choice engravings adorned the walls; treasures of marquetry, dainty carvings, and lovely statues told of the artistic taste which made the room a gem. She stood in the midst of it, her heart still beating with the emotion she had not been able to control. A success indeed! Yet in the olden days, so far off, when she had been with Hettie for a stroll in the wood or by the sea, or even in the crowded streets of the city, she had felt happier and less lonely than now. She had everything that wealth and affection could lavish upon her, and yet she was lonely. If only the fair, loving sister were here! If only the loving arms were round her, and she could kiss the sweet face! A success? Ay, it was that indeed! But was she really happy? Her maid had gone away, so she drew aside the curtains and stood at the window, watching the moonlight on the trees.

Was she happy? What were the vague, curious desires that filled her heart?

No girl in this world had a brighter future. True, there was a dark background to the past; but the time to come seemed bright enough. She wondered what would make her happy? Not money; she had already many thousands, and the time would come when she would have more. Money had nothing to do with it. It was not rank or position, title or grandeur. She remembered that but a short time since she had heard the story of a beautiful and beloved young princess who was compelled from political motives to make a marriage of state. She heard of the sighs and moans that sounded at night in the palace, and how, on her wedding eve, the beautiful young princess was dragged to sleep. Ah, no it was not grandeur or rank! The heart of a queen often aches as keenly as the heart of a peasant. There was something far better worth living for than all this.

Some exquisite lines were ringing vaguely through her brain of the desire of a moth for a star. Was she the moth, and happiness the star? There must be a bright, beautiful something in life that she had not reached yet, something higher and better than rank, fame, or gold, something—that was the crown of life and the treasure of womanhood. The knowledge came to her, in that silent hour, that nothing would ever content her but "a great love."

(To be Continued.)

LARGEST UNIVERSITY.

The year book of the German universities, just published, makes it clear that Berlin University is the most numerous attended seat of learning in the world. It contains 7,774 matriculated and 1,380 non-matriculated students. The philosophical faculty, embracing philology and natural sciences, numbers 3,572 students—medicine, 1,111; law, 2,756, and theology, despite the emigration of its professors, only 885. America sends 123 students, Africa 8, Australia 3 and Asia 37.

SEDDON HOWLED DOWN.

Great commotion has been caused in New Zealand by the drastic early closing law known as the Shops and Offices Act, passed by the Seddon Government. The small shopkeepers in particular declare that the new law will reduce their modest profits to next to nothing. At an indignation meeting at Wellington at which Mr. Seddon was present to answer questions, he was greeted on rising to speak with a storm of hooting and hissing, says the New Zealand Herald. A similar experience befell him next day at Newton. The Premier when he was able to speak advised the employers to bring a test action, and promised that in the meantime no action would be taken by the Government inspectors.

FEEDING BEEF AND

Prof. Grisdale Tells the Best Age For Economical Gains.

Before you begin to feed, select the best possible animals, said Prof. J. H. Grisdale of the Central Experimental Farm, at the Maritime Winter Fair. On the platform with him were two animals, one a six year old ox, the other a yearling steer.

First, look at the steers face—we want a broad face, not too long, with a mild large eye, a large muzzle. All good feeding steers have short thick necks. We want a steer with a good constitution, for he must digest large quantities of food to make a rapid growth. To secure constitution an abundance of heart room is essential, shown by his thickness and depth. This also gives room for the organs of digestion behind the heart and lungs.

He compared the conformation of the two animals beside him, the large ox with a sharp shoulder and high back, the yearling with great width of shoulders, top and back, and fullness of loin.

The development of the hind quarters should also show length and depth and width—a straight and not a rounding ham.

The thick, low set steer will flesh much more cheaply than the rangy steer. From one year to two and a half years is the ideal age for feeding for beef. The relative cost of a pound of gain is as follows:—From birth to 6 months... 2c per lb. 6 months to 1 year... 5c " 1 year to 2 years... 8c " 2 years to 3 years... 17c "

There is something in the young animal that enables it to make better use of its food than when it gets older.

We find it pays to put feeding animals in a loose box—of course they must be of fairly uniform size—8 to 9 in a box is enough; bed them well, and keep them comfortable; keep the stall well ventilated. Under poor ventilation a bunch of steers gained only 1 lb. per day, while another lot gained 2½ lbs. with exactly the same feed and care, but good ventilation.

When putting up steers in the fall, feed lots of succulent food, and all the roughage you can economically get them to eat. Give every steer as many turnips as he wants, with four or five pounds straw, and as much hay. Well cured clover is the best hay. After four to six weeks, begin the meal. Start with one pound per day; increase this quantity gradually. Oats, barley and peas mixed are a good ration. If you have to buy, get some food analysis.

Bran can often be got at a low price in summer. Gluten is one of our best feeds. The Edwardsburg Starch Co., of Montreal, has given me an honest gluten meal almost equal to all meal. It is quoted to-day at \$25 per ton on track at Ottawa.

A wide ration can be fed at the start of the feeding period with profit, but it must get narrower as the feeding period advances.

He urged all who were interested in beef raising to attend the Short Course at the new Agricultural College at Truro, and discuss with the experts who would be there the very best practices, as found by actual experience.

FOOD VALUE OF OYSTER.

Examination Proves it to be of the Best Character.

At one time so many warnings were put forth regarding dangers lurking in the oyster that many people anxious about their health lost relish for the delicacy.

It is pleasant, therefore, to know that the oyster may be regarded from another point of view. Its digestibility is unquestioned. The oyster is, with some truth, said to digest itself. But a recent investigation shows that it is also highly nutritious. Weight for weight, in fact, oysters contain about the same quantity of nutritive matter as mutton or beef.

In beef, according to the textbooks, there are 77½ parts of water and 22½ parts of solid nutriment. In the best oysters, it appears, there are only 17 parts of water and 22 parts of solid nutriment.

What are these solids contained so abundantly in the oyster? They are the proteins, corresponding to the lean of meat or the white of an egg, fat, starchy matters, and glycogen. This last rather technical term means the substance which the liver manufactures and stores up for future use. It is very like sugar, and when wanted for use is changed into sugar. It is the substance which makes the oyster sweet in the mouth.

But there are other valuable constituents of the oyster—what are called the glycerophosphoric compounds. Medical men prescribe these for improving the nervous system, so that a diet of oysters is unquestionably good for the nerves. They also contain calcium salt, a little copper, and several phosphates. And, taking the whole contents of the oyster-shell, one finds almost everything necessary for the food of the body.

NOT A SPENDER.

"He has lost his job; I wouldn't be surprised if he'd take to drink."

"Oh! he'd only do that as a last resort."

"How do you mean?"

"He always prefers to have somebody else take him."

The Home

SELECTED RECIPES.

Boiled Pudding, with Prunes.—One-half cup pulverized sugar, two eggs, one-fourth pint of milk, the same amount of prune liquor (left from boiling), one pint flour, one-half cup suet, one and one-half pounds of prunes (stewed), one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, and salt to taste. Chop the suet until it powders, then add to it the sugar, eggs (beaten light) milk and flour, which has been sifted with the baking powder and salt. Beat hard and add the prunes, seeded and quartered, and dusted lightly with flour. Boil for two and one-half hours.

Old-fashioned Brown Betty.—Two cups of bread crumbs, a couple of tablespoonfuls of butter. Put a layer of apples over the bottom of a pudding dish (one you can bake and serve in), and sprinkle sugar and then butter (either melted or in tiny dabs), and cinnamon or nutmeg; then sprinkle bread crumbs and continue until you wind up with a layer of crumbs. Bake for three-quarters of an hour, and brown.

Pancakes Spread with Jelly.—Two tablespoonfuls butter (melted), three cups of milk, five eggs, one quart of flour; make into a batter and fry in butter, turning so that both sides brown. Spread currant or cranberry jelly on thickly, fold and dust with sugar.

Banana Fritters.—Six bananas, one cup of milk, three eggs, one cup flour one tablespoonful baking powder and salt. Make a light batter, stir in the bananas, chopped into bits, and, with a spoon, drop into boiling lard. Drain and dredge with pulverized sugar.

Hard Sauce.—One cup of pulverized sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, vanilla or lemon juice and nutmeg to taste. Beat the butter to a cream, and work the sugar into it, making a stiff white mass. Flavor when all the sugar is well mixed in.

North Carolina Dabs.—Scald one pint corn meal with boiling water, rub in one tablespoon butter, add one teaspoonful salt, two beaten eggs and one wineglass milk. Drop from spoon on buttered tin. Bake in hot oven until pale brown. Serve very hot.

Deviled Macaroni.—Boil macaroni till tender. Drain, add generous lump of butter, and three or more tablespoonfuls of Chili sauce. Serve hot.

Virginia Rice Bread.—Pour one quart hot skim milk over one pint cooked rice. Cool; add two teaspoonfuls salt, one tablespoonful melted lard, two beaten eggs, white corn meal to make medium firm batter, and two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake forty minutes.

Tortoni Ice Cream.—Boil to thread one and one-half cups sugar; pour over beaten whites of three eggs. Scald one quart new milk, add beaten yolks of eggs. Cool, mix, and add one pint cream (may be whipped), and six crumbled macaroons, preferably almond. Freeze. Coconut may be used in place of macaroons, in which case sprinkle with sugar and very slightly color in oven before adding to cream.

Cottage Cheese Salad.—Begin by making your mayonnaise and arrange your lettuce leaves on a large flat dish. Break with the bowl of a spoon the cheese into small crumbs, and when this is done moisten it gradually with the mayonnaise dressing—rubbing and blending it all together into a creamy mass. When the cheese has reached this state drop a tablespoonful of it upon each lettuce leaf. Set the dish long enough upon the ice to chill the contents thoroughly and serve.

Typical French Dish.—Pot-au-feu is well known wherever French cookery is spoken of, and yet is the sort of thing that everybody likes, and is easily made. Beef is its foundation, and the beef and vegetables are eaten as a separate course after the soup. Scrap two large (or three medium-sized) carrots and cut them in pieces. Peel two turnips and cut them in rather large pieces. Divide the green and white of three or four leeks and add the green to a leaf of celery and a few sprigs of parsley, tying the white parts together in a separate bunch. Stick four or five cloves in an onion. Cover three pounds of lean beef and a beef bone with three quarts of water; add put on to boil, skimming every bit of grease that floats to the top carefully until the boiling begins. As soon as it boils add the onion, two tablespoonfuls of salt, and the rest of the things let them all simmer together for three full hours.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

It is extremely difficult at this season of the year to keep the hands smooth and soft and white, free from cracks and chapping. There must be careful attention given to them, the very best of care, to insure good results. Much of the trouble lies in not properly drying them after washing dishes, in going out in the freezing air on wash day hanging-up clothes, while the hands are tender and moist from rubbing or rinsing the clothes.

A handful of Indian meal, well moistened with vinegar, kept in a handy place, some sort of cold

cream or skin food, and good, pure soap, with thorough drying and much manipulation, will nearly always give good results, both as to appearance and feeling. In doing many kinds of work in the kitchen gloves can be worn, and this will save the hands; also sweeping and polishing the range can be done with a cloth wound about the broom handle and brushes. One bad thing that keeps one's hands rough is handling wood from box to stove, and it should never be done with bare hands.

It is a little strange, but oftentimes what will irritate one will not in the least annoy another, such a difference there is in the human family some skins being more sensitive than others. Then, too, the condition of one's system makes such a difference. If the blood is pure, stomach and bowels in good working order, the surface of the body can better resist all the little things that irritate. But first, last and always is the care and attention given.

A shelf handy to the sink can hold nail brush, soap, remedies, etc., and a very few minutes will suffice to keep the hands smooth and free from stains. And at bedtime care can be lavished, knowing that the work is out of the way and time one's own. The skin at the root of the nails should be gently pressed back with a wet cloth, and daily use of a nail brush will keep it in place. Then proper trimming will prevent the nails breaking irregularly and catching in sewing and tearing down into the quick. But no housewife should be so hurried or let her work drive her to that extent that she feels she cannot possibly take a few minutes each day to attend to these little personal matters that not alone enhance her appearance, but add comfort and happy feeling.

CARING FOR MILK.

Believing that the care milk receives after reaching the consumer has much to do with its quality, a large dealer in sanitary milk has issued instructions to customers as follows:

"The first matter of importance is that milk shall be kept at a uniformly low temperature from the moment it is received until it is used, preferably at about 40 degrees F. No milk can be properly kept without the use of ice.

"It is never safe to open milk or cream and, after removing part of it, leave the jar uncovered, expose the milk in open pitchers or return any that has been exposed in pitchers again to the original jar.

"It is never well to keep milk or cream that has once been opened, in a refrigerator that contains other foods.

"It is never wise to expose any milk or cream to the usual air of the kitchen, the pantry or the nursery, except for such time as is necessary to obtain what is needed for immediate use.

"It is very unwise to put milk into any vessel or pitcher that has been washed in dish water and wiped with a kitchen cloth. Vessels to be employed for milk should be boiled in clean water and left for use unwiped, with the mouths turned down and in a clean place.

"It is best and safest to use milk or cream at meal times from the original bottle in which it is received.

"Never cook or boil milk, especially with cereals, in a vessel used for general purposes, but set aside a special vessel and boil it in clean water before using for cooking the milk."

THE MEETING WAS OVER.

Some time ago an amorous young man sent a letter to a German lady, and this postscript was added:

"That my darling may make no mistake, remember that I will wear a light pair of trousers and a dark, cutaway coat. In my right hand I will carry a small cane, and in my left a cigar.—Yours ever, Adolphe."

The father replied courteously, stating that his daughter had given him authority to represent her at the appointed place at the time agreed on. His postscript was as follows:—

"Dot mine son may make no mistakes, I will be dressed in mine shirt-sleeves; I will wear in mine right hand a club; in mine left hand I will wear a six-shooter. You will recognise me by de vey I bats you on de head a goople dimes twice mid de club. Valt for me at de corner, as I have somedings important to inform you mit.—Your frennt, Heinrich Muller."

KING'S NEW STUD FARM.

Lord Marcus Beresford, acting on behalf of the King, has concluded negotiations for the purchase of Oakley Farm, Enfield, to be used as a royal stud farm. No official information is forthcoming as to the extent and nature of the buildings to be erected in the form of stables, but circumstances at present point to a very considerable outlay and the erection of a very large breeding establishment. When this work has been done, the majority of his Majesty's race-horses, including Persimmon, will be transferred to the new stables. The farm, which is about twenty acres in extent, is situated within a short distance of Lady Mear's estate.

"Clara," said her mother, severely, "did I see Mr. Spoodle holding your hand last night?" "Yes; but I was showing me how he saw some people walking along the other night."

EARLY CLOSING.

Rules of the Recently-passed Act in Scotland.

If a man living in Glasgow or Edinburgh wishes to obtain alcoholic refreshment after ten o'clock at night he must either purchase a railway ticket or a seat at a theatre. Up till last May the closing time for public houses in those cities was eleven o'clock, but since then a recently-passed Act has made it compulsory for them to shut up at ten.

"When the new rule was first established," said a police official, "the regular drinkers resented it, and out of sheer bravado they drank more than ever, with the result that we got an increased number of charges."

"Some of them would even bring bottles of whiskey round in front of the police office, drink their contents, and then smash the bottles on the pavement in defiance. The natural effect of the ten o'clock closing, however, is now showing itself, and in the last three months we have had a steady diminution of charges."

"In 1903, for October, November, and the first three weeks of December, the number of cases were respectively 311, 274 and 212. For the corresponding period in 1904 the figures were 291, 231 and 167. These figures speak themselves. The effect on the condition of the streets at night, too, is most satisfactory."

Many of the publicans not unnaturally complain. They point out the serious inconvenience and discomfort occasioned to visitors. In some of the establishments takings have sunk £20 to £30 a week.

"There are only two instances where one can get drink here now, after ten," said a Scotsman at Glasgow. "They are the railway stations if you are a traveler, and the theatres, where, if you have taken a seat, you can get several till the curtain falls. Many of us, hard driven by necessity after ten o'clock, have been compelled to witness some portion of London melodramas."

WOULD PROVE A HINDRANCE TO FARM IMPROVEMENT.

If the efforts of certain parties are successful, the farmers of Canada will have to face a very unjust and burdensome tax. A movement is on foot to have fence wire, which has for a number of years been admitted into the country duty free, put on the dutiable list. The grades sought to be affected are galvanized iron or steel wire No. 9, 12 and 13. Practically none of these are made in Canada, and since enormous quantities are used each year in replacing the primitive rail structures and enclosing prairie farms, the injury that a duty would impose upon the rural community could not be readily estimated.

Since the admission of wire duty free, Canadians have enjoyed the benefits of cheap fencing of a very desirable kind. This has not only vastly improved the appearance and value of hundreds of farm houses, but it has added immensely to the comforts of winter travelling over roads that were formerly very often impassable on account of snow blockades. To put a check upon this sort of improvement by a tax that could work only injury to the rural population without benefit to any other class of the people would be indeed a serious matter. Besides working an injury to the farmer, the fence-manufacturing industry would be demoralized. To increase the cost of wire, both fence production and consumption would be reduced, and farmers everywhere throughout Canada would be hindered in making improvements upon their farms.

First Burglar—"Did you make a big haul last night?" Second Burglar—"Didn't get a thing; somebody had been there before me." First Burglar—"That's just it; competition is killing our business."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c

A DREADED LUXURY.

Public schools in England fifty years ago were not adapted to luxury, or even to daily comfort. One "old boy," who writes about Uppingham, which was founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and had risen into celebrity under the master-ship of Edward Thring, says that the dormitories there had concrete floors and were delightfully cool in summer. In winter, however, they were of an arctic temperature, for there were no fires.

One event of the week was sure to rouse in the boys a wave of indignant horror. This was the appearance of clean sheets, which, being of linen, always felt like ice.

No one who was at Uppingham at that period can ever have forgotten the accents with which the first boy to get into bed would announce, "Clean sheets!"

"Oh, I say, you fellows," he was more likely to call, "look at this!"

"Why, what's up?"

"Clean straw, by all that's horrible! O my! How cold it is!"

"Clean straw! You don't mean it."

"It is, though!"

"Ugh!"

There was nothing to do but for each boy to sit on his pillow, wrap his feet carefully in the tail of his nightshirt, and so, curled up like an ammonite, to slip down gradually under the clothes. Then, drawing them over his head, he would soon be heard puffing and blowing long, warm breaths to raise the temperature.

CURE WAS QUICK AND PERMANENT

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS SOON DROVE AWAY RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY.

Case of a Windsor Man Who Suffered Two Years Before He Discovered the Right Remedy.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 6.—(Special). How quickly Rheumatism and Dropsy can be cured when the right medicine is used is shown in the case of Mr. Jno. McDonald, a retired farmer living at 130 Langlois Avenue here. Mr. McDonald says: "For two years I was troubled with Dropsy. My legs were terribly swollen, and though I tried many medicines nothing gave me any relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me so completely that I have had no return of the diseases in years."

Rheumatism and Dropsy are caused by the poisons disordered kidneys fail to strain out of the blood. Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the cured Kidneys will remove the cause of the Rheumatism or Dropsy. Without cause there can be no disease.

HEROIC DEED RECALLED.

Death of Captain Castle, of the Sarah Sands.

There has just died in England Captain John Squier Castle, the heroic master of the Sarah Sands, at the age of eighty-two years. In an hour of grave peril, when hundreds of lives depended on his courage, coolness and resourcefulness he played his part manfully. He was in charge of the transport Sarah Sands bound from Portsmouth for Calcutta, when she caught fire in November, 1857, when about 400 miles from Mauritius. There were on board about 300 rank and file of the 54th regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, and a number of women and children, and the ship also carried large quantities of Government stores.

On November 11th, in the early hours of the afternoon, the cargo in the after hold was found to be on fire, and all efforts to get at the seat of the trouble were in vain. When all efforts had proved unavailing some one on board asked what would be their fate if the powder, in the magazine were affected. Volunteers came forward, and amid the dense smoke and flames they managed to clear away all the powder except two barrels, which could not be reached.

The boats full of women and children were lowered by the troops and sailors who remained on board fighting the fire. One of the barrels of powder exploded tearing a hole in the hull and spreading the flames through the stern. After twenty-four hours' work they were successful in extinguishing the flames, leaving the vessel a mere shell. A storm added to the difficulties, but the boats were picked up and the vessel arrived safely at Mauritius.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

It is not generally known that there is a telegraph across the southern desert lands of the Australian continent of 2,000 miles in length, and which runs partially through an uninhabited country and long tracts of a waterless desert. While it was being constructed over 2,000 tons of materials had to be carried far into the interior, and many of the iron and wooden piles were conveyed 400 miles. A recent report says that the wear and tear of this telegraph construction has been inconsiderable, but there is great difficulty found in supplying the stations across the desert with operators.

POWER OF LIGHT.

The extraordinary resuscitating power of light recently received a curious illustration in the silver mines at Laurium. A mine had been abandoned 2,000 years, and the seed of some poppies was found beneath the slab of a species which had disappeared for twenty centuries. The slab being removed, in a short time the entire space was covered with the most gorgeous show of poppies. After their twenty centuries' rest they had bloomed as vigorously as ever without air or water.

Japan has a history extending over 2,500 years.



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

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

"Time is money, they say," remarked the chronic loafer. "Well, maybe it is," rejoined the village publican, "but if it's all the same to you I wish you would spend a little more money here and a little less time."

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. For a box, ask Dr. Chase's Ointment, BATES & Co., Toronto.

"Would you oblige me," said the reporter, who gets novel interviews, "by telling me what book has helped you most in your life?" After a thoughtful pause the great man answered: "My bank book."



"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whalebone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind-proof—will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable.

Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—



Comprehend facts—
not advertisements.
The popularity of Blue Ribbon Tea is a fact.

POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited.
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

WARNING.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We are the sole owners and licensees of all patents and rights on

The World Famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

In violation of our Canadian Patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Uneeda" has in some localities been offered for sale and suits at law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a USER of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "UNEEDA" separators you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a law suit with all its expensive attendance and with a practical certainty of the early loss of the machine and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

That you may be fully informed on the subject before becoming involved write to

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.

Inquiries may also be made from our solicitors.

Masten, Star & Spence, Toronto, Can.

Magistrate—What's this man charged with? Officer—Av ye mane phwat's he loaded with, yer Honor. Oi think 'tis mostly whiskey an' the loike o' thot.

For Over Sixty Years

Mr. Winslow's Shooting Strop has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teaching, soothing, regulating the gums, allaying pain, curing windcolic, regulating the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle sold by druggists throughout the world. See pure and ask for "MR. WINSLOW'S SHOOTING STROP," 24-25

"I don't see how you can stand the horrible fickleness of your climate." "Sir, what you call fickleness we admire as versatility."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Butcher—"What can I do for you, mum?" Young Wife—(trying to give herself the air of a veteran): "One pound of beef sausages, but without bone, please."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Buster—Don't you believe the world owes you a living? Hustler—Yes, but the trouble is it won't pay up, and I have to work to collect the money.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces is writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitations."

ENTERPRISING JAPS.

Some of the Japanese tradesmen in the smaller towns of Nippon have a curious way of advertising their business. On their right forearms they tattoo figures—the shoemaker, a shoe; the woodcutter, an axe; the butcher, a cleaver. Underneath these emblems are such inscriptions as, "I do my work modestly and cheaply," or, "I am as good at my trade as most of my fellows." When they are looking for work they bare their arms, and walk about the street.

Bell (romantic)—"Would you marry a man because he was rich?" Nell (cynical)—"No, I wouldn't; but I might refuse to marry a man because he wasn't rich."

FOR SALE—LAND, SUITABLE FOR fruit and dairy farming in the best climate in Canada, no irrigation. Apply to J. G. McCallum, Salmon Arm, B. C.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARM lands for sale, all located in the famous Wawanesa district. The Souris Valley is the garden of Manitoba and the Wawanesa District is the Garden of the Souris Valley. These farms are for sale at reasonable prices and on good terms, all located near markets, schools and churches. Write for lists and further particulars to the Souris Valley Land Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Gloves cleaned. They can be sent by post, to persons, the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

DEEP SOIL GRAIN AND GRASS

farms for sale; near Yorkton, Assiniboia; on crop payments. James Armstrong, 4 Richmond street east, Toronto.

"I wonder why people always speak of the Earth as she?" "It's natural enough. Nobody knows exactly what her age is."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Gentleman in Crowd—"Now, sir, what are you doing with your hand in my pocket?" Suspicious-looking Person—"Beg parding, sir. Sheer habesence of mind, sir. You see, I yawns."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

ABSENT-MINDED.

Mrs. Schoppen—"I want five pounds of sugar, please." Grocer—"Yes'm, anything else?" Mrs. Schoppen—"No, that's all; I'll take it with me if it isn't too heavy a package." Grocer—"Oh, it'll only weigh three or four pounds, ma'am."

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone. It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.
Price: S. C. WELLS & Co., 305 E. So. St. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1905.

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.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. QUE.

GLOBE BALKS.

The Toronto Globe, the chief organ of the Liberal party in Canada, has gone into opposition to the school clause in the bill introduced by Sir Wilfrid, providing for the erection of two provinces out of the Northwest Territories. According to the Globe the Confederation Act provides: "In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education," and Sir Wilfrid proposes to fix upon the two new provinces a system of minority or separate schools, thus destroying the supremacy of the legislatures of the new provinces on the matter of education. "That measure," says the Globe, proposes "to make laws" for these two new provinces in relation to the character of their schools—that there shall be both public schools and separate schools—and also in relation to the financial administration of such schools—how public moneys shall be raised, apportioned, and applied. Such regulations touching education are, in our judgment, as really within the constitutional rights of the provinces as are the regulations pertaining to school hours, teachers' qualifications, and text books. It is essentially a question of provincial rights."

The Globe is careful to deny that its opposition is to separate schools; it says the separate school system might be adopted in the new provinces by the legislatures to be established; its hostility is based on the one ground that the clause is an invasion of provincial rights—a battle cry which must serve throughout Ontario to recall the stirring days when Sir Oliver Mowat fought and won campaigns on that issue. What effect it will have on the present measure before Parliament or the fate of the Liberal party is yet to be revealed.

In concluding a column editorial reviewing Sir Wilfrid's bill, the chief Liberal organ says: "So it is that on all these grounds theoretical and practical, constitutional and historical, the Globe feels itself constrained to withhold support from the autonomy measures now before parliament in so far as they interfere with the rights of the provinces in matters of education. The highest interests of all parties, for the present and for the future, will be best served by parliament dealing only with Federal matters, and leaving to the legislatures of the provinces all the duties and responsibilities which the Confederation act intended to be provincial. And that is the central question at issue."

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A CRISIS.

Wednesday's sitting of the House of Commons was rendered memorable by the announcement of the retirement of Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, from the Laurier Cabinet and his explanation that he was compelled to take that course because of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attempt to force Separate Schools on the new provinces being created in the West. This was followed by the statement by Mr. Leighton McCarthy, M.P. for North Simcoe, that he, too, would stoutly oppose the bill for the like reason. To cap the climax, Hon. Mr. Foster asked Sir Wilfrid if it was true, as rumored about the House, that Finance Minister Fielding was contemplating resigning? But both the Premier and Mr. Fielding remained silent.

It is generally believed that there will be wholesale defections from the government's ranks unless Sir Wilfrid consents to abandon the school clause and leaves the new provinces to deal with the question of education for themselves. There are not lacking signs of a crisis that may involve the Government's defeat.

BRITAIN WINS.

The finding of the North Sea Commission, which has been sitting in Paris investigating the firing by the Russian Squadron under command of Admiral Rojestvensky upon the British fishing fleet, wholly in favor of Britain, though with remarkable in consistency the commissioners seek to save Rojestvensky from the brand which the impartial reader of the facts will put upon him—the brand of a man lacking in humane instincts.

The finding declares that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act; that there were no torpedo boats among or in the vicinity of the trawlers; that the first section of the Russian fleet, passed the fishing boats unsuspectingly; that Admiral Rojestvensky sailing with the second second section saw "a green flare—a fishing signal" and a boat top the waves and gave the order to fire, and the finding declares that "in opening fire" he "was not justified."

That the admiral sailed away without stopping to rescue any of the imperiled fisherman, the commissioners excuse on the ground that he believed his squadron was in danger; but they do express regret that he did not call at the first port and report the incident.

On every point the British case has been sustained. It will be noted that the commissioners refused to accept the testimony of Capt. Clado and several other Russians that they saw torpedo boats before opening fire. The findings distinctly deny their presence among or in the vicinity of the fleet. This is a serious matter for it would serve to show that an attempt was made to manufacture evidence to justify the outrageous conduct of the Russian admiral and discredits that nation's reputation for veracity never very high.

What next? Russia from the first professed a readiness to make ample compensation to the ship owners and to the injured fishermen and heirs of those who perished in the attack. It may be considered certain that this province will be amply redeemed.

But will there be any punishment to the man who has been named as responsible for the "incident" which brought two great nations to the verge of war? On this point friends of Russia have declared that she would never submit to dictation; any disciplining must be what she of her own motion would inflict. Any nation would assume that self respecting position until forced to yield by superior power. Any nation that respects itself and seeks to cultivate the respect of

other powers would not neglect the step that is essential to this end. And Russia, it is reasonable to conclude, will not fail to cultivate the good opinion of humanity by marking her disapproval of the grave offence committed by Admiral Rojestvensky as established before an international tribunal of naval experts.

FOR SALE!

Canadian Forest

The Best Grade Stallion
In the County of Argenteuil

Formerly owned by FRED GATES. From the Fillion strain of Canadiana on the mare's side and sired by a thoroughbred English Shire.

Color—Dark dappled bay with black points.
Weights over 1400 pounds and is only 4 years old.

A sure getter and a money maker.

Apply at once to—

H. W. BARCLAY,
St. Andrews East,
Argenteuil County, P. Q.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 495
District of Terrebonne

Broadway Building Company a body politic and incorporate organized under the laws of the State of New York, one of the United States of America and having its principal place of business and office in the city of New York said state.

vs.

Plaintiff.

Grenville Graphite Company a body politic and incorporate organized under the laws of the state of Maine, one of the United States of America and having its principal office in the said city of New York and heretofore another office and place of business in the township of Grenville said district.

Defendant.

The above mentioned defendant is ordered to appear within one month. St. Scholastique, February 28th, 1905.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary S.C.

J. PALLISER,
Atty. for Plaintiff.

HILL HEAD.

Mr. N. Copeland Jr., is spending a few days at home.

Miss Walker spent Sunday at her home in Bethany.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Presbyterian Tea-meeting in Lachute, and reported a good time in general.

Messrs. Willie Hume and Melvin Copeland spent Sunday in Thomas' Gore.

The roads are in a very poor condition and makes pleasure drives a thing of the past. That accounts for the "white horse" not passing this way now. Times are changed.

We sincerely regret that we are to lose Mr. Dick Stephens and family as they are soon to move to their new home in the "Great West"

DALESVILLE.

Miss Cowan of Beech Ridge, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cowan.

Mr. A. Murdoch is in Montreal, the guest of his daughter Mrs. K. Cregeen.

McPaul Bros. teams of Louisa, passed through here on Tuesday for Lachute, having finished hauling at that camp.

Miss B. Cooke has returned to her home in Lost River.

We regret to hear that Mrs. Thos. McPaul is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell of Lachute were in Dalesville on Sunday.

We feel sorry for the young gentleman from Mt. Maple who in driving from St. Michael on Sunday afternoon became so benumbed with the cold that he found it necessary to call at a certain house by the road-side to get warmed, when only a few acres from home.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the ensuing session, for an Act to incorporate the "Salmon River and Northern Railway Company," and for authority to construct and operate a line of railway from a point at or near Grenville in the County of Argenteuil, to a point at or near Monte Sello, in the County of Labelle, thence in a northerly direction following the line of the Salmon River to a point at or near Lake Papineau, thence northwesterly following the line of the Petit Rouge and North Nation Rivers to a point near or upon the Lievre River where it shall be crossed by the projected line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with the right to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the line of the projected railway, to develop water and electric power and to dispose of the same.

HIBBARD & ORR,
Solicitors for Applicants.
151 St. James Street,
Montreal, 3rd January, 1905.

900 Drops
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS - CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Facsimile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Better and Larger

STOCK THAN WE HAVE EVER CARRIED.

We have opened up a large stock of Grocery which we are sure will be duly appreciated by our customers. We have also a large assortment of ready-made clothing and our stock of McCready Boots and Shoes is very complete and affords ample opportunity for a good choice. Our grocery and dry goods department are also well stocked.

E. LAVIGNE, LACHUTE.

J. D. CAMPBELL & CO.,

CALL AT OUR UPTOWN STORE FOR YOUR GROCERIES

... Also ...

Flour & Feed, Feed Corn-Meal, All Finest Quality.

Flour and Feed Merchants
LACHUTE, QUE.

Dress Goods - Spring 1905 - Dress Goods

NEW VOILES, (Colored.)

NEW VOILES, (Black and Fancy)

NEW TWEEDS, (Summer Weights)

NEW IMPERIAL CLOTH

NEW CASHMERES

NEW LUSTRES, (Black and Colored)

NEW WASH GOODS

VESTINGS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

MUSLINS, SATEENS, PRINTS, ETC.

H. J. Giles & Bro.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

WM. B. McARTHUR, St. Andrews,

Wednesday, March 15, 1905.

The following effects:—1 parlor set, 1 oval table, 2 rockers, 1 sideboard, 1 bookcase, 2 lounges, 2 dining tables, 6 small tables, 4 bedroom sets, 2 bureaus, 1 double iron bedstead, 3 feather beds, 6 pair pillows, mattresses, 2 sets bed springs, 4 chamber sets, 4 clocks, 1 large mirror, tapestry carpet, stair carpet & rods, curtains, curtn poles, 2 china sets, glassware, crockery, lamps, iron safe, fret saw, 2 sewing machines, 2 cook stoves, double stove, 2 parlor stoves, 3 coal stoves, 1 coal oil stove, kitchen table, chairs, cupboard, cooking utensils, garden tools, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

Malcolm Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

Public Notice is hereby given that by and in virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court sitting at St. Scholastique in the District of Terrebonne, on the eleventh day of February inst. 1905, in a case in which John A. McLeod of the Augmentation of the township of Grenville in the District of Terrebonne, Farmer, is Plaintiff, and Archibald Young, farmer; Sarah Young, fille majeure; Mary Young, wife of Alex McLeod and the said A. McLeod to assist and authorize his said wife; Emma Young, wife of Jas. Arthur and the said James Arthur to assist and authorize his said wife; Jane Young, wife of Joseph Arthur and the said Joseph Arthur to assist and authorize his said wife; William Young, David Young, James Young, Alexander Young, Winnifred Young, and Marion Young, minor children of the late Alexander Young of the said Augmentation of Grenville; Annie Young, wife of Henry McNaughton and the said Henry McNaughton to assist and authorize his said wife, of Dauphin, Man.; Harriet Young, fille majeure of Carberry, Manitoba; Margaret Young, wife of Joseph McCutcheon and the said Joseph McCutcheon to assist and authorize his said wife of the township of Harrington, said district; Reuben Young of Bruce, Wisconsin; William Young of Victoria, British Columbia; and Jas. Young of Brandon, Manitoba; Susan Reeves of Grenville aforesaid, wife of William Cooke of the same place and the said William Cooke for these presents; Mary Reeves of parts unknown wife of Dugald Owen and the said Dugald Owen also of parts unknown for these presents are Defendants, ordering the licitation of certain immoveable property described as follows: to wit:

"Two certain lots of land in the Township of Grenville 'aforesaid containing about 200 acres, known and distinguished 'upon the official plan and book of reference of said Township 'of Grenville as Lots 21-A and 21-B, 'the said immoveable will be put up to auction and adjudged to the last and highest bidder, on the 25th day of March next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sitting of the Court, in the Court Room at St. Scholastique in the District of Terrebonne, subject to the charges, clauses and conditions mentioned in the cahier des charges filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, and all oppositions afin d'annuler, affirmer, des charges ou afin de distraire to be produced at the said licitation must be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court at least fifteen days prior to that fixed for the said sale, and adjudication, and all oppositions afin de conserver must be filed within the six days after the said sale and adjudication, and in default by the parties to file the oppositions within the delay prescribed they will be foreclosed from doing so.

C. H. STEPHENS,

Attorney of Plaintiff,

Ste. Scholastique, Feb. 15th, 1905.

J. R. McQuat's Adv

1905 New Spring Goods 1905

WE SOLICIT AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE SAME.

Just opened a nice assortment of GENTS FELT HATS in the latest styles. A HAT CLEANER given FREE to each customer purchasing a Hat.

TO THE MAKERS OF MAPLE SYRUP

We have the necessary supplies for making Maple Syrup and Sugar.—Will be pleased to give quotations.

Manufactures Sample Books of New Wall Papers. Prices from 5c per roll up, at—

J. R. McQUAT

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

\$48.90

...TO....

Vancouver From
Victoria March 1st 1905
Seattle SECOND CLASS
Tacoma From Montreal
Portland

Lower rates to many other points.
OTTAWA SLEEPER
Leave Windsor Station daily at 10.10 p.m.
Passengers may remain in car until 9 a.m.
Price of berth, \$1.50.

Ticket Offices 129 St. James Street,
Windsor St. Station,
Place Viger Station.

Grand Trunk

REDUCED FARES

MARCH 1st to MAY 15th, 1905,

Second Class Colonist fares from

MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver Portland	\$48. 90
Roseland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane	\$46. 40
Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Salt Lake	\$45. 90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo	\$45. 50
San Francisco, Los Angeles	\$49. 00

Low rates to many other points

Colonist Special Trains TO THE Canadian North-west

For Settlers and their effects will leave Carleton Jct. at 9 p.m. every Tuesday during

March and April

if sufficient business offer.

A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.
Copy of Settlers' Guide and full particulars may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

W. J. TODD, OR
P. MONETTE.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late Archie McFaul, Chatham.

JOHN H. McFAUL, Chatham,

Wednesday, March, 8th, 1905.

The following effects:—18 milch cows, 6 2 year old heifers, 2 3 year old heifers, 1 1 year old bull with pedigree, 2 1 year old colts, 1 binder, 1 mowing machine, 2 horse rakes, 1 hay loader, 1 seeder, 2 plows, 1 set iron harrows, 1 set disk harrows, 1 steel cultivator, 1 land roller, 1 set fanners with bagger, 1 dog churn, 1 dash churn, 4 milk cans, 4 cooleis cans, 1 iron pump (new), forks, shovels, a lot of harness, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10. and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

Malcolm Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

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.

AUCTION SALE.

WANTED—Agents in all parts of the Dominion to take orders for Tailor-Made Costumes, Skirts, Blouse Waists, Coats, Waterproof Garments, etc., made to order. Liberal commission and free outfit to agents. Apply stating references to THE CANADIAN SKIRT COMPANY, Box 591, Guelph, Ont.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

NEIL LECLAIR, St. Philippe.

Thursday, March 16th, 1905.

The following effects:—2 work horses, 1 colt 2 years old, 1 colt 1 year old, 10 milch cows, 2 heifers 2 years old, 4 heifers 1 year old, 5 pigs, lot of hay and straw, 1 double wagon, 1 hay cart, 1 tumbrel cart, 1 buggy, 1 piano box buggy, 1 reaper, 1 seeder, 1 disk harrow, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 1 pair of bob sleds, 2 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 light harness, 1 mowing machine, 1 rake.

Sale at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$5.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

All must be sold without reserve as proprietor has sold his farm.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John William Molson, Insurance Agent of the City and district of Montreal, Alfred Benjamin Crochet, Farmer and Yeoman, of the Parish of St. Hyppolite, district of Terrebonne, and Joseph Boisseau, clerk of Court, of the Town of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, 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 Lake Achigan Electric Railway Company, authorizing them to acquire, erect, build and operate within the limits of the County of Terrebonne, a system of Electric Railway connecting the town of St. Jerome with Lake Achigan, through the parish of St. Jerome, and the place called Shawbridge, and the parish of St. Hyppolite, municipality of the Eastern Part of the Township of Abercrombie, and another line between the same terminal points, through the parishes of St. Jerome and Ste Sophie and the Village of New-Glasgow; 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 these water 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.

THIBAUDEAU RINFRET,

Attorney for Applicants.

St. Jerome, January 21st, 1905.

Hardie's Bread

DO YOU TAKE IT ?

If not, you are missing a good thing. We have a reputation for making Bread that gives you an enjoyable meal.

A Postal Card will fetch us to you by addressing—

Hardies' Bakery, BROWNSBURG.

CASTORIA.

Porte la Signature de *Chas. H. Little*

Choice Confectionery

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

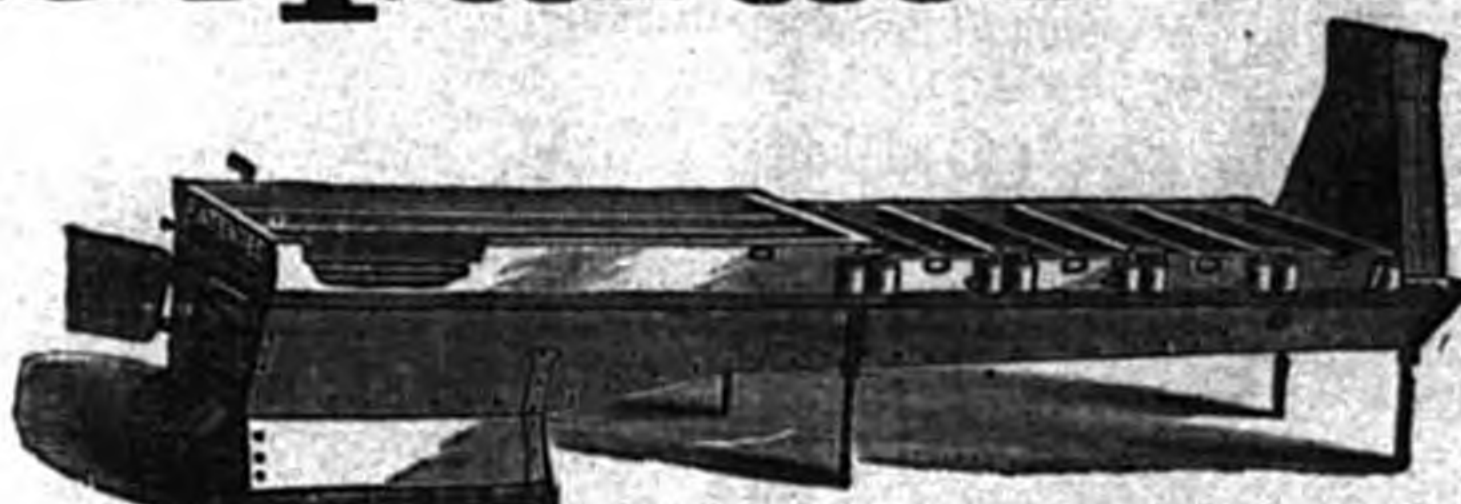
—The right place is at—

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.

Separators



Farming Implements of all kinds

especially the McCormick machinery

Cutters, Rakes, Heavy and Light

Sleighs, Light Carriages of all kinds

(with or without Rubber Tires,) Chat-

ham Waggon, Thrashing Mills, Hay

Presses, Sewing Machines, Planes,

Organs, Fur Coats and Robes. Re-

pairs always on hand. Goods sold on

their merits. Machines and Separ-

ators given on just trial.

H. A. Blair

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

New Spring Goods Arriving, 20 000 Dollar stock to Select From

NEW MUSLINS.

NEW GINGHAMS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW FANCY BLOUSE GOODS.

NEW TWEEDS.

NEW PRINTS.

Now is your time to look around and see where you are going to buy your Spring Goods, you will soon need them. Cuts will please you, and our prices are right.

Lachute's Bargain Centre.

New Choice Stock

Of Choice Groceries, Candies, Fruits and Nuts just received. They are good goods and our prices will please you

Our Tinware Department is well stocked with all articles necessary for home comfort.

W. S. McBRIDE,

MAIN STREET, . . . LACHUTE, P.Q.

About the House

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When icing a cake the cake should be allowed to become cold before the icing is applied.

To remove the smell of onions from a knife, rub the blade with salt and then wash thoroughly with cold water.

For insomnia try eating a raw onion salad for supper, and it will often encourage a comfortable night's rest.

When anything is spilled or boils over on the stove the bad odor may be counteracted by scattering a little salt quickly upon it.

When frying out fat cut a potato in the thinnest slices possible, and drop in while hot. It will prevent a smutty look and make the fat clean and sweet.

To clean watch chains, dissolve a little sal ammoniac in wine, and boil the soiled gold in it; this will thoroughly clean the gold and make it quite bright.

If in covering a kitchen table with oilcloth a layer of brown paper is put on first, it will prevent the oilcloth cracking, and make it wear three times as long.

To keep marmalade air-tight, beat well the white of an egg, with it brush over white paper, and cover over the marmalade pot while the preserve is still hot.

To give coffee a good aroma add a few cloves while roasting it. If you are not able to roast your own coffee always warm the ground coffee before adding the water.

How to Draw a Tight Cork.—Dip a cloth in boiling water, and fold it round the neck of the bottle. Allow it to remain till the glass is hot, and the cork will come out quite easily.

Shortbread.—Take one pound of fine dry flour, six ounces castor sugar and half a pound of butter. Knead well together. Roll out and cut with shapes. Place on a buttered tin and bake slowly.

Beds should be aired as early as possible after rising, and windows opened to admit the fresh morning air.

There is no better way to remove the dirty, hard substance from the sides of the copper than to dip a damp flannel into some coal ash and well scour the surface. The same process applies to zinc buckets and roasting tins.

Take grease out of leather by applying white of egg to the spot and dry it in the sun. Repeat the application until the stain is removed. Black marks on tan leather can be removed by applying methylated spirit on a flannel.

For a stockpot have an earthenware jar with a cover, this may be placed on the stove or stood in a cool oven. Stock made thus will generally be clear, as it cooks so slowly. Strain off at night, and remove the fat before stewing again.

One of most agreeable mixtures for chapped hands is composed of one ounce of glycerine, one ounce of rose-water, and twenty drops of solution of benzoin. The mixture should be rubbed in after the skin has been washed, but before it has dried.

To remove ink spots on white leather. Apply with a camel's hair brush a solution made of one part muriate of tin to two parts of

water. After the ink stain has disappeared wash with a little water, and dab the leather till dry with a soft rag.

To clean Morocco leather, strain it tightly and scour it well with a stiff brush, using soft soap and tepid water with a few drops of oxalic acid. Unstrain the leather and, when dry, rub in a little sweet oil with a rag. Polish with a soft cloth.

Always insist upon buying a lamp with a heavy stand, a brass reservoir, with a good tight screw, and one with a double burner and a sheath round the wick. Burn good oil that won't explode when warm, and, if possible, see that there is a self acting extinguisher. Use a fire-proof globe, and the lamp will prove very safe if it is made of brass.

If a can of milk is placed near an open vessel containing turpentine the smell of turpentine is soon communicated to the milk. The same results occur as regards tobacco, paraffin, asphaltum, camphor and many other strong-smelling substances.

If coffee, tea and chocolate spots on table linens are treated immediately with boiling water they will almost always come out completely, unless the water is from an artesian well. The linen should be placed over a bowl and the water poured through it till the stain disappears.

Almond paste for a cake. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, grind one pound of fresh almonds very fine, moisten them with rose water. Mix with the white of egg and add one pound of castor sugar. Lay the paste evenly over the cake and set in a very slow oven.

Ammonia is a very valuable household remedy, and no careful housekeeper will be without it. This should be stored in a glass bottle tightly corked, otherwise it quickly loses strength. Grease spots can be removed from almost any fabric by sponging them with ammonia and hot water.

For a sore throat, a useful gargle is made of half a teaspoonful of borax and a pinch of salt dissolved in a cupful of water. Another excellent but rather unpleasant gargle is made by dissolving alum in water. As the water can only absorb a certain amount of alum in solution, and it is perfectly harmless, the exact amount used is immaterial, but a little goes a long way.

SOME Dainty RECIPES.

Ginger cakes are always popular. Mix together one pound of flour, three-quarters of an ounce of powdered ginger, a quarter of a pound of Demerara sugar, and a quarter of a pound of butter. Mix these ingredients with water to a stiff paste. Roll out, cut into rounds and bake on a tin in a slow oven.

Oatmeal Biscuits.—Mix together half a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of oatmeal, and two ounces of sugar. Stir into this two ounces of melted butter, or clarified dripping, and one well beaten egg. Knead the dough thoroughly and, if necessary, add a little milk. Roll on a floured board, cut into squares and bake on a greased tin.

Savory Roll Padding.—Make a light suet paste and roll it out to the thickness of one third of an inch. Spread with half a pound of beef, minced finely, seasoned with salt, pepper, and, if onion is approved of, a good seasoning of it. Scatter chopped parsley over all. Roll the padding up neatly, and wet the edges with water. Tie in a floured cloth and boil for two hours. Serve with a nice thick brown gravy.

To Make Lemon Pickle.—Thoroughly wash and wipe dry half a dozen lemons, slice into quarters, put into a bowl, add the juice of three more lemons, scatter a liberal quantity of pepper and salt over the fruit, stir with a silver or wooden fork; then add a small quantity of curry powder to taste. Stir the pickle again, cover, and let it remain for a month, when it should be soft.

Orange Wine.—Parse the oranges very thinly—squeeze them—put juice, rinds and pulp into a large tub, and pour over them some cold water, in proportions of one gallon to every dozen oranges. Let it stand twenty-four hours. Strain off. Put it in the barrel with three pounds of loaf sugar to each gallon of water. Add half the rinds and a little brandy. Bung down when the hissing has ceased. Let it remain twelve months before bottling.

Dainty Parkin Cakes.—Mix together two teaspoonfuls of flour, two of oatmeal, and one of sugar. Work into these ingredients four ounces of lard, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and two teaspoonfuls of ground ginger. Warm half a pound of treacle with one gill of milk, and directly they are mixed beat in one egg. Make into a nice dough. Roll out and stamp into cakes. Bake in a moderate oven.

Baked Soup.—For this use an earthenware jar. Put in any bones and scraps, some onions, a carrot, a parsnip, and a small turnip, a small piece of mace, and a bay leaf. Cover all with water. Put a plate on the top and bake in a moderate oven for seven hours. Strain off while hot, and when cold remove the fat. Save the bones as they may do a second time with more scraps of meat.

Stuffed roast pork tenderloin.—Procure a good-sized tenderloin, slit one side open and lay within a dressing made as follows:—One cupful of dry grated crumbs, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one large tablespoonful of mixed sweet herbs, thyme, summer savory, sweet marjoram and sage, one heaping teaspoonful of finely-chopped onion fried in one tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, one saltspoon-

ful pepper. If this amount of butter does not make it moist enough add a trifle more melted butter, but no water. Stuff the tenderloin and sew up the opening. If it is not fat place two or three slices of bacon over the top, fastening with wooden toothpicks. Rub into the meat one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of white pepper. Dust with flour and roast. When done, remove the tenderloin to a heated platter and put the roasting pan on top of the stove, adding one tablespoonful of flour to the gravy which it contains. When thoroughly browned add a cupful of hot water, two tablespoonfuls of chopped gherkins, and one tablespoonful of finely-chopped olives.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

The Agonies of Indigestion Can be Cured By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

All over the land there are people whose lives have been made miserable through the pangs of indigestion, who have been restored to the enjoyment of health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One of these is Mr. Wm. Moore, of Welland, Ont. Mr. Moore is the manager of the electric light plant in that town, and stands high in the estimation of the citizens. He says: "It is really a pleasure to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For four years prior to 1903 I suffered great torture from indigestion and stomach trouble. I could not eat solid food without experiencing great agony, and for over two years I had to resort to a milk diet. I had grown emaciated and was almost unfit for active work. I was treated by doctors and took advertised medicines, but without any lasting benefit. One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began their use, but I must confess that it was without much hope that they would cure me. After taking a couple of boxes I could see an improvement, and this gave me encouragement. I continued using the pills until I had taken eight boxes, when I was completely cured and able to eat any kind of food I desired. I shall always praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they saved me from such misery as only a dyspeptic knows. I might add that my wife has also used the pills for troubles that afflict her sex, and has been fully restored to health."

Bad blood, poor blood, watery blood, is the cause of nearly every ailment that afflicts mankind. It is because every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood that they have such wonderful power to cure such ailments as indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, heart troubles, kidney and liver troubles, and the special ailments of women, young and old. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN EXCELLENT SPECIMEN.

A Phrenologist was in the habit of inviting a people of different avocations to come upon the stage, and he would dilate upon the peculiarities of their cranial construction. He had come to that portion of his lecture where he dealt with the criminal form of the cranium, and addressed the audience:—

"If there is any person present who at any time has been the inmate of a prison he will oblige me by coming upon the platform."

A heavily-built man responded to this invitation.

"You admit that you have been in prison, sir?"

"I have," was the unblushing answer.

"Would you kindly tell us how many years you have spent behind prison bars?"

"About twenty years," unhesitatingly replied the subject.

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the professor. "Will you sit down, please?"

The subject sat down in a chair in the centre of the stage. The professor ran his fingers rapidly through the hair of the subject.

"This is a most excellent specimen. The indications of a depraved character are very plainly marked. The organs of benevolence and esteem are entirely absent; that of destructiveness is developed to an abnormal degree. I could have told instantly without confession of this man that his life had been erratic and criminal. What was the crime for which you were imprisoned?"

"I never committed any crime," growled the man in the chair.

"But you said that you had been an inmate of a prison for twenty years!"

"I'm the governor of the gaol."

IN THE WRONG PLACE.

Pedlar—"My dear sir, do you know how much time you lose dipping a pen into ink? Ten dips a minute means six hundred dips an hour, or six thousand dips in ten hours; and each dip consumes—"

Business Man—"Yes, I know. I have figured it all out."

Pedlar—"And yet I find you still writing in the old way."

Business Man—"Yes; I am using the fountain pen you sold me about a month ago—using it in the old way because it won't write in any other way."

Pedlar—"Beg pardon; I'm in the wrong office. Good-day."

"IT'S SUCCESS"

is no romance but simply an evidence of what incomparable quality will do.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is the purest and sweetest nature can yield. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or GREEN. By all grocers, Given the gold medal and highest award at St. Louis.

REAL EQUALITY.

The wooing had progressed splendidly. It had even progressed to a point where she had been won—that is, ostensibly won. If she proved to be a truthful girl, she would in time be his wife. If she were not truthful—well, no man wants a wife who is not truthful. That's the way some men console themselves when they fail to marry.

But she seemed to be truthful, and as he drew her closer to him he whispered—

"And when we are married, dearest we will have the happiest home in all the wide, wide world!"

"Yes, George," she replied.

"There can never be a harsh word in our home."

"No, George."

"And when I come home tired and worn out with work at the office and the worries of business, you'll be kind to me?"

"Yes, George."

"I know you would. You'll soothe me and put me in better humor?"

"Yes, but, I say, George!"

"Yes, dearest."

"Why shouldn't you do a little of this yourself?"

"Why, darling—"

"Yes, that's all right. But to come right down to business, as papa says—why shouldn't you also be kind to me when things go wrong? I don't want to do it all, you know. You're not looking for a private nurse, are you?"

"Why, Mabel!"

"When the cook leaves unexpectedly to go to the bedside of her second cousin, you might be just a trifle considerate, you know."

"How strangely you talk, pet!"

"Well, they say I'm papa's girl, you know, and I notice when anyone tries to make a bargain with him he generally gets some stipulations to his own interest put in, just as a precaution!"

George and Mabel have now been married exactly five years and three months, and at the moment of going to press have never had a single quarrel!

SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY.

Miss Hurrup—"Ah, Mr. Holdoff, you cannot tell what troubles a girl has who is receiving the attentions of a gentleman."

Mr. Holdoff—"Troubles, Miss Hurrup? Of what nature, pray?"

Miss H.—"Well, one's little brothers are always making fun of one, and one's relatives are always saying 'When is it to come off?' as if the marriage was a prize-fight. There's the inquisitiveness of one's parents; they want to know everything. There's pa, now; he is constantly asking such questions as 'Carrie what are Mr. Holdoff's intentions?' Why does he call on you so regularly, and stay so late when he does call? And he sometimes looks so angry when he asks these questions that I actually tremble."

Mr. H.—"And what answers do you make to his questions, Miss Hurrup?"

Miss H.—"I can't make any answers at all, for, you see, you haven't said anything to me, and—and of course, I—I—"

Then Mr. Holdoff whispered some-

FRAIL LITTLE ONES.

The little ones are frail. Their hold upon life is slight. No symptom that indicates any of the little ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass for a moment without proper attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one, and then it may be too late to save a precious little life. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house, the danger of serious trouble can be averted, and the minor troubles promptly cured. An occasional Tablet to the well child will prevent illness. The Tablets are absolutely safe and contain no poisonous soothing stuff—they give children healthy sleep, simply because they banish the cause of sleeplessness. Mrs. F. B. Bishop, Lawrencetown, N.S., says:— "I have found Baby's Own Tablets just as you represent them—the very best of medicine for young children." You can get the Tablets from druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A ROYAL TREASURE-HOUSE.

The plate-room at Marlborough House contains what is probably the most valuable collection of treasures in any private house in England. The room is underground and is lighted by electricity, the walls being lined by bookcases containing many rare volumes presented to King Edward and the Prince of Wales from time to time, forming a very valuable library. In big iron safes in the centre of the room is stored away a wonderful collection of gold and silver plate, including two enormous silver pilgrim bottles presented by Alexander III. of Russia to King Edward and a priceless solid gold embossed shield, which was a present to the Sovereign from a number of Indian princes.

FATAL APPLAUSE.

An English lady snake-charmer, named Leyton, was performing at a village called Vaelhlinger, in Rhenish Prussia, in a menagerie, with a boa-constrictor. This she permitted to coil round her neck and breast. Her courage met with thunders of applause from the spectators, who little dreamt that by their signs of approval they had sealed the poor charmer's death warrant. Such, however, proved to be the case, for, apparently infuriated at their demonstrations, the reptile tightened its coils and, amidst the shrieks of the public, strangled the lady on the platform before anything could be done to assist her. The snake was immediately killed.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, "in arriving at a verdict you must take the testimony of the witnesses for the defence into consideration, and give them full weight." At the words "and give them full weight," one of the jurymen swooned away. He was a coal-dealer.

You Must Look to the Liver

If You Would Have Good Digestion and Good Health. It is Kept Active by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Bile in the blood is poison. Bile in the intestines is necessary to digestion and the healthful action of the bowels.

Bile in the blood causes biliousness, headache, jaundice, maddy complexion and is the source of innumerable pains and aches.

The lack of bile in the intestines brings on indigestion, constipation, kidney derangements and a clogging of the whole digestive and excretory systems.

The liver separates bile from the blood, where it is poison, and pours it into the intestines, where it is of inestimable worth.

For this reason the health of the body is dependent on the health and activity of the liver.

By making the liver active, when it becomes torpid and sluggish, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a healthful flow of bile into the intestines, and the cure of all ailments arising from "bile poison," indigestion and constipation.

Set the liver right by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and you will remove the cause of many pains and aches, of many annoying symptoms, of irritable temper and depressed spirits.

There is no liver regulator so certain of action, so quick to relieve, so lastingly beneficial.

Mrs. James Griffiths, Geneva Street south, St. Catharines, writes: "It gives me great pleasure to speak in commendation of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For some years prior to the spring of 1900 I was afflicted with serious derangements of the digestive functions and liver and kidney disorders. I tried many remedies without the desired results, until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After taking a few boxes of this medicine I was again enjoying all my former health and vigor, and, in fact, feeling better than for ten years. Other members of our family have also received the best results from the use of this medicine, and I shall always consider myself under lasting obligation to Dr. Chase for what it has done for me and mine."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmarson, Bates & Company, Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

SCROFULA

Scrofula may be described as "scattered consumption."

To cure it take Scott's Emulsion.

Scrofula is consumption of the small glands under the skin, and these break out into sores. Scott's Emulsion heals these sores.

But there's more to the story. The loss of flesh and great weakness that comes with Scrofula is a regular part of the disease—the same as in consumption of the lungs. For this as for the sores, Scott's Emulsion is just the remedy.

Flesh and strength are gained by the use of Scott's Emulsion quicker than in any other way.

Scrofulous children improve in every way on Scott's Emulsion.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

SURGEON'S TAKE CHANCES

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN CURIOUS PLACES.

Children's Legs Amputated in the Street—Saving a Life in a Restaurant.

Many a man's life has been saved by the quick use of the surgeon's knife, and so it is not very astonishing to learn that serious operations are sometimes conducted in queer places. In the streets of New York, for instance, where statistics go to prove that a serious accident occurs every ten minutes, operations in public thoroughfares and in the presence of crowds of onlookers have become so frequent as to cease to be looked upon as remarkable.

A curious coincidence occurred a couple of months ago, when Ambulance-Surgeon Joseph Samenfild, of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, amputated the legs of two children who had been caught under different trolley-cars. The first case was that of little four-year-old Isaac Williams, who lives at 365 Brunswick Avenue, and who fell in front of a trolley-car. Dr. Samenfild arrived as the railroad employees were jacking the car up, but they said it would be twenty minutes before they could get the boy out.

On hearing this Dr. Samenfild threw off his coat and, crawling under the car, made an operation-table of the street, and in a few minutes appeared with the unconscious boy, having amputated the leg and left it still pinned to the rail by the car.

THE COURAGEOUS SURGEON was busy making out his report at the hospital when a similar call came from Leonard Street, saying that Bertha Signosse, of 109 Johnson Avenue, had been run over in almost the same manner as the Williams boy. Dr. Samenfild rushed off and, out of the child's leg, leaving the limb still under the wheel, and took the girl to the hospital. Both children recovered, though had they been permitted to lie under the car a few minutes longer they would undoubtedly have died.

In one of the most fashionable restaurants in Paris, last spring, a man's life was saved through the skill and quickness of one of the guests. It appears that a gentleman, with three friends, was dining at one of the small tables, when a piece of meat lodged in his throat and he found it impossible to get rid of it. His friends in alarm slapped him on the back, but the unfortunate man became black in the face and fell to the floor.

A surgeon from the German Hospital, who happened to be dining to the café, pushed his way through the crowd. He saw at once that the man was dying, and if prompt measures were not taken he would quickly succumb. He ordered one of the waiters to bring him a small funnel such as is used in bottling wine, and then, without a moment's hesitation took out a sharp knife.

CUT THE MAN'S THROAT, removed the piece of meat, and—the waiter having returned—quickly inserted the funnel in the opening. The man was then hastily conveyed to the hospital, where a silver tube was inserted in the place of the funnel, and a few hours later he was pronounced out of danger.

Last July Oliver Holmes, while at work on the Postal Building in New York, one of the modern skyscrapers, was crushed by a mass of steel falling from a derrick. His fellow-workmen shouted a warning to him, but it was too late and he was struck down. They laid him on the roof and sent for the ambulance. When the surgeon arrived he saw at once that the only chance of saving the man's life was by a speedy operation. With the assistance of several of the workmen, who brought dishes of water, etc., Holmes' leg was quickly severed, and he was then gently carried down to the street, put in an ambulance, and driven to the hospital. In this instance, however, the operation did not save the man's life, as he died before the journey was over.

DO NOT MARRY THE GIRL.

Who nags.
Who is lazy.
Who is a flirt.
Who cannot control her temper.
Who is not neat and tidy in her dress.
Who is deceitful, and not true to her friends.
Who fusses, fumes, and fidgets about everything.
Whose highest aspiration has never soared above self.
Who is amiable to suitors and "horrid" to her family.
Whose chief interests in life are dress and amusements.
Who lacks thrift, and has no idea of the value of money.
Who cannot bear to hear but herself praised or admired.
Who never thinks that her mother needs an outing, amusement, or a change.
Who humiliates servants by snapping at them or criticizing them before guests.
Who dresses in the height of fashion when going out, but does not care how she looks at home.
Who always comes to the breakfast table late and cross, in an old wrapper or dressing-jacket, with her hair in curl papers, and who grumbles and scolds at everything and everybody.
Who puts everything she can on her back, so that she may make a good appearance, whilst her mother is obliged to patch and do up her old old coats, gowns and bonnets.

Result of Boycott

The only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions throughout the country to destroy the business of one of our largest industries—the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., and at the open threats in the official union papers, that the entire power of the National and State Federations of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders" of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the unions in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years, and helped build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient and against their best judgment to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to conspire to ruin anyone who does not purchase from them upon their own terms.

An ink maker or paper maker who failed to sell ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the peddler in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his apples; the cabman to run over you if you refused to ride with him; the grocer order the manufacturer to discharge certain people because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

If a man has labor to sell let him sell it at the best price he can get just as he would sell wheat but he has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business, or attempt its ruin because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannical and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some time to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house finds he must have that paint taken off and put on again by "the union" or all sorts of dire things happen to him, his employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted and his wife made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or barn the carpenter's "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and prevent damage to his property and the plumbers "union" does things to him. He cannot put a little mortar to a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers, plasterers or hod carriers "union" is up in arms and if he carelessly eats a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it the bakers "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot unable to lift a hand to better himself or do the needful things, without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera, if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power and by managing workmen, have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workmen and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the President to remove certain citizens from office because the "Unions" weren't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions, replace the law of this government and the union leaders dominate even the chief Executive.

This is a government of and for the people and no organization, or trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men as shown in their defiance of law and support of law breakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men and even women and children, destruction of property and murder of American citizens during the past 2 years is perhaps 10 times the volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the civil war. We are in a horrible period of lethargy, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens are abused, crippled and murdered in dozens and hundreds by an organization or trust, having for its purpose,

thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city should be chased by a mob, caught and beaten unconscious, then his mouth pried open and carbolic acid poured down his throat, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron nailed shoes, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the Eternal, sir, a fleet of American Men of War would assemble there, clear for action and blow something off the face of the earth, if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that has now passed into history: "We refuse to join any conspiracy of organized labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employees upon the orders of any labor union. If they can make their boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the captain on the bridge and in command."

This set the writers in labor papers crazy and they redoubled their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double column denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay in dues to their labor leaders. The usual coarse, villainous epithets common to labor union writers were indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizen's association was started and mass meetings held. Good citizens who happened to be members of local unions, in some cases quit the unions entirely for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about 11 years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the state of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek, no city of its size is as prosperous, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people massed together with the other citizens in the organization of the Citizens' Association with the following preamble and constitution:

Whereas from 1891 to 1894 the strikes instigated by Labor Unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and,

Whereas, these acts caused serious damage to the city and in a marked way delayed its progress at that time; and,

Whereas, since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of strikes and Labor Union disturbances which have been prevalent elsewhere; and,

Whereas, the employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of Labor Unions, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously declared their intent to continue such policy; and the employees of this city, a large percentage of whom own homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well-earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of Labor Union leaders, the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and,

Whereas, the attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peaceful conditions and continuous prosperity in marked contrast to the conditions existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of Trades Unionism; it is therefore,

Resolved, that the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek can be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people, by the formation of a Citizens Association.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—Name.

Article 2.—Objects.

First.—To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, pros-

perity and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek.

Second.—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third.—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth.—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another in all the relations of life.

Fifth.—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth.—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship and desire for the best interests of their employees, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship.

Seventh.—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all the best citizens of Battle Creek, that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

Then follows articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens including our work-people.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general hall of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms which guarantee to the workman and to the manufacturer fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The new coming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor and the employer when he is ready to buy, may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The new-coming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the state laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard; reserving to himself the right to discharge any employee for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first class workmen who will contract to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employee and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employee, these contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey" has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare; and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employee, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their work people, merchants and citizens as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence and the losses brought on by labor unionism run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but

this city offers industrial peace now with cheap coal and good water, first-class railroad facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Ass'n."

Identification.

The public should remember that there are a few Labor Unions conducted on peaceful lines and in proportion as they are worthy, they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But we do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law abiding unions show undeniable evidences of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people. As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that roused the fiery eloquence of Otis, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men burst into rebellion 'when the king did but touch their pockets.' Imagine if you can their indignant protest had he sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat and murder them, blow up their houses and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good true American citizens can be found in the unions and that they deprecate the criminal acts of their fellow members, but they are often in bad company. Salt only hurts sore spots. So, the honest, law-abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a union man "holler" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the law breakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the law breaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the union forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they would call off the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts. This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not 'join its criminal conspiracy.' We are plain American citizens and differ from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property or commit murder.

We do not pay thugs \$20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family nor \$30 for an eye knocked out. We try to show our plain, honest regard for sturdy and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the state.

We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law abiding peaceable union man and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under 'orders' of any labor trust.

You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with 'union' gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron shod heel, the freedom of our brothers.

You would gag us with a silver har and muffle the appeal to the American people toarken to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for them.

Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our work people and ourselves the infamous offer is declined."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

Note by Publisher.

The Postum Company have a yearly contract for space in this paper which they have a right to use for announcements of facts and principles. Such use does not necessarily carry with it any editorial opinion.

SPECIAL FOR SHORT TIME

A LOT OF DENIM REMNANTS
SOMETHING EXTRA HEAVY IN
4, 5 and 10-YARD LENGTHS,
WHILE THEY LAST ONLY 15c
PER YARD. JUST THE THING
FOR OVERALLS & JUMPERS.

G. L. MEIKLE & COMPANY

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. Laffert, Prop.



FAMILIARITY oftentimes breeds contempt, but not for
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO'S

PAINTERS' COLORED PAINT.

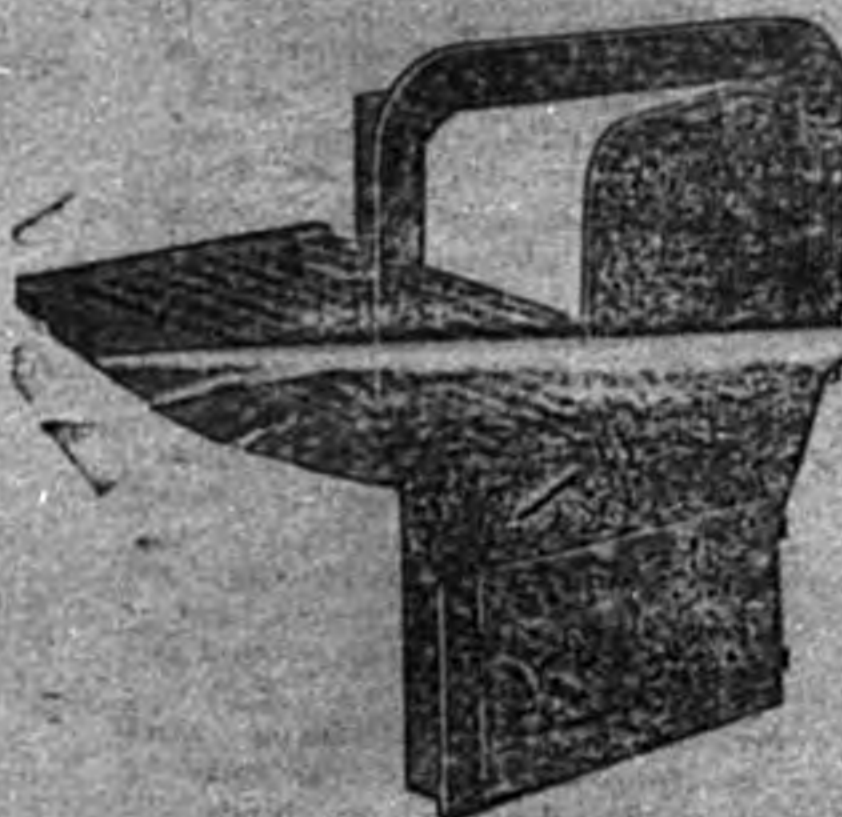
Painters swear by it because it goes farther and is cheaper than any
other Paste Paint in the market. Fine line of tints that are sure to please.
SOLD BY /

J. N. A. Carriere, St. Philippe

It's a Fact!

That you can save money by dealing
with us. We have a larger stock of
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Wall

Papers, Groceries, Hardware, and in fact everything requisite. To
deal with us means that you get the best for the least money.
If you are doing any painting use the Sherwin-William Paints.



Hardware
Merchants

FOR 1905

Sugar Furnace Doors and Grate
Bars. Prepare for the season.

ENOUGH SAID

T. McOUAT & SON

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

LACHUTE MILLS - QUE

The BANK of OTTAWA

Head Office, Ottawa, Canada.

Capital (authorized)..... \$3 000,000

Capital (paid up)..... 2,500 000

Rest and undivided profits..... 2,573,332

Total Assets over..... \$23,000,000

Savings Department.

Accounts may be opened in this department with a deposit
of \$1.00 and upwards, on which interest will be allowed from date
of deposit. Withdrawals may be made by cheque and without
notice to the Bank.

Deposits may be forwarded by registered mail and will re-
ceive the same careful attention as if deposited over the counter,
withdrawals may be made in the same manner.

The Bank of Ottawa offers to the depositor the security of
total assets of over \$23,000,000.

Lachute Branch, J. R. Parris, Manager.

Avis est par les presentes donne que
la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la Baie
James demande au parlement du Canada,
a sa prochaine session, la passation d'un
acte autorisant la Compagnie a changer de
nom et a lui donner le pouvoir de louer, ac-
quier ou autrement acheter les lignes de
la Compagnie du chemin de fer Quebec,
New Brunswick et Nouvelle Ecosse, et a
s'amalgamer avec cette dite compagnie:
aussi a etendre et definir les pouvoirs de la
compagnie quant a l'emission de bons debentures
et autres garanties; a obtenir le pou-
voir de construire les lignes de chemin de
fer ci-apres mentionnees; aussi a donner le
pouvoir a la compagnie de louer les lignes
du Canadian Northern Railway Company,
ou lignes qu'il a louees ou aucune d'elles et
de donner a cette compagnie le pouvoir de
les exploiter.

Les lignes aux quelles il est ci-dessus re-
fere, sont les suivantes:

(1)—D'un point sur la ligne de la com-
pagnie au sud du lac Muskoka, dela vers
l'est a Montreal passant par ou pres d'Ottawa
avec des embranchements a Ottawa et
Hawkesbury.

(2)—D'un point sur ou pres de la Riviere
aux Francais, de la a Montreal passant par
ou pres d'Ottawa et Hawkesbury.

(3)—D'un point sur la ligne de la com-
pagnie a ou pres de Sudbury, de la vers
l'ouest et au sud du lac Nipigon a un point
sur le Canadian Northern Railway a l'ouest
de Port Arthur, passant par ou pres de
Port Arthur ou avec un embranchement a
Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,

Solliciteur des requerants.

Date ce huit Decembre, 1904.

Notice is hereby Given that the
James Bay Railway Company will apply
to the parliament of Canada at its next
session, for an act authorizing the company
to change its name and empowering it to
lease, purchase or otherwise acquire the
lines of the Quebec, New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia Railway Company, and to amal-
gamate with that company; also to extend
and define the powers of the company with
respect to the issue of bonds, debentures
and other securities; and for power to con-
struct the lines of railway below mentioned;
also empowering the company to lease the
Canadian Northern Railway Company its
lines or leased lines, or any of them, and to
give that company running powers thereover.
The lines above referred to are the follow-
ing:

(1)—From a point on the Company's line
south of Lake Muskoka, thence easterly to
Montreal, passing through or near Ottawa,
with branches to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(2)—From a point on or near the French
River, thence easterly to Montreal, passing
through or near Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(3)—From a point on the Company's line
at or near Sudbury, thence westerly and
south of Lake Nipigon to a point on the
Canadian Northern Railway west of Port
Arthur, passing through or near Port Ar-
thur or with a branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,

Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated December 8, 1904.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

How is This!!!

We have too many Men's and Women's Fur
Coats in Coon, Astrachan, Black Lamb, Wam-
bat, Grey Lamb Etc. from \$18 to \$65, and
offer you the choice of whole

Lot at 20 p.c. Discount

Ladies' Jackets from \$6 to \$14 we offer you at
25 p.c. discount, Cash. These are great offers.
We need the money, Don't you need the Coats?

W. BANFORD.

January CLEARING Sale!

Commencing on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1905, we will allow 10, 20,
and 25 p.c. reduction on all Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Crockery,
and Glassware, for Cash. Don't miss this great discount sale, as
we want to make room for our Spring stock coming in, and enlarge
our stock to meet the demands of our increasing trade. Highest
prices paid for all farm produce.

Chas. E. Ladouceur,
ST. ANDREWS, QUE.

Professional & Commercial.

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ADVOCATE.

Office; Main Street, East Ward
Lachute P. Q.,
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Attends Courts in District of Ter-
rebonne, Ottawa and Montreal,
Collections promptly remitted.

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NOTARY.

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For the District of Terrebonne. Sales
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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Graduate of McGill Medical College.

G. J. WALKER,

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,

LACHUTE, P.Q.

Notes discounted and Loans Made
Only First-class Insurance Companies
Represented.

SUPERIOR COURT

Canada

Province of Quebec } No. 486
District of Terrebonne }

JEAN BERCHMANS BENOIT PRE-
VOST, Kings Counsellor, and THIBAU-
DEAU RINFRET, both lawyers of the
Town of St. Jerome, County and district of
Terrebonne, and doing business thereto to-
gether in partnership as such, under the
name and style of "PREVOST & RIN-
FRET.

Plaintiffs

vs.

Maxime Malette, formerly of the town
ship of Wolfe, Mission St. Faustin, district
of Terrebonne, and actually of unknown
places,

Defendant

Defendant is ordered to appear in the month
GAGNON & FORTIER,
P.C.S.
Ste. Scholastique, Feb. 9th, 1905.

IF YOU WANT

A Wholesome, Delicious,
Wonderfully Fine

B R E A D

The First Prize Winner
at Lachute Exhibition, a
real Twentieth Century
Article, then call at the

Riverside Bakery

While there, leave your
order for any kind of
CAKE. See our line kept
Stock.

All kinds of BREAD,
BUNS, CAKE, and a
choice lot of fine CANDIES
always on hand.

P.S.—These goods are all
fresh. Remember the
place.

RIVERSIDE

BAKERY

W. G. Stanforth, Prop.

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

NO. 9

BEST
(First) SHORTS at \$21
Per Ton
BRAN - \$18.00 TON
Moulie, Barley
Meal and Flour
at lowest prices
H. WALSH
St. Andrews Flour Mills.

Three Men's Coon, two brown Wombat, one spotted Wombat Fur coats, reduced in prices at
W. BANFORD.

Now is the time to fit yourself for the sugar season. Buy your supply of sugar cans and spoons from
W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

Ladies Cloth Jackets reduced to 25 p.c. straight. We don't want to carry one over, off price at
W. BANFORD.

CORNMEAL,—at the mill and at our up-town store, at \$25.00 a ton in bulk, guaranteed to be made from all good, sound corn.
J. D. CAMPBELL & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,—A nice, comfortable, eight-roomed house, containing water, electric light, bath room and lavatory. Apply to
MOISE PAQUETTE, Foundry St.

Carpenter Bros. are selling their complete stock of boys clothing at 25 p.c. discount. Don't lose this opportunity of getting the boys a good suit cheap.
CARPENTER BROS.

Men's ulsters and overcoats, one line each reduced to \$5.00 to clear out
W. BANFORD.

\$18.00 fur coat reduced to \$12.00, only one left.
W. BANFORD.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS.
We offer 150 tons of feed consisting of Bran, Shorts, Cornmeal, Ground Oats etc.
J. D. CAMPBELL.

It's a cold country. Fur coats are a necessity. As we sell them, nearly every one can have one. Men's and Women's. Come and see them at
W. BANFORD.

FOR SALE,—A good working mare, four years old. Apply to
J. A. BEDARD, & SON.

HAVE YOU, all your outfit for Sugar-making ready. We have the Sugar Furnace Fronts, Grate Bars, Braces, Special Tapping Bits, etc.,
T. McQUAT & SON.

We beg to remind the public that we have installed a completely new and up-to-date set of tools, which enables us to turn out better work with greater speed, so when you are needing repairs or anything in the tin-smithing line, call on
W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

WANTED,—At once, a smart energetic youth to learn the bread and cake business. Apply to
JNO. HOPE.

Ghosts, Spooks, and Apparitions,—all disappear, when you are fore-armed, just so, you can have all your troubles about Right Hardware, Right Store and Right Prices disappear if you take this fore-warning and buy at the Hardware Headquarters of
T. McQUAT & SON.

LOCAL NEWS

The Rev. E. Thomas spent Sunday in Kingston, Ont.

Mr. A. Jarvis, of Westmount, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. & Mrs. Foster of Neepawa, were guests of Mrs. Jno. McGillivray this week.

Mr. B. A. Baker of Hawkesbury, spent Sunday in town the guest of Mrs. R. McArthur.

Mr. Wm. Banford, accompanied by Mr. S. Ridout, spent the early part of the week in Hawkesbury.

Mr. Duncan McDiarmid of East Angus, Que., was home on a short visit to his parents this week.

Miss Jessie Christie, who has been visiting for the past five weeks in Ottawa returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Graham, who has been visiting his parents and friends in this vicinity has returned to Calgary.

Miss McKay of Westmount, and Miss Kerr of Vancouver, B.C., were guests of Miss Alma Fraser this week.

Mr. Geo. Campbell and family have arrived home after spending three months at Holland's Mills, Buckingham.

A box social will be held under the auspices of the Young People's Society on Thursday evening, March 16th, at 7.45. A very interesting time is expected. Admission 15cts.

Mr. A. D. Kennedy is in Ottawa today at a meeting of the L.O.H.A. executive to consider the protests served against Messrs Moonie and Doyle in the recent championship contests.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Masson celebrated the 25th of their wedding on Monday evening last at which a large number of relatives and friends were present to participate in the happy event.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Barley, of Grand Marais, Michigan, are here on a visit. It is some twenty years since Mr. Barley left Carleton and the pleasure of his trip is considerably marred by the serious illness of his father, Mr. Jno. Farley.

Last Monday morning, about nine o'clock, a small fire occurred at the home of Mayor J. E. Valois, which, but for prompt action would have quickly spread, but by the use of the garden hose and willing helpers was extinguished without much damage being done.

Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander gave a large "At Home" on Saturday afternoon last, the guests numbering over one hundred. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. R. Parris, Mrs. (Dr.) A. Stackhouse and Miss Jessie McConnell, who with Mrs. Thos. Christie and Mrs. Thomas presided over the tea tables.

Now that the back of the winter is broken and we are looking forward to the livening influences of the Springtime we would request our readers to acquaint us, by postal or otherwise, of any items of interest that may be taking place in or around your neighborhood. We are desirous of securing correspondence from all sections of the county and will be pleased to give publicity to all legitimate news.

The lecture on Japanese life and character by the Rev. Eber Crumby on Tuesday last gave those who heard it a great insight into the peculiar mental habit of the new nation. They were free from the western emphasis of the individual. For the Japanese the tribe or nation or family was more real and abiding than the separate existence of the individual, so on the one hand while time counts for nothing and there is never any hurry, the Japanese cheerfully welcome death if that is the best means of furthering the national life. In this is their gift to the world's civilization.

In the Methodist Church on Sunday morning, the Rev. F. G. Lett preached the annual missionary sermon on the relation of historical and critical study to mission work. The method of criticism was the missionary's most effective one in dealing with the ancient sacred writings of other religions. But having applied this method to the other books with the result of leading to highest Christian truth, we may now fearlessly apply the same method to our own sacred books with the full confidence of fuller interest and inspiration.

Much disappointment was experienced by those who witnessed the hockey match on Saturday last, when our boys, who have fought so strenuously and against such odds, were defeated in their final match by the score of 4 to 2. This score would appear to place Hawkesbury victorious, but it is not yet theirs. Two protests have been served by Lachute, which may put a different aspect on the affair. Lachute are not kickers by any means, neither do they want anything that does not rightfully belong to them. This they mean to have, if at all possible, and it is up to the executive to see if the following are not good grounds for protesting:

1st. That Doyle cannot be considered a resident of Hawkesbury, not having lived in that town since the beginning of the year, and is therefore not eligible.

Article XXV, Sec. 1, of the constitution which reads, "Each player must be a resident of the town with whose club he plays, at least thirty days before any match in which he participates."

2nd. That Moonie is not a bona-fide member of Hawkesbury, not living within the limits prescribed by the constitution, Article XIII, Sec. 2, "No certificate to any player that is not a resident of the town or within three miles of the town, whose club he plays with."

3rd. And further, it is alleged, that Moonie played for the Almonte team in the Upper Ottawa League, under the name of Thompson, Art. 6, Sec. 2. "An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or staked bet or with or against a professional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood; or who has never entered any competition under any name but his own."

In face of the above we do not see how the game can be rightfully claimed by Hawkesbury.

A meeting of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem was held on Monday in the Court House.

The Mayor R. Muir, Esq., and Councillors Hry. Drysdale, Jas. Leishman, David Black, and Phileas Desjardins, and the secretary, Mr. G. J. Walker, were present.

The secretary read the report of Mr. Jas. Drysdale, inspector upon Power's Bridge. The report stated the bridge had been duly built according to the plans and specifications furnished the contractor and that the work was well done. The report was duly accepted and the secretary was instructed to pay the contractor. The secretary stated that although he had sent out accounts to all the parties bound to said work that he had not received near the total tax. Resolved, on motion of councillor Black, seconded by councillor Drysdale, that the secretary be instructed to issue special notices to all parties in arrears of taxes to pay up the same within 15 days and that he (the Secretary) be instructed to borrow sufficient money in the name of the Council to pay the contractor in full. Mr. Paul Nichol, Mr. Jas. G. James and Mr. Hercule Lalonde, dit Latrelle, were appointed as valuers and Mr. Paul Doig and Mr. Walter Smith as auditors. The secretary was instructed to give public notice that the council at its next meeting would pass a by-law making a certain portion of the road known as West Gore Road in the municipality, a by road for the future so as to enable the Council to sell the work of the maintenance of the same both in winter and summer.

Furniture!

Bedroom Suites, Spring Beds, Mattresses,
Bureaus, Washstands, Bed Cribbs, Cradles,
Parlor Suites, Parlor Tables, Sideboards,
Extension Tables, Chairs, Hall Racks,
Rattan Chairs, Bed Lounges, Couches and
everything in the furniture line is reduced
in prices just now to make room for the
spring stock which will be coming in shortly

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

THE ELITE

Buy our Bias Filled Corsets.
Women's and Misses' Gloria Waists.
Children's Waists in all sizes
Spring Shirts in Tweed and Cloth
Lustre and Vesting in Blouse Ends
Fancy and Wash Collars
Stationary, Perfume, & Toilet Requisite

H. E. BURWASH.

Eyes Examined Free



..BY THE MOST..
Up-TO-Date METHODS.

Spectacles prescribed
only when necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,

Graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada,
LACHUTE.

150 New Spring Suitings

ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST UP TO
DATE GOODS ON THE MARKET TO BE
SOLD AT ONCE. I BOUGHT THEM RIGHT
AND INTEND SELLING THEM AT A
SMALL ADVANCE OVER COST. NOW IS
YOUR TIME TO LOOK THEM OVER.

N.B. See My New Spring Hats

A. D. KENNEDY, The Gent's Outfitter

CARPENTER BROS.

A HINT
TO THE WISE.

GO TO
CARPENTER BROS.
FOR BARGAINS.

SELECTED RECIPES.

SOUPS.

It will be understood that the foundation of each of these soup recipes is a quart can of the best soup of which you have any knowledge. These vary in excellence.

Chicken Soup.—This makes a delicious bisque, when a cupful of cold veal or a can of chicken, chopped, is stirred in, with a half cupful of dry, seasoned crumbs. A finer soup can be based upon chicken broth by making egg balls, such as are described in the next recipe, and putting them into the boiling broth. Have ready a cupful of scalding milk, stir in a tablespoonful of butter rolled in one of flour, cook one minute, and pour, a little at a time, upon two beaten eggs. Turn into the tureen and add the soup and balls.

Mock Turtle Soup.—Add four hard-boiled eggs cut into eighths, a glass of claret, the juice of half a lemon, or a lemon peeled, then sliced thin (this last to be laid on the surface after the soup is dished), a teaspoonful of boiling water and such additional salt and pepper as your taste adjudges to be needful. If you care to take the trouble, omit the whites of the eggs, pound the yolks into a paste, work in melted butter, a pinch of mustard, pepper and salt, and bind with the yolk of a raw egg. Flour your hands, make the paste into small balls and drop into the boiling soup. Simmer three minutes after they go in.

Piquante Tomato Soup.—The base of this is mulligatawny soup. Drain a cupful of juice from a can of tomatoes, strain through cheesecloth, put over the fire and boil fast ten minutes. Skim, add a tablespoonful of butter rolled in browned flour, and when the soup has boiled stir this into it. After this drop in a hard-boiled egg or egg balls and sliced lemon.

Consomme Bisque.—Heat the consomme to boiling, mince a can of boned chicken very fine, add a small cupful of breadcrumbs, season with paprika and salt, a little onion juice and finely minced parsley. Stir to a ball before adding half a cupful of cream heated (with a pinch of soda) and a big spoonful of butter rolled in flour. Boil one minute and serve. An egg well beaten, stirred in at the last, is an improvement.

For Useful Consomme.—Consomme, unless unusually strong and savory, is a poor thing when served alone. It may be made the base of several different soups, such as tomato, julienne, rice broth, tapoca, sage, barley, potato, turnip, etc., each of which will repay you for the additional trouble it costs you.

Pea Pures.—Canned peas should always be drained and left to lie in very cold water, slightly salt, for half an hour before they are cooked. This takes away the smoky flavor which people are apt to consider inseparable from American peas. These, by the way, are as good for soup as the French, which are double the price. Put the drained peas through your vegetable press, then proceed as with the corn pures.

Canned Corn Pures.—Chop the corn very fine, add a scant quart of boiling water and a teaspoonful of minced onion. Stew steadily for

three-quarters of an hour after it reaches the boil. Rub through a colander into a saucepan, add salt, pepper, three tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in as much flour and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Heat in another vessel a pint of milk, and when the corn mixture has simmered five minutes longer, turn first one, then the other, into the tureen; stir well and serve. This soup is especially nice if veal or chicken stock be substituted for boiling water.

Creamed Tomato Soup.—Put a cupful of (aired) tomatoes into a saucepan with half a small onion chopped fine and cook half an hour after the boil begins. Strain and rub through a colander and return to the fire. Season with pepper, salt and a teaspoonful of white sugar. Stir in by degrees two tablespoonfuls of butter, cut up and rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour. Have ready in another saucepan a pint of boiling milk, in which has been dissolved a bit of soda not larger than a pea. Let the soup simmer for three minutes after butter and flour go in, stirring well and often; pour into a tureen, add the boiling milk, mix well and send to table. If milk and tomatoes are boiled together, they will form a curdled compound in spite of the soda.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never sprinkle salt over fruit stains on table linen. It does no good and is messy. The stains may be removed by pouring hot water through them before the linen goes into the soap suds.

If the dining-room table has been used for ping-pong to the detriment of the table, it may be improved by repeated polishing with soft cloths and linseed oil. No prepared polish is equal to this simple one.

Bureau drawers that are new and consequently stiff to draw out, may be made to run smoothly by rubbing the edges with soap. If the wood is green when they are made, they may have to be planed down, but ordinarily the former treatment will make them all right.

When paper cannot be retained on a wall by reason of dampness, make a coating of the following ingredients: A quarter of a pound of shellac, and a quart of naphtha. Brush the wall thoroughly with the mixture, and allow it to dry perfectly, and you will find this process will render the wall impervious to moisture and the paper in no danger of being loosened.

Bamboo furniture, as well as willow and rattan, should be cleaned by scrubbing with salt and water. Use a small brush for the purpose.

If the hands are well powdered with talcum before putting on kid gloves in summer, there will be little danger of the gloves being ruined by perspiration.

Choice figs are sold in little round baskets of coiled straw, the cotton cover being stitched on. The figs are worth buying, and the basket is worth saving. Lined with silk and with a loose silk bag attached, they make work or embroidery baskets quite out of the common.

Coffee extract, for use in cake, jellies, etc., is made as follows: Beat one egg in one cup of cold water. Add one cup of ground coffee and mix well. Put into four cups of boiling water, boil five minutes and let drip through a jelly bag.

A pudding, whether steamed in a mould or boiled in a bag, must not cease boiling, not even for a minute, or it will certainly be sticky. Keep the water boiling and if more is needed as it boils away, see that what is used to replenish it is boiling.

A correspondent says that white furs can be beautifully cleaned by carefully rubbing dry plaster of paris into the fur with the hands until every part has been cleaned. Shake the fur until all the plaster—which is ground fine like flour—is shaken out. Wipe over the fur with a clean white dry cloth and it will look like new. Corn meal heated in the oven is satisfactorily used for the same purpose.

It is said a loaf of wedding cake was once kept six years without any appreciable diminution of its flavor. It was packed in a tin box with an inch of granulated sugar all around it. The box was then wrapped in strong paper and kept in the attic.

A use for the tops of old golf stockings is to cut them over into roomy mittens, which are very convenient to slip on when making fires, cleaning walks, etc.

CARE OF PALMS.

Palms, says a writer, are a pretty house plant, but it is not every one who can grow them successfully. The palm likes a moderately rich soil, and he mixes bone meal with garden loam as a fertilizer. He recommends planting a brick, or something of the kind, in the jardiniere for the pot to stand on. Sunshine is not necessary to the welfare of the palm, but morning sunshine will not harm it in the least. When the surface of the soil is dry give water, enough to thoroughly saturate all the soil in the pot; then wait until it looks dry again, before giving more.

Palms should be showered at least once a week. It is a good plan to take them into the bathroom, lay them on their side, and spray them so thoroughly that every portion is washed as if they were exposed to a summer shower. This keeps the dust from accumulating on them to close the pores of the leaves, thus interfering with their breathing as well as making them unsightly. It is a spider down. This

little insect is that little that it hardly seems possible that he could do much harm, but he is more destructive than all other insects combined. He delights in the hot, dry atmosphere which characterizes the modern living room. Moisture he does not like, hence the value of the shower-bath in waging warfare against him. Always keep water evaporating in the room. Use the hand-atomizer on your plants daily. Depend entirely upon moisture in fighting this pest. Tobacco teas and insecticides of all kinds are useless only in so far as they impart the moisture, which is more satisfactory if obtained from clear water. If it is not convenient to shower your plants, dip them in tubs of water.

LA GRIPPE'S RAVAGES.

The Victims Left Weak, Nerveless and a Prey to Deadly Diseases.

La grippe, or influenza, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is probably the most treacherous disease known to medical science. The attack may last only a few days, but the deadly poison in the blood remains. You are left with hardly strength enough to walk. Your lungs, your chest, your heart and nerves are permanently weakened, and you fall a victim to deadly pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption, rheumatism, or racking kidney troubles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure the disastrous after-effects of la grippe because they purify the blood and sweep away its poisonous germs. Every dose makes new, warm, rich blood which brings health and healing to every part of the body. This is proved in the case of Miss Dorina Langlois, of St. Jerome, Que., who says: "I had a severe attack of la grippe, the after-effects of which left me racked with pains in every part of my body. My appetite completely failed me; I had severe headaches, was subject to colds with the least exposure, and grew so weak that I was unable to work at my trade as dressmaker. I tried several medicines without the slightest success until a drug clerk advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted upon his excellent advice and the pills rapidly and completely cured me. My strength returned, the headaches and cough disappeared, and I am again enjoying my old-time health. I am satisfied that if sufferers from la grippe will use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will speedily recover from those after-effects which make the lives of so many people a burden."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the common ailments due to weak and watery blood, such as anaemia, headaches, dizziness, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervousness, general weakness and the special ailments that growing girls and women do not like to talk about even to their doctors. But only the genuine pills can do this, and you should see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your druggists send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

ROYAL TRADESMEN.

Sovereigns Display Ability in Handling Private Fortunes.

The decision of the emperor of Germany that his three younger sons shall undergo a thorough course of commercial training, so that they may be better fitted to cope with the stress of industrial competition, recalls instances of other living monarchs who not only govern the destinies of their kingdoms but are captains of industries as well.

It would go hard with the India rubber trade of the world if King Leopold of Belgium refused to supply any more rubber, since he has practically a monopoly of this important commercial product. Rubber cultivation constitutes the staple industry of his colossal private estate in the Congo. He has sunk hundreds of thousands of pounds in this enterprise, with the result that now he governs the world's supply, and is not only the king of the Belgians, but the "India rubber king" as well.

BUILDER AND BREWER.

When King Oscar of Sweden came to the throne he boasted no private fortune, for his predecessor had willed his money to another member of the family. Yet to-day King Oscar is one of the world's wealthiest monarchs. And it has all been made out of real estate. He has made it a practice to purchase the dingy, out of the way slums of the capital city at a nominal price. The decrepit houses have then been swept away and in their places have risen palatial business dwellings and residences and open spaces, which then realized vast sums. Stockholm owes no small part of its magnificence and beauty to the enterprise and building speculations of its king. The sovereign is also deeply interested in the brewery trade of the country, his greatest enterprise in this direction being the St. Eric brewery, with which he is intimately connected. Hotel development is another branch of his commercial interests, as the Grand hotel at Stockholm adequately testifies.

The royal family of Bavaria are probably the most renowned brewers in the world. Every visitor to Munich knows the dingy, ancient tavern from which mugs of the famous beer are obtained to-day in the same manner as it was over 300 years ago.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is not only a stimulating beverage but highly nourishing to those of weak digestion. Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers. Given the gold medal and highest award at St. Louis.

The beer was first brewed at the royal palace in September, 1589, from a recipe given to the reigning king by the famous brewer Degenberg. This recipe is a most jealously guarded secret, and the famous beer is made in precisely the same way and at the same place to-day as three centuries ago.

TWO ARE SPECULATORS.

The king of Denmark and Prince George of Greece are both fortunate speculators, and have participated through their agents in many large financial operations. The most notable speculation was that of 1876-1877. The southern ports of Russia in connection with the war with Turkey, had been closed. The result was that the supply of grain from southern Russia was cut off. The king of Denmark carried out a huge deal in American grain, forced a corner, and netted several thousand pounds.

Francis Joseph of Austria is not only an emperor but a keen business man as well. As a member of the royal family he has innumerable privileges, one of which is immunity from jurisdiction. As this, however, would give him an undue advantage over the commercial layman, he transacts his business under a pseudonym.

This action once led to a curious result. The emperor had established a large brandy distillery, and in due course applied for his license. His royal identity was known, and the application was refused, as he had failed to comply with the law's requirements by applying in his own name. The emperor appealed against this decision, at the same time explaining that he could not fulfill the strict letter of the law, as he was a member of the reigning family, and, as such, had no family name. His explanation was allowed, and the emperor has one of the largest and most successful brandy distilleries in Austria.

"BALLED" PARTRIDGES.

Peculiar Misfortune to the Young Birds in England.

In certain districts where the soil is exactly right (or rather exactly wrong) the partridges so carefully preserved in England are likely to be attacked by a peculiar misfortune known as "balling." The word means simply that a partridge hatched out on a clay soil in wet weather may find mud adhering to its feet as it struggles along after the mother bird.

This is a small beginning; but the chances are that the earth accumulates. Sometimes, indeed, the soil attached to the foot of a little partridge will increase from a mere speck to a weight of several ounces. A writer in *Badminton* says that the heaviest ball he ever knew weighed four ounces, and the bird which carried it was only half its proper size, although the rest of the covey were full grown. The little creature could only move along in a kind of flying scramble, dragging the ball on the ground.

The clay was baked as hard as a brick, so that it was no easy matter to remove it. Finally it was soaked off, and then it became apparent

that the bird, without its accustomed ballast, did not know how to fly. With every effort it tumbled head over heels, and learned the natural mode only after long trying.

The fate of a "balled" partridge which is not rescued by some kindly hand is a cruel one. Day by day the burden grows heavier, and the more the chick scrambles after its companions the larger its burden becomes. Finally, it is no longer possible to move at all, and then the thing can but give up and die.

Naturalists say that this balling of birds is one of nature's provisions for scattering seeds. It is easy to demonstrate this, and the "answer comes true." One experimenter scattered the earth from a three ounce ball over the top of a pan of ordinary dirt, which had been baked to destroy the seeds in it. Ten plants sprang up in due time, and developed into seven varieties.

DRUGGING CHILDREN.

The mother who gives her little one "soothing" stuff when it cries, surely does not realize that she is simply drugging it into temporary insensibility with a poisonous opiate. But that is just what she is doing. All the so-called "soothing" medicines contain poisonous opiates; they are all harmful—some of them dangerous, and should never be given to children. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets speedily cure all stomach troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, and simple fevers; they break up colds, prevent croup, ease the pain of teething, and give healthy, natural sleep. When little ones are cross, peevish and ailing, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and you will find there's a smile in every dose. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A PASSIONATE SCENE.

Her eyes were wild; her hair was in disorder; her face was flushed; her hands were clenched; she was a deeply injured and desperate woman.

"Oh, cruel one," she cried, in anguished tones, "I have borne with you too long; you have injured, you have tortured me, and yet I could not bear to give you up. When first we met, how your ease and polish attracted me; when you became my own, how my friends envied me. But your understanding is too small for my large soul; you are opposed to my advancing myself; you have ruined my standing in society. If we had never met I might have walked in peace. So, now, begone. We part for ever."

There was a moment's convulsive breathing, a gritting of teeth, and a sharp sigh. It was all over. By a supreme effort she had pulled off her new shoe.

There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain, of whom 51,948 are women.

THIN PEOPLE

Food is not all that thin people need. Maybe they're sick. You can't make them eat by bringing them food. But Scott's Emulsion can make them eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest

Scott's Emulsion.

It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

Pale Face, Weak Blood

You Can Make the Blood Rich, the System Strong, the Complexion Healthful by Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Why do some people have healthful, rosy complexions while others are pale and wan in countenance?

Why are some people strong and able to defy disease while others are weak and subject to all the ills of human kind?

The difference is in the blood. Pallor of the eyelids, gums and lips tell of blood that is lacking in quality and richness.

The person who has poor blood is subject to headache, dizziness, sleeplessness; the action of the heart is weak and there is sometimes palpitation; the breath is short, and there is lack of energy and strength. This weak, anemic condition is entirely overcome by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which is above all else a builder and enricher of the blood.

You can best prove this by noting your increase in weight from week to week, while using this great food cure.

New, rich flesh and tissue are added, new strength and vigor take the place of weakness and suffering, and instead of taking cold or contracting disease at every gust of wind that

blows you find yourself getting strong and robust.

Mrs. M. A. Clock, Meaford, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I became very much run down in health and suffered from weak, tired feelings, indigestion and rheumatism. At times I was so badly used up that I required help to move in bed. While sick and downhearted I received Dr. Chase's Almanac and sent for some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

"Under this treatment I soon began to improve, and by the time I had used eleven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was happy to find myself strong and well again. I often think of what a lot of money I spent for medicines which did me no good, and believe I owe my life to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I hope women who suffer as I did will benefit by my experience and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanison, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.



BLONDES ARE WEAKLINGS.

More Physical Vigor Usually Belongs to Dark-haired.

Some remarkable conclusions upon the disease-resisting qualities of light and dark haired people have been arrived at by Dr. F. C. Shrubbs, assistant medical officer at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. These conclusions are based upon figures Dr. Shrubbs has gathered with the object of discovering how far the population of London is influenced by city life.

In the British Medical Journal he states that his observations have included 1,378 hospital patients and 846 visitors, as well as several thousand children.

Generally speaking he finds that brunettes are stronger than blondes. His figures show that:

With each successive generation of city life the fair element sends an undue proportion of its members to the hospitals.

Child patients are markedly fairer than the children in the districts around the hospitals.

In the earlier years of child-life blondes are about as numerous as brunettes, but Dr. Shrubbs shows that disease during childhood falls unduly heavily on the blondes.

Throughout life, blonde people are more prone to fall victims to disease than brunettes, and this leads Dr. Shrubbs to a further conclusion:

That diminution of stature and increase of brunette traits are almost certainly progressive with increased heredity of an urban environment.

The conclusion is based upon the principle of the survival of the fittest. The unhealthy conditions of city life—long hours, hurried meals, and insufficient ventilation—while retarding the growth of all, tell more severely upon blondes, with the result that there is a predominance of the brunette type.

"There's nothing in the world that quite satisfies Bingle." "Yes, there is." "What is it." "Bingle."

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards the Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was led, in a very peculiar way, to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups and she is now the more charitable. She writes:—

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient towards the drunkard who could not pass the saloons. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared. I began to sleep well and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

Dinner—"How comes this dead fly in my soup?" Waiter—"In fact, sir, I have no positive idea how the poor thing came by its death. Perhaps it had not taken any food for a long time, dashed upon the soup, ate too much of it, and contracted an inflammation of the stomach that brought on death. The fly must have had a weak constitution, for when I served up the soup it was dancing merrily on the surface. Perhaps—and the idea presents itself only at this moment—it endeavored to swallow too large a piece of vegetable; this, remaining fast in the throat, caused a choking in the windpipe. These are the only reasons I can give for the death of that insect."

LIFE ON THE RAIL IS A HARD ONE

C. P. R. ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCE WITH DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Brought Back His Strength When He Could Neither Rest nor Sleep.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 13—(Special)—Mr. Ben Rafferty, the well-known C. P. R. engineer, whose home is at 175 Maple Street, is one Winnipeg man who swears by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Long hours on the engine and the mental strain broke down my constitution," Mr. Rafferty says. "My back gave out entirely. Terrible sharp, cutting pains followed one another, till I felt I was being sliced away piecemeal. I would come in tired to death from a run. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I had to lay off work.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I put on, and my back was cured."

BREAD PEDDLERS IN CHINA.

They Frequently Dispose of Their Wares by Raffle.

Among the many curious sights in China, none presents a stranger aspect than the bread peddlers and their methods of disposing of their wares, says a writer in the Living Church. They carry their stock in trade about with them, either in oval boxes strapped to their backs, or in two boxes depending from a yoke across the shoulders, or on trays held by a strap hung from the neck and carried in front of them, after the manner in which the pie man of Simple Simon fame is invariably pictured by all orthodox illustrators of Mother Goose.

In the city of Tientsin these street vendors offer three different kinds of bread for sale. Two of these are twisted in oval shape, and the third is a thin, crisp cake sprinkled with seeds of sesame, that magic word which at once recalls to our minds the wonderful tale of Ali Baba and the forty thieves. How little we ever dreamed, when we listened, spellbound, in our childhood days to the thrilling account of Ali Baba's adventures, that we should ever behold, far less taste, the fateful sesame, the name of which proved so illusive to our hero at the crucial moment when he was confronted by the rock of difficulty. But the peddler's bread is not more curious than his method of selling it, for it is frequently disposed of by raffle, for which purpose he carries three dice, held in a little dish.

In Peking, the capital of the Celestial Empire, the bread peddlers generally come from the province, mostly from Shantung. They are called po-po sellers. Their street cry, "Yaechin-mantou?" "Can I sell you a pound of bread?" is often heard until late in the evening. Their bread is made of wheat flour and baked in hot vapors, distinguished from another kind which is baked in hot pans. They also sell several varieties of po-po, baked goods, a special favorite with the Chinese being an oval oil cake made of the very best flour, usually eaten with pork, sausage or liver.

The Mohammedans in China have a reputation for good bread and evidently wish to be known as pure food advocates, for in order to enable customers to distinguish their wares from those of other vendors they ornament their carts or boxes with the Moslem emblem. This consists of a vase containing a branch of the olive tree, on the top of which is perched the Mohammedan cap. On each side of this design is inscribed the motto, "Pure and true Islam." These Mohammedan peddlers also sell a kind of pate filled with a mixture of meat, vegetables, oil and sago. Another of their products, which is called "la shouning, ya chakuel," is a large roasted cake or dumpling baked in oil. Many of these Chinese confections are much more appetizing than one would imagine from the description, but, like many foreign dishes, the taste for them must be acquired by cultivation before they can be thoroughly appreciated.

The average Chinaman eats very little bread prepared according to

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

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCE EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

our American formulas, consequently the bakery and confectionery shops are few and far between. Like all other stores in China, they are open in front, with no partition to protect them from the heat or cold or the dust of the streets. Wooden shutters are used to close them up at night. One finds practically the same wares at the bakers' as the bread peddlers offer for sale. Among them is one special kind of cake having the figure of a hare imprinted on it, which is eaten by the Chinese in honor of the birthday of the moon. As soon as the festivities celebrating this anniversary are over the cakes are withdrawn from sale and are not again displayed until the next moon birthday, which corresponds in season to our Easter.

FORTUNE FROM TREES.

Orsa, in Sweden, has in the course of a generation sold \$5,750,000 worth of trees, and by means of judicious replanting has provided for a similar income every thirty or forty years. In consequence of the development of this commercial wealth there are no taxes. Railways and telephones are free, and so are the school-houses, teaching, and many other things.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c

The French Post Office Department is now operating twenty motor-car postal routes in various parts of the country.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

At least 40 per cent. of the people of London are attendants at public worship.



BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big man to work in with comfort. Has more material in it than any other brand of shirt in Canada. Made on the H.B.K. scale it requires 39 1/2 to 42 yards per dozen, whereas common shirts have only 32 to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never chafes the armpits, is never tight at the neck or wristbands, is always loose, full and comfortable and wears well.

Each shirt bears a tiny book that tells the whole history of the "Big" Shirt, and also contains a notarial declaration that the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt contains 39 1/2 to 42 yards of material per dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only with this brand:—



HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand Blue Ribbon

WARNING.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We are the sole owners and licensees of all patents and rights on

The World Famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

In violation of our Canadian Patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Unceeda" has in some localities been offered for sale and suits at law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a USER of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "UNEEDA" separators you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a law suit with all its expensive attendants, and with every likelihood of losing the machine you have bought, and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

That you may be fully informed on the subject before becoming involved write to

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A

Inquiries may also be made from our solicitors.

Masten, Starr & Spence, Toronto, Can.

"Sir," said the seedy man, addressing a prosperous-looking passer-by, "would you kindly favor a worthy but unfortunate fellow-man with a few pence?" "What is your occupation?" asked the other, as he put his hand in his pocket. "Sir," replied the victim of hard luck, as he held up a tattered coat-sleeve and smiled grimly, "I've been collecting rents for some time past."

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents.—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help, your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, 1897, and asked me to try it which I did, and was so well pleased with the results, I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me, and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months. The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood. Yours gratefully,

A. DAIRT.

St. Timothee, Que., 16th May, '99.

Miss Kremey—"Have you Moore's poems?" Assistant—"Yes, miss; I'll get them for you." By the way, here's a splendid novel called 'Just One Kiss.' Miss Kremey (coldly)—"I want Moore!"

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

"Jabez is getting used to public speakin', ain't he?" "Oh, yes. I remember when you could hardly get him to stand up, an' now you can hardly get him to sit down."

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

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

DRINK AND EYESIGHT.

An American doctor, who has made a lifelong study of alcoholism, announces an extraordinary discovery. He finds, after very careful observation, that imperfect eyesight and a craving for stimulants always go together. He has treated thousands of alcoholics, and he has never yet found the drunkard who had not something the matter with his eyes, or whose vision was normal. Acting on this discovery, the doctor has directed his attention to the cure of visual weakness. When he succeeds in doing this, his patients, we are told, find their craving for drink entirely disappears.

A Woman's Right.—A right to a husband, if she can get one.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARM lands for sale, all located in the famous Wawanesa district. The Souris Valley is the garden of Manitoba and the Wawanesa District is the Garden of the Souris Valley. These farms are for sale at reasonable prices and on good terms, all located near markets, schools and churches. Write for lists and further particulars to the Souris Valley Land Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Gloves cleaned. They can be sent by post, in per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

Army reform in India has occasioned the disappearance of two historic regiments—the 65th Carnatic Light Infantry, which was raised in 1769, and the Bombay Marine Battalion, which dates from 1777.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Stern Father—What! You got trusted for that suit of clothes? When I was a young man I never bought anything I couldn't pay cash for. Smart Son—Why, dad, do you mean to say that your credit was so bad as that?

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, 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." 22-04

"Which shall I take—the jelly or the cake?" asked the small boy, who was making a raid on the pantry. "The cake, of course," replied his little sister. "Mice don't eat jelly, silly, and we couldn't blame it on them!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

The Vienna police are about to experiment with a phonograph in taking a prisoner's answers to questions asked in the preliminary examination, so that when the actual trial takes place there may be no dispute as to what was said.

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it. Try a bottle for that cough of yours. Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. \$10 25c. 50c. \$1. L. E. Y. N. Y., Toronto, Can.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

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.

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE, QUE.

OTTAWA—QUEBEC.

These are turbulent days in both Federal and Provincial politics. Both Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Parent were returned in the late elections by overwhelming majorities, but these have not saved them from the most dangerous crisis in their political careers. At Ottawa the Autonomy bill, providing for the establishment of separate schools in the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, has already caused the resignation of Hon. Mr. Sifton and according to report, has resulted in Messrs. Fielding and Mulock placing their resignations in Sir Wilfrid's hand to become effective unless he retreat from his attempt to coerce the new provinces on the matter of education. A late rumor represents Sir Wilfrid as having agreed to certain concessions, provided he can secure the consent of Mgr. Fbarrette, the Apostolic Delegate to whom he is said to have referred the proposed amendments. The revolt amongst the Ontario and Northwest Liberal members is reported to be very general and determined and it is possible that the Prime Minister's situation will be further complicated by the refusal of his Quebec supporters to consent to such concessions as the former demand.

The very latest rumor, which finds currency in the French papers is to the effect that Sir Wilfrid will himself resign unless his English speaking supporters come to time and accept the school clause.

At Quebec, Premier Parent finds himself in the position of a house divided against itself, which cannot stand. It was thought when the Legislature met that divisions had been healed sufficiently to allow business to proceed so far as to organize the Legislature and pass the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and then Mr. Parent would resign on the pretext of ill health and Hon. Mr. Gouin would be called to form a cabinet. All this has been spoiled by Mr. Leblanc moving for a special committee to investigate an alleged conspiracy on the part of Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir to secure the plums of office, at the cost of the honor of the House and Province. He charges that in order to secure the calling of Mr. Gouin as Premier the three retiring ministers were to refrain from demanding an enquiry into the affairs of the Crown Land-

Department the administration of which Mr. Parent had been denounced by the Senators who were identified with the movers of the retiring Ministers.

This has proved a bomb in the Liberal camp and the programme which provided for Parent's prompt retirement has been changed. The Premier now announces that he will remain in office until he has been investigated and vindicated. This delay will further require new elections in the case of the bolting ministers should they be, under any circumstances, called to re enter the Quebec Cabinet.

These be troublous days at Ottawa and Quebec.

ECONOMICAL?

It will be recalled that the Liberals when in Opposition brought against the Conservative Government, then spending about \$38,000,000 a year in governing Canada, charge of extravagance, and promised, if entrusted with power, they would reduce the expenditures by three or four millions a year. Well, they came to power and today they are spending upwards of sixty millions on government. So is a Liberal promise kept.

In all fairness, however, it must be admitted that, as with a growing family so with a growing nation, the expenses must be increased. If the Liberals in 1895 did not know this they were inexcusably ignorant; if they knew it and yet made the pledge to require expenditures by millions, they were not honest.

But it is evident there are features of the increase which are not warranted, if, indeed, they are not scandalous. Typical instances were brought to light on Monday last in the House of Commons when the Minister of Public Works, in reply to Mr. Perley, stated that the cost of the public wharf at Greece's Point on the Carillon canal was \$5,452 and the revenue therefrom amounted to \$60. He was also informed that the public wharf at Hull had cost \$54,709. Ten boats had used it last year. No wharfage fees were charged and there was therefore no revenue from it.

There is high authority for the conclusion that "he is that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much."

BORDEN BANQUETED.

Mr. R. L. Borden who has entered upon the duties of leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons was the guest of honor at a banquet under the auspices of the Latona Club, Montreal, on Saturday night last. The spacious banquet hall was crowded with a representative collection of men prominent in the professional and business circles of the commercial metropolis of Canada. It was a typical French-Canadian banquet and the flags that draped the hall spoke not only of loyalty to the Empire, but of remembrance of old France. Several notable speeches were delivered, that by Mr. Borden was naturally the most prominent one of the evening and the Conservative chief was at his best. At the outset he spoke in French with remarkable ease and fluency—a compliment that was much appreciated by his French-Canadian auditors. Mr. Borden did not touch on controversial subjects at all but laid emphasis on the necessity of the organization of the party not only in the Province of Quebec, but throughout the Dominion if the party was to achieve the highest results and eventually come to power.

The Conservative leader was accompanied by Colonel Sam Hughes, the redoubtable political warrior from Victoria County, who later on in the evening won the hearts of all his hearers by a brilliant and broad minded speech

in which he touched on the great part that all Canadians, irrespective of race or creed, were called upon to play in the building up of the Dominion of Canada. Hon. L. O. Taillon was in the chair and at the centre table were the guests of the evening, Mr. R. L. Borden, Senator DeJardins, Sir William Kingston, Hon. Louis Beaubien, Messrs. H. B. Ames, M.P., ex-Lieutenant-Governor Angers, Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Lieutenant Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., T. Chase Casgrain, Edgar Judge, L. T. Marchal, Campbell Lenoir, Dr. Lachapelle, P. B. Mignault, Mr. Lake (Calgary), Mr. Beaudoin, and many other prominent members of the club and citizens generally.

Considerable amusement was caused by the reading of a fake telegram purporting to be from Archbishop Bruchesi, dated Paris and addressed to Hon. L. O. Taillon, which read:

"Hear Sam Hughes is with you. Kill him. (Signed.) Bruchesi."

The crisis in the Cabinet at Ottawa was referred to in some of the speeches although most of the principal speakers fought very shy of the separate school question. Mr. Borden himself pleading his recent absence from the House as justification for not entering into the merits or demerits of the educational clause of autonomy bill.

BIRTH.

MONETTE.—At Lachute, on Saturday, March 4th, the wife of P. Monette, of a son.

COPELAND.—At Shrewsbury, on Friday, March 3rd, 1905, a daughter to Mr. & Mrs. Robert Copeland.

DOIG.—At Upper Lachute, on Sunday, March 5th, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. And. Doig.

FOR SALE!

Canadian Forest

The Best Grade Stallion
In the County of Argenteuil
Formerly owned by FRED GATES. From the Fillion strain of Canadiana on the mare's side and sired by a thoroughbred English Shire.

Color—Dark dappled bay with black points.

Weights over 1400 pounds and is only 4 years old.

A sure getter and a money maker.

Apply to once to—

R. W. BARCLAY,
St. Andrews East,
Argenteuil County, P. Q.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 478
District of Terrebonne

Broadway Building Company a body politic and incorporate organized under the laws of the State of New York, one of the United States of America and having its principal place of business and office in the city of New York said state.

Plaintiff.
Grenville Graphite Company a body politic and incorporate organized under the laws of the state of Maine, one of the United States of America and having its principal office in the said city of New York and heretofore another office and place of business in the township of Grenville said district.

Defendant.

The above mentioned defendant is ordered to appear within one month. St. Scholastique, February 25th, 1905.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary S.C.

J. PALLISER,
Atty. for Plaintiff.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its ensuing session, for an Act to incorporate the "Salmon River and Northern Railway Company" and for authority to construct and operate a line of railway from a point at or near Grenville in the County of Argenteuil, to a point at or near Montebello, in the County of Labelle, thence in a northerly direction following the line of the Salmon River to a point at or near Lake Papineau, thence northwesterly following the line of the Petit Rouge and North Nation Rivers to a point near or upon the Lievre River where it shall be crossed by the projected line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with the right to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the line of the projected railway, to develop water and electric power and to dispose of the same.

HISBARD & ORR,
Solicitors for Applicants.
151 St. James Street,
Montreal, 3rd January, 1905.

900 Drops
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS, CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Drops of Castoria
Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe Senna -
Cascara Sagrada -
Sulphur -
Syrup of Marshmallows -
Syrup of Gum Arabic -
Syrup of Licorice -
Syrup of Prunes -
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AGRICULTURAL DIRECTORS MEETING.

A Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, was held in Guilbault's Hotel, West End, Lachute Town, on 4th of March inst. The following gentlemen were present:—

John Hay, Esq., Pres.; M. W. Albright, Esq., Vice-Pres.; and Directors, Robert Morrin, William Copeland, C. B. Rodger, James Chambers, Felix Hamelin, William Nicholls; G. J. Walker, Secretary.

The Committee of Ladies report on the Premium List of the Society for the year 1905, was received and adopted and the Secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the Board for their kind assistance.

The following is a list of new articles recommended that premiums be awarded:—

Horse blankets home made, home made yarn 1 lb., crocheted breakfast shawl all wool, wool stuffed comforter, knitted cotton bed cover, patched silk, satin or plush quilt, best collection of work plain and fancy by a girl under 15 years of age, pillow shams embroidered, sofa pillows embroidered on linen Mexican drawn work, Honstan point lace, Tenerife lace, Montmallick work (3 pieces), Bead work, Eylets work, Tea cosy embroidered on linen, Sofa pillow silk satin or plush Fancy Toilet set, Fancy rag floor mat, Flowers and finish in oil, Flowers and finish in water color, Burnt work on wood or leather, Carved wood, Hand painting on China, Hard soap (home made).

FLOWERS.

(This to take place of old list).

Best Hanging Basket of flowers, one pot Primrose, one Trained Fuchsia, one pot Begonia, Best variety Geraniums, Pot F. liage, Ferns.

The full Premium List will be printed and circulated as soon as possible.

CUSHING.

—o:—

Mr. C. C. Cooke and his daughter Mrs. W. Cunnig were in Lachute, on Thursday last.

Mr. Chas. Wade returned last week from a visit to his daughter Mrs. W. J. Bromby at Montreal Annex.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church are holding their monthly meeting on Thursday of this week at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Davidson St. Philippe.

Mr. Jack Keatley of Hawkesbury was calling on his Cushing friends last Saturday.

M. Leslie Hartley arrived home from the woods last week.

A large contingent from Cushing and Stonefield went over to witness the hockey match on Saturday night and though the supporters of the Lachute team were of course disappointed over the result, yet they were grateful to see how well their favorites played, even in a losing game.

On Sunday, March 12th, service in St. Mungo's Church, Chatham, will be held at seven o'clock in the evening instead of 11 a.m. as usual.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late

WM. B. McARTHUR, St. Andrews, Wednesday, March 15, 1905.

The following effects:—1 parlor set, 1 oval table, 2 rockers, 1 sideboard, 1 bookcase, 2 lounges, 2 dining tables, 6 small tables, 4 bedroom sets, 2 bureaus, 1 double iron bedstead, 3 feather beds, 6 pair pillows, mattresses, 2 sets bed springs, 4 chamber sets, 4 clocks, 1 large mirror, tapestry carpets, stair carpet & rods, curtains, curtain poles, 2 china tea sets, glass ware, crockery, lamps, iron safe, fret saw, 2 sewing machines, 2 cook stoves, double stove, 2 parlor stoves, 3 coal stoves, 1 coal oil stove, kitchen table, chairs, cupboard, cooking utensils, garden tools, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

Malcolm Smith, Licensed Auctioneer.

J. R. McQuat's Adv.

1905 New Spring Goods 1905

WE SOLICIT AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE SAME.

Just opened a nice assortment of GENTS' FELT HATS in the latest styles. A HAT CLEANER given FREE to each customer purchasing a Hat.

TO THE MAKERS OF MAPLE SYRUP

We have the necessary supplies for making Maple Syrup and Sugar.—Will be pleased to give quotations.

Manufactures Sample Books of New Wall Papers. Prices from 5c per roll up, at—

J. R. McOUAT

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

\$48.90

...TO...

Vancouver From
Victoria March 1st 1905
Seattle SECOND CLASS
Tacoma From Montreal
Portland Special Trains
Colonist TO THE
Canadian North-west

For Settlers and their effects will leave Carleton Jet. at 9 p.m. every Tuesday during

March and April

A sufficient business offer.

A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

Copy of Settlers' Guide and full particulars may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

W. J. TODD, OR
P. MONETTE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. REDUCED FARES.

MARCH 1st to MAY 15th, 1905.

Second Class Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver Portland	\$48. 90
Rosland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane	\$46. 40
Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Salt Lake	\$45. 90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo	\$45. 50
San Francisco, Los Angeles	\$49. 00

Low rates to many other points

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST.

A nominal charge is made for berths which may be reserved in advance.

J. L. St. JACQUES, L.L.L.,

ADVOCATE,

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

A ROYAL BOOKLET.

The Grand Trunk Railway System are distributing a very handsome booklet descriptive of the Royal Maske Hotel, that is situated in Lake Umbagog, in the Muskoka Lakes, "Highlands of Ontario." The publication is one giving a full description of the attractions that may be found at this popular resort, handsomely illustrated with colored prints of lake and island scenery, the hotel itself and many of the special features that may be found there. It is printed on fine enameled paper, bound in a cover giving the appearance of Morocco leather, with a picture of the hotel and surroundings on same and the crest of the hotel embossed in high relief. A glance through this booklet makes one long for the pleasures of summer and outdoor life, and copies may be secured gratuitously by applying to

J. QUINLAN, D.P.A.
G.T.R., Montreal.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

NEIL LECLAIR, St. Philippe.

Thursday, March 16th, 1905.

The following effects:—2 work horses, 1 colt 2 y. are old, 1 colt 1 year old, 10 milch cows, 2 heifers 2 years old, 4 heifers 1 year old, 5 pigs, lot of hay and straw, 1 double waggon, 1 hay cart, 1 tumbrel cart, 1 buggy, 1 piano box buggy, 1 reaper, 1 seeder, 1 disk harrow, 1 plough, 1 barrow, 1 pair of bob sleighs, 2 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 light harness, 1 mowing machine, 1 rake.

Sale at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$5.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

All must be sold without reserve as proprietor has sold his farm.

WANTED—Agents in all parts of the Dominion to take orders for Tailor-Made Costumes, Skirts, Blouse Waists, Coats, Waterproof Garments, etc., made to order. Liberal commission and free outfit to agents. Apply stating references to THE CANADIAN SKIRT COMPANY, Box 591, Guelph, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies' Act, 1902, Letters Patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of February, 1905, whereby the undersigned of the Hamelin & Ayers Company Limited, is authorized to do and to execute and include the following additional powers, that is to say:—

(a) To endow, to guarantee the bonds, debentures, coupons or stock or other securities or obligations of and to endorse in bills of exchange, or otherwise assist "The Chatham Pulp & Paper Company" (Limited) "The Lachute Shingles Company" (Limited) or any other person or corporation carrying on business capable of being carried on in connection with, or calculated directly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

(b) To acquire the stock, bonds or debentures of, or to take over and amalgamate the undertaking of any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company or any of its subsidiary or related or in connection therewith, and to issue shares either fully or partly paid up, of the capital stock of the Company in consideration thereof.

(c) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of any company or any part thereof or any business which may be acquired or carried on by the Company for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other Company.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16 day of February, 1905.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Hardie's Bread

DO YOU TAKE IT ?

If not, you are missing a good thing. We have a reputation for making Bread that gives you an enjoyable meal.

A Postal Card will fetch us to you by addressing—

Hardies' Bakery,
BROWNSBURG.

Choice Confectionery

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

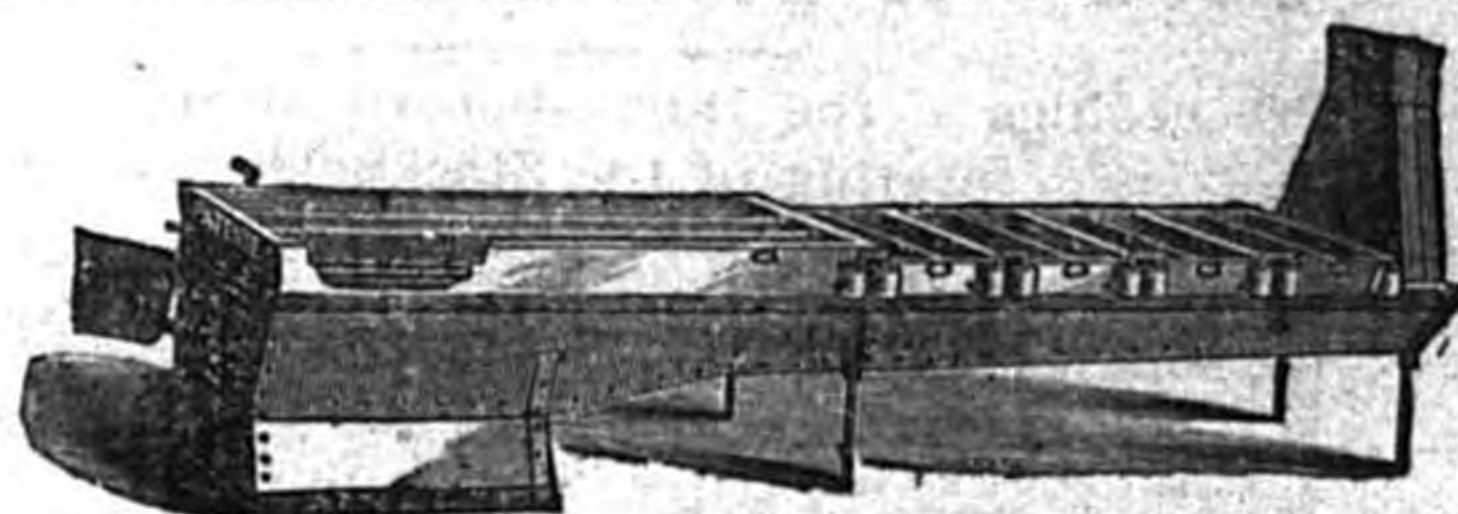
—The right place is at—

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.

EVAPORATORS



Farming Implements of all kinds

especially the McCormick machinery

Cutters, Mows, Heavy and Light

Sleighs, Light Carriages of all kinds

(with or without Rubber Tires), Chat-

ham Waggon, Thrashing Mills, Hay

Presses, Sewing Machines, Pianos.

Organs, Fur Coats and Robes. Re-

pairs always on hand. Goods sold on

their merits. Machines and Separ-

ators given on just trial.

H. A. Blair

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

New Spring Goods Arriving,
20 000 Dollar stock to Select From

NEW MUSLINS,

NEW GINGHAMS,

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW FANCY BLOUSE GOODS,

NEW TWEEDS,

NEW PRINTS.

Now is your time to look around and see where you are going to buy your Spring Goods, you will soon need them. Curs will please you, and our prices are right.

Lachute's Bargain Centre.

New Choice Stock

Of Choice Groceries, Candies, Fruits and Nuts just received. They are good goods, and our prices will please you

Our Tinware Department is well stocked with all articles necessary for home comfort.

W. S. McBRIDE,

MAIN STREET, . . . LACHUTE, P.Q.

In China there are vast areas of graden soil that have grown crops for 3,000 to 6,000 years and support swarming millions of people. These lands are surprisingly fertile, after thousands of years of service, and to-day they are producing crops amazing to farmers accustomed to the take-all and give-nothing methods that prevail in some countries

His Favorite Niece;

—OR—

A SECRET REVEALED.

CHAPTER XIV.

During the next three years Leah Hatton was the very queen of fashion. She was more popular, more sought after, more admired, more beloved, more envied than any other woman of her day. Her beauty grew with her years. She was twenty-one, and the magnificent promise of her girlhood had been fulfilled. Her loveliness had grown richer; the gleam in her dark eyes was brighter; the dainty bloom that had been faint as the hue of a blush rose had deepened; the face was radiant in its own loveliness—men found it more than fair. During those three years she had presided with infinite grace over the large establishment at Brentwood and the magnificent house in town. At Brentwood she had received party after party of guests, including some of the greatest statesmen of the day, and she was considered one of the most attractive hostesses in the land. In a wonderfully short time she acquired the art of entertaining, knew "who was who," and, in fact, was equal to all the requirements of social life. She never made any mistakes. After a few weeks the general found that he could with safety leave everything to her. The servants worshipped her; one word from their beautiful young mistress was law. She was worshipped, too, by the poor around Brentwood, for she gave with a liberal hand; she was beloved by all her dependents, for she was both just and generous—by all who knew her for her beauty and talents and winsome grace. At Harbury House during those three seasons she was a queen. The best dinners, the best balls, the most successful private theatricals were given there. There were many other debutantes, but no one ever approached her; the throne she held was entirely her own.

Season after season the beautiful Leah Hatton came back to the gay world with fresh graces and charms. She was singular in many respects. She made many acquaintances, but very few friends. She had no girl-friend to whom she could speak of her thoughts and feelings; her heart grew sad when she thought of any one else in Flettie's place. Among the faces of the girls around her she saw no one so sweet and fair as Flettie's; and, remembering this, a coldness came to Miss Hatton which added to the effect of her proud young beauty. She was considered everywhere as the most eligible, the most desirable match of the day. It was well known that she was the general's niece; no one cared to ask whether she was the child of sister or brother. It was also well known that the whole of the general's vast fortune would be hers. She was at the very height of her popularity; people spared themselves no trouble to obtain even a glimpse of her fair face. When she went to the opera, more attention was paid to her than to the stage.

"Beautiful Leah Hatton!" What more in life could she desire than she had—wealth, popularity, affection? Yet she was not happy; her soul had found no rest. Brilliant and gay as was her life, it did not satisfy her. It was but as a dream to one who has infinite longings and infinite desires.

If Martin Ray succeeded in nothing else, he had done this for his daughter—he had taken her out of the common groove, he had made her think, he had filled her mind with a thousand ideas of life. These were always puzzling her. She had the air, the manner, the look of one whose thoughts and aims were higher and loftier than those of others. This added much to the charm of her passionate, proud beauty. The men who danced with her admired her the more because no flush came to her face. There was upon it the far-off, the restless longing that nothing could gratify.

"As for lovers," the duchess of Rosedene cried, holding up her hands in horror, "there is not an eligible man in the land who has not sought her! Such offers, and all refused! Refused too, without rhyme or reason! Leah has some notion that she must love some one, that love is the great end and aim of each one's life—love—not wealth, pleasure, or gayety, but love; and, with such ideas, what can one do?" The duchess shrugged her shoulders as she spoke. "Love, with such prospects as she has before her!"

Some of the offers Miss Hatton received were dazzling ones. The young Earl of Barberray was handsome, talented, and passionately fond of her. No; she would not be Countess of Barberray. There was the Duke of Lincoln, who had country seats, a town mansion, and untold wealth, who would have made her his duchess. She would not be Duchess of Lincoln; and she had no other reason to give than that she

did not love him; and the one thing she longed for in this life was love.

"Love!" said the duchess. "It will come with marriage."

"Not the love I want," she replied; "that must come before. I want a romance in my life."

"It is the way with those dark-eyed girls," said the duchess. "What a pity it is!"

Then a great legal celebrity fell in love with Leah; and of all the conquests she made that was certainly the most wonderful. He was a man whose name was a tower of strength, whose opinion was held in the highest esteem, and who had never spent one half-hour in wooing in his life. He grew desperate about her, and the wonder was that he did not run away with her. He could not realize his disappointment, he could hardly bear his life when she refused him. The duchess sighed, but said nothing. If the Earl of Barberray could not win her, there was little hope for the legal lord.

"You will marry some time, Leah," she said, with the resignation of despair.

"It is possible," she replied, smiling; "but it is more probable that I shall never marry at all."

"Should you mind telling me why?" asked the duchess, in tones of mock resignation.

"I will tell you, duchess; but you will be angry with me. I want some one to love me more than life itself—some one to be devoted to me, to give me all his thoughts, his whole life; I want his heart to be one with mine, his soul to be the other half of my soul. I want perfect love and I want a perfect lover. I have my ideal love, and no other will do; I have my ideal lover, and I shall wait for him."

"My dear Leah, you are all wrong," cried the duchess; "you are indeed! Take care that you do not find such love and such a lover costly."

"I will take the pain, if there should be any, with the happiness," she said. "All my life I have thought that the one thing to be desired is love."

"There is no accounting for taste, Leah; but certainly, with such prospects as you have, to make love the chief aim of your life is, to say the least of it, a sad pity. This ideal hero of yours is sure to be both poor and unknown."

Leah laughed again. How sweet that laughter was! The duchess smiled as she heard it.

"I cannot tell; he may be the very reverse of poor or unknown. I do not know who he is or where he may be. It is just possible that I may never meet him; but he exists somewhere. You know the old belief, duchess, that souls were made in halves, and that real marriage is the union of those half souls in one?"

"Oh, Leah," cried the duchess, laughing, "there is no hope for you!"

"Not much," she said, "for I believe that I am waiting for my ideal; and he, rely upon it, is seeking me somewhere. If we meet, I shall ask no more in life. He may be poor and unknown; if so, it will make no difference to me. He may be great, noble, and wealthy; it will be a matter of perfect indifference to me. Shall I shock you just a little more, duchess?" she added.

"Say what you will, my dear; I am resigned."

"I have an idea that the moment I see him I shall know him. I shall look into his face, and a revelation will come to me."

"A very dangerous notion, Leah. You may fall in love with the wrong man altogether."

"How can I, if my theory be true?" she replied. "I have no doubt it seems absurd to you; but it is a serious matter to me. I should not be surprised if some day I look into a face and hear a voice say: 'I have been looking for you all these years.'"

The duchess raised her hands. "And this," she said musingly—"this is after five years spent almost entirely with me, after three seasons of brilliant, uninterrupted success!"

"I have enjoyed it," replied Leah; "but there must be something better. Balls and operas, fetes and garden parties, dinners and picnics, dresses and diamonds, flattery and homage, are all very well—but they could not fill a life. There is no heart, no soul in them; and," she continued, half sadly, "one must tire of them after a time."

"Do you think so?" asked the duchess, looking at her gravely.

"Yes I do. One ball is like another—there are the same people, the same dances, music, jewels; all one's partners say pretty nearly the same things. Dinners are the same—one differs very little from another. At the opera, although there is infinite

beauty in the music, it is always the same story of love or jealousy. No, I do not think that even a life spent amid such brilliant scenes could fill one's heart and soul."

"You are a strange girl, Leah," said the duchess. "Who would imagine that the belle of the season had such notions as these? You have made me very uncomfortable, my dear. I shall live now in dread always that some day or other you will meet with one whom you may choose to imagine your ideal, and do something rash. I always said that there was something in your face even that made you different from other girls. But, Leah, as you have trusted me so far, trust me even further. Tell me, among all the men you have met—and you know the wisest, the noblest, the best—is there not one of them whom you have liked?"

"Not one," she replied. "I shall know when I meet my ideal; my heart shall speak and tell me. I have not met him yet."

"When you do, my dear, I prophesy—Well, I will not prophesy; I will only tell you that a grand passion brings more pain than pleasure, and that if you want to be happy you must avoid the terrible fever that men call love."

A SWIM FOR LIFE.

Sailor Battled With the Waters a Full Day and a Half.

When the British steamship Shimosa arrived at New York from Singapore last summer she brought a story of most extraordinary human endurance. The tale is told by the captain. The ship, at the time of the occurrence, was three hundred miles from Perim, and well into the Red Sea.

One day, while on the bridge, the chief officer heard a whistle. No vessel was in sight, but still the faint whistle continued. Suddenly he described a man swimming not far from the ship. A life-buoy was thrown out, and the swimmer brought on board. The man was so exhausted when he reached deck that he entirely collapsed, and it was some time before he could tell his story.

When the rescued man had recovered he told his adventures. He was a lascar, and had fallen overboard from a steamer bound for Suez. He insisted he had been three days in the water, but that was improbable. There is no doubt, however, that thirty-six hours had passed between the time of his falling overboard and his rescue. When the Shimosa reached Suez, she found the steamer from which the lascar had fallen, and, according to the calculations of the crew, the poor sailor battled with the waters for a full day and a half.

The most extraordinary part of the affair is how the man could have existed in the intense heat of that climate. His lips and mouth were skinned and bleeding, but he seemed as well as could be when he was landed at Suez, four days after his rescue.

The water of the Red Sea is somewhat denser than of the ocean, and therefore more buoyant. The heat is terrific. The mean surface temperature is from eighty-four to one hundred degrees. How any one could keep afloat under such a broiling sun is a mystery.

The story helps to discredit the stories of the continual attendance of sharks upon vessels, and of their disposition to attack man. They are generally supposed to be larger and bolder in tropical waters, yet this man had been for thirty-six hours in the sea and was not touched. Some years ago a well-known shipping-agent offered five thousand dollars for a well-authenticated story of a man having ever been devoured by a shark, but no one claimed the prize. It is evident at least that there were no "man-eating sharks" round where the lascar was picked up by the Shimosa.

"RAFFLES" IN REAL LIFE.

A Detective by Day and a Burglar by Night.

Joseph Machin Hurst lived a life of ease in the highly-respected district of Balham, a suburb of London. He was a man of ability, a detective in private practice, and the neighborhood thought much of him. He went to local parties, took his sweetheart about, and lived what would have been an extravagant life to any but a man of considerable private means.

And all the while he was making himself popular and respected he was also making himself acquainted with the peculiarities of the district and its people, learning of those houses which contained valuables and of the methods by which those valuables might be obtained.

MAGNETIC SANDS.

In the district of Stavanger, in the south-western part of Norway, there is a place called Jaederen, a flat strip of coast less than a mile long, which is notorious for shipwrecks. Now a Norwegian physicist has discovered that the sand of Jaederen is strongly magnetic, owing to an admixture of magnetic iron ore. He found also that at a distance of three miles from the shore a ship's compass showed a deviation of a whole degree from its true position. The cause of the numerous shipwrecks, therefore, is obvious.

The Farm

LEACHING OF SOIL FERTILITY.

Soil fertility may be lost in three ways: (1) the growth and removal of crops; (2) surface washing; (3) leaching. That crops remove fertility is well known, and needs no comment here. This loss is supplied by growing leguminous crops to turn under by the application of the stable manure, and by the use of commercial fertilizers. The loss by surface washing may be considerable in hilly countries. To prevent this, the soil should be left bare as little as possible, and crops grown which will form a dense, deep mass of roots penetrating the soil and holding it together.

But the loss we wish in particular to discuss is leaching. The loss from this source is much greater in loose, sandy soils, with no hardpan beneath than in those of a closer texture. In all soils, however, this loss is too great to be ignored when the land is left with no growing crop to take up the soluble fertilizing materials.

Then, too, certain fertilizers have a tendency to set some of the desirable soil constituents free and allow them to be lost in the drainage water, unless there is a crop to take them up directly. This is especially true of muriate of potash, which converts insoluble lime compounds into a soluble form. It is also believed that gypsum and salt set free potash and other fertilizing constituents of the soil. This makes them more available to plants and also more liable to loss by washing or leaching.

But under ordinary conditions and in good soil the loss of lime, potash and phosphoric acid by leaching is very small. The greatest loss occurs in the soluble nitrogen. This element also happens to be the most valuable and difficult to obtain of all fertilizing elements. It purchased in commercial fertilizers its cost will be from ten to fourteen cents per pound. It can be procured only from organic materials of recent or ancient growth. Plant and animal growth and manures contain nitrogen, but it may not be in an available form until acted upon.

BY CERTAIN ORGANISMS.

There is an erroneous belief that certain plants can take nitrogen directly from the air. Lawes and Gilbert disproved this by taking two seeds of the same size and weight. One was analyzed and found to contain .0349 grams of nitrogen. The other was planted in soil containing no nitrogen placed in an earthen jar and covered with a bell glass so that no nitrogen from the ammonia in the air could get to the soil. When the seed had spent its growth the amount of nitrogen in the plant, soil, and jar were very carefully determined and found to be .0340 grams, just .0009 grams less than was found in the similar seed, which extremely small amount was probably lost in the experiment. These results show that the plant could not possibly have taken nitrogen from the air in growing. It ceased its growth when the nitrogen contained in the seed was spent.

Leguminous plants do not take nitrogen directly from the air, as it may seem at first thought. The little bacteria in the nodules of clover roots receive nitrogen primarily from gases in the soil air, and convert it into nitrates, which can be used by the plant; but without the intervention of these little organisms the plant could get no appreciable amount of nitrogen from the free nitrogen surrounding it.

Another source from which the nitrogen of the soil is replenished is the ammonia in the air brought down by rain. It has been determined by collecting and analyzing a year's rainfall on a measured area, that the amount of nitrogen received from this source is about 8½ pounds per acre per year in our climate. This amount is not half enough to grow a crop, hence the importance of replenishing the loss of nitrogen in some other way and of keeping this loss at a minimum.

Nitrates are manufactured during the growing season chiefly in the upper foot of soil. One experiment showed that from August 1 to Oct. 1 the amount of potassium nitrate in the surface foot increased from 35 to 735 pounds per acre. Later a heavy rain came on and

WASHED IT DOWNWARD

until but 6 pounds were left to the acre. This shows how very soluble nitrates are. For instance, the Rhine river is estimated to carry away 220 tons of potassium nitrate every twenty-four hours. The Nile carries 1,100 tons.

We farmers must bend our efforts toward preventing these enormous losses of valuable fertilizing material. As the nitrates are produced in the summer and tend to wash downward in the fall and spring, we can best allow their formation and yet prevent their loss by sowing catch or cover crops on soils. These being generally sown about midsummer, are ready to take up the nitrates in the soil before they are leached downward by the fall rains. These catch crops are plowed under the following spring and thus the nitrates they

have saved are gradually delivered to the main crop. Soil which is inclined to be leachy should never be left entirely bare during the winter. Of course much of the nitrates which leach downward beyond the first few feet in the spring or fall are brought toward the surface again during the summer in soil water rising by capillarity. For this reason catch crops are not as necessary on clay soils or loamy soils underlain by a hardpan.

How little the loss of nitrogen from leaching is in a field containing a growing crop is shown by an analysis of water from tile drains conducted by the writer. The field was a clover pasture and the samples were taken in late fall from drains underlying it. Only 40 parts of nitrate were found in a million of this water.

THE DAIRY COW.

At this season of the year, when the weather is cold and disagreeable, we are too prone to disregard the necessity of exercise for the best development of the internal organs and muscular system of the entire animal kingdom. The instinct to exercise is born in all animals. The infant in its cradle will kick and move its arms and head and all the muscles of its body, even though it cannot move from its position, and it is only by this muscular activity that it becomes able to sit up and walk and run. The lamb, the calf, and all other young animals, if healthy, exhibit this same restlessness. The nature and form of this activity may change as the animal becomes older, but exercise in some form it will have if given the chance.

The only possible exception to this rule is in the case of fattening animals. Here the result desired is not a natural, but an artificial, one. It is the making of mere voidupois, and it is too often accomplished at the cost of health and a strong constitution. This is too apparent in certain types of well-fed animals. The limbs of the hog, for instance, may become too weak to support the body. A little more exercise, a mixed diet, and less corn and in-an-in breeding would make healthier stock, yes, and perhaps heavier stock, too.

But our subject is "Exercise for the Dairy Cow," so we will drop its application to the beef animal and confine ourselves to the animal which is raised for its milk and offspring. Here the laying on of fat is not desirable, in fact it is harmful. What is wanted is a strong, healthy development of the digestive and muscular systems, and this is impossible without a certain amount of physical exercise. This exercise need not be excessive—it is not necessary to set the dog or even the children onto the cows for an hour's chase. Access to a covered or open area of some size a part of each day will answer. Neither do we believe in turning the dairy herd out into the cold wind and snow during the entire day. Exercise does not imply exposure. A large basement, shed, or covered yard is the best place for exercise in winter, but cows will not suffer during most winter weather if turned into a yard where they are protected from the winds by a stack, trees or buildings, for an hour or two once or twice each day.

We have in mind a barn 100 by 120 feet, nearly the entire area, with the exception of a feed alley and stanchions around the outside being an open runway for cattle. They are confined in the stanchions only while being fed and milked. The manure is left in the enclosure and well bedded with straw. There is ample room to turn about with the wagon while hauling out the manure. It is also under cover, and there is no handling, except to load the wagon when hauling to the field. This space gives ample room for exercise during inclement weather. On fine days they are allowed the freedom of the outside air and sunshine for a part of the day. Cattle allowed to run loose in such basements should be dehorned.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell, has for years followed a plan quite similar except that the cows are let into a separate stable to be fed and milked, at other times being allowed the freedom of a covered enclosure. By this plan the stable can be small and kept clean and well aired, as the animals are in it but a few hours each day. The horse manure is also thrown on the covered yard, straw is thrown on and land plaster sprinkled over it occasionally to absorb the gases formed. Either this plan or the previous one seems a good solution to the winter exercise problem.

HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

There is a movement in England, backed by a petition to the board of education signed by nearly 15,000 practising physicians, to introduce in the public elementary and secondary schools the compulsory teaching of hygiene. The petitioners urge that such instruction should be given as will lead all children to appreciate at their true value healthful bodily conditions, as regards cleanliness, pure air, food and drink. Among the things particularly asked for is elementary instruction concerning the nature and effects of alcohol. Lord Londonderry, the president of the board, has expressed his sympathy with the intention of the petitioners.

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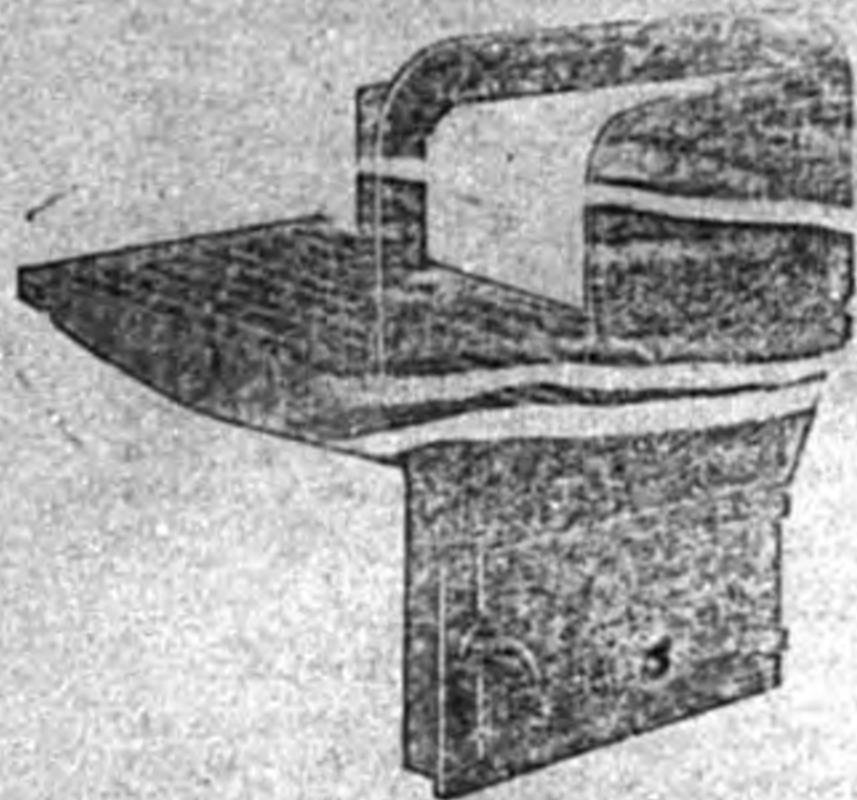
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(3)—D'un point sur la ligne de la com-
pagnie a ou pres de Sudbury, de la vers
l'ouest et au sud du lac Nipigon a un point
sur le Canadian Northern Railway a l'ouest
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Port Arthur ou avec un embranchement a
Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Solliciteur des requerants.
Date ce huit Decembre, 1904.

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respect to the issue of bonds, debentures
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River, thence easterly to Montreal, passing
through or near Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
(3)—From a point on the Company's line
at or near Sudbury, thence westerly and
south of Lake Nipigon to a point on the
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Z. A. LASH,

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vs.

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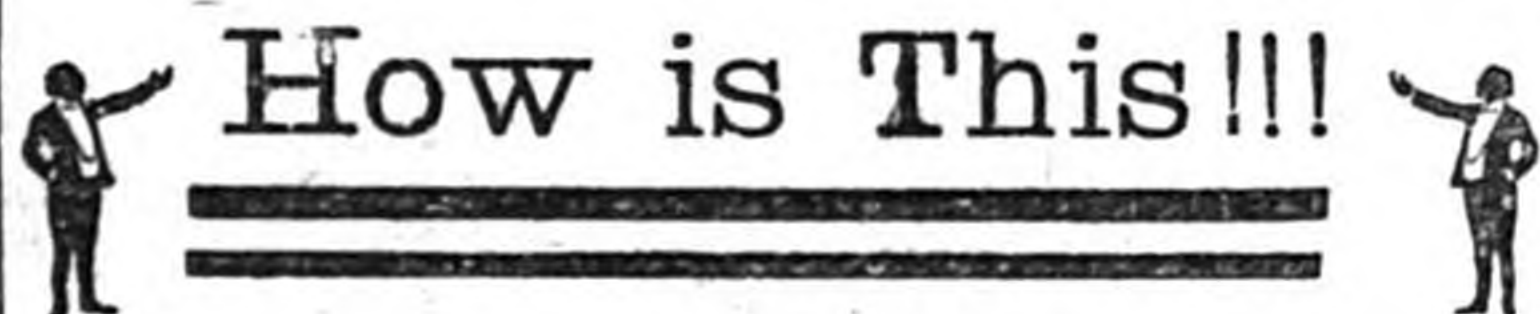
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Per Ton
BRAN - \$18.00 TON
Moulie, Barley
Meal and Flour
at lowest prices
H. WALSH
St. Andrews Flour Mills.

Three Men's Coon, two brown Wambats, one spotted Wambat fur coats, reduced in prices at
W. BANFORD.

Now is the time to fit yourself for the sugar season. Buy your supply of saps cans and spouts from
W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

Ladies Cloth Jackets reduced to 25 p.c. straight. We don't want to carry one over, off price at
W. BANFORD.

CORNMEAL,—at the mill and at our up-town store, at \$25.00 a ton in bulk, guaranteed to be made from all good, sound corn.
J. D. CAMPBELL & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,—A nice, comfortable, eight-roomed house, containing water, electric light, bath room and lavatory. Apply to
MOISE PAQUETTE, Foundry St.

Carpenter Bros. are selling their complete stock of boys clothing at 25 p.c. discount. Don't lose this opportunity of getting the boys' good suit cheap.
CARPENTER BROS.

Men's slaters and overcoats, one line each reduced to \$5.00 to clear out
W. BANFORD.

\$18.00 fur coat reduced to \$12.00, only one left.
W. BANFORD.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS
We offer 150 tons of feed consisting of Bran, Shorts, Cornmeal, Ground Oats etc.
J. D. CAMPBELL.

It's a cold country. Fur coats are a necessity. As we sell them, nearly every one can have one. Men's and Women's. Come and see them at
W. BANFORD

FOR SALE,—A good working mare, four years old. Apply to
J. A. BEDARD, & SON.

HAVE YOU, all your outfit for Sugar-making ready. We have the Sugar Furnace Fronts, Grate Bars, Braces, Special Tapping Bits, etc.,
T. McOUAT & SON.

We beg to remind the public that we have installed a completely new and up-to-date set of tools, which enables us to turn out better work with greater speed, so when you are needing repairs or anything in the tin-smithing line, call on
W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

WANTED,—At once, a smart energetic youth to learn the bread and cake business. Apply to
JNO. HOPE.

WANTED,—A healthy girl can obtain a good home, good wages, and learn housework by applying to
MRS. SCLATER,

299 Mountain St., Montreal.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. J. Copping of Montreal, was in town this week.

Mr. T. Dallaire of Derrick, N.Y., is home on a short visit.

Mr. Hubert Kearns spent Friday and Saturday last in Montreal.

Mrs. Edson left on Monday for a short visit with friends at St. Lin.

Miss G. Cowan of St. Jerome is here on a short visit to Mrs. R. McArthur.

Miss Florence McGillivray of Montreal, spent Sunday in town with her parents.

Miss Vicars and Mrs. Moody of Terrebonne, were guests of Mrs. W. Robertson this week.

The Rev. Father Carriere returned on Monday last from a pleasant trip to Cuba, Porto Rico, and other points.

Last Sabbath the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed in the Presbyterian Church and was well attended.

Mr. S. B. Steele of Watertown, N.Y. arrived in town last week and has entered the J. C. Wilson Co., as assistant foreman.

McKimmie Bros. are holding a Masquerade Carnival this (Friday) evening. Ticket holders free, non-ticket holders 15cts.

Mr. R. Dewar who has been spending several months in the McCormack Harvesting Machine Shops at Hamilton, Ont., has returned home.

Miss Violet Joss and Master Hughie Kearns, assisted in Prof. Hume's Orchestra at the Caledonia Society Concert in Montreal on Friday last.

The Rev. J. H. Cameron who was formerly in charge of this field will occupy the pulpit of the Lachute Baptist Church on Sunday evening, next.

Owing to ill health, Mr. H. Fraser, accompanied by his son Carl, left this morning for a trip to Calgary, where it is hoped that the change will effect a speedy cure.

Among those who left for the West this week were Mr. T. Foreman and his two sons, Messrs. and Miss Armstrong of Vide Sac, R. Stevens and family of Hill Head, and Mr. Ernest McArthur who expects to join his brother at Neepawa.

Next Sabbath morning the subject in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. Jas. McLaren will be, "The Christian or true believer and his constant relation to penitential prayer." A reference will be made to the use of the Lord's Prayer by believers, and to other kindred subjects.

Many of our townsfolk were much grieved upon learning of the death of Mrs. Jno. Millar of L'Orignal, which occurred on Wednesday of last week, the result of a paralytic stroke, which overtook her the previous Sunday and rendered her unconscious till the end came. Despite a certain sadness of countenance, due to sorrows she had passed through she was of a singularly cheerful disposition, and being possessed of leisure and means, devoted the greater part of her time to visiting and helping the poor, and was known as the "ministering angel" of the village and neighborhood. She was an earnest supporter of the

Presbyterian church, but her charities were chiefly dispensed outside that communion, being freely given to whoever happened to be in need. Beloved by all she will be specially missed by those who needed and had got accustomed to depend on her kind ministrations.

The funeral took place here on Saturday last, where the remains were interred beside those of her late husband.

HOCKEY.

The hockey match on Saturday last between our senior team and the Young Ladies furnished no end of fun to those who had the pleasure of witnessing our young men adorned in various shades of skirts, put on in the latest styles. The young men were further handicapped by the use of only one arm, the left being ruled out of the game, but the evening's sport proved a good practice to the Ladies as was evidenced by their splendid showing against the Mistletoes in Montreal.

A CUP For The LADIES.

For a long time past, the Lachute Ladies Hockey team have been endeavoring to secure a contest with the Montreal Ladies, and only on Friday last was word received that the 'Mistletoes' had decided to play a friendly game. The brilliant play of Lachute Ladies last year when inflicting such a bad defeat upon the Montrealers was just reason for their not being overly-anxious to again cross sticks with Lachute.

Quite a number of friends went from here in support of the team and had the satisfaction of seeing our Ladies walk through the Montrealers in 'the same old way' 10 goals to 0.

'Tis said that the Mistletoes could not put a really representative aggregation on the ice as some of their—let it be hoped, better—players were out of training, and did not feel equal to assuming the task of holding down a position. The Mistletoe boughs were in a terribly disorganized condition and flew about helter-skelter, leaving gaps in their ranks which the Lachute ripped through. The audience which could not be brought to regard the struggle as serious, pleasantly nicknamed the centre and wing players after famous players and called upon them to 'come on' under the names of Westwick and McGee. Perhaps the complimentary comparisons had something to do with inspiring the earners of these cognomens. Certainly they put up a dazzling display.

If the referee escaped trouble on the ruling off question, he was twice the centre of a threatening disturbance on that of scoring. The umpire on these occasions had held up his hand when the Mistletoes claimed that the disc had never touched the twine. The umpire was implored to withdraw his decision, but proving adamant the ladies appealed to Mr. Cummings, who, surrounded by a bevy of beauty, implored and entreated, but all Walter could do was to shrug his shoulders and refused to interfere with his umpire's decision.

Both teams were equipped in a way that meant business. No long trailing skirts, silk blouses and picture hats, as in the days of old, when the first ladies' games were played, but short skirts,—good walking length—tight fitting sweaters and instead of hats, a bow of ribbon. The Mistletoes had the advantage of weight. The Lachute forwards were light, but they had the speed and the scoring ability—and these won the game.

In recognition of their scientific playing, Mr. R. Hemsley, the St. James St. Jeweller, presented our Lachute team with a handsome cup for which our Ladies have challenged all comers.

LACHUTE.	MISTLETOES.
Goal.	Miss M. Morris
Mrs. H. Fraser	Point.
G. McGillivray	M. McMillan
Centre Point.	
T. McGibbon	L. Oldroyd
Centre.	
A. McArthur	G. Blaxall
Rover.	
J. Drennan	L. Warren
Right Wing.	
M. Marshall	H. Jones
Left Wing.	
M. Palliser	O. Oldroyd
Referee—Mr. Walter Cummings.	
Umpires—Messrs. Hamilton and Simpson.	

An interesting game of hockey was played here last Thursday between St. Scholastique and Lachute "Victorias." The game was well contested and much to the credit of our French Canadian team, they downed their opponents in a neat score of 9 to 5. Mr. E. McArthur proved an efficient referee.

Furniture!

Bedroom Suites, Spring Beds, Mattresses,
Bureaus, Washstands, Bed Cribbs, Cradles,
Parlor Suites, Parlor Tables, Sideboards,
Extension Tables, Chairs, Hall Racks,
Rattan Chairs, Bed Lounges, Couches and
everything in the furniture line is reduced
in prices just now to make room for the
springstock which will be coming in shortly

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

THE ELITE

Buy our Bias Filled Corsets.
Women's and Misses' Gloria Waists.
Children's Waists in all sizes
Spring Skirts in Tweed and Cloth
Lustre and Vesting in Blouse Ends
Fancy and Wash Collars
Stationary, Perfume, & Toilet Requisite

H. E. BURWASH,

Eyes Examined Free



.. BY THE MOST..
Up-TO-Date METHODS.

Spectacles prescribed
only when necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,

Graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada,
LACHUTE.

150 New Spring Suitings

ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST UP TO
DATE GOODS ON THE MARKET TO BE
SOLD AT ONCE. I BOUGHT THEM RIGHT
AND INTEND SELLING THEM AT A
SMALL ADVANCE OVER COST. NOW IS
YOUR TIME TO LOOK THEM OVER.

N.B. See My New Spring Hats

A. D. KENNEDY, The Gent's Outfitter

CARPENTER BROS.

A HINT
TO THE WISE.

GO TO
CARPENTER BROS.
FOR BARGAINS.

His Favorite Niece;

—OR—

A SECRET REVEALED.

CHAPTER XV.

The Duke and Duchess of Rosedene had become very much attached to Leah, and when the season ended they begged the general and her to come to pay them a long visit at Dene Abbey. They were to remain there during the autumn and winter. Sir Arthur did not quite like the idea, and a compromise was made. The whole party was to visit Brentwood first, and remain there for six weeks; then they were to go to Dene Abbey and stay there as long as Sir Arthur wished—an arrangement which pleased every one. Leah by this time had grown to love the duchess so much that she never liked to be separated from her for long together.

Brentwood was looking its best at the end of July. The lovely month was as fair as it could be—not too warm, but with all the glory of sunlight, the song of birds, the bloom of flowers, the beauty of spreading trees and singing brooks. There are few counties in England so charming as Warwickshire. Shady woods, green hills, clear, deep streams, meres on which the great white water-lilies sleep, valleys full of ferns and wild flowers, render it a beautiful county; and Brentwood was one of the most beautiful places in it. The mansion was built on rising ground overlooking the river Brent—a deep, clear stream, full of lights and shadows, that meandered through the fairest woodland, and seemed to sing as it wandered, of the scenes it had left behind it. Of arches formed by the green willow-trees beside it, of dark, cold, shadowy nooks, of laughing hillsides which glowed in the sun, of green fields, of white swans that sailed down it, of reeds and sedges through which the wind made music, of pretty rustic bridges that spanned it, of lovers that whispered sweet words on its banks—of all these the river seemed to murmur.

The grounds of the mansion extended to the very banks of the river. There was a picturesque old boat-house, haunted, so rumor said, by the spirit of a jealous, unhappy lady who had drowned herself in the stream, and whose dead body had drifted into the cool, silent shadows of the boat-house, where it was found the next day.

The Brent woods were as beautiful as a dream—a fair, green kingdom, inhabited by the most musical of birds, by shy rabbits, by saucy squirrels, by a thousand living things known only to ardent students of Nature. There were avenues like great cathedral aisles, full of gleaming lights, half green half gold; lovely shady "clearings," where the flowers grew so that they formed a carpet—butter-cups and daisies, meadow-sweet and celandine, wild hyacinths and blue-bells, flowers enough to send a poet or artist into raptures. Hidden in the woods, too, were numerous little brooks, tributaries of the river Brent.

As the mansion stood on the slope of a great green hill, its appearance was very striking. From the background there seemed to arise a forest of green; on either side stretched smiling woodlands, and in front the beautiful terraces and grounds sloped down to the brimming river.

The general had invited several guests to Brentwood, and the party promised to be a very pleasant one. "At some future day you will be sole mistress of this beautiful place Leah," said the duchess, as they were walking one morning on the great terrace.

"I suppose so," she replied; "but I never like to think of the time. I wish that my uncle could live as long as if not longer than, I shall." She seemed anxious not to continue the conversation, for soon afterward she clasped her hands in delight. "O, duchess!" she said, "what quantities of my favorite passion-flower! And what colors—purple, scarlet, and blue! What rich clusters! I must gather some; they are like the faces of old friends smiling at me." "You have brought passion-flowers into fashion," the duchess said smiling; "I never saw you without them. Why do you like them better than any other flower, Leah?"

"I do not know. I think it is because they are mystical flowers; they are full of mystery and passion and sorrow."

"You ought to like red roses best," said the duchess; "they suit you."

"No," returned Leah; "give me scarlet passion-flowers; they seem to me choicest of all."

"I suppose," laughed the duchess, "that when the ideal he comes it will be discovered that his favorite flower is the passion-flower?"

"I should not be surprised," replied Leah, gently.

"That will be one of the signs by which you will know him," said the duchess, mockingly; but after-

ward the words came back to her, and she marvelled at them.

What the duchess had said was true—Leah had brought the passion-flower into fashion. It was her favorite. If in a fashionable crowd one saw the gleam of scarlet passion-flower, it was certain that beautiful Leah Hatton was there. This fancy of hers was well known when Millar, the great artist, painted her portrait—that year the loveliest picture on the walls of the Royal Academy. He carried out the poetic idea; he painted her, in all the pride of her girlish beauty, in a dress of superb black velvet, with scarlet passion-flowers in her dark hair, on her white breast, and shining like flame in her shapely hand. The picture created quite as great a sensation as the original had. People crowded to see it. The artist had named it "The Passion-flower," and those who saw it felt that there was some strange affinity between the beautiful face, with its dark eyes and wild-rose bloom, its ripe, scarlet lips, its dawn of passion, and the passion-flower. The critics all raved of it, society journals praised it, and it brought the mystical flower into fashion; and during the third season Miss Hatton spent in London she was known as the "Passion-flower."

"I have had an adventure this morning," said Sir Arthur, as they sat down to luncheon. "I find that the young master of Glen is expected home during the week. I lost my way in the woods, and came out quite close to the mansion; I have been all over it."

"Where and what is Glen?" asked the duchess.

And Sir Arthur smiled as he said: "I ought to be a poet to answer you; it is almost impossible to do so in prose. Glen is simply one of the most lovely spots I know in England."

"More beautiful than Brentwood, uncle?" asked Leah.

"Quite different, Leah. Glen was once the dower-house of a queen; three hundred years ago it came into possession of the Carltons, and has been theirs ever since. It is simply perfect. Your eyes are almost dazzled by the gleam of sunlight in the waters of the many fountains, and by the bright colors of the flowers. The surroundings, too, are most picturesque."

"I should like to see it," said the duchess.

"So should I," added Leah.

"Fair ladies," cried Sir Arthur, "you shall see it whenever you will. The house itself looks so cheerful, no one would ever think that it had once been the scene of a tragedy."

"Was it?" asked the duchess. "Tell it to us."

"I am a new-comer," said the general, "and naturally enough, I know but little about it. But one of the gardeners at Glen spoke of the story this morning. I asked him how long the house had been closed, and he said fifteen years. Of course, I asked him how that was, and he said that Lady Carlton could never bear to enter it again, and

that after the accident, she had taken her son, Sir Basil, to Italy, where she spent the remainder of her life, but that he, now that his mother was dead, was coming back to live here."

"What was the accident?" asked the duchess.

"A very horrible one. Lady Carlton was left a widow when she was very young. She had but two children—a girl and a boy; the daughter Adela, was seven years older than the son. She was a very winning girl, the very joy of Lady Carlton's heart. She fell in love—I forget who the lover was—and everything was arranged for the wedding. She was then eighteen, and the young brother only eleven. On the night before the wedding Lady Carlton gave a grand ball, and Glen was filled with a gay crowd of guests; they danced until the very walls seemed to rock. The old man told me that the bride was like some lovely laughing fairy. Just as the ball was closing, and when the happiness and gaiety were greatest, a terrible cry was heard. It came from the supper-room, the grand old banquet-hall where kings and queens had feasted. The guests rushed out, only to witness a most horrible scene. The beautiful bride, with terrible cries, was seen flying across the hall, her bright gossamer robes all aflame. Her light, fluttering ball-dress had caught fire, and the draught of air fanning the flames, they met over her head, and enveloped her. For a moment every one was paralyzed; and then one of the guests, a gentleman, caught up a thick rug and rolled it around her. He was burned terribly, but he extinguished the flames. It was too late. When the hapless lover hastened to the hall, he saw the girl lying in her agony on the ground. Her golden hair burned, her face distorted, her pretty dress of white lace and the white water-lilies all hanging in scorched shreds around her. She spoke a few words to him, and then they carried her upstairs to die."

"What a terrible story!" said the duchess.

"When Lady Carlton recovered from the shock," added Sir Arthur, "she went abroad, and took her son with her. She died at Naples last year, and the master, Sir Basil, is coming home."

"It will be a great trial to him to return to the scene of such a catastrophe," said the kindly duchess. "You must ask him here as often as you can."

"The house is so cheerful, so bright and beautiful, you would never think that a tragedy had happened there."

"There is a tragedy associated with most houses, but the world does not know it," said the duchess.

"I pray heaven," said the general, "that there will never be one in this!"

(To be Continued.)

WHEN READING.

If books are rightly treated when they are newly bound, there would be less likelihood of their backs being broken afterwards by rough handling. The covers should be opened at a time, and laid as far back as the table upon which the book is resting; then gradually all the leaves, a few at the back and a few at the front of the book, should be laid upon the covers. The book will then be in condition for ordinary wear, and the covers will not break away if not abused. When called suddenly away from a book which you are reading, do not lay it face down on a table, nor throw a handkerchief between its leaves, but have a book-marker handy, and place it between the leaves, closing

NOTHING IN YELLOW PERIL.

Japanese Statesman Says His Country Wants Peace.

Baron Suyematsu, the well-known Japanese statesman, in the course of a paper entitled "Chinese Expansion Historically Reviewed," read recently before the Central Asian Society, London, took occasion to describe the absurdity of the yellow peril bogey. There had been lately much talk, he said, about the yellow peril or the possibility of a Pan-Asiatic combination. That was nothing more than senseless, mischievous agitation. How could China rise up alone and become a source of peril to the rest of mankind? The very basic principle of Chinese civilization was essentially pacific. Distant expeditions had come to be regarded by the Chinese as a curse of Empire. There were some who accused Japan as the organizer of the Pan-Asiatic peril. Peace-loving as the Japanese were, the characteristics, notions, and feelings of the Japanese and Chinese were so different that there was no possibility of their complete amalgamation in one common cause. Japan aspired, moreover, to elevate herself to the same plane, and to press onwards in the same path of civilization, as the countries of the West. Could anyone imagine that Japan would like to organize a Pan-Asiatic agitation of her own seeking, in which she must take so many different peoples of Asia into her confidence—peoples with whom she had no confidence or sympathy, or community of thought or feeling.

HAVE TO DARE.

Furthermore, she would have to realize what Japan would have at stake were she to dare to attempt such an enterprise in the face of the most powerful nations of the earth. Such a union of interests and strength, even in Europe, where some states were well advanced and some were rather backward, would be quite impossible. How, then, could it be expected that the various peoples of the East, with their varying degrees of intelligence, their conflicting interests, their old standing feuds and jealousies, would have cohesion enough to range themselves against the powers of the Orient? If they could do so, was it to be imagined that Japan would enter upon so Quixotic an enterprise as to place herself at the head of so unmanageable a mob?

Japan took up the cudgels in the present war with no other motive than the defence of her own interests. Whenever it might come to a conclusion she would, as heretofore, seek to establish peace on sure and sound foundations, having no object in view which was not consistent with a pacific policy. No matter in what way the present contest might terminate, Japan could hardly expect that circumstances would permit of her entering upon hostilities in other directions. He could positively declare, in the name of Japan, that when the present struggle reached its conclusion she would honestly and faithfully pursue a policy of peace.

IN MEMORIAM.

Admirers of Mark Twain believe he has never written anything more effective than the little verse he had cut in the modest block of marble which marks the resting-place of his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y.:

Warm, summer sun,
Shine kindly here.
Warm, southern wind,
Blow softly here.
Green sod above,
Lie light, lie light.
Good night, dear heart,
Good night, good night.



EARN A Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No cash to pay until October, 1905.

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer as we are sure of the satisfaction our Incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited
Dept. 33 Chatham, Ont.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chatham Poultry Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.
DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES AT
Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta.,
New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
FACTORIES AT
Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

Remarkable Progress.

That there is no better company with which to place your Life Insurance than

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE

Is clearly shown by the following comparison:—

	DEC. 31, 1894.	DEC. 31, 1904
Insurance in Force.....	\$9,555,300	\$37,668,468
Policies issued during the year.....	2,710,755	7,107,148
Policy Reserves.....	628,429	5,255,077
Assets.....	821,320	6,112,344
Income.....	296,468	1,659,107
SURPLUS (not including Capital Stock)	50,309	471,869

The ten years during which these increases have taken place cover the period of the present management of the Company. Certainly such magnificent success guarantees

POSITIVE PROTECTION TO POLICY-HOLDERS

APPLY FOR RATES TO

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

PROBLEM OF COURTSHIP.

English Judge Unable to Say When It Begins.

When does courtship begin? At the moment when a man first meets his affinity? At the time when he realizes that "the only girl in the world" is his affinity? Or at the time when he determines to let her guess his views on the subject?

This delicate question was raised in the English Probate and Divorce Court. The president, Sir Francis Jeune, was compelled to admit that the solution was beyond him.

The point was raised in this way. A young man named George Whitehead was asking the court to declare that the Scotch marriage between his parents was valid.

His mother, Mrs. Whitehead, was called as a witness in support of his case, and gave evidence about her courtship, which began, she said, in the gardens that flank Princess street in Edinburgh.

"How long had your husband been courting you when he proposed to you?" asked counsel.

Mrs. Whitehead hesitated, finding the query hard to answer, and the president came to her rescue.

"Can any one say that?" he remarked. "I doubt if a man knows himself when he first begins to court a girl."



CAPE-CAIRO LINE.

Good Progress Towards Union Being Made.

In a description of the progress which is being made with the Cape to Cairo telegraph, a writer in the Glasgow Herald states that the line has now reached Uddijl, the capital and chief town of German East Africa, which is on the eastern shore of "Lake Tanganyika." For the moment construction work is suspended while the route northward is carefully surveyed and the sections of the line that have been erected are put into thorough working order. From a purely commercial point of view the line is fully coming up to, if not exceeding, the expectations that were formed concerning it. When the work of construction is recommenced the route will probably be along the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and will then strike due north to the town of Rosares, which is the southernmost point of the Soudanese telegraph system. A junction will be effected here between the two lines, and the scheme for a "Cape to Cairo" telegraph will then be an accomplished fact.

The engineers of the line are, however, faced with a difficulty in their preparations for carrying it forward to Uddijl, inasmuch as the country for a distance of 100 miles through which the line would have to pass is very swampy, and quite unfit for the erection of a telegraph wire. It was at first thought that a wide detour would have to be made at this point in order to escape this region, but latterly other councils have prevailed, and a much more daring experiment is likely to be tried. This is the installation of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in order to bridge over this inhospitable delta country. This combination of an African jungle swamp with the latest triumph of scientific discovery reads very strangely, but it is only another instance of the onward march of civilization through what were until a comparatively few years ago the unknown parts of the earth.

TURN ABOUT.

"It is true," said the Reverend Goodley, "that women are more regular and devout attendants at church than the men."

"So they should be," replied the savage bachelor, "if they have any gratitude. The church aids and abets them in committing matrimony."

READS THE BOOK.

"The Road to Wellville" Pointed the Way.

Down at Hot Springs, Ark., the visitors have all sorts of complaints, but it is a subject of remark that the great majority of them have some trouble with stomach and bowels. This may be partly attributed to the heavy medicines.

Naturally, under the conditions, the question of food is very prominent.

A young man states that he had suffered for nine years from stomach and bowel trouble, had two operations which did not cure, and was at last threatened with appendicitis.

He went to Hot Springs for rheumatism and his stomach trouble got worse. One day at breakfast the waiter, knowing his condition, suggested he try Grape-Nuts and cream, which he did, and found the food agreed with him perfectly.

After the second day he began to sleep peacefully at night, different than he had for years. The perfect digestion of the food quieted his nervous system and made sleep possible.

He says: "The next morning I was astonished to find my condition of constipation had disappeared. I could not believe it true after suffering for so many years; then I took more interest in the food, read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' and started following the simple directions.

"I have met with such results that in the last five weeks I have gained eight pounds in spite of hot baths which take away the flesh from anyone.

"A friend of mine has been entirely cured of a bad case of indigestion and stomach trouble by using Grape-Nuts Food and cream alone for breakfast.

"There is one thing in particular—I have noticed a great change in my mental condition. Formerly I could hardly remember anything, and now the mind seems unusually acute and retentive. I can memorize practically anything I desire." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A NATURE HEALER.

A Successful Defence Set Up By a Woman.

A curious case has been engaging for some time the criminal court at Tilsit, Germany. A Fraulein Riblos set up in business as a "nature healer," using simple and ordinary rational means as her entire stock-in-trade. In the course of her practice a child whom she was treating died, and an action was brought against her for manslaughter. Her counsel, a man of extreme ability, argued that in Fraulein Riblos's methods there was absolutely nothing criminal. She made no pretensions to the possession of secret powers, but simply relied on nature. He pointed out that two of the most notable names in modern German medical science, Drs. Lahmann and Schweninger, were identified with the methods which Riblos had adopted. Dr. Lahmann was the director of the famous establishment near Dresden, to which the highest in the land resorted, including members of the reigning family. Dr. Schweninger was Bismarck's body physician. It would, counsel maintained, be a miscarriage of justice to condemn Riblos for practicing the elementary rules of hygiene. The jury acquitted her, and the State was condemned to pay the costs of the action.

YOUNG AGAIN AT SEVENTY-TWO

HOW CALIXTE RICHARD, J. P., FEELS AFTER USING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Make the Kidneys Strain out of the Blood all the Seeds of the Diseases That Trouble Old Folks.

Acadie Siding, Kent Co., N. B., Feb. 20.—(Special).—After suffering for forty years from Kidney Trouble, Calixte Richard, the well-known Justice of the Peace here, is fully recovered, and he says that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"Yes," says Mr. Richard, "I had Kidney Trouble over forty years, with the result that I was a worn out man at seventy-two. Then I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the result is that the pain is gone from my back, and I am able to work again."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make the old feel young again. They make the Kidneys sound, and sound Kidneys strain out of the blood the seeds of the diseases to which the old are subject, such as Backache, Rheumatism, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, etc.

CRUSHING OUT REFORM.

Police Break Up a School Teachers' Conversations.

How Russian officials curb the reform spirit is shown by their handling of educational gatherings.

The Russian Congress of Natural Science Teachers which has been sitting has been closed by order of the curator of the Educational district.

The congress sent the following telegram to the Minister for Public Instruction, and to the Committee of Ministers:

"The unsatisfactory and abnormal position of Russian schools and teachers is due to the social organization of the Russian State. The schools can only be freed from this position by the carrying into effect of all the resolutions passed by the Zemstvo representatives at the St. Petersburg conference."

The Nijni-Novgorod Teachers' Association held a conversazione in celebration of the tenth anniversary of its foundation. It was largely attended and subjects of current interest were discussed. The debate at one point became somewhat excited and the police entered the assembly room to disperse the meeting with drawn swords. In the scuffle which ensued some ladies were thrown to the ground and about ten persons received injuries. The mayor and the president of the provincial government department have complained to the governor of the conduct of the police, and a popular protest is to be addressed to the town council on the subject, asking that the police shall be compelled to observe the law.

The Odessa Literary and Artistic Association has been closed by the Prefect of Odessa for violating its statutes of incorporation pending the drafting of new regulations. At the meetings of the association, which has a membership of 1,500, all kinds of political subjects were discussed.

DIFFERENT.

"My son," said the good old man, "if you only work hard enough when you undertake a thing you're morally sure to be at the top of the heap when you're through."

"Oh, I don't know, pa. Suppose I undertook to dig a well?"

Customer—"You don't call this sky-blue stuff milk, do you? You ought to call it milk and water, instead of milk!" Milkman (politely)—"So I do, sir. I always say, 'Milk-eau,' which, as you are a man of education, you will know is foreign for water. I always keep within the law, sir."



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best!

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARM lands for sale, all located in the famous Wawanesa district. The Souris Valley is the garden of Manitoba and the Wawanesa District is the Garden of the Souris Valley. These farms are for sale at reasonable prices and on good terms, all located near markets, schools and churches. Write for lists and further particulars to the Souris Valley Land Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If an agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.



Dinner Sets Free

FOR CASH TRADE. BENEFITS THE MERCHANTS BENEFITS THE CUSTOMER

A Merchant in your neighborhood is showing his appreciation of cash trade by giving absolutely free, these DINNER SETS. If you do not know this Merchant, write us and we will not only tell you who he is, but forward you a handsome souvenir FREE. The British Canadian Grocery Co., Ltd. TORONTO, CANADA.

FENCE WIRE SHOULD NOT BE TAXED.

The Dominion Government did a good thing for the farmers of Canada when it placed certain grades of fence wire on the free list a few years ago. Since then galvanized smooth wire Nos. 9, 12 and 13, which are most used in farm fencing, has been kept down in price to a place which enabled thousands of farmers to replace old unsightly, wasteful, wooden fences with neat, new wire structures, thereby improving their own property and enhancing the value of the surrounding neighborhood. Now it transpires that pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to go back to the old order of things by imposing a customs duty on these grades of wire. That such a change would work injury to the farming community admits of no argument. At present, practically none of the grades of wire on the free list are manufactured in Canada, so that any duty that would be put on the wire would prove an equal tax upon the consumer—the farmer. A tariff of say 25 per cent. would undoubtedly enhance the cost of fencing fully ten to fifteen cents per rod. This would mean that the owner of a medium-sized farm would have to bear an extra tax of fully \$150 to fence his farm. Were fencing an unimportant matter there would be no reason for alarm, but with the passing of the old fences, and the increasing attention to stock raising, new fencing is an absolute necessity.

In the older parts of the Dominion the improvement of farm buildings and the construction of new fences have been making very rapid strides during the past few years, and it would prove a very unfortunate matter if a check were given to this much-needed advance by the imposition of a tax that could work no benefit to the farmer and at the same time hamper the Canadian manufacturers of fencing who use wire as a raw material. Rather than hamper farm improvement, and demoralize an industry important to agriculture, by placing wire which is now admitted free of duty on the dutiable list, it would be much better to wipe out the present tariff of 20 per cent. on Nos. 7 and 11, which would enable farmers to get a stronger style of fence without increasing the cost.

"I have administered anaesthetics to about 4,000 persons, and only lost one patient," said a London doctor recently.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinsy which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I bathed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and saturating a cloth with the liniment left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone and I attribute the warding off of an attack of Quinsy to the free use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

G. F. WORDEN.

St. John.

The Russian State sceptre is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains, among its ornaments, 260 rubies and 15 emeralds.

Some people want a change, but once drink Blue Ribbon Tea and you will always have that lingering longing created by its delicious flavor.

WELSH MUSICAL GENIUS.

Boy Pianist Who Has Won Scholarship at Academy.

At the age of thirteen, when the average boy is turning his attention from catapaults to cricket, Percy Hughes is a wonderfully accomplished pianist, who exhibits every promise of becoming a great musician says the London Mail.

He has already won the "John Thomas" scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, open to any one under the age of twenty-one, and is now beginning a three years' course under Mr. Oscar Beringer.

Wales has a dozen musical competitions every month at one town or another, and during the last three years young Hughes has won over two hundred prizes at these, including the first prizes at the Rhyl and Llanelli National Eisteddfodau, which are open to the world.

There is a grave doubt as to whether young Hughes will be able to take the fullest advantages of the scholarship he has won, for his father is only a clerk in a Welsh colliery, his income never exceeding \$10 a week. Out of this a family of seven children has to be maintained.

A committee has been formed to lift part of the burden of the boy's expenses in London from his father's shoulders.

There was a piece of cake on the tea-table, and mamma divided it between Willie and Tommy. Willie looked at his mother's empty plate. "Mamma," he said earnestly, "I can't enjoy my cake when you haven't any. Take Tommy's!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

"I would box your ears," said a young lady of London to her stupid and tiresome admirer, "if—'If what?' he anxiously asked. 'If,' she repeated, 'I could get a box large enough for the purpose.'"

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, 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." 22-04

An attempt is to be made to raise the United States battleship "Maine," which was blown up and sunk in Havana Harbor just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Lord Stoneybroke—"It's time, Clarence, that you were thinking about a career." Dutiful Son—"I will be guided by you, father. Shall I go into the Church, study for the Bar, enter the Army, or marry an heiress?"

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

Mrs. Bejenks (to a casual visitor)—Why, how do you do! It's such a pity you didn't come a little earlier—we've just finished luncheon. Tommy Bejenks (reproachfully)—Oh, ma, ain't we going to have any more? I hadn't had half enough when the doorbell rang an' you all jumped!

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

FIVE HUNDRED "V. C.'s."

There are five hundred heroes of all ranks in the British regular army who have attained the distinction of the Victoria Cross, that simple decoration "for valor" which is universally regarded as of incomparable value and significance. It is claimed for the 24th Regiment, known as the South Wales Borderers, that it stands at the head of the entire British army in the number of winners of the Victoria Cross, which it has produced. It has sixteen names on the glory roll as against, to take the next highest figures, fourteen of the Rifle Brigade and thirteen of the King's Royal Rifle.

Goats' milk is found to be immune from tuberculosis germs.



"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whale-bone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind-proof—will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable. Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—



Gladys—"I thought you said he was rich?" Mildred—"Oh, no! I merely said he had more money than brains."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Mrs. Brown—Yes, they're in Egypt now, and will spend the winter on the Nile. Mrs. Malaprop—How nice! They'll get a chance to see all them Pyrenees and the Phoenix, won't they?

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Young Jones (drawing a little nearer)—"Such a beautiful moonlight evening as this, Miss Judie, is enough to make anybody love everybody." Judie (moving a little farther away)—"Yes, but it isn't quite enough to make everybody love anybody!"

Most people think too lightly of a cough. It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly then—later it will be harder to cure.

Prices, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. 311

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1905.

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.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. QUE.

AUTONOMY BILL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick in the course of an animated discussion over Premier Haultain's open letter to Premier Minister on Wednesday night, disclosed the fact that the government had taken alarm at the outburst of popular opposition to what are known as the "education clauses" in the Autonomy bill, and will not press the measure in its present form. What the exact changes will be they did not say. But Le Canada, Hon. Mr. Piefontaine's paper, has intimated that the measure may be dropped till the Government has obtained an opinion from the Privy Council whether the proposal to compel Separate Schools in the new Western provinces is constitutional. That this is an inspired view is not certain; but it may be accepted as a fact that the resignation of Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding's disapproval of the school clauses, together with the revolt of Ontario Liberals led by the Toronto Globe, have caused Sir Wilfrid to abandon his proposal so far as it exceeds the existing provisions for Separate Schools in the Territories.

But it is not quite clear that Sir Wilfrid will escape from his difficulties by retreating, for there is trouble behind as well as before. On Sunday last petitions praying Sir Wilfrid not to abandon the clauses were numerous signed in many parishes throughout this province and it will not be easy to satisfy such petitioners that in retreating he has acted wisely or in their interests. The question is full of difficulties and one which the Premier may wish he had not raised.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis was held in Ottawa on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of physicians and others interested in the measures being devised to arrest the ravages of the "white plague." The most important feature of the meeting, which was held under the patronage and presence of the Governor-General, was the adoption of a resolution asking for a Royal Commission to study the question and recommend the wisest procedure. It was moved by Sir James Grant, K.C.M.G., and seconded by Mr. G. H. Perley, M.P., as follows:

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

"Whereas the following resolution was agreed to unanimously by the house of commons on the 20th of February, 1905, namely: That in the opinion of this house the time has arrived when parliament should take some active steps to lessen the widespread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada caused by the various forms of tuberculosis."

"It is hereby resolved that this association do now and hereby respectfully petition the Dominion government to take such action as may be expedient to constitute a royal commission with authority to enquire into and report upon what active steps should be taken to lessen the widespread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada caused by the various forms of tuberculosis."

"It is further resolved that a special committee be appointed by the executive council of the association to forward this matter."

In seconding the motion Mr. Perley said the resolution had been decided on by the executive of the association as the best one to pass just now. He was very much in favor of appointing a commission which could wait on the provincial authorities and ascertain the best way in which the Dominion could co-operate with the federal governments.

The persevering philanthropy of the member for Argenteuil in stanced in this reform will win for him the gratitude of thousands who, either in persons or relations suffer from this dread disease, in all parts of this vast country. The Governor General in a brief speech quoted the words of King Edward: "If consumption is preventable, why not prevented?" and quoting the case of the suppression of leprosy he argued that blame would be upon the people if this malady were not eradicated.

DALESVILLE.

Mr. Geo. Murdoch who has been home on a visit to his father Mr. Archie Murdoch, has returned to his home in the North West. Messrs. P. & A. McGibbon's Camp at St. Michael, have finished their lumbering business, and we are pleased to see some of our boys amongst us again.

Miss Maude Seale of Louisa, spent a few days very pleasantly the guest of her sister Mrs. Wm. H. Morrow this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murdoch of Mt. Maple were the guests of his brother Mr. A. Murdoch on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boyd spent Sunday in Mabel visiting friends.

I wonder what happened the two young gentlemen who left Brownsburg on Wednesday evening last going west. They never reached their destination. The Mt. Maple boys are all right to travel.

Reports are that the surprise party given by a few of the young people at Mr. Wm Morrow's on Tuesday evening proved a great success and a very enjoyable time was passed.

LOUISA.

Rev. Mr. Charters visited in Louisa the early part of this week.

Mr. H. Watchorn was in Lachute on Tuesday.

Mr. Archie McFaul of Brownsburg was in Louisa on Saturday.

Mr. John Neill of Wm. McFaul's Camp, St. Michael, has returned.

Mr. W. Boyd spent Sunday at his home.

Miss Annie Morrow was the guest of Miss M. E. Seale on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Thos. Seale attended a Forester meeting in St. Philippe on Tuesday evening.

DR. F. LAURIN,

VETERINARY-SURGEON.

Ball Tel. No. 14 Ste. Scholastique

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.

Mr. A. D. Kennedy was summoned to Rockland this week to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law Mr. LaFontain.

Mr. Vic. Gauthier has assigned at the instance of Mr. P. Rodrigue, and the Windsor has since been purchased by Mr. A. Bernique.

MARRIAGE.

SPRATT-MIDDLETON. — At St. Columbia Church, Point Fortune Que., on Wednesday, March 15th, by the Rev. James Fraser, Mr. C. Spratt, late of El Paso, Texas, U. S. A. to Elizabeth Isabella (Lizzie) youngest daughter of J. Middleton J. P. Point Fortune.

McKIDDIE-NICHOLS. — At the residence of the bride's mother, Chatham, by the Rev. Jas. Fraser, B.A., on Wednesday, March 15th, 1905, Margaret E. Nichols, to Jno. Allen McKiddie of Lachute.

DEATH.

COUSINS. — At Ogdensburg, Que., on Tuesday, March 7th, 1905, Frederick George, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cousins, aged 22 years, 6 months, and 7 days.

Gone Home to be with Jesus. We loved our son, yes, no tongue can tell, How deep, how clearly & how well. Christ loved him too and thought it best To take him Home with Him to rest.

CARD OF THANKS:

G. J. Walker Esq., Agent Commercial Union Assurance Company, Lachute.

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for the satisfactory and prompt way your Assurance Company settled my recent loss by fire in Calumet, Grenville Fire occurring 1st March, cheque sent March 8th.

Yours Truly
MATTHEW PROPHET.

CASTORIA.

Parte la Signature de *Chas. H. Fletcher*

FOR SALE!

Canadian Forest

The Best Grade Stallion

In the County of Argenteuil

Formerly owned by FRED GATES. From the Filion strain of Canadians on the mare's side and sired by a thoroughbred English Shire.

Color—Dark dappled bay with black points.

Weights over 1400 pounds and is only 4 years old.

A sure getter and a money maker.

Apply at once to—

H. W. BARCLAY,

St. Andrews East,

Argenteuil County, P. Q.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 495
District of Terrebonne

Broadway Building Company a body politic and incorporate organized under the laws of the State of New York, one of the United States of America and having its principal place of business and office in the city of New York said state.

vs.

Plaintiff.

Grenville Graphite Company a body politic and incorporate organized under the laws of the state of Maine, one of the United States of America and having its principal office in the said city of New York and heretofore another office and place of business in the township of Grenville said district.

Defendant.

The above mentioned defendant is ordered to appear within one month. St. Scholastique, February 28th, 1905.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary S.C.

J. PALLISER,
Atty. for Plaintiff.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the ensuing session, for an Act to incorporate the "Salmon River and Northern Railway Company," and for authority to construct and operate a line of railway from a point at or near Grenville in the County of Argenteuil, to a point at or near Monte Bello, in the County of Labelle, thence in a northerly direction following the line of the Salmon River to a point at or near Lake Papineau, thence northwesterly following the line of the Patie Rouge and North Nation Rivers to a point near or upon the Lievre River where it shall be crossed by the projected line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with the right to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the line of the projected railway, to develop water and electric power and to dispose of the same.

HIBBARD & ORR,

Solicitors for Applicants.

151 St. James Street,
Montreal, 3rd January, 1905.

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.

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

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Better and Larger

STOCK THAN WE HAVE EVER CARRIED.

We have opened up a large stock of Grocery which we are sure will be duly appreciated by our customers. We have also a large assortment of ready-made clothing and our stock of McCready Boots and Shoes is very complete and affords ample opportunity for a good choice. Our grocery and dry goods department are also well stocked.

E. LAVIGNE, LACHUTE.

J. D. CAMPBELL & CO.,

CALL AT OUR UP-
TOWN STORE FOR
YOUR GROCERIES

... Also ...

Flour & Feed, Feed Corn-
Meal, All Finest Quality.

Flour and Feed Merchants
LACHUTE, QUE.

Dress Goods - Spring 1905 - Dress Goods

NEW VOILES, (Colored.)

NEW VOILES, (Black and Fancy)

NEW TWEEDS, (Summer Weights)

NEW IMPERIAL CLOTH

NEW CASHMERES

NEW LUSTRES, (Black and Colored)

NEW WASH GOODS

VESTINGS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

MUSLINS, SATEENS, PRINTS, ETC.

H. J. Giles & Bro.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

What do we think of a man who will run after another man's customers in business? Gather them in little knots and try to persuade them to leave the man with whom they are dealing? It is business honor for a man to publicly state what he has and leave the customer to make his own choice. The man who adopts a clandestine method is usually characterized as a dishonest sneek. But what are we to think of such clandestine methods in religious matters? The reader can use his own terms and make his own application. For intelligent Christian women to lend themselves as subjects of such methods is more than we can understand. We fear that in yielding themselves as parties to such dishonorable procedure, the time is not far distant when, on more serious matters, their moral sensibilities will be perceptibly dulled. Human nature has not yet reached such a holy attitude for any one to think that grace will be sufficient to hold without the deterrent of presence of an ever-reigning law. Infinitely worse and more impious is the teaching not to leave the Church you belong to but remain in its membership because more influence can be wielded in this clandestine way than by open renunciation of membership and open avowal of where one stands. Could anything be more dishonorable and satanic? What are we to think of such deceit? Attend public worship, not to worship, but to take notes for fuel, who is the worst enemy? Not the avowed enemy but the traitor. What can honest Christian people think of such methods? Can they be of God?

GRENVILLE.

Master Lawrence Harrington who has been home in Montreal with his mother is ordered into the country and will spend the summer again with Mrs. M. Howe.

Master Roy Boudreau who has been sick of La Grippe, is, we are glad to say improving.

There was a small fire scare in our village on Saturday last.

Mrs. McAddie accompanied by her sons have come back to Grenville, from St. Andrews. We hope they will enjoy residence in this place.

Mrs. R. Matthews has gone to Montreal for a visit.

THOMAS' GORE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Silverman of Arundel, are spending a few days with their daughter Mrs. Amon Hodge.

Miss Nellie Berry spent Saturday and Sunday in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lowe of Lachute, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hodge on Sunday.

Mr. Lemuel Lyster of Montreal, is home on a visit to his father, Mr. Sam Lyster.

Mr. W. J. Hodge was the guest of his uncle Mr. R. Hodge on Sunday last.

Mr. Alex Lyster is engaged sawing wood for Mr. John Gauley Jr., this week.

Miss Nellie Gauley was the guest of her brother Mr. J. Gauley on Sunday.

The Misses Lizzie and Katie Smith were the guests of Miss Lizzie Lyster on Friday.

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. W. Brown of Plainville is the guest of Mrs. H. and Mrs. J. C. Moleley.

Mrs. James Calder of M^r. Maple, was visiting friends here last week.

A Masquerade Carnival was held here on Monday evening last. From all appearance of the crowd there was a good time.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

\$48.90

....TO....

Vancouver From
Victoria March 1st 1905
Seattle SECOND CLASS
Tacoma
Portland From Montreal
Colonist Special Trains

TO THE Canadian North-west

For Settlers and their effects will leave Carleton Jct. at 9 p.m. every Tuesday during

March and April

if sufficient business offer.

A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

Copy of Settlers' Guide and full particulars may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

W. J. TODD, OR
P. MONETTE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

REDUCED FARES.

MARCH 1st to MAY 15th, 1905.

Second Class Colonist fares from

MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver Portland \$48. 90

Roseland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane \$46. 40

Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Salt Lake \$45. 90

Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo \$45. 50

San Francisco, Los Angeles \$49. 00

Low rates to many other points

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST.

A nominal charge is made for berths which may be reserved in advance.

GRAND TRUNK EXHIBITS

The Grand Trunk has arranged to make two extensive exhibits, one at the Sportsmen's Show in New York City, and the other of a travelling nature. The exhibits will be somewhat similar in both instances. They will consist of large photographic illustrations with those shown at the World's Fair last year, representing scenes along the line of the Railway, in the haunts of the summer tourist, and where the hunter finds his paradise. There will also be moving pictures illustrative of Canadian life also mounted fish and game. The Sportsmen's Show opens in Madison Square Gardens, on Feb. 21st, and will last for two weeks, and it is expected that 150,000 people will attend. For the purpose of its exhibit, the G.T.R. has secured 5.0 square feet of floor space, and 1,500 square feet of wall space, so that the pictures may be seen to the best advantage. The travelling picture exhibits will leave Detroit early in March, and will open at Milwaukee on the 20th of that month. Subsequently exhibits will be made in all the principal cities of the following States: Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. This vigorous policy of advertising means a great deal to Canada in attracting summer visitors to her confine.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

WANTED—Agents in all parts of the Dominion to take orders for Tailor-Made Costumes, Skirts, Blouse Waists, Coats, Waterproof Garments, etc., made to order. Liberal commission and free outfit to agents. Apply stating references to THE CANADIAN SKIRT COMPANY, Box 591, Guelph, Ont.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 516
District of Terrebonne

Dame Georgianna Labelle, wife of Isaac Lagarde dit St. Jean, farmer of the township of Chatham, district of Terrebonne, duly authorized a *curator ad litem*,
Plaintiff

vs.
Isaac St. Jean dit Lagarde, of the township of Chatham, District of Terrebonne,
Defendant.

An action in separation of property has been instituted in this case, the eleventh day of March 1905.

Sainte Scholastique, March 14th, 1905.
J. L. St. JACQUES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies' Act, 1902, Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of February, 1905, whereby the undertaking of the Hamelin & Ayers Company Limited, is extended so as to embrace and include the following additional powers, that is to say:—

(1) To lend money to, to guarantee the debts, debentures, debenture stock or other securities or obligations of and to endorse the bills or notes of, or otherwise assist "The Chatham Pulp & Paper Company" (Limited) "The Lachute Shingle Company" (Limited) or any other person or corporation carrying on business capable of being carried on in connection with, or calculated directly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

(2) To acquire the stock, bonds or debentures of, or to take over and amalgamate the undertaking of any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company or any object auxiliary thereto or in connection therewith, and to issue shares either fully or partly paid up, of the capital stock of the Company in consideration thereof.

(3) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof or any business which may hereafter be acquired or carried on by the Company for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other Company.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of February, 1905.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Hardie's Bread

DO YOU TAKE IT?

If not, you are missing a good thing. We have a reputation for making Bread that gives you an enjoyable meal.

A Postal Card will fetch us to you by addressing—

Hardies' Bakery,
BROWNSBURG.

Choice Confectionery

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

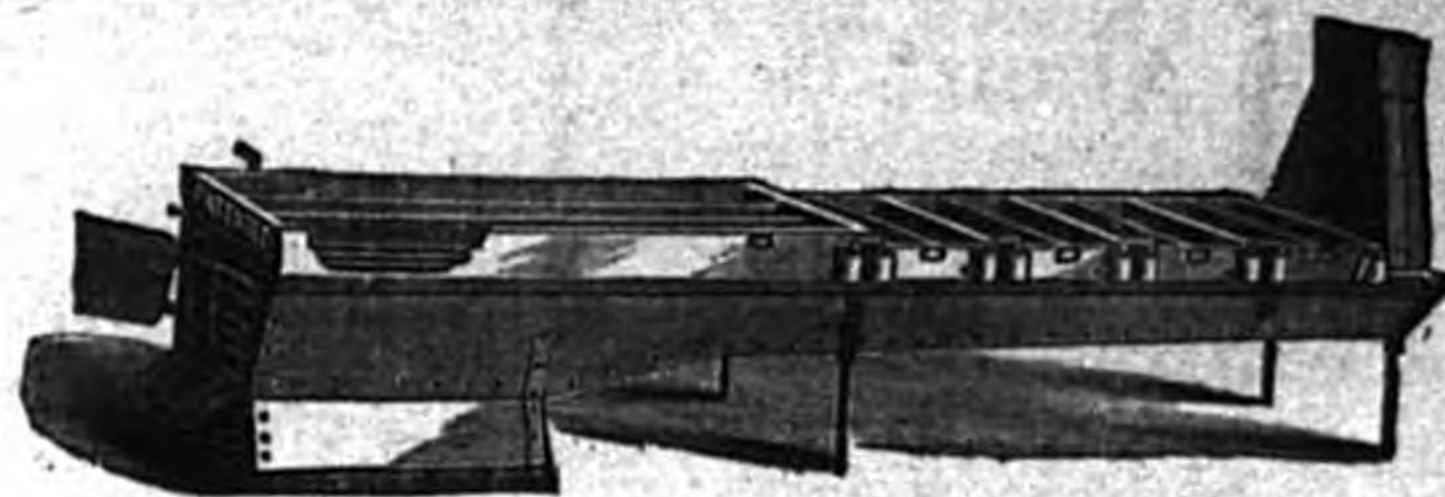
—The right place is at—

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.

EVAPORATORS



Farming Implements of all kinds especially the McCormick machinery Cutters, Makers, Heavy and Light Sleighs, Light Carriages of all kinds (with or without Rubber Tires,) Chatham Waggon, Thrashing Mills, Hay Presses, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, Fur Coats and Robes. Repairs always on hand. Goods sold on their merits. Machines and Separators given on just trial.

H. A. Blair

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

New Spring Goods Arriving,
20 000 Dollar stock to Select From

NEW MUSLINS,

NEW GINGHAMS,

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW FANCY BLOUSE GOODS,

NEW TWEEDS,

NEW PRINTS.

Now is your time to look around and see where you are going to buy your Spring Goods, you will soon need them. Curs will please you, and our prices are right.

Lachute's Bargain Centre.

Ho For Maple Syrup!

But are you ready for it? Have you your full supply of sap cans and spouts? If not, call on us and get ready, for this is predicted to be a good Season. We are well stocked with a large and varied supply of tin, granite, and enamel ware. Everything you want and at prices that will please you.

Don't forget that we carry a full line of groceries, fruits and confectionery. All of the up-to-date kind.

W. S. McBRIDE,

MAIN STREET, . . . LACHUTE, P.Q.

J. R. McQuat's Adv.

1905 New Spring Goods 1905

WE SOLICIT AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE SAME.

Just opened a nice assortment of GENTS' FELT HATS in the latest styles. A HAT CLEANER given FREE to each customer purchasing a Hat.

TO THE MAKERS OF MAPLE SYRUP

We have the necessary supplies for making Map's Syrup and Sugar. Will be pleased to give quotations.

Manufactures Sample Books of New Wall Papers. Prices from 5c per roll up, a'

J. R. McQUAT

About theHouse

SELECTED RECIPES.

Scalloped Cabbage.—Cut a small cabbage into quarters and boil tender in hot, salted water. When perfectly cold, chop and season with pepper and a little butter. Beat up a raw egg and stir into it. Moistened with liquor from the beef pot. Turn the mixture into a greased bake dish and cover with fine bread crumbs. Wet these with pat liquor and bake, covered, half an hour; then brown. The time required to transform the homely fare of corned beef and cabbage into a dinner to which no man need be ashamed to invite his most honored guest will not exceed the season usually given to cooking the plainer dish by forty-five minutes. Perhaps half an hour would suffice.

Fried Celery.—Scrape, wash and cut the stalks into pieces four or five inches long. Cook tender in boiling salted water. Drain and spread out to dry and stiffen in a cold place. When firm, dip into a batter made of half a cupful of flour, sifted twice, with a saltspoonful of baking powder and the same of salt, and wet up with a beaten egg and enough milk to make the batter manageable. Fry to a pale brown in hot butter. Dish and serve with sauce piquante.

Scalloped Cabbage with Cheese.—Boil the cabbage in two waters, drain and chop fine. Make a white sauce of one tablespoonful of flour stirred into two of bubbling hot butter thinned with a cupful of hot milk and seasoned with cayenne and salt, with a pinch of nutmeg. Rub a bake dish with garlic and butter it, spread a layer of cabbage on the bottom, squeeze over it a little lemon juice and less of onion juice, cover with the white sauce and this with grated cheese. Fill the dish in this order and put over all fine bread crumbs dotted with butter and sprinkled lightly with cayenne. Bake covered half an hour and brown. Serve in the bake dish.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

When cooking onions set a tin cup of vinegar on the stove, and let it boil, and no disagreeable odor will be noticed in the room.

Before broiling a steak give it a dust with salt and pepper, and brush it over with a little good salad oil. A little salt thrown on the coal will often clear the fire if you are in a hurry.

A Good Mouth-wash.—Tincture of myrrh should be used frequently as a mouth-wash: it helps greatly to harden the gums and sweeten the breath besides keeping the teeth healthy. The mouth-wash should always be used at night and again in the morning.

To remove ironmould squeeze some lemon-juice on the spots, then rub well with salt for a few minutes, then put on a layer of salt and leave it. The spots will disappear, and the linen should be rinsed in clear water before soaping.

To Roll an Umbrella.—Hold the handle with the right hand, and with the left begin to roll it from the top and work down to the handle, turning with the right hand at the handle. Hold the folds of the

umbrella firmly while you secure them in place with the elastic.

Before boiling a pudding always dip the cloth into fast boiling water, wring out the water, dredge well with flour, and shake before putting the pudding into it. Put an old saucer in the saucepan so that the pudding will not drop to the bottom and stick there.

Proportions for French Salad Dressing.—Into three tablespoonfuls of salad oil work half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, and then add slowly a tablespoonful of vinegar. This is equally good for beetroot and celery or a green salad.

To wash madras muslin curtains bran water is excellent. Throw a good handful of bran into each gallon of water and boil all together for half an hour. Strain part of it and use for washing the curtains, dilute the rest after straining, and rinse the curtains in it; shake, the wrinkles out of the curtains as much as possible before hanging up to dry.

This substitute for aperient medicine is excellent for both children and adults, and keeps the skin nice and clear. Place some eggs in a stewing-jar, cover with good salad oil and stew very gently. When they are soft, sweeten with honey and flavor with ground ginger or lemon juice; stir all together thoroughly while hot, and for a dose take one or two figs. Prunes may be prepared in the same way if preferred.

The economy of brushes is quite worthy of studying in an average household, as they quickly mount up to a heavy item in the year's expenditure. For instance, a scrubbing brush that is left to soak in a bucket rots. Sweeping brooms should never touch the floor except when in actual use; they should at once be stood on the point of the handle head upwards, against a wall or piece of furniture till the kitchens are finished, then put away in the broom rack. Dusting brooms which are suspended by a string from the handle should always be hung up after use, and washed in soap suds directly they are dirty.

A SUGGESTION TO MOTHERS.

To the mother of small boys who is a woman of moderate means, the shoe question is most depressing. Her boys 'knock out' shoes at a rate that makes her economical soul sick and draws from her husband exclamations of impatient amazement.

One reason why the little ones' shoes wear out so quickly is that they wear them indoors and out. In the winter, much of the strain upon shoes may be lessened if the mother will insist on her boys wearing slippers in the house. The slippers may be of kid, and save carpets and polished floors from the soils and the scratches produced by the heavy shoes the little men wear at their outdoor sports. The charge is frequently brought against slippers that they leave the ankle exposed and subject to draughts that induce colds. This drawback may be obviated if the mother will let her children begin to wear slippers in the house before the cold weather sets in. The ankles thus become accustomed during the mild weather to doing without covering, except when exposed to the outer air, and the chances of cold from wearing the light footwear are reduced to a minimum. As soon as the boy comes in from school or play he should remove his heavy shoes and put on his slippers. The shoes are thus spared the wear of all the hours the child is indoors. In winter there are many stormy days when the children go out very little, if at all. The slippers then save the more expensive shoes a whole day's wear. And certainly the mother is saved the strain upon her nerves of the tramping and stamping up and down stairs of the boys' heavy boots. Slippers cost about one-half as much as do handsome boots, and certainly make half as much noise. The mother who wishes to economize in floors, nerves, and pocketbook will find the slipper experiment worth trying.

HOW TO CLEAN PEWTER.

Now that pewter has again become fashionable it may interest our readers to have a recipe for cleaning it, taken from an old book on household management which was written at a time when pewter was in general use.

Get the finest whiting, which is only sold in the large cakes, the small cakes being mixed with sand; this caution is necessary, as pewter being rather a soft metal, it scratches easily. Mix a little of it, powdered, with the least drop of sweet oil, rub well, and wipe clean. Sweet oil, which is expensive, would not be necessary for ornamental pewter, and paraffine might be substituted, but would not have been proper in old days, even had it been discovered, for the pewter plates and dishes, as it would have been likely to give a delicate, though undesirable flavor to the food served on them.

Next, dust dry whiting through a muslin bag over them and rub bright with a dry leather. The last is to prevent all suspicion of any dampness, which is bad for pewter, as for all other metals.

THE VALUE OF EXAMPLE.

To have your child truthful, be truthful.

To have him kind to others, be yourself kind to others.

To have him honest, present to him in yourself a living example of honesty. The chief part of a child's knowledge comes through observa-

tion. Acts mean more to him than speech.

To have him temperate, be temperate in all things.

Prove to him by your life that a good name is to be chosen before great riches.

Teach him that riches are not to be despised, but should never be got by doing harm to others; that when acquired should be treated as a trust, not as a hoard.

Prescribe healthful amusements, and so far as you can, take part in them.

PAINFUL RHEUMATISM.

How it is Caused by Bad Blood, and Why Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Not many years ago doctors thought rheumatism was only a local pain caused by cold or wet in ageing joints and muscles. Now they know that rheumatism is caused by the blood becoming tainted with uric acid from disordered liver and kidneys. This acid eats into the vital organs. It destroys their vitality, contracts the muscles, stiffens the joints and irritates the nerves. Then cold and wet make every bone groan with aching rheumatism. You blame the weather, but the real cause is acid in the blood. The stiffness spreads and the pains grow worse each year until you are a helpless cripple, tortured day and night. Perhaps the disease may spread to the heart—and that means sudden death. You must not neglect rheumatism—but you can't cure it with liniments, plasters or hot cloths. They cannot possibly touch the blood. The only sure scientific cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. They sweep out the painful acid, loosen the joints, and muscles, brace up the nerves, and strengthen the liver and kidneys for their work in casting out impurities. This is proved by the thousands of suffering rheumatics who have been made well and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. T. H. Smith, of Caledonia, Ont., is one of these many witnesses. He says: "For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried a number of medicines, but they did not help me. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised as a cure for rheumatism and decided to try them. Before the third box was gone I found myself much better. I continued to use the pills throughout the winter and they have completely cured me. I got so I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I think every rheumatic sufferer should promptly take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure men and women who are crippled with lumbago, rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis and even locomotor ataxia, because they actually make new, rich red blood. This new blood sweeps the painful, poisonous impurities out of the system and puts the whole body into a healthy state. Nothing but good rich blood can do that—and nothing can give you healing blood except Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If the blood is bad the nerves are bad, for the nerves feed on the blood. That is the cause of sleeplessness, nervousness, hysteria, St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, and loss of vitality in men and women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills faithfully used cure these diseases and other blood disorders such as anaemia, biliousness, indigestion, heart troubles, backache, kidney trouble and decline. But you must get the genuine pills. The "something else" just as good" medicine which some dealers try to persuade their customers to take never cured anything nor anyone. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

SIGNS AMONG WOMEN.

The Japanese women have certain methods of arranging their hair whereby a person can tell at once whether any woman whom he sees is a maiden who desires to get married, or a widow who is inconsolable, or one who is willing to be consoled if the proper suitor presents himself. Young girls arrange the hair in front in the form of a fan or butterfly, and adorn it with silver or colored ornaments. Widows who are looking for second husbands fasten their hair at the back of the head by means of tortoiseshell pins, and widows who are resolved to remain for ever faithful to their departed spouses cut their hair short and wear no ornaments in it.

MEMORIAL TO A ROBBER.

In the little town of Forlimpopoli, near Bologna, a memorial tablet is about to be unveiled in the Municipal Theatre to the memory of a famous robber chieftain named Passatore. The reason why the theatre is chosen for the home of his memorial is that in it was performed his most famous exploit. In September, 1854, while one of Rossini's operas was being performed in the presence of all the local beauty and fashion, Passatore and his band "held up" the audience and robbed them of all their valuables to the last penny.

"And This is No Romance Either"

UNLESS YOU HAVE USED

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea, you have no idea what a cup of tea "In perfection," tastes like. Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers. Given the gold medal and highest award at St. Louis.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Government Should Adopt Means to Remove Danger.

The remedy of the danger of premature burial was emphasized recently by Dr. Stenson Hooker, of the London association for the prevention of such tragedies.

Dr. Hooker strongly advocated the provision of "waiting mortuaries," where bodies could be kept for some time at a suitable temperature. There are institutions of this description in several German towns. Persons supposed to be dead are placed in these chambers, and the slightest movement of hand, foot, head, or chest sets a bell ringing. So delicate are the electrical attachments that even the faintest respiration is recorded.

"There is only one infallible test of death, and that is the presence of decomposition," said Dr. Hooker. "Certain tests are prescribed and carried out in the cases of members of our association; but even these, in the absence of putrefaction, are not infallible. The heart and pulse may have stopped beating, the jaw may have fallen, the body may be rigid and cold, and yet the principle may be present."

"I cannot say, of course, how many people are buried alive. The instances of exhumation are comparatively few, and an order is only granted by the Home Secretary for the most important reasons. You may take it, however, that there have been thousands of cases of premature burial."

One of the chief sources of peril, Dr. Hooker said, is the practice by medical men of granting certificates without seeing the body. "A doctor is attending a patient who lives six or seven miles away," he said, "and some one runs to his house with the information that the patient is dead. The doctor at once signs a certificate. Such a course should be made illegal."

A LONG MANE.

Among the world's 80,000,000 horses there is only one that has a mane 18 feet long, and that one is owned by Mr. Zillgitt, of Inglewood, California. Marvellously beautiful are the long grey waves of hair as they are released from the braids which are necessary to keep the hair from getting into inextricable tangles. Mr. Zillgitt always keeps the mane braided and bound in a net, except on special occasions. The mass of hair is so plentiful that the upper part of the braid measures 6 inches in diameter. It requires an hour and a half to unbind it again, for the greatest care must be exercised lest the strands become twisted.

WILLIE'S REFORMATION.

"Your son Willie seems to have gotten over being round-shouldered. Every time I've seen him lately he's standing up like a man."

"Yes. After years of scolding him for his stooping I tried a new plan."

"What was it?"

"I told him he had a magnificent chest."

WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS.

The total number of all known varieties of postage-stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 19,242. Of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain and 5,711 in the various British Colonies and Protectorates, leaving 13,326 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals amongst the continents, Europe issued 4,089, Asia 3,628, Africa 4,005, America, including the West Indies, 6,095, and Oceania 1,425. Salvador has issued more varieties of postage-stamps than any other country, the number being 450.

A SMILE IN EVERY DOSE.

If your little ones are cross, peevish and fretful, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and they will soon be cheerful, smiling and happy. Worried mothers who use this medicine will find there's a smile in every dose. Mrs. N. Nathieu, Nobsong, Ont., says: "Before I began using Baby's Own Tablets my little one was always sickly and cried day and night. But the Tablets have regulated his stomach and bowels, given him strength, and he is now good-natured and growing finely." Mothers need not be afraid to use this medicine—it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and may be given with perfect safety to a new born babe. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPASMODIC ENTHUSIASM.

Some people spend a large part of their lives beginning things and then dropping them. They squander their energy and waste their efforts in rushing from one thing to another, without ever accomplishing anything. They have the faculty of beginning things, but do not seem to have the inclination or the ability to finish them. They are the victims of spasmodic enthusiasm.

A new plan is suggested, or a new idea strikes them, and they are all vigor and enthusiasm when they first begin to put it in action, but very soon their interest cools, their ardour dies out, and the thing, whatever it is, is left unfinished.

Such people give you the impression of being suffocated by the rubbish about them. Everything is lying around in an uncompleted condition, begging to be finished, half-written letters and manuscripts, half-executed plans. Work of all sorts in various stages of development, and all in a state of utter confusion.

Clear out the rubbish, get out of the rut, and you'll progress.

Wee Hostess—"Mamma, shall I invite Lucy Littany to my party?" Mamma—"Certainly. She is the minister's daughter." "Do ministers' daughters get invited everywhere?" "Always." "They has lots of fun, I s'pose! I wish my papa was a minister 'stead of a miserable sinner."

Take No Risk With a Cold

There's No Time to Experiment With Untried Remedies When You Can Depend Upon

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED and TURPENTINE

Cough mixtures are legion. Nearly every dealer has some preparation of his own to offer.

Thorough cures for coughs and colds are rare, and when you find a medicine that you can rely on for such affections, as well as croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and asthma, you do well to stick to it.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has by far the largest sale of any such remedy on the market, and as the demand increases by leaps and bounds every year we believe this is due to the peculiar merits of this preparation.

You only need to be reminded that it is sometimes necessary to insist on getting what you ask for. Dealers have other preparations of linseed and turpentine put up to look as nearly as possible like Dr. Chase's and because of large profits may try the imitation.

There is one way to be sure, and that is by seeing the portrait and

signature of Dr. Chase on the wrapper.

Do not be contented to take any preparation offered you because it is "only a cold." Colds lead to the most fatal of diseases, and you can not afford to take risks with new and untried treatments.

Mrs. Geo. Good, Tichborne, Admington Co., Ont., writes: "It is with pleasure that I certify to the wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for colds. It is the best and surest treatment for coughs and colds that we have ever been able to find."

From childhood to old age, from the time when croup threatens the baby's life until the aged father or mother are victims of asthma, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the most efficient treatment obtainable; 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THIN PEOPLE

Food is not all that thin people need. Maybe they're sick. You can't make them eat by bringing them food. But Scott's Emulsion can make them eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest

Scott's Emulsion.

It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

THE PERRIN CONTRACT

At W—, a famous seaport in the North of England, there is no more respected name than that of Perrin. The firm of John Perrin and Co. has built ships for generations, and is practically the oldest established firm in W—.

The present head of the firm, John Perrin, is a widower with one daughter. It has been said that Mr. Perrin is the longest-headed man in W—, and what he does not know about shipbuilding is not worth knowing.

Dorothy Perrin, at the time this story opens, was nineteen years of age. She was a wonderfully pretty girl, with a sweet, sympathetic nature. Most of the eligible bachelors of W— had fallen in love with her at different times, but, so far, Dorothy's heart was in her own keeping.

Mr. Perrin's offices were of an extensive nature, and he employed a large number of clerks. It is with two of the latter that we are principally concerned. One of them, Walter Jerrard, a nephew of Mr. Perrin, was in the private office, and it was a common rumor that "one day he would be taken into the firm." The other employee, Arthur Evison, was a confidential clerk to Mr. Perrin, and had been in his employ since his boyhood's days.

Both of the young men (for they were each of them but twenty-five years of age) lived in W—, but, whereas Jerrard was an orphan and lived with his uncle, Arthur Evison resided with his mother, who was a widow, and his earnings constituted their sole income.

In common with the many other bachelors of W—, both Evison and Jerrard had succumbed to the charms of Dorothy Perrin, but so far the object of their affection was unaware of it.

Each of the two men, however, knew the other's secret, and this quickened a dislike that they had long mutually fostered. Evison distrusted Jerrard; he saw behind that handsome face and careless expression a mean and shifty character. In his turn Jerrard had the natural dislike of Evison, which his kind invariably bear towards men of an upright disposition.

Arthur Evison could scarcely be called handsome, but there was something attractive in his strong, clear-cut features; people could distinguish at once his manly, truthful nature, and in consequence he was liked and respected by nearly all who knew him.

Some years ago the shipbuilders of Britain began to grow alarmed at the competition of foreign countries—America and Germany in particular. So much was this felt in W— that many houses were forced to close on account of the bad times.

Several of the old houses, though, such as John Perrin and Co., were able to face the difficulties, but even with them matters were serious. For Mr. Perrin personally it did not matter much, he being possessed of large private means.

However, when the North Atlantic Steamship Company asked for tenders for two new liners from several of the shipbuilders of W—, matters began to show signs of improving.

The two new liners were to be larger than any of the North Atlantic Company's present fleet, and would be the largest vessels ever built in a W— shipyard.

Perrin and Co. was one of the firms asked to tender and they naturally made every effort to obtain the order. Mr. Perrin knew that his only serious rival was Josiah Grey, whose yard adjoined his own.

Arthur Evison had a great deal to do with the preparation of the estimate, as had also Walter Jerrard. They were both at the frequent consultations held in Mr. Perrin's private office, and naturally the whole affair was conducted with the utmost secrecy, no one handling the papers without Mr. Perrin's knowledge.

Every night all the papers were securely locked up, Mr. Perrin himself carrying the key.

One evening Arthur Evison was returning from a solitary walk across the common when he was somewhat astonished to see Walter Jerrard in company with an employee of Josiah Grey. Evison knew that his fellow-clerk had hitherto had nothing but a nodding acquaintance with his present companion, but he put down their being together to a chance meeting. They had not seen him, and he speedily forgot the matter.

It was Evison's custom several evenings in the week to stroll over the common and climb Erkon Beacon, a lonely hill about two miles from W—. Here he would sit and smoke a solitary meditative pipe, whilst he contemplated the glow of the furnaces of W— and, farther away, the lights of the shipping in the bay.

About a week after he had seen Walter Jerrard in company with Josiah Grey's clerk, Evison was on Erkon Beacon in the early evening. The light was yet good, and presently he distinguished two figures come together at the foot of the hill and greet each other. To his astonishment Evison again saw Jerrard and his new acquaintance.

This second meeting caused him to think seriously of the matter, and in the morning he cautiously led up to the subject during a conversation

with Jerrard. Without touching directly on what he had witnessed, Evison was enabled by a little diplomacy to draw out Jerrard. It was very evident that the latter intended to keep his new friendship a secret, for he stated that he had been otherwise employed on the evenings that Evison had seen him at Erkon Beacon.

The rest of the conversation only plunged Jerrard deeper and deeper into the mire, although he was quite unconscious of it. However, it left Evison strongly determined to watch his fellow-clerk's movements, for he began to feel that there was some treachery afoot.

During all this time Evison was growing every day to care more and more for Dorothy Perrin, until at last he found it impossible to keep it to himself. He saw Dorothy frequently, and on every occasion his passion became more intense. He found it very hard to refrain from telling all to her, but out of feelings of respect to his employer he deemed it his duty to speak to Mr. Perrin first.

Accordingly, Arthur managed to get alone with his chief one evening after the other clerks had gone, and immediately began to broach the subject.

"I want to ask a great favor of you, sir," he commenced, and then paused.

Mr. Perrin smiled, and waited for Arthur to proceed.

"The fact is, I want—er—" he paused again, for, although he had definitely decided beforehand what to say, the words failed him at the auspicious moment.

"My dear fellow," said Mr. Perrin, for Evison was a great favorite with him, "if I can possibly help you I will, but I hardly know yet what you are in need of. Is it money?"

"No, sir," cried Evison, his face flushing; "I—er—I want to get married."

"Oh, is that it?" returned Mr. Perrin, cordially. "I'm pleased to hear it; who is the lady?"

"Well, I have not spoken to her yet. I don't know whether it is advisable."

"Why not? She will be a lucky girl, in my opinion."

"I'm glad you think so, sir," continued Evison, "because it is your daughter I want."

"Oh!" Mr. Perrin's face assumed a very different expression. He became thoughtful, and gazed meditatively at the papers before him. Arthur waited in trepidation for some moments, until at last Mr. Perrin began to speak.

"I'm sorry, my boy," he said, "but it cannot be. Forgive me for saying it, Arthur, but I have other views for Dorothy."

"I suppose you mean my position is not good enough?" said Evison, bitterly.

"Not exactly that, Arthur," replied Mr. Perrin, but—"He became silent."

"Then, I suppose it is useless, sir?"

"I'm afraid so, my boy."

And so they settled matters without dreaming of consulting Dorothy. Arthur Evison left Mr. Perrin's office and went out into the cool evening air. The decision of his chief had affected him considerably; he felt a choking sensation in his throat, his brain was whirling, and everything seemed to dance before his eyes.

He must get away from W—! Yes, there was no doubt of that; he could not live so near to Dorothy and know all the while that she could never be anything to him. He decided that he would ask Mr. Perrin to let him go to the firm's office in London and take up an appointment there.

All the while he was stumbling forward through the twilight, crossing an unfrequented part of the common which led to Erkon Beacon. Presently he sat down by a clump of furze and again commenced to think over his sudden misery. At that moment the wind carried the murmur of voices to him. Presently the speakers drew near, and Evison distinguished the voices of Walter Jerrard and Mortimer, the clerk in the employ of Josiah Grey. As they passed by Evison's retreat Jerrard was speaking.

"That will be it, then," he was saying. "You meet me at the back door in Ilston Lane at ten o'clock to-morrow night, and I'll let you in. You can get the tender, and—"

Their voices died away.

Arthur jumped to his feet and stared into the gloom after the retreating figures.

Ten o'clock to-morrow night! The tender! What did it mean? Did Jerrard mean treachery?

All thoughts of his own troubles were driven from his head. There was evidently some scheme on foot to get at Mr. Perrin's estimate for the two new liners. Evison knew that if the estimate, or a copy of it, got into the hands of the rival firm they would underquote Mr. Perrin and so secure the order.

"I'll be there at ten o'clock as well," he said to himself, "and see what goes on."

On arriving at the office on the following morning he found that Mr. Perrin would be away for the day. Jerrard was there as usual, but very pale and preoccupied. The day seemed to pass by with leaden wings, and Evison was heartily glad when the hour of departure arrived.

In Ilston Lane there was a back entrance to Mr. Perrin's offices. The door worked with a spring, and could only be opened from the outside with a key. Thus anyone locked in the office could get out without any trouble.

With this knowledge in his mind, Arthur Evison allowed himself to be locked in. The porter made his usual nightly round, but Evison easily managed to evade him and the office cleaners. He had told Mrs. Evison that in all probability he would be late, so that there was no flaw in his plan.

Slowly the evening passed by, and at about half-past nine Evison took up his station at a window overlooking the entrance to Ilston Lane. There was a street lamp just outside the door, so that anybody entering could easily be seen.

It was just five minutes to ten when Evison suddenly saw Jerrard's figure slink into the lamp-light. Click! the door was unlocked, and then he thought it best to leave his position. It was well for his scheme that he did, for almost immediately Jerrard came up the stairs and occupied the place he had just vacated.

Presently Jerrard saw Mortimer, and he crept downstairs again. Then the two men returned together, passed along the passage, and entered Mr. Perrin's private room, where the safe was. Evison was waiting with bated breath in a doorway farther along the corridor.

As soon as the two accomplices had entered the private office, Evison stole along and stood in the shadow of the half-closed door.

It was entirely as he suspected, Jerrard opened the safe and withdrew the estimate for the two liners from an inner drawer. Then Mortimer produced some pieces of paper and commenced to make notes.

"Good evening, gentlemen," Both men looked up in sudden terror to meet Evison's smiling gaze. Before another word was spoken, however, Mortimer jumped to his feet and rushed from the room. Jerrard and Evison stood looking at one another.

"So, my friend," commenced Evison, deliberately; "this is how you serve your uncle?"

"Spy!" hissed Jerrard, and for a moment he made as if to spring at Evison, but something in the latter's demeanor made him suddenly alter his mind. Then he took a fresh line of tactics.

"Don't say anything about it, old chap," he entreated. "I wanted money badly, and Mortimer tempted me. They were going to give me one hundred pounds for a copy of the tender."

"Why didn't you ask your uncle, he would have helped you?" asked Evison.

"I didn't care to," muttered Jerrard, "because of Dorothy."

"Dorothy!" cried Evison. "What has she to do with you?"

"Oh—er—we're engaged."

"Engaged—to you?"

"Yes, why not?" replied Jerrard. "Please don't mention it, though, as Dolly does not want anyone to know about it yet."

"Dolly!" repeated Evison, bitterly. Ugh! the familiarity cut him to the quick.

"May I ask what this means?" said a voice, suddenly. Both men looked up and saw Mr. Perrin standing in the doorway. For a moment they were taken aback, but Jerrard was the first to recover himself.

"It means this, uncle," he burst forth. "I was passing by Ilston Lane when I saw Evison sneak down towards the office. I hastened after him, and saw him enter here. He left the door open, I followed, and saw him copying the tender."

Evison listened as in a dream to this tissue of lies, and was only awakened by Mr. Perrin's stern voice.

"What have you to say for yourself?"

A thousand words of defence sprang to his lips, but ere he could utter one he remembered Dorothy. If he told all he knew it would break Dorothy's heart.

"Well, Evison, I am waiting. What have you to say?"

"Nothing," was the dully spoken reply.

"Come, my boy," said Mr. Perrin, his liking for Arthur for the moment overcoming his anger, "can't you confide in me?"

Evison slowly shook his head.

"Very well," continued Mr. Perrin, "I am more than sorry, for I have always had the highest opinion of you. If I ask you to call at my house to-morrow morning, will you?"

"Certainly, sir," Evison replied, in low tones.

"Then I shall expect you at half-past nine. Er—you may be curious to know how I happened to come here," Mr. Perrin added, "but I saw a man running from Ilston Lane, and an impulse led me down it, to find the door of my office open."

Stunned by this sudden blow, Arthur staggered rather than walked to his home. He did not go to bed but sat the night through in his bedroom.

In the morning, with pale, haggard face, he called at Mr. Perrin's house as he had promised, and was shown into the drawing-room.

He had hardly been there a moment before Walter Jerrard entered the room. He gazed at Evison in a rather shamefaced manner, but the latter took no notice of him.

"I've asked uncle to get you a good job somewhere," Jerrard blurted out at length.

"Indeed," replied Evison, "that was really very good of you, especially after your charitable behavior of last evening."

"Oh, you would have done the same in my position," sneered Jerrard. "Besides, if you had told uncle what you had seen I should have denied it, and my word is as good as yours any day."

"But what about your constant

meetings with Mortimer near the Beacon?"

Jerrard changed color and glared malevolently at his companion.

"Seems to me you've been watching me pretty much," he said.

"It was quite by accident; and whilst on that subject, despite your friend's indisputable prowess in untruthfulness, do you think he could deny this?"

As he spoke Evison exhibited the sheet of paper on which Mortimer had commenced to make his copy of the tender for the liners.

Jerrard was completely nonplussed; his face was livid with combined fury and fear.

"Oh, don't be alarmed," said Evison; "I shall not show the paper to Mr. Perrin. But please remember that it is only for Miss Perrin's sake that I am taking the blame of your scandalous behavior."

Jerrard mumbled an inaudible reply.

"If you had not been engaged to Miss Perrin I should have denounced you on the spot; as it is—"

"You will denounce him now," said a voice.

Evison and Jerrard turned to see the curtains by the garden window thrown aside, and Dorothy Perrin, with pale face, standing before them.

"I was looking out into the garden when I heard your voices," she explained, "and thinking you would not be long I waited, and glad I am that I did wait."

"But you mustn't take any notice of what you heard—," began Evison; but Dorothy interrupted.

"I must take notice," she cried; "Walter told you that he was engaged to me, and I tell you that it is not true. I have never been engaged to him, and I would rather marry any man on earth than him."

A great wave of joy rushed over Evison, and his heart beat with wonderful rapidity. He was about to speak when he was interrupted by Mr. Perrin's entrance.

"What does this mean?" he asked. "Dorothy, Walter, why are you both here?"

"To save an innocent man," cried Dorothy, "listen father, and immediately she began to pour forth all that she had heard.

"Is this true?" demanded Mr. Perrin in grim tones when his daughter had finished speaking. Evison bowed his head, inwardly wishing himself miles away.

"Give me that paper," Mr. Perrin continued; mechanically Evison handed it to him. Then he looked up and caught Dorothy's eyes fixed on him with an expression new to him, an expression which sent the blood coursing madly through his veins.

"Well, sir," Mr. Perrin said, sternly, addressing himself to his nephew; "what have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothing," returned that worthy.

"Nothing!" repeated Mr. Perrin, in low tones. "By Heaven, you are a disgrace. Listen to me, sir. I give you a week to make arrangements in, and then you leave my house and my employ."

Mr. Perrin stood aside, and Walter Jerrard silently left the room.

"Now, my boy, what can I say to you?" said Mr. Perrin. "I would you and my nephew could have changed places, for I should be proud indeed for you to be a member of my family."

"That is easily arranged, sir," said Arthur, emboldened by what he had read in Dorothy's eyes.

"Eh? How do you mean?"

"By granting me the permission you refused last week." As he spoke, Evison took Dorothy by the hand and drew her, not unwillingly, to his side.

"It seems to me that you have already taken it," replied Mr. Perrin, smiling as he spoke. "Well, well, take her, my lad; and God bless you both."

The other day Mrs. Arthur Evison christened one of the two new liners built by Messrs. John Perrin and Co. for the North Atlantic Steamship Company.—London Tit-Bits.

PUNISHMENT FOR ALL

A schoolmaster was in the habit of punishing scholars who came late to school in the morning by keeping them in the afternoon. One who was five minutes late was kept ten minutes, and so on in proportion.

One morning it chanced that the schoolmaster was half an hour late, and a smart boy among his pupils was not slow to remind him of the fact.

"I'm very sorry for being late, boys," said the schoolmaster, with a twinkle in his eye, "and, as I punish you, it is only fair that you in turn should punish me, so you will all stay and keep me in for an hour this afternoon."

STREET SHAVING IN CHINA.

The topsy-turvy methods of China are curiously illustrated in the case of the Pekin barber, who, instead of waiting for customers, goes out to seek them. He carries his shaving apparatus and a stool with him, and like an English muffin man, rings a bell to attract the attention of likely customers. The man who wishes to be shaved hails the barber, who places his stool on the ground for the customer's use, puts a bowl of water on the little stove he carries, and having lathered his brush sets to work. The charge is not high. For a sum equivalent to a halfpenny he shaves the customer's head and smooths out his eyebrows.

Eight pigeons recently flew from Kimberley to Cape Town, a distance of 512 miles, in fourteen hours.

SOME GENEROUS DOCTORS

STORIES OF PHYSICIANS AND THEIR PATIENTS.

Dr. Abernethy Met His Match—Dr. Gregory Was Very Generous.

The story of a great London physician, a man whose fees frequently run into three figures and yet who is said to devote a third of his time to attending the poor without a penny of reward, recalls stories of other doctors who have declined substantial fees—and of some who have not.

The famous Dr. Abernethy had a heart as tender as his tongue was rough, and many stories are told of the kind deeds he did by stealth. In one case, after attending a half-pay officer during a long illness, he pointed-blank refused to take even the smallest fee. "Wait till you are a general," he said; "then come and see me, and we can talk about fees."

In another case, where he had taken fees from a poor lady for attending her child under the wrong impression that she was well-to-do, he returned them all, together with a £50 note, begging her to spend the money in giving her child a daily ride in the fresh air; and to a third patient of small means he said, "Your recovery will be slow. If you feel pain, come again. And, mind, I don't want your money."

But with those who could afford to pay he not only insisted on his proper fee, but treated them often with a brusqueness which was by no means palatable. One good lady, however, was

A MATCH FOR HIM.

"I heard of your rudeness before I came, sir," she said, as she took the prescription he handed to her, "but I was not prepared for such treatment. What am I to do with this?"

Abernethy snapped out, "Put it on the fire if you please." In a moment the lady had put the prescription on the fire and her fee on the table, and, with a bow, had vanished from the room.

A good story is told of Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, one of the most generous of physicians. He was called in to see a medical student who was ill with typhus fever. The invalid proffered the usual guinea to the doctor, who indignantly declined to take it.

"Forgive your pardon, Dr. Gregory," the student said, in apology. "Dr. —, who has been attending me, always takes it."

"Oh, does he? Well, just you ask him to meet me in consultation," Gregory said, "and then offer me the fee in his presence."

The consultation took place, and when the student tendered the guinea Gregory turned on him fiercely.

"Sir," he exclaimed, "do you mean to insult me? Is there a doctor anywhere who would so far disgrace himself as to take payment from one of his brotherhood—and a junior?"

The other doctor took this rebuke so much to heart that before the day was over he had returned to the student every guinea he had

RECEIVED FROM HIM.

But even benevolent doctors must at times find the temptation to pocket a fee too great to withstand. It is told of Dr. Radcliffe that after attending a friend gratuitously for a whole year his patient handed him a fat purse, saying, "Doctor, in this purse I have put every day's fee. Please take it. My gratitude must not be less than your generosity."

Radcliffe took the purse in his hand intending to return it, but the weight and the clink of the gold caused him to waver. He was lost; and, putting the purse in his pocket, said, "Singly, sir, I could have refused them for a twelvemonth, but all together they are irresistible."

Dr. Hunter once lost a fee in an amusing manner through excess of delicacy. "What is your fee, sir?" a lady patient asked him.

"Madam," he answered, "I make a practice never to fix the amount of my fee."

On being further pressed he still declined; and at last the lady with a pretty expression of thanks took her departure, leaving Hunter feeless and not a little disgusted.

It was another physician who, when a lady offered two guineas instead of his expected and customary three, made a pretence of searching for the third guinea on the floor.

"Nay, sir," said the lady, with a smile, "you are not in fault. It was not you but I who dropped it."

When a friend, after consulting Sir Theodore Mayerne, put down two broad pieces (the equivalent of £3 12s.) on the table, the great physician placidly

PUT THEM IN HIS POCKET.

much to the patient's surprise and indignation.

"Sir," Sir Theodore said, when he saw disgust written largely on his friend's face, "I have just made my will, and if it leaked out that I had refused a fee on the same day I might be deemed out of my senses."

Sportsman—"I'm sure I hit that last bird. Didn't you see the feathers fly?" Keeper—"Yes, sir, and they're dying yet."

SPECIAL FOR SHORT TIME

A LOT OF DENIM REMNANTS
SOMETHING EXTRA HEAVY IN
4, 5 and 10-YARD LENGTHS,
WHILE THEY LAST ONLY 15c
PER YARD. JUST THE THING
FOR OVERALLS & JUMPERS.

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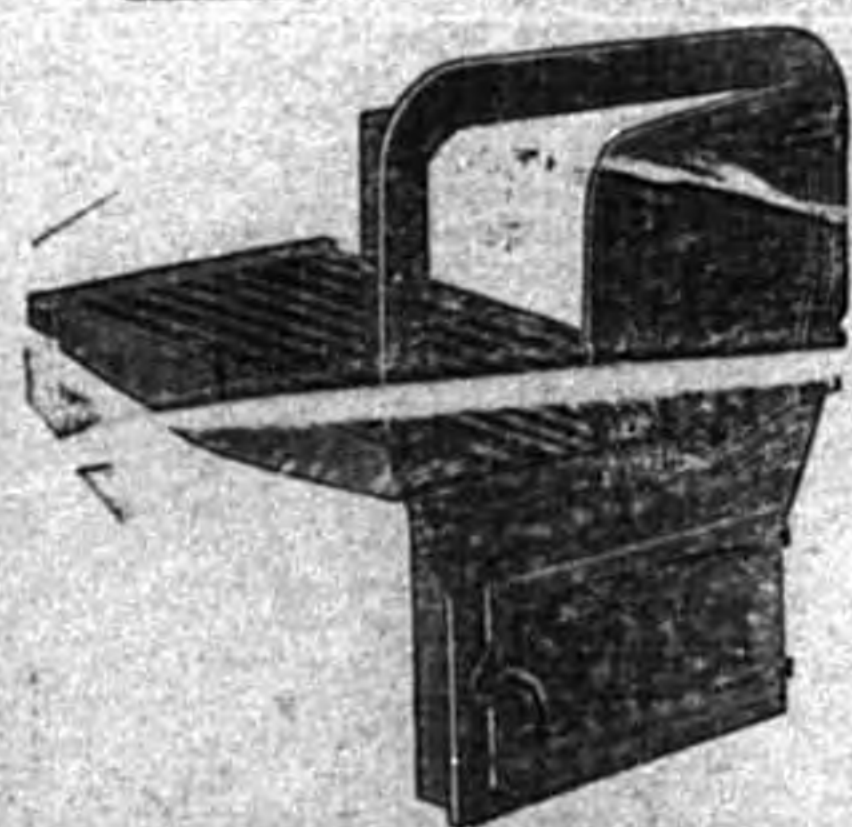
Is daily arriving and we are replenishing our store with a more replete stock than ever. Talk about variety. We have it in every line and in large quantity.

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Do you want Bargains? If so then come along to our store. We treat you right and give you good goods at low prices. Try us and be satisfied.

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Bars. Prepare for the season.

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HARDWARE MERCHANTS
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The BANK of OTTAWA

Head Office, Ottawa, Canada.

Capital (authorized).....\$3,000,000
Capital (paid up).....2,500,000
Rest and undivided profits.....2,573,332
Total Assets over.....\$23,000,000

Savings Department.

Accounts may be opened in this department with a deposit of \$1.00 and upwards, on which interest will be allowed from date of deposit. Withdrawals may be made by cheque and without notice to the Bank.

Deposits may be forwarded by registered mail and will receive the same careful attention as if deposited over the counter, withdrawals may be made in the same manner.

The Bank of Ottawa offers to the depositor the security of total assets of over \$23,000,000.

Lachute Branch, J. R. Parris, Manager.

Avis est par les presentes donne que la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la Baie James demandera au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, la passation d'un acte autorisant la Compagnie a changer de nom et a lui donner le pouvoir de louer, acquerir ou autrement acheter les lignes de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Quebec, New Brunswick et Nouvelle Ecosse, et a s'amalgamer avec cette dite compagnie: aussi a etendre et definir les pouvoirs de la compagnie quant a l'emission de bons debentures et autres garanties; a obtenir le pouvoir de construire les lignes de chemin de fer ci-apres mentionnees; aussi a donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de louer les lignes du Canadian Northern Railway Company, ou lignes qu'il a louees ou aucune d'elles et de donner a cette compagnie le pouvoir de les exploiter.

Les lignes aux quelles il est ci-dessus refere, sont les suivantes:

(1)—D'un point sur la ligne de la compagnie au sud du lac Muskoka, dela vers l'est a Montreal passant par ou pres d'Ottawa avec des embranchements a Ottawa et Hawkesbury.

(2)—D'un point sur ou pres de la Riviere aux Francais, de la a Montreal passant par ou pres d'Ottawa et Hawkesbury.

(3)—D'un point sur la ligne de la compagnie a ou pres de Sudbury, de la vers l'ouest et au sud du lac Nipigon a un point sur le Canadian Northern Railway a l'ouest de Port Arthur, passant par ou pres de Port Arthur ou avec un embranchement a Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Soliciteur des requerants.

Date ce huit Decembre, 1904.

Notice is Hereby Given that the James Bay Railway Company will apply to the parliament of Canada at its next session, for an act authorizing the company to change its name and empowering it to lease, purchase or otherwise acquire the lines of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company, and to amalgamate with that company; also to extend and define the powers of the company with respect to the issue of bonds, debentures and other securities; and for power to construct the lines of railway below mentioned; also empowering the company to lease the Canadian Northern Railway Company its lines or leased lines, or any of them, and to give that company running powers thereover. The lines above referred to are the following:

(1)—From a point on the Company's line south of Lake Muskoka, thence easterly to Montreal, passing through or near Ottawa, with branches to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(2)—From a point on or near the French River, thence easterly to Montreal, passing through or near Ottawa and Hawkesbury.

(3)—From a point on the Company's line at or near Sudbury, thence westerly and south of Lake Nipigon to a point on the Canadian Northern Railway west of Port Arthur, passing through or near Port Arthur or with a branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,

Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated December 8, 1904.

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Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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We have too many Men's and Women's Fur Coats in Coon, Astrachan, Black Lamb, Wambat, Grey Lamb Etc., from \$18 to \$65, and offer you the choice of whole Lot at 20 p.c. Discount

Ladies' Jackets from \$6 to \$14 we offer you at 25 p.c. discount, Cash. These are great offers. We need the money, Don't you need the Coats?

W. BANFORD.

January CLEARING Sale!

Commencing on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1905, we will allow 10, 20, and 25 p.c. reduction on all Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Crochery, and Glassware, for Cash. Don't miss this great discount sale, as we want to make room for our Spring stock coming in, and enlarge our stock to meet the demands of our increasing trade. Highest price paid for all farm produce.

Chas. E. Ladouceur,
ST. ANDREWS, QUE.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BROWNSBURG - QUE.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

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INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
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Notes discounted and Loans Made
Only First-class Insurance Companies
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SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
(Absent on Tuesday only.)

DR. S. S. STACKHOUSE, S.R.,
DR. A. W. STACKHOUSE,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Office over A. Cleland's store, opposite Post Office.

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

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

I have a my stable for sale, the finest lot of stallions I have ever imported. The lot consists of 3 Clydesdales, two 5 years and one four years old, weighing from 1800 to 2000 lbs., also two first class Hackneys, one 4 years old, a big strong, useful horse, with style, action and refinement of the best. The other is the noted Hackney Stallion "Paddock King", 5 years old, one of the best bred Hackneys ever imported to America. He is winner of numerous Prizes including 4th at the London Hackney show in a class of 27, where he was placed in front of such noted stallions as Mr. Benson's famous Stallion "Copper King" 2nd London last year. His sire "Forest King" is today the Champion Hackney Horse of the world and is acknowledged to be the finest horse that ever trotted on iron. He was purchased by Mr. Heaton for \$4,000.00 castrated and then sold to Mr. Worthimer for \$7,500.00. In 1902 he was shown in harness at Royal Richmond and at Royal Dublin where he won 1st and Champion; in 1903 Champion at London Show, where he won over 1000.00 for his single harness at New York Hackney show; 1st Royal Agricultural Society; 1st Peterborough; 1st West Middlesex; 1st East Herts; 1st and Champion Dublin; 1st Bath; 2nd Cardiff. Since then Mr. Worthimer sold him to Mr. Moore to go to America, where he took 1st prize for his new owner in single harness at New York Hackney show, defeating amongst others the crack "Lord Brilliant". "Paddock King's" sire is the champion Hackney Horse of the world, "Forest King", the dam of "Paddock King" is a "Connacht", the sire of "Gordon Duke of Connacht", the champion Hackney sire of the world today, having sired more winners than any two Hackney sires living. These horses are for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers.
GEO. MAY.

We understand that quite a number of horses among Mr. Geo. May's previous importations have been very successful prize-winners at some of the leading shows throughout the Dominion. The noted Shire Stallion "Flagship" was the winner of the 1st prize at Ottawa, as a 3 year old. He afterwards took 1st at Toronto Winter Fair, and 1st at Ottawa last Spring, and 1st & Champion at the Ottawa Fair last Fall. "Nateby Duke" took 2nd at Winnipeg, and "Faithful Hero" won the 1st prize at Calgary 1903. The same year "Tyndal Shaws" carried off the \$75. prize at the Montreal Spring Show.

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The First Prize Winner
at Lachute Exhibition, a
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Article, then call at the

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While there, leave your
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CAKE. See our line kept
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All kinds of BREAD,
BUNS, CAKE, and a
choice lot of fine CANDIES—
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P.S.—These goods are all
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The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1905.

NO. 11

BEST
(First) **SHORTS** at \$21
Per Ton
BRAN - \$18.00 TON
Montie, Barley
Meal and Flour
at lowest prices

H. WALSH
St. Andrews Flour Mills.

Three Men's Coon, two brown Wombat, one spotted Wombat Fur coats, reduced in prices at
W. BANFORD.

Now is the time to fit yourself for the sugar season. Buy your supply of sap cans and spouts from
W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

Ladies Cloth Jackets reduced to 25 p.c. straight. We don't want to carry one over, 1/2 off price at
W. BANFORD.

CORNMEAL—at the mill and at our up-town store, at \$25.00 a ton in bulk, guaranteed to be made from all good, sound corn.
J. D. CAMPBELL & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A nice, comfortable, eight-roomed house, containing water, electric light, bath room and lavatory. Apply to
MOISE PAQUETTE, Foundry St.

Carpenter Bros. are selling their complete stock of boys clothing at 25 p.c. discount. Don't lose this opportunity of getting the boys a good suit cheap.
CARPENTER BROS.

Men's slaters and overcoats, one line each reduced to \$5.00 to clear out
W. BANFORD.

\$18.00 fur coat reduced to \$12.00, only one left.
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS
We offer 150 tons of feed consisting of Bran, Shorts, Cornmeal, Ground Oats etc.
J. D. CAMPBELL.

It's a cold country. Fur coats are a necessity. As we sell them, nearly every one can have one. Men's and Women's. Come and see them at
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FOR SALE—A good working mare, four years old. Apply to.
J. A. BEDARD, & SON.

HAVE YOU, all your outfit for sugar-making ready? We have the Sugar Furnace Fronts, Grate Bars, Braces, Special Tapping Bits, etc.,
T. McOUAT & SON.

We beg to remind the public that we have installed a completely new and up-to-date set of tools, which enables us to turn out better work with greater speed, so when you are needing repairs or anything in the smithing line, call on
W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

WANTED—At once, a smart energetic youth to learn the bread and cake business. Apply to
JNO. HOPE.

WANTED—A healthy girl can obtain a good home, good wages, and learn housework by applying to
MRS. SCLATER,
299 Mountain St., Montreal.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Ernest Walker left last week for Boissevain, Man.

The Elite's Millinery opening is announced for the 5th of April.

Mrs. Fred Nelson spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Maud Raitt returned from a pleasant trip to Ottawa on Saturday.

Miss Eunice Periard of Vancouver, B.C., is the guest of Miss E. Chapman.

Mr. J. B. Atchison of Cornwall, was the guest of Mr. Thos. Dobbie on Sunday last.

The Rev. E. Thomas represented Lachute at the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Alliance on Tuesday.

The Rev. J. H. Cameron of Norwich Ont., was the guest of Mrs. William Buchanan during his stay in Lachute.

Look out for a "Taffy" Social in connection with the Ladies' Aid of the Lachute Baptist Church next week.

Mr. Albt. Giles left on Wednesday evening for Montreal where he has secured a position in the offices of the C.P.R.

The staff of the Bank of Ottawa here has been further increased by the addition of Mr. Fred Gervais of Buckingham.

Mr. and Mrs. William Munroe and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. McGrandle of Arundel, and Mr. John McNiece of Lachute, left for Innisfail, Alberta this week.

The last of hockey for this year was played in the L.A.A. Rink on Wednesday evening, when in a well-contested game the Victorias downed the Academy boys in the score of 7 to 4.

The Rev. Mr. Norton, Sup. of Home Missions gave an interesting address in the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, reviewing the work in the Province of Ontario, and Quebec. During his stay Mr. Norton was the guest of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon.

Mr. Jno. Noyes of Cushing, was in town on Tuesday last, and expects to leave shortly for Lake Nipissing, where he has accepted position as chief engineer with the French River Navigation Co'y.

Good Seed Banner Oats to be had from Mr. Harvey Matthus, who has gained the Registry in the records of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Any person buying the same may secure 50 lbs. with registration. All hand selected seed.

Addresses will be given on the Life of Joseph by O. Knapp, in Hugh St. Hall, on Friday evening at 7.30, and Lord's Day at 7.00 p.m., and others to be announced then. In view of the attacks on Old Testament by "Higher Critics," it is important to know the lessons for us in it. All are invited.

CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE.

A few cockerels, and pullets, buff orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks, and minors.

J. PALLISER,
LACHUTE MILLS.

DEATH.

DIXON—At Lakefield, on Monday, March 13th, Ann Dixon, aged 19.

MASBUERADE CARNIVAL.

A very successful Carnival was held in the L.A.A. Rink on Friday evening last and a goodly number of spectators were present. The prizes for the best costumed lady and gentleman, were awarded to Miss Katie Teers and Mr. Wm. Ball, and the perfect get up of Mr. Sayer, as an "Irishman" was certainly deserving of special mention. During the evening a 15 lap race was put on for open competition, but in the four contestants Ray Styan proved an easy winner. Among those who appeared in costume were:

LADIES—The Misses Katie Barr, Queen; Jessie Raitt, The old woman who lived in a shoe; Gladys McQuat, Dolly Warden; L. Walker and Annie Forbes, Please keep the boots; Isabel Raitt, Miss Mary, queen of the contras; Mary Palliser and Emma Morrell, Hockey Girls; R. Menzies, A summer coon; Freely Marshall, Red Riding Hood; Maggie McManis, Rosy O'Grady; A. McGillveary and Jessie McArthur, Grandmothers; Edith Fraser, Incor. ible; Myrtle Styan, Uncle Sam's Pet; K. Stanforth, Danish Farmer Girl; Marion Slater, Snow Shoe.

GENTS—The Messrs. W. A. Ball, "Templar"; T. E. Jarrett, Highland Shepherd; Percy Funcheson, British Brigand; Harry McIntyre, Weary Willie; A. Sayer, Irishman; Austin Kiddell and Lorne MacArthur, Pair of up-to-date traps; J. McKimmie, Happy-go-lucky; Walker McArthur, Lucy Grey; Jack Drennan, Mother Hubbard; L. Gall, Young girl; Arthur Drennan, Sally; Robbie Giles, Old Maid; Sidney Styan, A southern proseler; Willie McKimmie and George Deacon, Tramps; E. Dallaire, Canada for the Canadians; A. Larocque, An old timer; Charlie Palliser, Sailor Boy.

Death of John McQuat.

On Monday morning last at two o'clock, John McQuat, an old pioneer citizen of Nicolet county, passed away at his home in Ottawa. Mr. McQuat has been an invalid for many years. He bore his affliction with fortitude and uncomplaining, and at last passed away into the keeping of the Master, and is at rest. Deceased was born in Lachute, April 30th, 1830, therefore had he lived until April next he would have been 75 years of age. Mr. McQuat came to Minnesota in 1855 and grew up with the country. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church of our city, and for a long time, an elder of the same, and only when infirmities prevented did he cease his regular attendance at the meetings of the same, which, during his more active life, it was his joy to attend. At last he has paid the debt of nature, but there is a comfort to those who were nearest to him, that he has gone to the reward of a good and honest life. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his departure from them, but their grief is softened by the assurance that the husband and father is safely in the hands of Him who doeth all things well. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Feb. 15th, at 12 o'clock from the Presbyterian church Rev. H. A. Noyes officiating.—St. Peter Tribune.

BEECH RIDGE.

Miss McDuff of Hawkesbury is at present the guest of the Misses Funcheson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Morrin were visiting friends in Petite Brule recently.

The Young People held a debate in the school-house last Monday evening and was well attended.

Miss A. Catton has returned home after spending a few days with friends in Lachute.

Miss J. Dobbie spent Sunday at her home in Harrington.

Mrs. Ross and family of Martintown, are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Smith at present.

M. Durcan Loynachan of Montreal, was the guest of his sister Mrs. Robert Morrin last week.

Mr. Washington Bond has returned to his home after a short visit to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bond.

The FINEST TRAIN in CANADA.

The "International Limited" of the Grand Trunk Railway has justly earned the title of being the premier train of the Dominion and unexcelled in America not only in speed comfort and up-to-date equipment, but also by its regularity running invariably on time. The "International Limited" leaves Montreal 9.00 a.m. daily arriving Toronto 4.30 p.m., Hamilton 5.30 p.m., Niagara Falls, N.Y. 8.26 p.m., Buffalo 9.20 p.m., London 7.38 p.m., Detroit 9.30 p.m. and Chicago 7.20 the following morning. It carries wide vestibule modern coaches, parlor and pullman sleeping cars, and an elegant cafe service is operated in connection with this train. It is known as one of the fastest long distance trains in the world and is well patronized by the traveling public. Any one travelling west should not miss this opportunity of riding on this superb train which has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the land.

Furniture!

Bedroom Suites, Spring Beds, Mattresses,
Bureaus, Washstands, Bed Crib, Cradles,
Parlor Suites, Parlor Tables, Sideboards,
Extension Tables, Chairs, Hall Racks,
Rattan Chairs, Bed Lounges, Couches and
everything in the furniture line is reduced
in prices just now to make room for the
spring stock which will be coming in shortly

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

THE ELITE.

Startling Prices in Whitewear for Women & Children.

We have never before had such value in Blouse Sets,

Neck pins, Sidecombs, Belts, Trimmings, Etc., Etc.

Just received a large assortment of Japanese Silk

..... Blouses, beautifully made.

Great preparations are going on in the Millinery Department.

H. E. BURWASH,

Eyes Examined Free



.. BY THE MOST..

Up-TO-Date METHODS.

Spectacles prescribed
only when necessary;

W. H. GARRETSEE,

Graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada,
LACHUTE.

150 New Spring Suitings

ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST UP TO
DATE GOODS ON THE MARKET TO BE
SOLD AT ONCE. I BOUGHT THEM RIGHT
AND INTEND SELLING THEM AT A
SMALL ADVANCE OVER COST. NOW IS
YOUR TIME TO LOOK THEM OVER.

N.B. See My New Spring Hats

A. D. KENNEDY, The Gent's Outfitter

CARPENTER BROS.

Dress Goods!

Come and see our Dress Goods

Dress Goods!

His Favorite Niece;

A SECRET REVEALED.

CHAPTER XVI.

It was a lovely day in the first week of August. The laughing summer had taken full possession of the land; the yellow wheat and the glowing fruit had been kissed to ripeness by the warm sun. The sky was blue, without a cloud, and the fruitful earth fair to view. The river flowed calmly between the green banks, rustling through the reeds and sedges, stirring the great leaves of the lilies, rippling over the drooping boughs.

It was drawing near noon. Some of the men had sought the coolness of the billiard-room; some of the ladies had retired to the shade of the great cedar-tree, with books and work. Leah had gone to her favorite spot, the terrace, where the passion-flowers grew in such profusion. She had taken them under her special protection and visited them every day. She little knew what a beautiful picture she made while standing there. Her exquisite face, with its dainty color and sweet lips, was bent thoughtfully over the flowers. She wore a long trailing dress of pale amber. Every graceful line of her figure was seen to the greatest advantage; an artist who could have painted her as she stood there in the shade of the veranda, with the glorious coloring of sunlight and flowers about her, would have immortalized himself. She smiled as she gathered some of the passion-flowers, remembering the name given to her.

Then her thoughts went to Hettie, who had loved the sweet white lilies best. How different life would be if that beloved sister were here, how doubly precious this grand domain if Hettie shared it! In the gleaming light on the river, in the fire of the scarlet passion-flower, in the flowers of the gay parterre, she saw the sweet fair face with its aureole of golden hair. Would they ever meet again? she wondered, sadly. Love, even of Hettie, would help to fill her life—for life to her was nothing without love. Suddenly the wind, which had hitherto been but a languid breath, seemed to strengthen. Was it the quickening breeze that made her tremble? Had the thought of Hettie unnerved her. She found herself still looking over the terrace walls, her eyes fixed on two figures that were advancing slowly toward her. A strange sense of unreality possessed her. She could have believed herself in the midst of a dream; she could have believed that the brimming river, the blue sky, the green earth, the cluster of flowers, were all pictures and not realities. For a few seconds everything seemed to be quite still around her—still even as death; then the golden light dazzled her, and a sweet message seemed waited for her on the summer breeze. She made a desperate effort to rouse herself from the curious, trance-like feeling that was gradually mastering her, and then she saw Sir Arthur standing close to her, a stranger by his side.

"Leah," said the general, "our neighbor, Sir Basil Carlton, has been kind enough to waive ceremony and call upon us first. Sir Basil, my adopted daughter and dear niece, Miss Hatton."

She saw a dark head bent before her. She knew her doom was come; she had known it when she saw him walking between the great magnolia-trees. She had always said to herself that she should know at once, and now she knew.

For some minutes she did not dare to raise her eyes, knowing that she was about to look upon the face that was to hold all the light of earth and sky for her. She did look up slowly at last, with the same rapt, reverent gaze with which heathen worshippers look at the sun. A great hush, a great calm came over her. She saw a noble face, full of fire and impetuosity, she saw dark eyes and straight brows, a firm mouth, dark clusters of hair, and a dark moustache. Yet beauty was not the chief charm of the stranger's face; courage and dauntless truth shone there. Most people, when they first met Sir Basil Carlton, were struck by his handsome features and manly bearing, but they were attracted even more when the eyes took a tender light and the mouth a smile sweet as any woman's.

With the first direct glance of his eyes, her heart went down before him. He had come at last, this king among men, for whom she had waited so long. How strange that he should find her here, in the home that was to be hers, in the midst of the flowers she loved! How strange that he should be introduced to her on this lovely morning, when sun, birds, and flowers seemed to vie with each other, and the river sung the sweetest melody she had ever heard! She felt inclined to look up at him and ask, "Have you

looked for me long? Do you know me?" but prudence restrained her. Even the duchess, who loved her, had laughed at her ideas.

"I like England better than Italy," said Sir Basil, suddenly, after a few remarks. "Here, even in August, how cool and green everything is! You cannot think what a picture you made, Miss Hatton, standing against this background of foliage and flowers."

"You have been in Italy for many years?" she said, quietly.

He drew just a little nearer to her. A great, trailing spray of passion-flowers lay between them; he raised it, and she thought to herself how strange a coincidence it was that she should see him with her favorite blossoms in his hand.

"I was a boy of eleven when I went away," he said, "and now I am twenty-five. I have never seen home since then, and I regret it."

"Why?" she asked.

"Because there is no training like that of an English boy. I was just getting fond of cricket, and beginning to think about hunting and shooting; I was a good skater, and understood something about—the gloves!"

"Do you know," put in Sir Arthur, "that the ring-fences of our estates meet and touch in what they call the Thorn Meadow?"

"I remember hearing that when I was at home. The Brent woods, from which this place takes its name, extend almost to Glen. I knew every corner both of house and grounds when I was a boy."

"I hope you will come as often now as you did then," said Sir Arthur, and the young baronet bowed.

"You are very kind," he said; "I shall be only too glad to avail myself of your goodness. 'Coming home' is a very melancholy event for me, as you perhaps know."

"Yes; we have heard the cause of your mother's departure from England—and a very painful one it was, Sir Basil," said the general.

Leah looked up at him, all her soul shone in her eyes.

"Let us help you to forget the shadow which has fallen over your house and your life," she said; and his face brightened.

"I shall be only too happy, Miss Hatton. I dreaded my return. I remembered the Glen as one of the loveliest of homes. I have longed to be here. Yet the memory of that night will never leave me." His whole face changed. "My mother lived fifteen years after the accident happened; but the shock her system had received killed her at last."

Leah's dark eyes, full of interest and sympathy, filled with tears; and, as he saw them, his heart warmed to her. How long it was since any one had shed tears for this old sorrow of his!

"It must have been a terrible shock for you both," said Leah.

"Yes; I was only a boy, but I worshipped my sister. You cannot tell how deeply attached I was to her. I think the love of a sister is one of the greatest joys of earth."

Why did the fair face near him grow so pale? Why did the graceful figure shrink and tremble, the hand that held the scarlet flowers suddenly fall nerveless and helpless? Was it another coincidence that, he should value so highly a sister's love?

"For years afterward," he continued, "I often awoke with that terrible scream of agony in my ears. If ever I was inadvertently left in the dark, I saw the flying, terrified figure surrounded by flames. But I am cruel to trouble you in this fashion. I must learn to forget."

"You do not trouble us," said Leah; and she did not know how much of sweetness had crept into her voice. "I should think," she added, "that it would be far better for you to talk about it than to brood over it silently."

"Perhaps it would," he answered gratefully. "You must forgive me this once. I came here this morning because I could not remain in the house. I was haunted by my sister's presence."

"If I were in your place, Basil," said the general, "I would have plenty of friends about me. Stay with us to-day, and to-morrow we will drive over and see your gardens and conservatories. We have a pleasant party, and I think you will enjoy yourself."

He looked at Leah.

"I shall be delighted," she said, simply, a faint flush dyeing her face.

"So shall I," replied Sir Basil. And that was how the first day of Leah Hatton's earthly paradise began.

CHAPTER XVII.

Half an hour passed, and they were still talking under the veranda on the western terrace. It seemed to Leah but a few minutes, and yet

what a change had been wrought in the time! Quite suddenly, and almost unconsciously to her, the whole world had changed for her—her life had grown complete. But a little while before her heart had been desolate. Despite the brilliancy with which she had been surrounded, there was a sense of chill and loneliness, of unrealized wishes, of vague hopes, of ungratified desires—a sense of the emptiness of all things. It had vanished as snow before the sun, and a sweet harmonious sense of the fullness of life, had taken possession of her. She could have stood for ever by the passion-flowers, looking at Sir Basil and listening to him; but the general remembered the duties of hospitality.

"You will stay for the day?" he said. "One of the grooms can ride over to Glen for anything you may want."

He did not know that his niece, whom the noblest and wisest in the land had failed to win, was waiting with the keenest anxiety to hear whether their guest would accept her uncle's invitation.

"Leah," said Sir Arthur, "perhaps Sir Basil would like some refreshment after his long walk. You walked over from Glen, I believe?"

"Yes; I came through the woods," replied the young baronet. "I envy you those woods and the river."

"If you will take my advice, Sir Basil," said the general, "you will have some claret-cup. For a warm morning like this there is nothing like it. I will join you in a few minutes—I have to see my steward. Leah, you will take Sir Basil into the house. When he has had some refreshment, he will join the party on the lawn."

With a smile for his niece and a bow for his guest, Sir Arthur hastened away, leaving them alone together.

It seemed to Leah as though the air throbbed; her heart beat fast, her hands trembled; all the rest of the world had fallen from her, and she stood alone with him.

"This is a beautiful old place," he said. "I like the river. What fanciful light and shades there are on it!"

The calm, quiet words brought her down from an exalted frame of mind to commonplace life.

"It is indeed lovely," she said. "Do you like boating? I am very fond of it. I have a pretty little boat of my own, and I spend many hours upon the water. But I must not forget my uncle's instructions. You must come and have some refreshment."

She replaced the trailing sprays of the crimson flowers which she had held all this time in her hands. She did nothing in the least degree unusual, yet every little incident was vividly stamped on her mind. With the strange, new feeling about her she walked by his side down the long terrace. She took him into the drawing-room.

"Bring some light refreshments—also some fruit," she said to the servant; and with her own hands she offered him some delicious grapes.

She remembered every word he uttered, every glance every movement of his; and when he had taken what he wanted she looked at him with anxious, happy eyes.

"Shall we go on to the lawn now?" she asked.

"I am quite at your service, Miss Hatton. Have you a large party at Brentwood?"

She looked at him again, with the dreamy, vacant gaze of one who has forgotten everything, then remembered suddenly, and blushed as he had seen no other woman blush before. The first thought that occurred to him was that perhaps she had a lover among the visitors, and was shy of mentioning his name—else why that vivid, beautiful blush? It was gone now and she was smiling as she spoke.

"Not a very large party," she replied—"the Duke and Duchess of Rosedene, old friends of Sir Arthur's; Lady Maude Trevar, who is distantly related to the duchess; Colonel Farquharson, whom my uncle loves very dearly because his face is bronzed and he calls luncheon 'tiffin.'"

"Old Indian friends, I suppose?" said Sir Basil.

"Yes, they were inseparable for some years. There are also Captain Langley and a very pretty niece of the old Colonel's. That completes the list."

"It sounds like a very good list, too," he said.

She remembered how he held the door open as she passed, and when the long train of pale amber was caught he stooped down to free it. She remembered how they passed through the grand old entrance hall, and out by the side door on to the lawn. The duchess was seated in the shade of the great cedar tree, with Lady Maud by her side, and pretty May Luson, who was evidently ready for mischief. Not far from them the colonel—a fine, handsome, elderly man, with a long, gray, drooping moustache—was enjoying a cigar and a newspaper. Captain Langley had been reading aloud to the ladies, but had been dismissed because, as the duchess solemnly assured him, he had no taste for anything but humor.

(To be Continued.)

A new match-making machine is capable of producing 50,000 boxes of matches in ten hours.

The Farm

POINTS OF A GOOD MILKER.

There are several points that go to making ideal dairy cows. Different judges consider different points as indicative of the flow of milk, but perhaps the udder is the most reliable indication of milking qualities as well as the value of the cow. True, some put stress on the color of the inside of the ear, length of the tail, shape of the head, neck, or the body, but the rule seems to hold that poor producers have rarely well-developed mammary glands. The greater the development of that organ, the greater will be its product. Of late years breeders of dairy cattle have been led to give more heed to this point of importance in the selection and elimination of dairy cows.

An udder rich in flesh is not productive, and is recognized by the fact that the superfluous flesh it contains usually seems to drop, more or less to the bottom, not making it pendulous. Such an udder is unsightly, and is likely passed on by the cow to her offspring. A productive udder depends on the number of secretive cells it contains, and not necessarily on its size. Its shape should be almost square, and well balanced and free from much flesh.

The front quarters of the udder are not infrequently very imperfectly developed, and is a common failing in whole breeds of dairy cows. The milk got from the fore and rear udder differs in quality and quantity according to the type of udder. It has been calculated that in ordinary-shaped udders there is a difference of 16 per cent. of the quantity of milk taken from these sources.

To show the difference actually existing in the different types of udders let, say, a dozen cows be taken with their front udders noticeably undeveloped, and let the milk from the front and hind udders be separately weighed. It will be found that the rear udder produces 57 per cent. more milk than the front udder.

Again, take a well-balanced udder, the variation in quantity of milk got from the hind and front udders is quite insignificant.

These facts show conclusively that a well-balanced udder is of more value than merely to admire in the sale-ring or showyard. The average cow, of whatever breed, has an imperfectly-developed udder, especially in its fore part. Better development would certainly produce more milk, and consequently our cows would be of more intrinsic value in the dairy, for it is the last pound of milk that yields the greatest profit.

Much has been said about milk and udder veins of dairy cows and their relation and activity to the udder. As far as we know, the mammary secretion is entirely dependent upon the amount of blood passing through the glands. Changes in the condition or pressure of the blood influence the amount of milk secreted. Hence the necessity for restricting, limiting, and studying the quantity and quality of food given to the dairy cow.

If, then, this be the relation of the milk veins to the udder, it will be readily seen that the development of the veins cannot be overlooked in our estimation of the value of the cow as a milk-producer.

KILLING INSECTS.

This is the time of the year to fight the various insects that injure stored seeds, grain, and dried fruits. It is absolutely necessary that the seed be threshed or the corn husked, and that all grain or seed be placed in a tight room, box or bin, in which all cracks and crevices should be stopped up as far as possible.

When cracks have been carefully stopped, turn on top of the grain two pounds of bi-sulphide of carbon for every one thousand cubic feet of room space regardless of the amount of grain or seed that may be in the room. The room should then be closed up tightly for three days, at the expiration of which it may be opened and aired out thoroughly.

It is absolutely essential that the bi-sulphide of carbon be placed on top of the grain, since this substance evaporates immediately and as the fumes are heavier than the air, they will settle and penetrate every crack and crevice, and kill whatever animal may be there. If the bi-sulphide of carbon is placed in small dishes on the floor it will evaporate, but the fumes will not extend more than a foot or so above and the entire mass of grain or seed will not be fumigated.

In using bi-sulphide of carbon to kill insects in dried-fruit it is a good plan to place the fruit in paper bags or boxes or barrels, removing the same to an outbuilding. Saturate a rag with the bi-sulphide of carbon and place the same on top of the dried-fruit and close up the box or barrel or bag, leaving it closed for three days or more, then air thoroughly.

Prof. Stedman says that bi-sulphide of carbon will not injure the grain of seed or fruit for eating or for germination purposes. This fumigating process should be repeated in a month or six weeks in order to kill those insects that may have been inside of the seed and completely enclosed so that the fumes of the bi-

sulphide of carbon could not reach them, but which insects have by this time emerged and are about to deposit eggs for another generation.

The only precaution necessary in handling the bi-sulphide of carbon is not to enter the room while the fumes of this substance can be detected with a lantern or lighted pipe or any trace whatever of a light or fire. It cannot be exploded by handling.

DAIRY NOTES.

Get rid of the "kicky" cow. The dairy needs cows, not mules.

Slow milking irritates the cow. Hasten the work as rapidly as possible.

On winter days it is a mistake to let the cows roam on frost-bitten pastures.

Feed of any kind that is likely to limit the milk should be fed after milking, not before.

Do not overwork the butter. It is this done the natural grain is destroyed and a greasy product is the result.

The hand separator saves labor and the milk may be fed sweet and warm, like the mother's milk, to calves and pigs.

The milker should be on friendly terms with the cows. Abundance of good feed and kind treatment means increased profits.

Where the cow's teats become chapped it is a good plan to have a can of lard handy to apply to affected parts just after milking.

Keep the dairy cow warm in winter. A cold cow is worse than a cold cook stove. A good stable temperature for the dairy barn is 55 degrees.

The cow is a machine. To do good work there must be capacity and ability to handle enough food to give profitable returns. Choose the cow that has a capacious body, a large stomach, and good heart girth. Bear these points in mind in buying cows.

Do not attempt to make butter from milk that has been kept in the kitchen pantry. Such butter will not likely be good; it is likely to have variety of flavors.

Make the bulk of the butter in the winter. Prices are universally better. Hot weather is trying on cows and on the patience of the butter maker as well as his skill.

RAND MILLIONAIRE.

Gives Salvation Army a South African Settlement.

Mr. Abe Bailey, the South African millionaire, of London, has offered to the Salvation Army a large tract of land in South Africa, capable of providing homes for 100 British families. Commissioner Booth-Tucker suggests that the necessary money might be found by the formation of a general colonization company, with bonds guaranteed by the Imperial and colonial Governments.

"Mr. Bailey's scheme," says Commissioner Booth-Tucker, "is to devote 80,000 acres of land in South Africa to the purpose of a settlement for English agriculturists."

"He proposes to provide the land and to make the Salvation Army his agents for the settlement upon that land of 100 families. To each of those families 300 acres of land would be allotted, making 30,000 acres in all, and the other 50,000 would be used as sheep and cattle pasturage."

"As I understand the scheme, Mr. Bailey is prepared to advance to each family, in order to give them a start, a sum of £200, which he is to be repaid within a given—and very generous—limit of years."

"He asks for no guarantee except that the Salvation Army, acting as his agents, shall place upon his land families who are most likely to make the scheme a success. And you may be quite sure that we should not knowingly send out people who were not perfectly reliable."

"The whole of the money would not be required at once. The idea is to settle the families gradually on the land, and to do that might involve a period of, say seven years."

In which part of South Africa the settlement is to be established Mr. Tucker could not say. That is a matter which Mr. Bailey himself will arrange.

EGGS AS MONEY.

Eggs are current in Mayo, Kerry, Donegal, and Leitrim, Ireland. They are everywhere received over the counter in payment for tea, sugar, meal, oil, bread, tobacco, patent medicines, and general haberdashery. Accounts are kept open and goods supplied on credit in eggs. Predatory agents travelling through the wilds with worthless teas, itinerant tinkers and musicians, Polish Jews hawking tinsel jewellery and holy pictures, all accept this current coin, generally unloading it at the nearest railway town.

SHEEP STARVED TO DEATH.

An extraordinary incident is reported from Beddgelert, near Snowdonia, in Wales. By some means unknown, 110 sheep were driven into a fold on a mountain side and locked in. Many days, if not weeks, elapsed before the owner noticed that the sheep were not grazing on the mountain, and on investigation the sheep were found in the fold all starved to death. Judging from their positions when found, the poor animals must have suffered terrible agony. Some of them had attempted to prey upon each other, and had been suffocated by wool.

WHEN ALL ELSE HAD FAILED

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS BLADDER TROUBLES.

James Atwell Proves that Lumbago and Bladder Troubles are Caused by Diseased Kidneys.

Campbellford, Ont., Feb. 27.—(Special).—That Lumbago and Bladder Trouble are both caused by diseased Kidneys has been shown in the case of Mr. James Atwell of this place. Mr. Atwell says:

"I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble. In passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes. I used medicines and a bandage prescribed by my doctor but got no relief. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me for good and all. I will never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they will strain the causes of Lumbago, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Bladder Troubles out of the blood.

NO COAL AT GIBRALTAR

BRITISH FLEET WAS PRACTICALLY HELPLESS.

Sequel to the Baltic Fleet Crisis—Commandeered a Supply.

It is hard to believe that when everyone thought that Great Britain was on the brink of war with Russia after the North Sea outrage the British fleet was practically helpless at Gibraltar owing to want of coal, says the London Daily Chronicle.

Yet this is the sensational statement made in the Indian Daily News by Captain Berryman, of the steamer London Bridge, on his arrival at Calcutta.

The London Bridge left England with a cargo of coal for Port Said just before the North Sea occurrence. Captain Berryman arrived off the Straits of Gibraltar about four o'clock in the morning.

"We were going through quietly," he told a representative of the Indian Daily News, "when out of the harbor came torpedo boats and launches."

"Who are you?" asked the leading boat, and when I replied I was told I must come into Gibraltar.

TOOK VESSEL'S COAL.

"I was greatly astonished at this, and thought they were stopping all traffic through the Straits. But when I reached the harbor I found they wanted my coal. They told me to start unloading at once, and the London Bridge went from ship to ship until she was empty. We were two days over the job."

"There were fourteen war vessels in the bay, and they had been gathered hurriedly from all parts of the Mediterranean. So they were fairly well empty by the time they reached Gibraltar."

"What stock of coal was there at Gibraltar? Well, I do not know for certain. Ashore there was, I believe only 1,000 tons of patent fuel in hulks. But I had no opportunity to see how much there was on shore."

OTHER BOATS STOPPED.

"The stock must have been low, however, for I was not the only boat that was stopped. Ten others at least were within the two days only—all English, of course."

Asked for further details, Captain Berryman continued:

"I don't know if the Government had arranged with the Port Said people to buy the coal before they took it. Probably this may have been arranged, for the business could be settled quickly by cablegram. But it was the British Government, you see, that commandeered it, and the London Bridge is a British ship, so that did not trouble me at all."

The London Bridge reached Gibraltar at the time when Admiral Rojestvensky was at Vigo with his squadron.

BEDS OF SOLDIERS.

In Germany and Austria the soldier has a simple straw bed with one or two covers, neither sheet nor mattress. In Russia until recently he slept with his clothes on, on a camp bed, but now ordinary beds begin to be used—the result of association with more civilized countries.

After this it cannot be doubted that the French soldier's bed is the best of all, with its wooden or iron bedstead, a straw bed, a wool mattress, sheets, a brown woollen coverlet, and an extra quilt for cold weather. Thus the bed of the French soldier is the softest of all soldier's beds, as that of the French peasant is acknowledged also to be the best of all European countries.

JACK'S HEROISM.

"Of course I love you, Jack; but if I thought you'd done something very brave I would love you a lot more."

"Well, I've promised to marry you on my present salary."

"Forgive me, dearest, that's simply heroic."

LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

According to a well-founded rumor, the Dominion Government will during the present session be urged to impose a customs duty on grades of fence wire which are now on the free list. That such a tax would prove an unjust burden to the farmers of Canada there is no doubt. In the older parts of the Dominion the old wooden fences are being year by year replaced by wire structures, and in the Great West, which is rapidly being settled, practically all the fencing is being done with wire in one or other of its many forms of construction. Were the kinds of wire most in use for fence construction manufactured in Canada, there might be some excuse for imposing an import tax, but since there are practically no factories for making it in operation in the Dominion, whom could such a tax benefit?

That the price of fencing material would be raised to practically the extent of the duty there can be no doubt. This would mean that a duty of 25 or 30 per cent. would impose an extra tax of \$150 to \$175 on the fencing required for an average farm. Nor would the rural community suffer only to the extent of an increased expense to those who have to fence, but a great deal of farm improvement would be delayed for many years, which would operate strongly in keeping down the value of land. Rather than impose a tariff on Nos. 9, 12 and 13, smooth galvanized wire, as has been proposed, it would be a much saner policy to remove the present duty of 20 per cent. on Nos. 7 and 11. If this were done, the revenue would not suffer, for these grades are not extensively imported, but if they were free a stronger and more satisfactory fence could be obtained without enhancing the cost.

"Did you and Dennis Dooley come to terms over your dispute?" asked a city merchant of his Hibernian doorkeeper. "Yes, sir; and very uncomplimentary terms they were, sir."

Two Years Abrid.—"For eight years I suffered as no one ever did with rheumatism; for two years I lay in bed; could not so much as feed myself. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I could sit up. To-day I am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto.—2

Mistress—"I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week." Domestic—"Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"Do you think there is anything remarkable in love at first sight?" asked a romantic youth. "Not at all," replied his cynical friend. "It's when people have been looking at each other for four or five years that it becomes remarkable!"

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.
C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON.

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST.

Via the Chicago and North Western Ry. every day from March 1st to May 15th, 1905, settlers one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Roseland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

"You must not expect me to give up my girlhood's ways all at once," said the happy bride. "Oh, I won't," he replied. "I hope you'll keep on taking an allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened."

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.



A BIG ROOMY SHIRT

No other workingman's shirt is made so big or comfortable or so strongly as the H.B.K. Big Shirt.

Not a skimpy, factory-made, cheap shirt but a shirt made of honest material and lots of it. As big and easy fitting as the ones your mother used to make with three yards and a half of goods. Every H.B.K. Big Shirt has three and a half to three and three quarter yards of material.

Ample room under the armpits, broad and spacious on the shoulders, full and long bodied, big sleeves, an easy wearing shirt and a long wearing shirt.

Every shirt is branded with this brand and guaranteed by the makers.



Mrs. Ferguson—"George, dear, how do you like my new hat?" Mr. Ferguson—"Do you want my real opinion of it Laura?" Mrs. Ferguson—"No, I don't, you mean thing!"

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

"Do you believe," she asked, "that a genius can possibly be a good husband?" "Well," he modestly replied, "I would prefer not to answer that question. But my wife ought to be able to tell you."

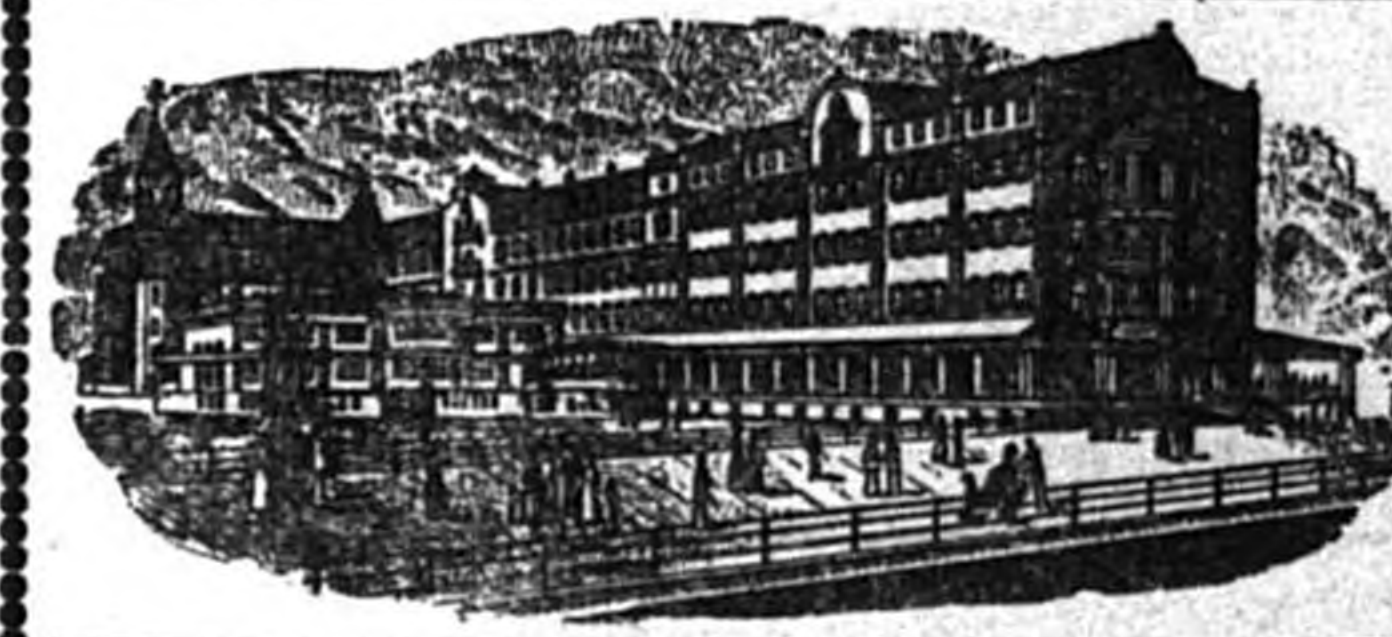
Catarrh for twenty years and Cured in a few days.—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says:—"I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 50 cents.—1

"Until I met you, Matilda," he murmured, in a voice husky with emotion, "I believed that all women were deceitful, but when I look into your clear, beautiful eyes I behold there the very soul of candor and loyalty." "George," she exclaimed, with enthusiasm, "this is the happiest moment I have known since papa took me to the oculist!" "Oculist!" "Yes, dear; you never would have known that my left eye is a glass one." Then the moon went under a cloud, and George sat down and buried his face in the sofa cushion.

"She says that she never has been in love, does she? I know positively of several affairs of the heart she has had." "Oh, she was only engaged to those men."

If you are tired reading Blue Ribbon Tea advertisements, take a cup of the tea itself and you will be in a good humor again.

HOTEL TRAYMORE



THE mild and bracing climate makes Atlantic City especially attractive as a winter resort. The Traymore is beautifully located on the most desirable section of the Boardwalk, and commands a magnificent Ocean View. The House is thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement that will add to the comfort and pleasure of the guests, and no expense has been spared in perfecting the details of the appointments. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the communicating baths are supplied with both fresh and salt water. The Atlantic City Golf Links are acknowledged to be the finest in the United States. Traymore Booklets will be mailed on request, and correspondence relative to rates and accommodations is respectfully solicited.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY
D. S. WHITE, President and Manager

Old Gentleman (to little girl who is weeping bitterly)—"Why, what are you crying about, little girl?" Little Girl—"Oh, I don't know. Cause I'm a woman, I s'pose."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Brown—"Smith is down with brain fever." Green—"You don't say so!" Brown—"Yes. The doctor says if he recovers his mind will be a blank." Green—"Well, I'm sorry to hear that. He owes me five dollars."

"Thought it meant death sure." Mrs. James McKim, of Dunnville, Ont., says of her almost miraculous cure from heart disease by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart: "Until I began taking this remedy I despaired of my life. I had heart failure and extreme prostration. One dose gave me quick relief and one bottle cured me. The sufferings of years were dispelled like magic.—3

The Lick Observatory (California) has discovered a crack, or rift, in the moon's face, eighty miles long. It is only visible when the sun is shining at a certain angle.

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 EDMONDSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

A boat with fan-shaped propellers on its sides, to make it submerge and rise at will, has been invented by an Englishman, and successfully experimented with.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Papa—"Your mother tells me you haven't been a very good boy to-day Johnny." Johnny—"Between us, pa, I think she's a little prejudiced against me. It was only the other day she told Aunt Kate I was just like you."

You can't cure a cough or cold from the outside. You must cure it through the blood.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic
Is the only remedy that will do this. It gets right to the root of the trouble. It is guaranteed to cure.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 312
25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

ISSUE NO. 8-05.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARM lands for sale, all located in the famous Wawanesa district. The Souris Valley is the garden of Manitoba and the Wawanesa district is the Garden of the Souris Valley. These farms are for sale at reasonable prices and on good terms, all located near markets, schools and churches. Write for lists and further particulars to the Souris Valley Land Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR OUTING SUITS
Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC



Dinner Sets Free

FOR CASH TRADE.
BENEFITS THE MERCHANTS
BENEFITS THE CUSTOMER
A Merchant in your neighborhood is showing his appreciation of cash trade by giving absolutely free, these DINNER SETS.
If you do not know this Merchant, write us and we will not only tell you who he is, but forward you a handsome souvenir FREE.
The British Canadian Grocery Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA.

"I wonder what it is about ballooning that attracts these aeronauts so," said Dumley. "The earth, usually," replied Wiseman. "The attraction of gravitation, you know."

A modern weapon in the battle for health.—If disease has taken your citadel of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, South American Nerveine is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet," trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins.—4

A peculiar method of charging cloth with electricity, in order to furnish heat to the wearer, has been invented by a French engineer.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

"So you're engaged to the man I rejected three times?" "Yes, he mentioned it; he said the luck of odd numbers was really wonderful."

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, 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." 12-04



OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

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.

All transient advertising matter charged 10c. per line, no impartial measurement.

Address all communications to

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

This is not the first time that reasonable complaint has been made of personal criticism in letters whose authorship is concealed. Letters on matters of general concern involving no criticism of the character and influence of individuals may, when judicious in temper and moderate in language, be left unsigned, provided always that the editor is guaranteed the good faith of the writer. But common honesty demands that no person will, while keeping his own identity concealed, issue criticism of any other individuals. In future the "Watchman" will publish no letter without the signature of the author if it contains any remarks calculated to be offensive to private individuals. Not even if signed will any letters be published which serve a personal end rather than ministering to the public welfare. A newspaper is not a telephone wire, nor a mail service, for the expression of one person's sentiments in regard to others. We hope that after this declaration of policy, no further occasion will arise for similar objection.

The Committee of the Quebec Legislature, appointed to hear evidence in support of charges against Premier Parent, having reported that the charges were not sustained and that gentleman being thus vindicated, he on Tuesday tendered his resignation as Prime Minister of Quebec to Lieutenant Governor Jette and that gentleman accepted it and summoned Hon. Louis Gouin to form a government. Mr. Gouin accepted the task and secured an adjournment of the Legislature for a fortnight till he could complete his work of cabinet making and otherwise prepare to meet the Assembly. The Ex-Premier it is said by his friends, is a sick man and will go to New York for expert medical treatment. A Quebec despatch says: "There are many here who believe that Premier Parent has by no means played his last card in provincial politics. In fact a strange rumor comes from an Ottawa source to the effect that six months' hence will find Mr. Parent the head of the executive here in the place of Lieutenant Governor Jette. The story has it that Sir Louis Jette will be offered the chairmanship of the Federal Commission, said to have been declined by Mr. Parent, at \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year, and that Mr. Parent after a few months' rest to recover his health, will be his successor."

The defeat of the Russians in the battle of Mukden and their retreat towards Harbin, 300 miles North has proved more disastrous than was at first believed. Latest estimates from Japanese sources (and they have been

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A FISH WAY.

Give
the
Baby
a
Chance
Martin's
Cardinal Food

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

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

KERRY WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS,
NEWARK, N. J.

151 St. James Street,
Montreal, 2nd floor, 1503

100 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Sarsaparilla -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Oil Caribbean Sassa -
Warm Seed -
Cinnamon Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavour

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Each Similar Signature of
Chas. H. Pitcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER

Better and Larger
STOCK THAN WE HAVE EVER CARRIED.

We have opened up a large stock of Grocery which we are sure will be duly appreciated by our customers. We have also a large assortment of ready-made clothing and our stock of Men's Boots and Shoes is very complete and affords ample opportunity for a good choice. Our grocery and dry goods department are also well stocked.

E. LAVIGNE, LACHUTE.

J. D. CAMPBELL & CO.,

**CALL AT OUR UP-
TOWN STORE FOR
YOUR GROCERIES**

. . Also . .

Flour & Feed, Feed Corn-

Flour and Feed Merchants

Dress Goods - Spring 1905 - Dress Goods

NEW VOILES, (Colored.)
NEW VOILES, (Black and Fancy)
NEW TWEEDS, (Summer Weights)
NEW IMPERIAL CLOTH
NEW CASHMERE
NEW LUSTRES, (Black and Colored)

NEW WASH GOODS

VESTINGS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,
MUSLINS, SATEENS, PRINTS, Etc.

H. J. Giles & Bro.

THOMAS' GORE.

It is delightful to see the crows back again, it is surely a sign of Spring.

Mr. Willie Roy of Upper Lachute, was the guest of Mr. John Smith on Sunday.

Mr. Ralph and Miss Nellie Gauley spent Sunday in Grand Frontiere, the guest of their sister Mrs. Thos. Ingolia.

Mr. Alex. Lester spent Sunday the guest of Mr. Edmund Hodge.

Mr. George Silverman was in Lachute on Saturday.

Miss Emma Carter of Montreal, made a flying visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Gauley last week.

Mr. Jno. Gauley Jr. was in Lachute on Monday.

Mr. Dave Berry commenced hauling logs to Mr. Carriere's on Saturday.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, Rev. Mr. McLaren was unable to hold his service in this place on Sunday.

Mr. J. W. McQuat has visited the school here last week.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—I hereby given that I brought the Book-Debt's, due to insolvent firm of Mr. W. J. Steele, Merchant, at Calumet, Que., from Kent & Turcotte, Curators of said insolvency, by deed of transfer dated on January 12th, 1905. Copy of said transfer is deposited at the Prothonotary's office at St. Scholastique, district of Terrebonne.

Montreal, March, 21st, 1905.

FILIPPO MAJOR.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ROUGE BOON COY.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber passing through the Co's Booms for season 1905.

On each saw log seventeen ft. and under in length 10c.

On each piece of round or flattened timber over 17 ft. in length 5c.

On each piece of square or waney timber 10c.

On each piece of 4 ft. wood 5c.

On each railway tie p. length of 8 ft. 5c.

The above charges cover not only the tolls for the use of the boom but also the cost of rapping as the Boon Co. does the rapping itself.

Rouge Boon Co.
pr. Thomas Kenny, Sec-Treas.
Calumet, Que., March 17th, 1905.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COY.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber passing by all or any of the Co's works for season 1905, viz:

The improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifth 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. 10c.

Oak, Elm, or other hardwood, square or flattened or waney board, per thousand cubic ft. 15c.

Saw logs 17 ft. and under in length per thousand ft. board measure 5c.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flattened over 17 ft. and under 3 ft. long per thousand ft. board measure 5c.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flattened, 30 ft. and upwards in length per thousand ft. board measure 2c.

Sawn Lumber per thousand ft. b.l. measure 2c.

Staves, per thousand ft. bd. measure 10c.

Cords of wood, shingle bits and other lumber per cord of 128 cubic ft. 5c.

Spars per piece 5c.

Masts per piece 3c.

Railway ties, other than cedar in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths per length of 8 ft. 1-36c.

Cedar round or flattened 8 ft. long or under per piece 1-48c.

Cedar round or flattened over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long per piece 1-40c.

Cedar round or flattened 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long per piece 1-15c.

Cedar round or flattened 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long per piece 1-10c.

Cedar round or flattened 35 ft. and upwards in length per piece 5c.

Twenty-five per cent. deducted off the above tolls for 1905.

ANNEX.

For the purpose of facilitating the payment of Tolls, the Co'y gives to each owner the option of considering 30 pieces of item 1 equal 1000 cub. ft.

40	"	2	"	bd. mea
20	"	3	"	"
8	"	4	"	"
5	"	5	"	"

Rouge River Improvement Co.
pr. Thomas Kenny, Sec. Treas.
Calumet, Que., Mar 17th, 1905.

J. R. McQuat's Adv.

1905 New Spring Goods 1905

WE SUGGEST AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE SAME.

Just opened a nice assortment of GENTS' FELT HATS in the latest styles. A HAT CLEANER given FREE to each customer purchasing a Hat.

TO THE MAKERS OF MAPLE SYRUP

We have the necessary supplies for making Maple Syrup and Sugar. Will be pleased to give quotations.

Manufactures Sample Books of New Wall Papers. Prices from 5c per roll up.

J. R. McQUAT

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Spring Colonization Excursion to New Ontario.

April 11th, 1905.

One way second class tickets will be sold from Lachute as follows:

TO	
Rutherglen	\$5.00
Sturgeon Falls	6.75
Vernier	6.90
Warren	7.05
Markstay	7.25
Massey	8.85
Blind River	9.35
Chelmsford	7.85

A certificate will be issued with each ticket which will enable passenger to obtain return ticket free. Full particulars may be obtained from ticket agents.

W. J. TODD, OR
P. MONETTE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

REDUCED FARES.

MARCH 1st to MAY 15th, 1905.
Second Class Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver Portland	\$48. 00
Roseland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane	\$46. 40
Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Salt Lake	\$45. 90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo	\$45. 50
San Francisco, Los Angeles	\$49. 00

Low rates to many other points
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST.

A nominal charge is made for berths which may be reserved in advance.

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.

25c 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.
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WANTED—Agents in all parts of the Dominion to take orders for Tailor-Made Costumes, Skirts, Blouse Waists, Coats, Waterproof Garments, etc., made to order. Liberal commission and free outfit to agents. Apply stating references to THE CANADIAN SKIRT COMPANY, Box 591, Guelph, Ont.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada
Province of Quebec } No. 516
District of Terrebonne

Dame Georgianna Labelle, wife of Isaac Lagarde dit St. Jean, farmer of the township of Chatham, district of Terrebonne, Plaintiff

vs.
Isaac St. Jean dit Lagarde, of the township of Chatham, District of Terrebonne, Defendant,
An action in separation of property has been instituted in this case, the eleventh day of March 1905.
Sainte Scholastique, March 14th, 1905.
J. L. St. JACQUES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies' Act, 1902, Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of February, 1905 whereby the undertaking, "The Chatham & Ayer Company Limited," is extended to as to embrace and include the following additional powers, that is to say:—

(1) To lend money, to guarantee the debts, obligations, or securities of any person or company, to purchase or otherwise acquire the bills or notes of, or otherwise assist "The Chatham Pulp & Paper Company" (Limited) "The Lacoste Shingles Company" (Limited) or any other person or company on carrying on business, able to be incurred on in connection with, or calculated directly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

(2) To acquire the stock, bonds or debentures of, or to take over and amalgamate the undertaking of any other Company having or having altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company or any of its ancillary thereto or in connection therewith, and to issue shares either fully or partly paid up, of the capital stock of the Company in consideration thereof.

(3) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof or any business which may hereafter be acquired or carried on by the Company for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other Company.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, the 16th day of February, 1905.

E. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Hardie's Bread

DO YOU TAKE IT?

If not, you are missing a good thing. We have a reputation for making Bread that gives you an enjoyable meal.

A Postal Card will fetch us to you by addressing—

Hardies' Bakery,
BROWNSBURG.

Choice Confectionery

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

—The right place is at—

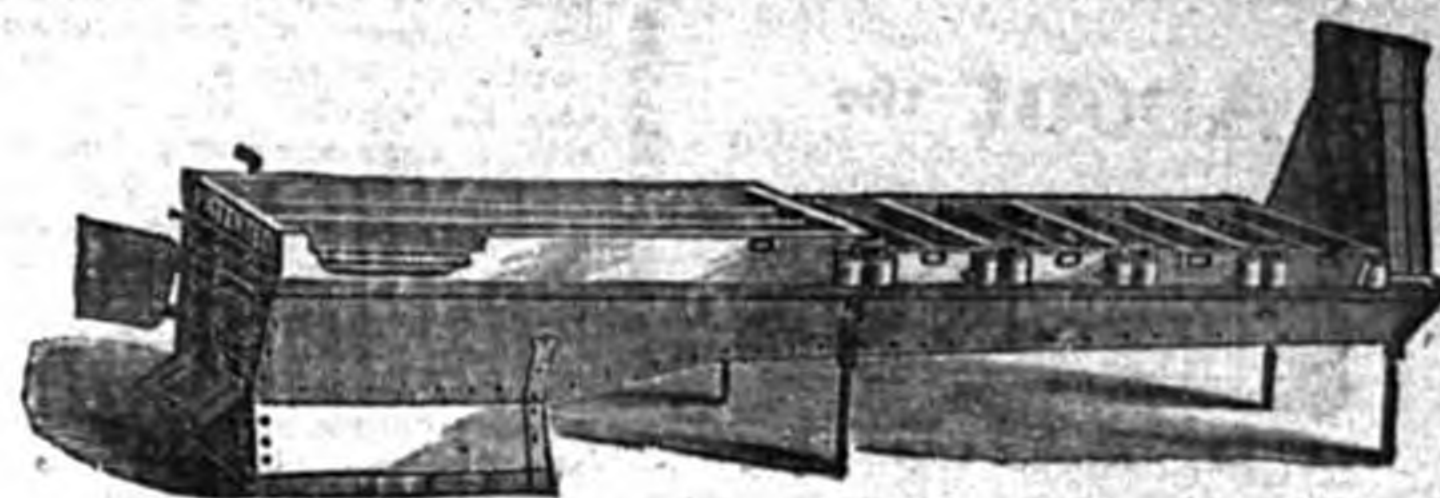
Jno. Hope's

Main St., Lachute.

where the largest assortment is found. They are always fresh.

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

EVAPORATORS



Farming Implements of all kinds especially the McCormick machinery Cutters, Rakes, Heavy and Light Sleigas, Light Carriages of all kinds (with or without Rubber Tires), Chatham Waggon, Thrashing Mills, Hay Presses, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, Fur Coats and Robes. Repairs always on hand. Goods sold on their merits. Machines and Separators given on just trial.

H. A. Blair

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

New Spring Goods Arriving,
20,000 Dollar stock to Select From

NEW MUSLINS,

NEW GINGHAMS,

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW FANCY BLOUSE GOODS,

NEW TWEEDS,

NEW PRINTS.

Now is your time to look around and see where you are going to buy your Spring Goods, you will soon need them. Cuts will please you, and our prices are right.

Lachute's Bargain Centre.

Ho For Maple Syrup!

But are you ready for it? Have you your full supply of sap cans and spouts? If not, call on us and get ready, for this is predicted to be a good Season. We are well stocked with a large and varied supply of tin, granite, and enamel ware. Everything you want and at prices that will please you.

Don't forget that we carry a full line of groceries, fruits and confectionery. All of the up-to-date kind.

W. S. McBRIDE,

MAIN STREET, . . . LACHUTE, P.Q.

About the ...House

SIX LITTLE PUDDINGS.

It is a very old and trite saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." In many cases, the testimony is dearly bought, especially when the onus probandi, or, burden of proof, rests upon the digestive organs like unto a nightmare. It has its enticing qualities, however, has the pudding, and the average man and woman are readily inclined to admit that with all its faults they love it still. Pure and fresh ingredients are the necessary basis of a good pudding, as indeed they are of all other dishes. Given these, the cook must be looked to for the rest, and upon the result which attends his or her efforts must the verdict depend when "the proof" is all in.

Danish Pudding.—Put into one and a half pints of cold water, half a teacupful of pearl tapioca and let it soak for half an hour, after which boil it until clear and soft, which will take about an hour, stirring frequently while boiling; add a quarter of a teacupful of sugar, half a tumbler of currant jelly and a little salt, steadily stirring until all the jelly is dissolved. Put into a mold and serve cold with cream and sugar.

Quick Duff Puddings.—Sift with one pint of flour one teaspoonful of Price's Cream Baking Powder and a little salt; stir into milk until a soft batter is produced. Put as many cups as you desire into a steamer, first having the cups well greased, and into each cup put a tablespoonful of the batter, on top of which place a layer of strawberries or any other berry you may select. Cover these with another tablespoonful of the batter and steam for twenty minutes.

Spanish Pudding.—Put two ounces of butter and a little salt in a pint of water, and when it comes to a boil, add as much flour as will make it to the consistency of hasty pudding. Keep it stirred. After it has been taken from the fire, and has become cold, beat it up with three eggs and a little grated lemon peel and nutmeg. Drop the batter with a spoon into the frying pan with boiling lard and fry quickly. Sprinkle with sugar before sending to table.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Mix with one pound of sweet potatoes, grated raw, half a teacupful of molasses, two beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and enough milk to make a thin mixture, add one teaspoonful of ginger and spice to taste. Bake one and a half hours.

Cracker Pudding.—One quart of scalded milk, five tablespoonfuls of rolled cracker, small piece of butter, four eggs; bake one-half hour, and serve with any kind of sweet sauce.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Two quarts scalded milk with salt, one and one-half cups Indian meal (yellow), one tablespoonful ginger, letting this stand twenty minutes; one cup molasses, two eggs (salteratus if no eggs); a piece of butter the size of a common walnut. Bake two hours.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Baked Potato Pudding.—Mix

twelve ounces of mashed potatoes with two ounces of chopped suet, two ounces of grated cheese, and season with pepper and salt. Stir this all together with a gill of milk and, if eggs are cheap, use two well beaten (yolks only). Put all into a buttered dish, set in a good oven. When the top is of a golden color the pudding is cooked.

Roast Tenderloin.—Take two tenderloins of pork and split lengthwise, but do not entirely separate the halves. Over one tenderloin place a dressing of bread crumbs, a little onion juice and sage and season with butter, pepper and salt. Stir in one well-beaten egg, then put the other tenderloin over and wind a string around to keep them together. Season on the outside with salt and pepper and tack on with toothpicks three slices of bacon. Roast about fifty minutes and serve with a brown gravy.

Foam Sauce.—One cup pulverized sugar, two eggs; beat sugar and yolks together in a bowl; set in boiling water, stir until hot, then add whites beaten stiff. Put a small piece of butter and a tablespoon of brandy in a dish; pour over them the sugar and eggs just before serving.

Cocoa Nut Sauce.—Half a pound of sugar and two ounces of butter heated until light; tablespoonful of flour, milk of a cocoanut, and a tablespoonful of nut grated; boil only enough to cook the flour.

Mugwump Sauce.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, and one egg. Stir all together without having previously beaten the egg. Beat till very light. Flavor to taste. Notwithstanding its name, this is the best sauce made.

Hard Sauce.—One cup of sugar and a half cup of butter. Beat to a froth, and flavor with vanilla, cinnamon, or nutmeg.

Potato Salad.—Take six potatoes, boil with skin on. When cooked, peel and slice; take one small white onion, chopped fine; sprinkle this over the potatoes; take half cup vinegar, season to taste with pepper and salt; fill up the cup with hot water; pour this over the potatoes; take half cup of melted butter and pour over all; set away to cool. Garnish your salad bowl with lettuce leaves and pour in your salad. Slice a couple of hard-boiled eggs and put on top.

HINTS FOR HOME LIFE.

If the hands are rubbed on a stick of celery after peeling onions, the smell will be entirely removed. A cloth wrung out of hot vinegar and water and laid on the forehead as hot as can be borne will often relieve a headache.

If a boot or shoe pinches in any particular part, a cloth wrung out of very hot water, and laid over the place, while the boot is on the foot, will expand the leather and give relief.

Persons with gouty tendency will derive benefit from eating an apple the last thing at night; it should, of course, be thoroughly masticated. A very little salt eaten with it will aid digestion.

The moment you leave your bed, on bath, is the best time to shave. Always wipe your razor clean, and strop it before putting it away, and always put your shaving brush away with the lather on it.

Gilding is often utterly removed from china by the use of soda in washing it. Use soap instead of soda when washing your pretty teacups, etc., and they will retain their beauty as long as they remain unbroken.

Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., may be instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed on the surface affected. Ordinary mud is also a quick and efficacious factor in allaying the pain and inflammation.

If when you are baking anything the oven gets too hot, put in a basin of cold water instead of keeping the door open. This cools the oven and the steam rising from the water prevents the contents from burning. When cooking in a gas oven a basin or tin of water should always be kept in the oven.

If your kitchen range or stove has got spotted with grease while cooking, and you cannot get it to polish, a good way to remove it is as follows:—Take a little hand brush, preferably the one used for brushing the pans before putting them away, smear it well with soot from the flue, and rub it well over the greasy parts. Afterwards blacklead as usual, and you will find the grease has disappeared, and a brilliant polish will be the result.

Preface the washing by mending any little holes in the sateen. Then prepare suds with warm water and boiled soap, and in this plunge the quilt. Squeeze with the hands till the water becomes dirty, then place in fresh suds and repeat the process till clean. Rinse out the soap in as many changes of water as necessary; squeeze out the water, shake the quilt and hang out to dry. When dry, shake it till it is quite soft and full. On no account use a mangle, or the quilt will be utterly flat-looking.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.

To live well within our income, and every year put by something for the rainy days which, sooner or later, are bound to come.

To try to correct our own individual faults, instead of wondering at the size and number of each other's.

To be perfectly frank and loyal in all our thoughts, words, and deeds, and let nothing have power to make mischief between us.

To never have a second quarrel, for the very good reason that we never have had, nor intend to have, a first.

To make much of our respective mothers-in-law, and try our hardest to get on well with all our new relations.

To take for our motto that golden rule of married life—to bear and forbear.

To resolutely resolve to always stand shoulder to shoulder to fight the battle of life, for union is strength.

To never do things, however much we would like to, that we know are against the wishes of the other, and, above all, never try to deceive or have secrets from each other.

To keep a sharp lookout for the "little rift within the lute," which will change the music of the domestic duet from the glorious major to the mournful minor key.

To, if our marriage is a failure, let nobody but ourselves be aware of the sorrowful fact.

ACUTE INDIGESTION.

A Trouble That Causes Untold Suffering to Thousands Throughout Canada.

"I suffered so much with acute indigestion that I frequently would walk the floor through the long nights," said Mrs. Thomas Vincent, residing at 98 St. Peter street, Quebec. "I had been afflicted with the trouble," she continued, "for upwards of twenty years, but it was only during the past year that it assumed an acute form. There were times when I was almost distracted; everything I ate disagreed with me and the pains in the region of the stomach were almost unbearable. When the attacks were at their worst my head would grow dizzy and would throb violently, and sometimes I would experience severe attacks of nausea. As time went on I was almost worn out either through abstinence from food or the havoc it wrought when I did take it. I tried many much lauded dyspepsia cures, but they did me no good. In fact I got nothing that helped me until my nephew urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had used them himself with the greatest benefit, and assured me that they would help me. After I had taken three or four boxes of the pills there was some improvement, and I continued to take the pills regularly for about three months, and at the end of that time I found myself cured. I could eat a hearty meal and eat it with relish; I slept soundly at night, my weight increased, and my constitution generally was built up. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of dyspepsia, if they are given a fair trial such as I gave them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure cases like Mrs. Vincent's simply because they fill the veins with that rich, red blood that enables every organ of the body to do its work properly. That is the reason why the pills cure all blood and nerve troubles such as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart troubles, skin diseases, St. Vitus dance, paralysis and the special ailments of growing girls and women of middle age. When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that you get the genuine with 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.

SECURE PROOF OF DEATH.

Bill to Be Brought Before British Parliament.

A parliamentary bill to provide security against burial alive has been drafted by the British Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial, says the London Daily Express. The bill proposes that:—

1. No burial shall take place without a medical certificate of death.
2. No certificate shall be given without a personal examination of the body, and the certificate shall state the signs from which death is inferred.
3. The appointment by the Home Office of death verifiers in every district of England and Wales, who shall give their whole time to the duties.
4. The municipal authorities shall have power to establish waiting mortuaries, in which bodies shall remain until putrefactive decomposition sets in.

These proposals were discussed at the annual meeting of the association at Frascati's recently.

Dr. Walter Hadwen, of Gloucester, who, at the request of the late Miss Frances Power Cobbe, undertook the task of severing her head from her body, to make sure that she would not return to consciousness after burial, advocated the establishment of mortuaries.

"Who has the right to say that instances of burial alive are few, seeing that the only witnesses of such tragedies are the boards of the coffin?" he asked.

Dr. Hadwen further alleged that 999 medical men out of every 1,000 give a certificate of death without an examination of the body.

"No one in the world can be absolutely certain that death has taken

For Your Protection

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea is sold only in sealed lead packets. Avoid imitations that are often pushed for the sake of extra profit. Black, Mixed or Green



place unless there are signs of putrefaction," declared Dr. Hadwen, in support of his contention that waiting mortuaries should be provided.

These public mortuaries would be well-arranged and properly ventilated buildings, comprising a hall for the bodies and separate apartments for infectious and judicial cases. There would be none of the ghastliness of death, said Dr. Hadwen, but friends would see the bodies of their loved ones surrounded with flowers.

In the hand of each reputed corpse would be a bell, which would ring on the slightest movement of the body, and every possible appliance to aid in the work of resuscitation would be in readiness.

A resolution in favor of the reforms was carried.

SOME FAMOUS BELLS.

Accidents That May Spoil the Best of Them.

The metal used for a church bell is three parts of copper and one of tin, and this composition is almost as old as the known history of mankind, for it was discovered by Layard in the bells of old Nineveh. The tin hardens the metal, but too much makes it brittle, and a bell is a dainty and delicate creature, and above all things must not be driven to cracking. Sometimes an enthusiastic ringer will bump the bell against the wooden stay above, and crack it. Sometimes the long falling of the clapper on a particular spot will make a crack, and the bell should be turned every generation or so to make the clapper fall on a new place. Clock hammers are the bell's great enemy, for they strike it sideways and not in the direction of its swing, and, besides, they sometimes catch it as it swings past.

Silver has now and then been tried for bells, but, strange to say, is almost as unmusical as lead. In the Middle Ages, when a great bell was to be cast, crowds of the faithful would sometimes make sacrifice of their gold and silver ornaments and plate by casting them into the melting pot, but the only effect was to deprecate the tone.

Many old bells had quaint and curious inscriptions. A bell at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, dated 1652, was evidently intended chiefly as a warning in case of fire, for it was inscribed:

Lord, quench this furious flame;

Arise, run, help put out the same.

The greatest bell in the world is that at Moscow, weighing 190 tons. But apparently there was some accident at its birth, for it is cracked, and there is no record of its ever having been rung. In England the greatest bells are "Great Paul," of London, made in 1881, and weighing nearly 17 tons; "Big Ben," of Westminster, 1858, 13½ tons, and "Peter of York," 1845, 10½ tons. "Big Ben" and "Great Peter" were both cast by the Whitechapel foundry. "Great Peter" cost about £2,000 and is over eight feet across. It was cast at Whitechapel, and allowed twelve days to cool. Even its clapper weighs a hundredweight. It took sixteen men to toll it. Now it is little used, but always rings the old year out on the night of December

31. It is also sometimes used as a minute bell at deaths and funerals.

HOW STORIES GROW.

Mrs. A. (to Mrs. B.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer is so fond of her children. The other day when I called she was blowing soap bubbles with them through a common clay pipe."

Mrs. B. (to Mrs. C.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer is so funny. Mrs. A. saw her amusing the children with a common clay pipe."

Mrs. C. (to Mrs. D.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer smokes a common clay pipe."

Mrs. D. (to Mrs. E.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer smokes a horrid pipe. I don't see how any woman in her sober senses could do that."

Mrs. E. (to Mrs. F.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer smokes a pipe and drinks awfully."

CAREFUL MOTHERS.

The little troubles that afflict children come without warning, and the careful mother should keep at hand a medicine to relieve and cure the ailments of childhood. There is no medicine does this so speedily and thoroughly as Baby's Own Tablets, and the mother knows this medicine is safe, because it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. These Tablets cure colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever, and teething troubles. They break up colds, prevent croup, and bring natural sleep. Mrs. Mary Fair, Escott, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the very best results, and would not be without them in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RUSSIA'S CHIEF INQUISITOR.

M. Pobiredonosteff has not confined his energies to the persecution of Jews. Every heterodox sect, from Stundist to Roman Catholic, has felt the fury of this modern Alva. A correspondent of the London Chronicle recalls the terrible massacre—one out of many—that took place under his direct instructions as Procurator of the Holy Synod. It was in 1893 that an unprovoked attack was made upon a congregation of Roman Catholics in a church on the Russo-Polish frontier. Cossacks fell upon the worshippers, shot twenty, wounded one hundred, and drove many more into the river which runs near the town of Krozhe. How many were drowned has never been accurately known.

The London Hospital deals with about 166,000 new out-patients every year. The hospital uses on ton and a half of ether and chloroform in the administration of anaesthetics annually, and over a million pills are disposed of.

There was no full moon in the whole of February, 1866. According to astronomers, this will not occur again until the year 2,499,962.

Best Rule of Health

And How You Are Aided in Carrying It Out By
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

"A movement of the bowels every day."

This is the fundamental rule of health. The one point on which doctors are unanimous.

But what causes the bowels to become constipated?

The inactivity of the liver.

Bile is nature's own cathartic and so long as the liver is active in its work of filtering bile from the blood and passing it into the intestines, there is no trouble from constipated bowels.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure constipation by setting the liver right.

This is the only means by which the bowels can be regulated.

Salts and castor oil will effect a motion of the bowels, but, once the effects of the dose passes off, you will be more constipated than ever.

They fail to set the liver right.

By regulating the liver by use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills you ensure a healthful action of the bowels and so prevent and cure scores of ills, such as indigestion, biliousness, constipation, kidney disorders, colds and contagious diseases.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., states:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles. I used many remedies but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

Mr. D. C. Holmes, Justice of the Peace for Lincoln Co., states: "I am acquainted with Mr. C. F. Immel, and consider him a reliable citizen in every sense of the word, in fact, I have known him from boyhood up and can say I believe him to be truthful and honest."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Curing Consumption

When SCOTT'S EMULSION makes a consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consumption.

The weight is the measure of the consumptive's condition. Every pound of weight gained is a matter for congratulation, and

Scott's Emulsion makes the consumptive gain flesh.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs, too, that reduces the cough and the inflammation.

More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

For all stages of the disease Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR

HIS LOT IS INDEED A VERY HARD ONE.

A Study in the Life and Character of the Russian Private.

In his ordinary, every-day career—this is, in time of peace—the genuine Russian soldier is an exceedingly amiable creature, writes A. Fremdling in the London Speaker. He seldom quarrels even in his cups. If anything, an over indulgence in vodka makes him rather grow affectionate, sometimes even tragic. In his sober moments he is all good nature, song, and gaiety, with nothing of the proverbial melancholy of the Slav attached to him. But on reflection it will be seen that it is only the Slav's extraordinary capacity for endurance that can make the daily life of the common soldier at all supportable. Added to the extreme rigor of discipline, which makes his term of service one long round of kicks and thumps from the sergeant-major (feldvebel) to the more senior private (djadka), each of whose superiority must be acknowledged with the orthodox salute, poor Tommy Toffsky—as I would call him, by reason of his unqualified toughness—is fed and housed under conditions unthinkable to the western mind. Pay there is practically none. In some of the crack regiments the private receives his ninety copecks every three months, which works out exactly to one farthing per day, allowing it, however, the purchasing power of one penny. But out of this he is expected to keep himself in boot-blackening, pipe-clay, and other trifles in the way of war-paint, and sometimes even to pay for the making of his boots, the materials for which only are served out from the stores. His washing he does himself (if any). His food, as originally regulated for him by the War Office, might not be too bad nor too sparse; but he has the contractor to reckon with, and so his black,

BADLY-BAKED RYE BREAD

quite often has more sawdust than meal in it. Of this brutal mixture, with nothing but a grain or two of brown rock salt to flavor it and a draught of pump-water to wash it down with, he manages to snatch a hasty morning meal while polishing his boots or grooming his horse, to get ready for drill or parade. The rigors of these, by the way, are perhaps unequalled in any other army, even the German. Apart from all else, in no other European country is the climate so given to alternating extremes of cold and heat as it is in Russia. The far-seeing Russian military genius avails itself of that circumstance as a special means to inuring its fighting material to hardships. On a winter's morning, when the frost takes grip of your toes as between iron clamps, when it burns on the tip of your nose as a red coal, and cuts through the rims of your ears as with knives, men on parade are kept standing in statue-like lines for half an hour or more, awaiting purposely-belayed arrival of the senior officer. On the hottest day in summer, again, when the whole world is a huge Turkish bath, the soldier is kept marching and counter-marching for hours under all the weight of the heaviest possible kit.

Happily, the catering for the mid-day meal is beyond the grasp of the contractor's cupidity, or the poor soldier might be made to dine all the year round off dead donkeys or chopped-up old boots. The regimental, or, in cases of isolated detachments, the company artelschik (steward) appointed from amongst the men themselves, looks to the meat and the vegetables; and the local Jewish butchers and market-gardeners find it much harder to buy over the humble artelschik than the large contractor does to smooth it out with the colonel (polkovnik). Possibly fear of detection might be greater in the former case; for, as it stands with the whole world over, the small man may not sin half so often nor half so well. However, it so happens that Ivan gets at least

ONE DECENT MEAL

in the day—a generous measure of the national cabbage soup, a goodly portion of fresh beef, boned and run up a wooden skewer, and a bowlful of thick buckwheat gruel (kasha) with a round lake of melted fat in the middle. The evening meal, after a second round of drill, is a thin, watery, insipid broth, made of goodness knows what, with a few potatoes thrown in. There is seldom or never any variation. The seasons may change, new caps may come into being, new buttons, new facings may be sprung upon his tunic, but the soldier's diet does not change.

As for housing, he is housed anyhow. Just at the moment we read in the newspapers of thirty thousand reservists being herded in an open field, awaiting mobilization. Nothing better need be expected. So did Russia with some forty thousand Turkish prisoners after the fall of Plevna, keeping them for a whole week penned in like sheep, the sound and the sick together, flinging amongst them a shower of leaves pell-mell once in the day, by way of feeding them. The imagination may be helped a little, as to the cumulative effect of the treatment of those unhappy Turks, when it is added, in one line, that the stretch four miles around was unbearable. As a general rule, it might be said that the standard of comfort amongst the Russian people is lower than what it is amongst more western people. But concerning the

army, it is rather due to the low estimate taken of the common soldier is something less than a head of cattle, certainly a good deal less than a horse. Between the stabling of the cavalry horse and the lodging of its rider there is a world of difference in favor of the former animal. Up to very recently beds and beddings were unknown quantities in the Russian barrack. The soldier carried his

MATRESS AND BLANKET.

on his back in the form of a great-coat. That used to be all, except sometimes a handful of musty straw shaken over the hard plank. Things are a little better now, but that does not apply to soldiers on the move, to the manoeuvres, or to the theatre of war. The way they are disposed of for the night amongst the villagers reminds me of a certain lady I knew in a small town in the south of Ireland, who kept some sort of a licensed shebeen in a partition off her kitchen, and took in lodgers on cattle fair days. She stood in her door pocketing the fourpences from all the drovers, thimble-riggers, and ballad singers that came the way, passing them all on to the loft overhead. "Where'll I find me bed, ma'am?" one of the other might venture to enquire, looking up to the already crowded loft. "Where'll ye find yer bed, is it!" she would return with a contemptuous toss of the head, at the idea of being bothered any further. "How do I know? Go up the ladder."

There is at least one distinguishing trait in the moral constitution of the Russian Tommy, and that is all his own. He is the most expert and the most brazen-faced thief in the world. He will steal the apple out of your eye while you look him straight in the face, and will swear a thousand oaths that he knows nothing whatever about it. There is a significant saying amongst Russians: "Is this the way to the public-house," and its origin lies in the story of the soldier who, on being surprised by the inmates of the house where he had let himself down through the chimney one night, coolly asked whether he was on the right road for the public-house. Some how, Vanka has got it into his thick skull that he is within his rights to pilfer all he can, provided only he does it well. As a matter of fact, too, his punishment comes to him only when he bungles and gets himself caught. A trio of Cossacks once captured a live fat pig, killing it on the spot and carrying it off to their own den. They were seen to do it; and before long the owner caused an official search to be made, under the personal direction of the hotman or shotnik. But all that could be found was a sick comrade lying on his back in his great coat, with arms folded and shapka (cap) drawn over the face. It was the pig; and when all was quiet again the officer gave them something to drink.

TRACING RAILWAY CARS.

Very Few of Them Get Lost For Any Considerable Time.

With cars coming and going every hour in the day and night, constantly shifting never more than a few hours in the same place how does a railway keep track of its equipment? How can it ever tell how many cars it has with which to handle its business and where it can put its hands upon them?

The handling of cars is systematized. This is the simple explanation of a seemingly difficult problem. Some one at headquarters or division points is camping on the trail of every wandering bit of rolling stock and a tremendous system of records and tracers makes it practically impossible for cars to get lost.

The handling of the Northern Pacific's equipment is delegated to a separate branch of the service the car service department at the head of which is Ira B. Richards, formerly of Tacoma, and many years in the Northern Pacific employ. Mr. Richards has grown up with moving cars. He knows them like a book, any of the distinctive features of the work of the Northern Pacific car service department have been worked out under his direction. Few railway lines have been able to make such a department do more for the public and the organization of fifty-five clerks required to transact the business of the department seems to be perfect. Each desk has a number which appears on each bit of correspondence originated or handled by it and which enables a rapid distribution of the thousands of letters arriving daily.

The Northern Pacific Railway has nine hundred and thirty locomotives moving practically day and night. It also has nearly eight hundred passenger cars which are handled by means of a system applying exclusively to this class of equipment the details of which are looked after by Chief Clerk Ballion and his force. But the important task is the handling of its 34,178 freight cars and the 4,000 to 6,000 additional freight cars of foreign lines constantly moving between St. Paul and Portland.

Asked what service his department performs for the public in locating shipments moving over the Northern Pacific Mr. Richards said:

"We undertake to furnish on request complete information showing the location of any loaded car moving on our rails. We tell shipper when it will reach its destination. We find shippers consider such information valuable to them and a special telegraph record is maintained for that purpose for all cars that move over

MORE THAN ONE DIVISION.

"Given a car number we can in-

stantly locate the car at any station if standing or in what train if moving and the location of such train regardless of the class of freight. Also we furnish daily by wire information concerning certain loads to our General Agents at their respective headquarters. Consignees are advised of the location and progress of their shipments.

This relates however merely to moving cars. To know what and where these cars are is a different problem. Trains reaching destination instantly lose their identity and the forty to sixty cars move in as many different directions.

On the top floor of the headquarters building at St. Paul a small army of men in charge of Chief Clerk McCauley see to it that these cars do not go astray. An average of about nine hundred reports a day are received from freight conductors and as many more from agents and others covering the movement of cars in their charge. These cover 30,000 to 35,000 home and foreign cars. A tremendous system of records is maintained formidable to the novice yet exceedingly simple in principle by means of which it is impossible to move a freight car from one siding to another 2,000 miles away unless information reaches the St. Paul office. Forty-five books contain the individual car records. These are never more than a few hours behind the actual movements of the cars. Six huge books show the foreign cars moving on Northern Pacific lines. A lost car is charged against the foreign line which has receipted for it and such line is held responsible until it has either produced the car receipt from some other line or paid for it. The system of handling cars moving on home tracks is so complete that months have elapsed since a single car was able to elude the department even for a brief interval.

"We receive twenty cents per day for cars off the line and one dollar per day for cars held longer than twenty days," said Mr. Richards. "We pay foreign lines the same rate for the use of their cars. This item alone is of great magnitude. It proves an incentive to keep cars moving however and when the question of money enters in other lines don't let us go to sleep. Collections last year for per diem and similar items amounted to \$546,000."

Two thousand cars come to the Northern Pacific every day and approximately two thousand cars are sent off the line each day yet not one gets lost. The tracing and checking system has been reduced to such accuracy that

ERRORS ARE IMPROBABLE.

Handling passenger cars and trains is a somewhat different question. In Mr. Richards' office there is an immense board which is apparently covered with queer colored pegs. Each peg represents a car. Color indicates class and the serial arrangement of the pegs a train or number of trains. Each passenger train moving over the system and there are ten "North Coast Limited's" and the same number for each of the other overland trains constantly in motion is shown on this board. Every car is shown. If a car is dropped en route or picked up en route a peg is dropped or added. A glance gives a graphic picture of the entire passenger train situation the location of each train and its progress. Supplemented by an elaborate system of reports by telegraph the board gives every minute detail of the days' passenger train movements. Little boxes arranged to represent a train and containing pegs which represent the cars in the train contain special information in the form of report slips.

"Mr. Richards asks: 'What equipment is in the Limited which left Portland yesterday and where is the train?' The operator instantly gives the location, the engine, coach equipment, and any fact which may throw light upon the train's movements."

Thousands upon thousands of car reports come into headquarters each week, each sitting to the proper man and finding its final resting place in the proper cabinet or record.

The days when "maverick" cars existed have passed. Cars cost too much and lost cars are a money burthen until a proper accounting is made.

AN OLD SUIF OF CLOTHS.

Old Mrs. Bentley—"Josiah, there comes a shabby-looking man with a bundle on his back, and I think we ought to do something for him."

Old Mr. Bentley—"I'm willing, Maria."

Old Mrs. B.—"I say, my man, if you'll come into the house I may be able to find some decent clothing for you."

Old Man (gratefully)—"Thank you, mem."

Old Mrs. B. (in the house)—"Now, there's a lot of cast-off clothing that my husband doesn't want."

Old Man (examining the lot very carefully)—"Vell, I gif you one dollar fur the lot, und, so help me, not von cent more."

Old Mrs. B.—"But I want to give you the clothing."

Old Man (looks over the lot again, very, very carefully)—"Vell, I tell you vot I do; I dake zem."

"Darling," exclaimed the happy husband, after the minister had pronounced the fatal words, "I am not worthy of you." "Of course you are not," she replied; "but after a girl has celebrated her twenty-fifth birthday for five consecutive years, she can't afford to be too particular."

Nearly 80,000 estates changed hands in Great Britain last year.

LAZY SOUTHERN WHITES

SAID TO BE VICTIMS OF THE HOOKWORM.

The Little Parasite Has Made Its Appearance in the North.

That insidious parasite, the hookworm, which is responsible for the enervating disease sometimes described as laziness, that has the south in its deadly grip, has made its appearance in the north says the Brooklyn Eagle. It has been located at Buffalo, at Middletown, Conn., and at one or two of the mining towns of Pennsylvania. These facts have been reported to the Government doctors and scientists who are trying to ascertain whether the hookworm has invaded the north for good or whether its appearance is the result of local causes and will not be repeated.

The above cases have been reported to Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, who shocked the United States a year or so ago with the statement that a tiny worm, half an inch in length, and no larger around than a hatpin was the cause of the widespread anaemia in the southern rural and districts.

LAZY SOUTHERN WHITES.

Dr. Stiles has been investigating this parasite for four or five years. He got interested in the little hookworm long before he suspected that it was responsible for the disease that saps the vitality of hundreds of thousands of people in the southern states. Long study of its habits of life, and its constant occurrence in persons afflicted with dizziness, emaciated in body, impoverished blood generally run down and with no desire to work, finally led to the suspicion that the hookworm was responsible for these conditions.

The hookworm disease of the South differs somewhat from that of the old world complaint. What has heretofore been called malaria, and complaints supposed to be the result of dirt eating, are now known to be due to the hookworm.

The hookworm is usually about half an inch in length and about as large around as a hatpin. It has a distinct curve, being shaped somewhat after the fashion of a boomerang. Sometimes the curve is in the middle of the worm. The parasites are provided with a heavy armature of sharp teeth by means of which they pierce the intestinal mucosa of their victim, causing minute hemorrhages and greatly weakening the patient. The injury to the intestinal walls does not stop with the bite. The wound's form an excellent point of attack for bacteria, and the intestinal wall becomes diseased.

The uncincoliasis may be swallowed in contaminated food or

DRINKING WATER.

Persons handling dirt are especially apt to get the microscopic worms on their hands, and it is an easy matter to transfer them to the mouth.

The observations of Dr. Stiles are to the effect that whites are more susceptible to attack than negroes, and, although it occurs in both blondes and brunettes, it is more noticeable in the former class. Persons who work about earth fall ready victims to the parasites, which enter the system for the most part through the skin. Thus bricklayers, miners and farmers are particularly subject to the trouble. It has also been found that women and children suffer more from the hookworm than men.

Dr. Stiles has found what he believes to be a sure cure for this uncanny disease. He prescribed thymol and male fern, to be administered after a diet of milk and soup for three days. Doses of these drugs have effected cures in less than a week; that is, have removed the cause of the disease by expelling the worms. There is more or less danger connected with the use of thymol because of its poisonous effect on the system, and it should be administered only with great care.

SLEEPLESS CREATURES.

There are several species of fish, reptiles, and insects which never sleep during the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon, and goldfish never sleep at all; also that there are several others in the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber, and from three to five species of serpents which also never sleep.

KILLED BY JOY.

A workman named Otto, residing in Berlin, had been dismissed by his employers, and walked the streets for a fortnight. He grew despondent because he could not obtain employment, and was on the point of committing suicide when he received official intimation that he had just won \$2,500 in the State Lottery. Otto was overjoyed at the news, and hurried to apprise his friends of his good fortune. He had scarcely walked a few yards in the street when he fell to the ground dead—killed by joy.

Wye—"Browne is very economical isn't he?" Black—"Browne? Well, I'll tell you. Browne is the sort of man who, when he wants an awl, and hasn't any, instead of buying one, will go to work to make one by straightening out a cork-screw."

INSTANCES OF FAST WORK

ASTONISHING THINGS DONE IN ONE DAY.

Sir Edwin Landseer's Great Record—Mr. Bryan Shook Hands.

One of the most remarkable and most artistic of twenty-four hours' records stands to the credit of Sir Edwin Landseer, who had promised a picture for the Spring Exhibition of the Royal British Institution in 1845. On the day before the opening he was found standing in front of an untouched canvas. "I shall send that to the Institution tonight, a finished picture," he declared to the astonished messenger who had been sent by the Hanging Committee to see if the promised picture were ready, "and have consequently given orders not to be disturbed." True to his word, Landseer put the finishing touch to his canvas and dispatched it to Pall Mall that very evening; and as "The Cavalier's Pets" it was one of the greatest successes of the exhibition.

BOTH AUBER AND MOZART

performed equally wonderful feats of rapid workmanship. Mozart was making merry with his friends at midnight when not a single note was written of the overture to "Don Giovanni," which was to be produced on the following evening. When he had said good-bye to his friends he calmly went to bed and slept until five o'clock in the morning. Awakening refreshed, and with a bowl of punch in front of him, he set to work on the overture, dashing off sheet after sheet with incredible rapidity and dispatching them to the copiers. The opera was to begin at seven in the evening, and a few minutes later Mozart was in his place as conductor, baton in hand, while the parts with the ink still wet on some of them were being handed to the orchestra.

Not long ago Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jun., decided to have a railway constructed around his estate at Deepdale, and as he wanted it in a hurry he saw no reason why it should not be made in a day. For a millionaire to order is to be obeyed; and within twenty-four hours the Deepdale estate was

GIRDLED BY A RAILWAY

a mile long and an engine drawing a freight train was snorting its way along it. When, some time since, Calientes, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, just over the Nevada line, was virtually wiped off the map, owing to a change in Denator Clark's transcontinental railroad, which was being built towards the Pacific Coast, its inhabitants made little to do about being thus left in the lurch. They simply packed up their belongings, made for a point on the new route, and within twenty-four hours had run up another town large enough to accommodate them all.

Another remarkable record was made by Mr. Bryan during his Presidential campaign four years ago. Not a small part of the duty of a candidate for the White House is to shake hands, by the thousands, with his supporters; and on one day in October, 1900 Mr. Bryan eclipsed all records by gripping no fewer than 11,420 hands between an early breakfast and a late supper.

An astonishing musical feat was performed recently at Padua, when Bencia, "the world's champion for uninterrupted piano-playing," gave a recital lasting from seven o'clock on Sunday morning to eleven o'clock on Monday evening. During this time he played 250 compositions from memory, with only two pauses of

TEN MINUTES EACH.

An Italian professor not long ago recited the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" from memory, in a continuous sitting of twenty hours. He began at six o'clock one evening and finished at two the following afternoon, was never once prompted, and did not make a single mistake.

At the National Sporting Club Tom Burrows, an Australian athlete, succeeded in swinging a pair of clubs for thirty consecutive hours, maintaining an average rate of fifty-five evolutions a minute. A company of change-ringers a very few years ago rang a peal of Double Norwich Court Bob Major of 15,072 changes on the Erith Church bells. The peal was commenced at eight o'clock in the morning and was concluded at twenty-five minutes past five in the afternoon; and a band of Birmingham bell-ringers also achieved a remarkable feat one recent Boxing Day on the bells of St. Martin's. In eight hours 133,352 chimes were struck and 11,111 changes were rung without a moment's rest or intermission.

AN OPTIMIST.

The story of the laziest man yet discovered comes from the south. "Yes, sir, he was the laziest man on record. What do you reckon he did when his house was on fire?"

"Dunno."

"Warned his hands at the blaze, and said he was thankful he didn't have to split the wood for it!"

Brokeleigh—"I did think of ordering a suit from Cutts, but I couldn't get him to promise to let me have it in time." Nevitt—"Why, he's usually very prompt." Brokeleigh—"Oh, yes; but he wanted me to be equally prompt."

SPRING, 1905.

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE to our many customers that our large and varied stock of merchandise is very complete, comprising the following lines, Men's, Youth's and Boys hats and caps in many shapes, also Men's and Boys shirts in great variety: Some extra fine tweed and serge suitings for Men, Dress Goods and Trimmings in many kinds.

All New and Extra Value.

Dress Gingham and Dress Muslins, Shirting, Gingham and Prints, also some very fine silk ties for Ladies. Large lot of Ladies Skirts just to hand, in good shades and in Black. Muslin Waists, also Silk Waists for Ladies. New Boots & Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

SEASONABLE HARDWARE, in all its many lines. Tin and Agateware, Paints and Oils of the Best. Varnishes, and fact anything you want in paints of all kinds, and mostly all the Shades in Alabastine. We can supply all your needs.

IN WALL PAPER, our big Stock carried on the spot will suit any one. Timothy, Clover and Field Seeds in Bulk, etc., etc., the best we can buy are all now on sale with us.

To the Men making Syrup, we are headquarters for them. We have 1 gal. tins, 5 gal. tins, 15 gallon wood kegs. Sap Cans and Spouts. Don't fail to call on us for your supplies.

White Front,

G. L. Meikle & Co.

OUR NEW

SPRING STOCK

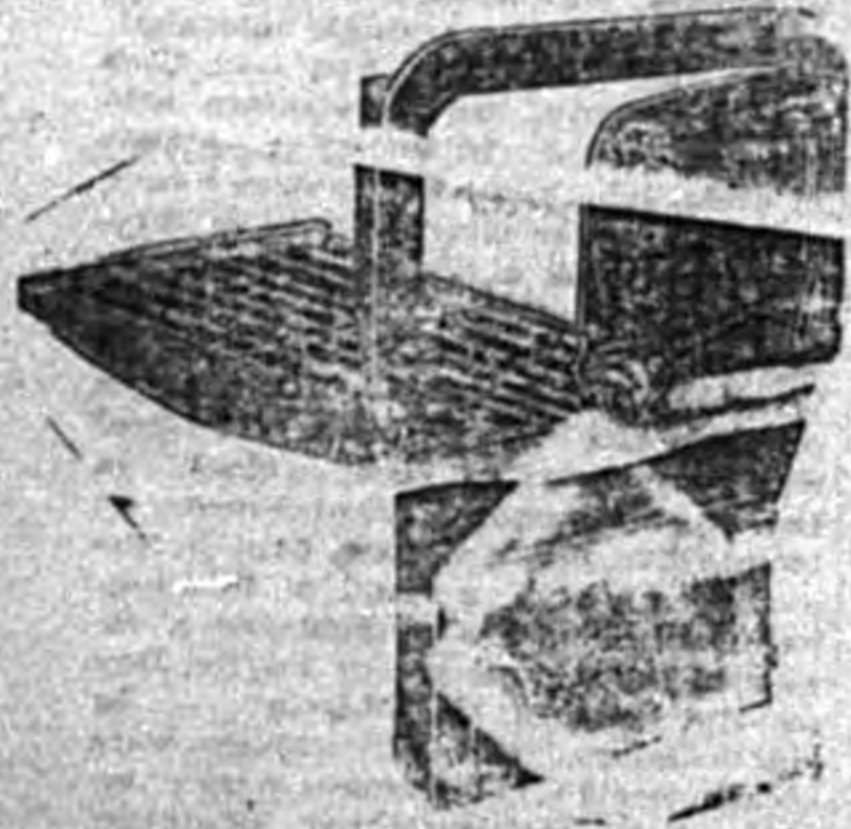
Is daily arriving and we are replenishing our store with a more replete stock than ever. Talk about variety. We have it in every line and in large quantity.

EVERY DEPT. IS FULL

Do you want Bargains? If so then come along to our store. We treat you right and give you good goods at low prices. Try us and be satisfied.

J. N. A. CARRIERE

St. Philippe



Hardware Merchants

FOR 1905

Sugar Furnace Doors and Grate Bars. Prepare for the season.

ENOUGH SAID

T. McQUAT AND SON
HARDWARE MERCHANTS
LACHUTE MILLS - QUE

The BANK of OTTAWA

Head Office, Ottawa, Canada.

Capital (authorized) \$3,000,000
Capital (paid up) 2,500,000
Rest and undivided profits 2,573,332
Total Assets over \$23,000,000

Savings Department.

Accounts may be opened in this department with a deposit of \$1.00 and upwards, on which interest will be added from date of deposit. Withdrawals may be made by cheque and without notice to the Bank.

Deposits may be forwarded by registered mail and will receive the same careful attention as if deposited over the counter, withdrawals may be made in the same manner.

The Bank of Ottawa offers to the depositor the security of total assets of over \$23,000,000.

Lachute Branch, J. R. Parris, Manager.

Avis est par les presentes donne que la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la Baie James demandera au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, la passation d'un acte autorisant la Compagnie a changer de nom a lui donner le pouvoir de louer, acquiescer ou autrement acheter les lignes de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Quebec, New Brunswick et Nouvelle Ecosse, et a s'amalgamer avec cette dite compagnie: aussi a etendre et definir les pouvoirs de la compagnie quant a l'emission de bons debentures et autres garanties; a obtenir le pouvoir de construire les lignes de chemin de fer ci-apres mentionnees; aussi a donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de louer les lignes du Canadian Northern Railway Company, ou lignes qu'il a louees ou aucune d'elles et de donner a cette compagnie le pouvoir de les exploiter.

Les lignes aux quelles il est ci-dessus refere, sont les suivantes:

- (1) D'un point sur la ligne de la compagnie au sud du lac Muskoka, dela vers l'est a Montreal passant par ou pres d'Ottawa avec des embranchements a Ottawa et Hawkesbury.
- (2) D'un point sur ou pres de la Riviere aux Francais, de la a Montreal passant par ou pres d'Ottawa et Hawkesbury.
- (3) D'un point sur la ligne de la compagnie a ou pres de Sudbury, de la vers l'ouest et au sud du lac Nipigon a un point sur le Canadian Northern Railway a l'ouest de Port Arthur, passant par ou pres de Port Arthur ou avec un embranchement a Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Solliciteur des requerants.
Date ce huit Decembre, 1904.

Notice is hereby Given that the James Bay Railway Company will apply to the parliament of Canada at its next session, for an act authorizing the company to change its name and empowering it to lease, purchase or otherwise acquire the lines of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company, and to amalgamate with that company; also to extend and define the powers of the company with respect to the issue of bonds, debentures and other securities; and for power to construct the lines of railway below mentioned; also empowering the company to lease the Canadian Northern Railway Company its lines or leased lines, or any of them, and to give that company running powers thereover.

The lines above referred to are the following:

- (1) From a point on the Company's line south of Lake Muskoka, thence easterly to Montreal, passing through or near Ottawa, with branches to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
- (2) From a point on or near the French River, thence easterly to Montreal, passing through or near Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
- (3) From a point on the Company's line at or near Sudbury, thence westerly and south of Lake Nipigon to a point on the Canadian Northern Railway west of Port Arthur, passing through or near Port Arthur or with a branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Sollicitor for the Applicant.
Dated December 8, 1904.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

How is This!!!

We have too many Men's and Women's Fur Coats in Coon, Astrachan, Black Lamb, Wambat, Grey Lamb Etc. from \$18 to \$65, and offer you the choice of whole Lot at 20 p.c. Discount

Ladies' Jackets from \$6 to \$14 we offer you at 25 p.c. discount, Cash. These are great offers. We need the money, Don't you need the Coats?

W. BANFORD.

Don't Forget us this Spring!

If you want a "Wilkinson" plow, or repairs for all kinds of plows. We are also sole agents for the "Great Western" endless apron manure spreader. Send for catalogue.

Our Store is now well stocked with a splendidly assorted line of groceries, dry goods, etc. etc.

It will pay you to deal with us, because we can save you money and give you genuine bargains.

Chas. E. Ladouceur,
ST. ANDREWS, QUE.

Professional & Commercial.

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

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

DR. HUGH B. FRASER, D.A.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BROWNSTOWN - QUE.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

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

H. C. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Absent on Tuesday only.

DR. B. S. STACKHOUSE, D.D.S.,
DR. A. W. STACKHOUSE,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Office over A. Cleland's store opposite Post Office.

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

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

I have a my stable for sale, the finest lot of stallions I have ever imported. The lot consists of 3 Clydesdales, two 5 years and one four years old, weighing from 1800 to 2000 lbs., also two first class Hackneys, one 4 years old, a big strong, useful horse, with style, action and refinement of the best. The other is the noted Hackney Stallion "Paddock King," 5 years old, one of the best bred Hackneys ever imported to America. He is winner of numerous Prizes including 4th at the London Hackney Show in a class of 27, where he was placed in front of such noted stallions as Mr. Benson's famous "Black Horse," "Copper King" and "London," last year. His sire "Forest King" is today the Champion Hackney Horse of the world and is acknowledged to be the best, over that has yet "trodden iron." He was purchased by Mr. Heaton for \$4,000.00, and then sold to Mr. W. orthimer for \$7,000.00. In 1902 he was shown in harness at Royal Richmond and at Royal Dublin where he won 1st and Champion; in 1903 Champion at London Show, where he sower refused \$10,000.00 for him; 1st and Champion Richmond Surrey; 1st Royal Agricultural Society; 1st Peterborough; 1st West Midland; 1st East Herts; 1st and Champion Dublin; 1st Bath; 2nd Cardiff. Since then Mr. W. orthimer sold him to Mr. Moore to go to America, where he took 1st prize for his new owner in single harness at New York show defeating amongst others the crack "Lord Brilliant." "Paddock King's" sire is the Champion Hackney Horse of the world, "Forest King," the sire of "Gordon Duke of Connaught," the Champion Hackney sire of the World today, having sired more winners than any two Hackney sires living. These horses are for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. GEO. HAY.

We understand that quite a number of names among Mr. Geo. Hay's previous importations have been very successful prize-winners at some of the leading shows throughout the Dominion.

The noted Shire Stallion "Flagship" was the winner of the 1st prize at Ottawa, as a 3 year old. He afterwards took 1st at Toronto Winter Fair, and 1st at Ottawa last Spring, and 1st & Champion at the Ottawa Fair last Fall. "Nateby Duke" took 2nd at Winnipeg, and "Fairfield Hero" won the 1st prize at Calgary 1903. The same year "Tyndal Shaws" carried off the \$75. prize at the Montreal Spring Show.

IF YOU WANT

A Wholesome, Delicious, Wonderfully Fine

BREAD

The First Prize Winner at Lachute Exhibition, a real Twentieth Century Article. Then call at the

Riverside Bakery

While there, leave your order for any kind of CAKE. See our line kept Stock.

All kinds of BREAD, BUNS, CAKE, and a choice lot of fine CANDIES always on hand.

P.S.—These goods are all fresh. Remember the place.

RIVERSIDE BAKERY

W. G. Staniforth, Prop.

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.

NO. 12

BEST
(First) **SHORTS** at \$21
Per Ton
BRAN - \$18.00 TON

**Moulie, Barley
Meal and Flour
at lowest prices**

H. WALSH
St. Andrews Flour Mills.

Now is the time to fit yourself for the
sugar season. Buy your supply of sap
cans and spouts from
W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

We want your butter and eggs now—
While the prices are high.

W. BANFORD

Are you building—this Spring
and Summer? If so we can interest you in
Builders Hardware of all kinds and at
prices to suit. We have a car load of nails
to arrive April 1st.

T. McOUAT & SON.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A nice,
comfortable, eight-roomed house, contain-
ing water, electric light, bath room and
lavatory. Apply to
MOISE PAQUETTE, Foundry St.

Carpenter Bros. are selling their complete
stock of boys clothing at 25 p.c. discount.
Don't lose this opportunity of getting the
boys a good suit cheap.

CARPENTER BROS.

Dress goods in great variety for Spring
and Summer, as well as piles of prints and
other wash goods.

W. BANFORD.

CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE.

A few cockerels, and pullets, buff orping-
tons, Buff Plymouth Rocks, and minorcas.

J. PALLISER,

LACHUTE MILLS.

In Spring.—Women's thoughts turn
towards house-keeping, painting, and gen-
eral repairs. We have the necessary ma-
terials such as Paints, Varnishes, Furniture
Stains, White wash brushes, etc., at

T. McOUAT & SON.

Your Boys' New Suits—What about
them? Earliest choice is a great thing.
So come early.

W. BANFORD.

We beg to remind the public that we
have installed a completely new and up-to-
date set of tools, which enables us to turn
out better work with greater speed, so
when you are needing repairs or anything
in the tin-smithing line, call on

W. S. McBRIDE, Lachute.

WANTED.—At once, a smart energetic
youth to learn the bread and cake business.
Apply to

JNO. HOPE.

Spring is here. What about your new
Spring suit? Full stock now on hand at

W. BANFORD.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

Frame cottage for sale with stable and
building lot attached, adjoining the Great
Northern station, apply to

Mr. W. BANFORD or Mrs. LANE,
Lachute.

HOUSE TO LET.—In the East Ward,
containing 5 rooms and large garden. Ap-
ply to

Jno. R. Wason, Lachute, P.Q.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Jno. Ross of Hawkesbury was
in town this week.

Mrs. Ewing of Montreal is the
guest of Mrs. Painter.

Mr. G. F. Calder spent Saturday
and Sunday in Montreal.

Mr. Silas Carpenter of Montreal
was in town on Monday.

The saw-mill of Messrs. P. & A. Mc
Gibbon started up on Monday last.

Mr. Chas. Calder spent Tuesday
and Wednesday of this week in Otta-
wa.

Mrs. Jas. Curry left on Monday for
a short visit to her daughter at Chazy,
N. Yk.

Mrs. Arthur of Belle River was the
guest of Mrs. Jno. McGibbon on Mon-
day last.

Mrs. Thos. Christie of Montreal, is
the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) G. H. Christie
for a few days.

Miss Helen Villeneuve returned
home after spending a pleasant visit
with friends in town.

Mr. Jno. Miller of Montreal, spent
the early part of this week with his
many friends in town.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod of Three
Rivers was the guest of his daughter,
Mrs. Thos. Christie this week.

Mrs. F. Villeneuve of St. Anne des
Plaines was in town last week the
guest of her daughter Mrs. Dr. A. A.
Gauthier.

Mrs. Hampton announces her
Spring Millinery opening for Wed-
nesday, April, 5th, and following
days. All are invited.

Messrs McFaul Bros. are busily en-
gaged in placing the machinery in
their new saw-mill, which they have
just erected on the West River.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Barley returned to
their home in Grand Marais, Michigan
on Monday evening after a pleasant
visit with their friends in Lachute and
vicinity.

Don't forget the "Taffy Social" in
the Victoria Hall, Friday evening,
March 31st. A good time is prom-
ised. Admission for adults 25 cents,
children 15 cents.

MILLINERY OPENING—Wednesday
and Thursday, 5th and 6th. Every-
thing in the latest imported hats,
toques, and childrens' goods. Also
a specialty in Blouse silks. The La-
dies are cordially invited to call and
inspect our pretty creations.

MISS LILLIAN SMITH,

At Miss Lowe's, East End.

Lachute.

It will be a source of pleasure to
many friends in town to know that
Monday was the 25th anniversary of
the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Robert
Daw, (formerly of Lachute) and the
event was royally celebrated by a
large number of friends at their home
in the evening. The office staff of
the Lincoln Paper Mills, at Merriton
Ont., of which Mr. Daw is superin-
tendent, presented him with a well-
worded address, which was accompa-
nied by a beautiful silver receptacle
for flowers, filled with the choicest
florals.

MILLINERY OPENING

The Elite Millinery Opening, April
5th and 6th. The Department will
be in charge of Miss McRae, who has
had a wide experience in the Art.
We feel we can give entire satisfac-
tion, not only the work, but also the
price. Thanking the public for past
patronage, we solicit a continuance
of same.

H. E. BURWASH.

A very pleasant evening was spent
on Tuesday last by the members and
friends of Laurentian Lodge No. 14,
I.O.O.F. Much merriment was caus-
ed by the auctioneering of Mr. C.
King, who disposed of the boxes of
refreshments brought in by the La-
dies. A pleasing feature of the even-
ing's entertainment was the presen-
tation by Mr. T. McQuat of a
Veteran's Jewel to Mr. Thos. Dobbie
who was one of the oldest and
staunchest members of the above
Lodge, having been associated with
Oddfellowship for over 25 years.

Inspector Parker spent Tuesday,
and part of Wednesday, in visiting
the different departments of the
Academy. On Tuesday afternoon,
the chairman Mr. Gall, and Commis-
sioners Calder and Garretsee, and
the Revs. Messrs McLaren, Thomas,
Charters and McLeod were present
at the examination of the primary
classes. The children recited and
answered the Inspector questions in
a creditable manner, and both Mr.
Parker and the visitors expressed
themselves as pleased both with the
work of the pupils and the teachers.

A very interesting debate took
place on Monday evening last in con-
nection with the Literary Society.
It was resolved, "That the theory of
Dr. Osler to the effect that the most
constructive and effective period of
man's life was between 25 and 40 yrs.
of age and that his usefulness was
comparatively at an end after 60."
The affirmative was held by Messrs.
C. Calder, and H. Hammond, while
the Rev. E. Thomas, (in the absence
of Mr. Hampton) and T. P. I. ser con-
ducted the negative. Messrs J. R.
Parris, Rev. H. Charters, and J. S.
Giles were appointed judges and gave
their decision in favor of the nega-
tives. Mrs. (Dr.) and Miss J. Christie
favored the audience with a musical
selection, which was much appreci-
ated. The meeting decided to con-
tinue their weekly gatherings to the
end of May.

PRESENTATION.

On Wednesday afternoon, the em-
ployees of the J. C. Wilson Co'y. pre-
sented Mr. E. Wilson (on the occasion
of his approaching marriage) with a
handsome clock and the following
address, to which Mr. Wilson suita-
bly replied, and hoped that the mu-
tual good feeling now existing would
long continue:

On behalf of the united establish-
ments of the Company, your pres-
ence this afternoon was asked here,
that the opportunity might be afford-
ed us of manifesting to you our esteem
in some little tangible form, on the
occasion of your approaching mar-
riage, and of offering you our con-
gratulations.
There are many of us who have
been associated with you in different
ways, and to more or less extent,
even before the reaching by you to
manhood's estate, and as you will
appreciate, we cannot but feel the
deepest interest in all that pertains
to your welfare and happiness. It
has indeed been gratifying to us to
note throughout, that the spirit of
healthy ambition, so vital to business
success, has ever been exemplified by
you, to the benefit of all.

We would ask you to kindly con-
vey to the intended Mrs. Wilson the very
best wishes of us one and all, with
the most sincere hopes that you may
indeed together have the longest and
very brightest future before you.

As a memento of the happy associ-
ation previously referred to, we would
ask you to accept of this Grand-
father's Clock, which we only trust
may ever afford you the same plea-
sant recollections as the memory of
such presentation will to us.

To H. E. Wilson, Esq.,
Lachute, P. Q., March 29th, '05.

The presentation was made by Mr.
Howard, who had closed the mill in
order to give the employees an op-
portunity of participating in the
happy event.

BIRTH.

HUME.—At Hill Head, on Sunday,
March 26th, a son to Mr. and Mrs.
W. H. Hume.

CARRIERE.—At St. Philippe, Thurs-
day, March 23rd, a son to Mr. and
Mrs. J. N. A. Carriere.

Furniture!

Bedroom Suites, Spring Beds, Mattresses,
Bureaus, Washstands, Bed Cribbs, Cradles,
Parlor Suites, Parlor Tables, Sideboards,
Extension Tables, Chairs, Hall Racks,
Rattan Chairs, Bed Lounges, Couches and
everything in the furniture line is reduced
in prices just now to make room for the
spring stock which will be coming in shortly

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

THE ELITE.

Startling Prices in Whitewear for Women & Children.

We have never before had such value in Blouse Sets,

Neck pins, Sidecombs, Belts, Trimmings, Etc., Etc.

Just received a large assortment of Japanese Silk

..... Blouses, beautifully made.

Great preparations are going on in the Millinery Department.

H. E. BURWASH,

Eyes Examined Free



.. BY THE MOST..

Up-TO-Date METHODS;

Spectacles prescribed
only when necessary.

W. H. GARRETSEE,

Graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada,
LACHUTE.

150 New Spring Suitings

ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST UP TO
DATE GOODS ON THE MARKET TO BE
SOLD AT ONCE. I BOUGHT THEM RIGHT
AND INTEND SELLING THEM AT A
SMALL ADVANCE OVER COST. NOW IS
YOUR TIME TO LOOK THEM OVER.

N.B. See My New Spring Hats

A. D. KENNEDY, The Gent's Outfitter

CARPENTER BROS.

Dress Goods!

Come and see our Dress Goods

Dress Goods!

His Favorite Niece;

—OR—

A SECRET REVEALED.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued).

There was some little stir when Leah, with her handsome cavalier, appeared. The duchess looked up with a smile. Leah led him to her first, and her grace gave him a very kindly greeting—all women were attracted to Sir Basil the moment they saw him.

They passed on to Lady Treva—a tall, handsome woman, somewhat pensive, but evidently bent upon making the best of herself. She received him with a mixture of what she intended to be girlish diffidence and womanly frankness; both failing, the effect was lamentable.

Captain Langley was very pleased, and pretty May, looking more like a fair rosebud than anything else, laughed with delight.

"You live at Glen, Sir Basil?" she said. "I have seen a picture of Glen. There are innumerable fountains and terraces."

"I hope you will honor me by coming to see its attractions," he responded. "The general has promised me that pleasure."

He was quite at home with them in a few minutes. The colonel—who, while he abused India, knew no pleasure out of it—began to discuss with him the probabilities of a frontier war. Captain Langley aired his grievance—which was that some one most decidedly his inferior had been promoted over his head—and revealed that he was in a state of chronic indignation about it.

In a very short space of time Lady Maud Treva decided that Sir Basil was worth any trouble to win. He was at home with them all, and quite happy. The duchess called him to her side, and began a long conversation with him. She was delighted with him, and considered him quite an acquisition. A rich and handsome young baronet with a fine estate, he would want a wife; and already she had begun to think of those of her acquaintance who were eligible for the post. She regretted that Lady Maud was old and past; her thoughts never went to Leah.

Leah had called to mind not once, but a hundred times, that he was to be with them the whole day. She sat watching him with contented, happy eyes, with a light on her beautiful face, as he went from one to another, thinking there was no other like him.

During the afternoon the duchess called Leah aside.

"Leah," she said, "we must do something to entertain your young neighbor. I do not like to see his handsome face shadowed by melancholy. What can we do?"

"We will do anything that you suggest," replied Leah.

Something in her voice made the duchess look up.

"Leah, child," she said, "what have you been doing to yourself?"

"Nothing," replied Leah.

"Nothing? Nonsense!" said the duchess, energetically. "I could almost believe that you had been rouging!"

"I have done nothing of the kind," replied Leah, half indignant, half amused. "Why do you say such a thing to me?"

"My dear child, I perceive a change in you. A new soul shines out of your eyes; your face is transfigured! It has struck me at times that you had a restless expression, as though the world did not quite answer to your wishes. It has gone now. You look as though your heart had awakened." She wondered still more when she saw a crimson blush cover the beautiful face. "What is it, Leah? You have always trusted me. You may say what you will, but I am quite certain that there is something which would account for the change in you. Why, what happy eyes you have! I never saw the golden gleam in them so plainly as I do this morning."

With all her keen sagacity and worldly knowledge, it was wonderful that she did not connect the coming of the stranger with the change in Leah.

"Never mind," said the duchess. "You will not tell me, Leah; but I shall find it out. I know that an offer of marriage rather annoys you than not, or I should think you had received one this morning, and it had pleased you."

"I would tell you if it were so, duchess," said Leah. "I look happy because—well, because I am happy. Have you ever seen a sky so blue, the earth so fair? Did the birds ever sing as they sing this morning? Were the flowers ever so sweet? Something—I do not know what it is—something has occurred which seems to have brought me unutterable happiness."

"It is worse even than I thought," remarked the duchess. "Come and take this chair. Let us talk prose, not poetry, and decide upon what

we can do to amuse your young neighbor. I like him, Leah. I shall not rest until the melancholy has left his face, and I see the brightness that belongs to youth shining there."

CHAPTER XVIII.

The day passed, as the days always do, whether they be horted by happiness or lengthened by sorrow, but Leah Hatton kept no account of the hours. All that was taking place was a dream to her; the only effort she could make was to prevent other people from guessing her secret. He had come—the fairy prince who was to wake her from her long sleep; but the world need not know it—must not know it. It would think her mad—this wary, keen, wise old world that laughs at the sweet follies of youth.

She had surrendered her mind to a host of beautiful but unreal fancies; they had made the brightest part of her life. To any other than herself they would have seemed absurd; yet she had firm faith in them. She believed in this ideal lover of hers, who was looking for her in the world just as she was waiting for him. She had nursed herself in the belief that she would recognize him the moment she saw him, and it seemed to her that she had done so.

Hundreds of handsome faces had passed before her eyes, but not one had touched her heart until now. When she saw Sir Basil's she recognized it; a strange, magnetic influence seemed to come over her; in the depths of her heart she said to herself: "I have met my fate." But now she must hide her secret, lest the laughing wicked world should be amused by it. She never thought of Sir Basil's part in the matter, whether he shared her feelings and fancies; she was too much engrossed with her own.

The day went on, and she spent almost every moment of it with him—a lovely day, that grew brighter and fairer with every hour that passed.

That evening she stood in her dressing-room, the pretty Parisian maid looking at her in something like wonder. Miss Hatton has most exquisite taste, and liked always to be well dressed; but on this evening it seemed as if it were impossible to please her. Dress after dress was discarded; she could not choose her jewels.

"Take those diamonds away," she said, and the superb suite of rubies and pearls were not pleasing to her. On the toilet table, intermixed with crystal and silver and richly cut Bohemian glass, were some clusters of scarlet passion-flowers. She would wear them, and not the jewels.

The Parisienne sighed. They would look very beautiful, but they would give her an immense deal of trouble.

Leah had a fancy that she would like to be dressed after the fashion of her picture; but the black velvet looked to warm and heavy for this bright summer night. At last she chose a dress of white shining silk, soft and fine, and with it she wore nothing but passion-flowers. They crowned her dark, beautiful head, and glowed like flames against her white neck; great trailing sprays fastened the folds of her dress.

"They look far more beautiful than jewels," said the maid; "but will they live, madam?"

"They will live as long as I need them," answered Leah. It seemed to her that the flowers she wore to please him could never die.

"I think, madam," said the maid, as she arranged the tall Psyche mirror, "if you will look now, you will be pleased."

Pleased? She flushed crimson as she saw the reflection of her own most radiant beauty. She was glad to be beautiful; she rejoiced in her own loveliness. The dark waves of rippling hair with their crown of scarlet flowers, the exquisite face with its fair bloom, the white graceful throat and white shoulders, the perfect arms and hands, the figure so replete with sweet, stately, subtle grace, gave her infinite delight. She was child enough to kiss her warm white arms, and to smile at the picture in her mirror.

"I wonder," she said to herself, "if he will find me fair?"

There were still some minutes before the second bell would ring; she would not go down until the flush had departed from her cheeks and the sweet, happy expression of her eyes told less, or the duchess would soon discover her secret. She looked from her open window to the running river, and snatches of song rose to her lips. She could have fancied that even the river knew what had happened to-day; the waters laughed and flashed in the setting sun. Oh! happy day, day, to be remembered, for it stood out from her life as a bright star in the dark sky! "The sixth of August," she said

CANADA LIFE Assurance Company

Financial Statement 58th Annual Report

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Government, Municipal, and other Bonds, Stocks, and Debentures.....	\$17,249,744.96	Reserve Fund Company's Standard (Hm 3% and 3½%).....	\$26,408,650.00
Mortgages on Real Estate....	4,506,711.29	Death Claims in Course of Settlement, and Instalment Fund	237,445.23
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, Etc....	368,093.66	Dividends to Policy-holders in Course of Payment.....	16,126.80
Loans on Policies.....	3,504,421.18	Reserve for Policies which may be revived.....	33,670.00
Real Estate owned (Including Company's Buildings in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., and London, Eng.).....	1,762,633.99	Other Liabilities.....	2,280.98
Premiums in Transit and deferred (net) and interest accrued.....	989,898.30	Total Surplus on Policy-holders' Account, Company's Standard.....	2,376,425.99
Other Assets.....	402,996.00		
Cash on hand and in Banks....	290,099.62		
	\$29,074,599.00		\$29,074,599.00
RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Premium and Annuity Income (net).....	\$3,043,178.15	Death Claims (net).....	\$1,221,815.60
Interest, etc.....	1,204,851.50	Matured Endowments (net)...	218,857.00
Profits on sale of Securities.....	52,361.63	Dividends paid Policy-holders (Including Bonus Addition paid with Death Claims and with Matured Endowments)	207,781.12
		Surrender Values paid Policy-holders.....	76,500.95
		Paid Annuity.....	23,597.01
	\$4,300,391.28	Total paid to Policy-holders...	\$1,748,551.68
		Commission, Salaries, etc.....	681,292.71
		Taxes, Dividends, etc.....	320,126.80
		Excess of Receipts over Payments.....	1,550,420.09
			\$4,300,391.28

Net Surplus over all Liabilities (Company's Standard) ... \$1,376,000
Net Surplus over all Liabilities (Government Standard) ... \$4,326,000

GAINS IN 1904

	1904	1903	Increase
Number of applications received.....	7,221	6,863	358
Amount of Assurances applied for.....	\$ 14,571,153	\$13,881,000	\$ 689,153
Policies issued.....	13,043,503	12,635,032	408,471
Policies paid for.....	11,211,721	10,122,139	1,089,582
Total business in force.....	101,805,944	96,581,110	5,224,834

The new business paid for in 1904 was greater in amount than that of any previous year in the Company's history.

• A full report of the annual meeting will appear in the Company's paper, "Life Echoes."

to herself; "I shall never forget the date. I have been in the world twenty-two years, but I have never lived until to-day."

Then the bell rang, and she went down into the drawing-room. More than one present drew a deep breath of silent admiration. The general thought he had never seen his niece look so well; and the duchess said to herself, "Something has come to the child; it is useless for her to deny it."

Sir Basil, too, looked at her in wonder. He had been attracted by her appearance as she stood on the terrace; but now the sense of her great loveliness came over him and struck him almost dumb. He took her down to dinner, wondering that he had not been more impressed before, and he talked more to her than he had previously.

When the ladies returned to the drawing-room, the duchess took up a book, with some little hope of disguising the fact that she was going to sleep; Lady Maud had several secrets to talk over with pretty May Luson; so that Leah was alone. She tried to steady her thoughts, but she could not—they were all chaos. She tried to still the throbbing of her heart; it was impossible. The girl's every nerve was strained. The long French windows were wide open. She stood near one of them to see if the fresh evening air would drive away the thick crowding thoughts and fancies from her brain, and presently a voice near her said: "How plainly you can see the river from here, Miss Hatton!"

She raised her dark dreamy eyes to Sir Basil's.

"I often wonder," she returned, "what I should do if I had to live where there was no river. I should miss it so much. I look at it always the first thing in the morning

and the last at night. It is a friend and companion to me."

"I am of your opinion, no landscape is perfect to me without water. I have a childish love of water, from the great wild tossing ocean down to the tiniest lakelet. The sound of its falling or dripping or rushing, as the river rushes there, is the most charming music in Nature. While I was in Italy, I had a terrible fever, and for many days I was quite delirious—I may say mad; and during the whole time what do you think my fancy was?" The face raised to his was full of interest. "I thought I was lying by a beautiful waterfall, under the shadow of great trees with spreading boughs. I could hear the dripping of the water and the soft splash as it fell into the rocky basin below; but, when I stretched out my hands to touch it, it was boiling—when I bent my head over the rocky basin and tried to drink it with my hands it scalded me. Was not that a most uncomfortable delirium?"

"Yes I should imagine so; but I hardly understand what delirium is like."

"Have you ever indulged in a strong fancy," he asked—"so strong that you hardly knew the fancy from reality?"

Before she had time to answer him a flood of crimson overspread her face; and he wondered to himself why this proud young beauty blushed so deeply for nothing. Even had he known her fancies, he would not perhaps have understood them.

"Yes," she replied slowly. "I know what a very strong and vivid fancy is. It grows into a belief."

"All delirium is belief for the time," he said.

Then he made way for the duchess who roused by the entrance of a gentleman, had come toward the

open window in search of fresh air.

"We shall have a beautiful moon to-night," she said, looking up at rosy sky, over which the gray shades of night were beginning to steal. "I like a full, bright moon. Leah, you look like a—a poem, with all those passion-flowers. Does she not, Sir Basil?"

"Miss Hatton is a poem," he replied.

The words were earnestly spoken, although he meant nothing by them. They made the heart of the girl by his side thrill with happiness.

"People have such different tastes," continued the duchess. "I do not like passion-flowers; they always seem to me mysterious and melancholy. I like the smiling beauty of a hundred leaved rose."

"It is strange," said Sir Basil; "but I like passion-flowers better than any other flower that blooms."

Leah turned her telltale blushing face away. The duchess laughed.

"I beg your pardon," she said; "I cannot quite believe my own ears. Would you mind repeating what you have just said?"

"I like passion-flowers better than any other flower that blooms," he repeated. "I learned to love them in Italy, where they grow in wild, beautiful profusion—they look at their best when they cling round the old stone crosses and ruined shrines one sees continually. I think an old gray cross, covered with crimson passion-flowers, is one of the prettiest pictures in the world."

"Ah!" said the duchess, slowly—her mind was opening to a certain truth. "Do you remember, Leah, what we said this morning about passion-flowers?" she asked, teasingly.

But Leah would not look at the duchess, and would not answer her. (To be Continued.)

HAS BEEN ALL RIGHT EVER SINCE

T. H. BELYEA, P. M., PROVES
THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE PERMANENTLY

Some Years Since He Used Them
Now and He Has Had Good
Health Ever Since—Story of
Well-Known New Brunswick Man.

Lower Windsor, Carleton Co.,
N. B., March 6—(Special).—"Yes, I
have good health ever since I used
Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker
was Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster
here, and one of the most highly
respected men in this part of the
country. Asked to give his experi-
ence with the great Canadian Kid-
ney Remedy Mr. Belyea continued:
"I had been troubled with my kid-
neys for a number of years. I tried
several kinds of plasters and other
kinds of medicines, but did not
seem to get any lasting benefit.
Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so
highly recommended I decided to
try them and they made a complete
cure of me. That is two years ago
now and as I said before I have
had good health ever since I used
Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure once and
for all. There is no stage or form
of Kidney Disease that they do not
cure completely and permanently.

NEWS IN THE WILDERNESS.

Lumber-Camps Are Now Connected
By Telephone.

The telephone is now extensively
used in the lumbering business. The
result of thus bringing science into
the wilderness will probably be that
soon, from certain points of view,
there will be no wilderness at all.
The Electrical Review says that
throughout the forests from St.
John to Vancouver lumber-camps
are now connected by telephone,
which also unites the sawmills or
wood-pulp works of frontier towns
and large cities.

Years ago it was the custom of
the lumber interest to maintain a
force of couriers, hardy men, who
would travel twenty-five miles a day
through the wilderness by rough for-
est paths. Now, at stated hours,
the mill calls each camp in turn,
to receive reports and give instructions
to the foreman. Letters are read to
lumbermen snowed in the forest fifty
or a hundred miles away. Then
answers are dictated to the steno-
grapher at the office, who writes out
his notes and mails them.

One of the difficulties in logging is
the formation of the "jam," a col-
lection of logs at some narrow place
in a turbulent stream. Other logs
floating down the river pile them-
selves up at the obstructed point,
and it requires great labor attended
by actual peril, to remove the logs
from their position. Sometimes dynamite
has to be used to blow up the
"pack" and of course much lum-
ber is destroyed in the explosion.
Now whenever a jam begins to form
one of the men who patrol the river
bank gives notice by telephone to
the men up the river to stop the
further flow of logs at calm places,
called "trips"; and it is an easy
matter to break a small jam by
summoning men from points farther
down the stream.

The human side of life is also made
warmer and more vivid by this
means of communication in the wil-
derness. A lumberman at Hoquiam,
Washington, was crippled for three
years by an accident in the forest,
and during his recovery he directed
a logging business of half a million
dollars a year from his sick-room by
the use of the telephone.

One day, when a party was coming
down the west branch of the Penob-
scot, in the wilds of Maine, they
were surprised at seeing the guides
turn their canoes to the bank.
"What's the matter?" asked one of
the travellers.

"We're going to order your sup-
per," was the answer.

One of the men opened a small box
of a lumberman's telephone at the
side of a tree and spoke to a camp,
miles away, saying that the party
would arrive at night, and giving di-
rections for supper. Ten hours later
the weary tourists arrived at the
spot where their welcome and their
supper were ready.

"Krupp's is the biggest cannon
ever made, isn't it?" "Yes, and the
earth is the largest revolver."

KISS FROM THE CASHIER.

Novel Way French Restaurant En-
tices Customers.

In many of the European cafes of
the cheaper order it is the invariable
custom to print the daily menu on
the napkin provided for the patron,
so that when the latter desires to
study the bill of fare he has to raise
his serviette from his knee in order
to do so.

But perhaps the most extraordi-
nary custom in connection with res-
taurant life is that which obtains in
a certain little cafe in the suburbs of
Paris, where every customer whose
bill amounts to one franc or more
is entitled to receive a kiss from the
very attractive young lady who acts
as cashier to the establishment.

So accustomed has the damsel be-
come to the osculatory routine that
she goes through it without the
slightest reticence, looking upon it
purely as a matter of business, and
it is reported that the proprietor of
the restaurant is more than satisfied
with the result of his curious device
for attracting trade.

Another enterprising restaurateur
has instituted the practice of making
a present of a box of Havana cigars
every New Year's day to those pa-
trons who have been pretty regular
in their attendance at his establish-
ment during the preceding year.

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST.

Via the Chicago and North Western
Ry. every day from March 1st to
May 15th, 1905, settlers one-way
second-class tickets at very low
rates from Chicago to points in
Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Ore-
gon, Washington, California, also to
Victoria, Vancouver, New Westmin-
ster, Rossland and other points in
the Kootenay District. Correspond-
ingly low rates from all points in
Canada. Write for full particulars
and folders to B. H. Bennett, Gen-
eral Agent, 2 King St. East, Toronto,
Ont.

Wills—"Smith is a sort of Jack-
of-all-trades, isn't he?" Spills—
"Not exactly. He's a jackass-of-all
trades!"

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling
Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes
by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's
Ointment relieves instantly, and cures
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ecze-
ma, Ulcers, Blisters, and all Eruptions
of the Skin. It is soothing and quiet-
ing and acts like magic in all Baby
Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or
Itches during teething time. 35 cents
a box.—7

Uncle—"My word, Teddy, you are
growing fast!" Yes, they water me
too much. Why, I've got to take a
bath every morning!"

Lifebuoy Soap — disinfectant — is
strongly recommended by the medical
profession as a safeguard against in-
fectious diseases. 22

"He says he knows all the best
people, but he doesn't seem to asso-
ciate with them." "That's because
the best people know him!"

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has
been used by millions of mothers for
their children while teething. It soothes
the child, softens the gums, always pain,
cures windcolic, 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." 22-04

The spectacle of the two good men
keeping watch on each other in the
sanctuary next Sabbath nearly upset
the dignity of our clerical friend
during his ministrations.

Eat what you like. — Give the diges-
tive organs some work to do. These
functions need exercise as much as any
part of the human anatomy, but if
they're delicate, give them the aid
that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets
afford and you can eat anything that's
wholesome and palatable—80 in a box,
35 cents.—8

Friend—"You've never been called
in consultation, have you?" Young
Doctor—"No; but I'd like to be. It's
nice to charge ten times as much as
the other doctor for saying that you
don't know any more about the case
than he does."

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years
old, was thrown from a sleigh and
injured her elbow so badly it remain-
ed stiff and very painful for three
years. Four bottles of MINARD'S
LINIMENT completely cured her and
she has not been troubled for two
years.

Yours truly,

J. B. LIVESQUE.

St. Joseph P. O., 18th Aug., 1906.

ORCHESTRA OF MURDERERS.

At the French penal colony, Nou-
mea, New Caledonia, the convicts
have organized a band. The leader
is a notorious murderer, and was
once in the orchestra of the Paris
Opera House. The cymbal-player
killed a subpoena-server, and the
drum-player murdered his landlord
with a hammer. The first cornet is
guilty of murder, with robbery as
the motive, and one of the clarinets,
a tavern-keeper, used to kill his
patrons for the same reason. The
assistant bandmaster was convicted
of having cut his wife to pieces. This
convict band gives daily concerts to
the inhabitants of Noumea, who are
enthusiastic over the new organiza-
tion.



Sunlight Soap will not injure
your blankets or harden them. It
will make them soft, white and
fleecey. 13

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 154, Montreal.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, NEAR
Sault, Ont., good soil, large clear-
ing, fine buildings, convenient to school,
churches, stations, wharf, etc.; only
\$2600, easy terms. J. H. Robinson,
Warwick, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Deep soil
prairie wheat farms in the York-
ton district near towns with elevators,
schools and churches on crop payments.
Write me to-day for the fullest particu-
lars. James Armstrong, 4 Richmond
St. East, Toronto.



"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves
and Moccasins—tough as whale-
bone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-
proof, wind-proof, boil-proof,
crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof,
cold-proof, almost wear-proof—
certainly the greatest leather
ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned
without oil, unlike buckskin it is
not porous, it is wind-proof—will
outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves
never crack or harden, never get
sodden, are always warm, pliable,
soft and comfortable.

Sold at all dealers but never with-
out this brand:—



HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

No Breakfast Table
complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all
its natural qualities intact,
fitted to build up and maintain
robust health, and to resist
winter's extreme cold. It is
a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

The man who owes you money may
or may not think a great deal of
you, but it is certain that the man
to whom you owe money thinks of
you a great deal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE

The average man knows more about tea than his wife thinks he
does. Give him

Blue Ribbon

TEA for a month, then try another tea, he won't drink it. It's
a short problem,

BLUE RIBBON'S the QUALITY

that counts.

ONLY ONE BEST TEA—BLUE RIBBON TEA

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY



THE mild and bracing climate makes Atlantic City
especially attractive as a winter resort. The
Traymore is beautifully located on the most desirable
section of the Boardwalk, and commands a magnificent
Ocean View. The House is thoroughly equipped with
every modern improvement that will add to the comfort
and pleasure of the guests, and no expense has been
spared in perfecting the details of the appointments.
The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the commu-
nicating baths are supplied with both fresh and salt
water. The Atlantic City Golf Links are acknowledged
to be the finest in the United States. Traymore Book-
lets will be mailed on request, and correspondence rela-
tive to rates and accommodations is respectfully solicited

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY

D. S. WHITE,

President and Manager

In these hard times a man with a
large family of daughters on his
hands may profit by the following
suggestion: An old lady who had
several unmarried daughters fed them
largely on a fish diet, because, as
she ingeniously observed, "fish is
rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus
is useful in making matches."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Customer—"That watch you sold
me the other day does not keep good
time." Shopman—"It isn't the
fault of the watch. Haven't you
heard people say that the times are
very bad just now?"

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

Is sent direct to the diseased
parts by the Improved Blower.
Heals the ulcers, clears the air
passages, stops droppings in the
throat and permanently cures
Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower
free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase,
Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo

Mother (firmly, to little daughter
who is about to have a tooth
drawn)—"Now, May, if you cry I'll
never take you to a dentist's again!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

"So much depends upon the money
of a country," said a traveller. "In
India a lack of rupees is a fortune,
while in Canada a lack of dollars is
poverty."

A Pleasant Duty—"When I know any-
thing worthy of recommendation, I
consider it my duty to tell it," says
Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa.
"Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has
cured me of Catarrh of five years
standing. It is certainly magical in its
effect. The first application benefitted
me in five minutes. 50 cts.—9

PEACE AND WAR.

A strange museum has been found-
ed at Lucerne, Switzerland. It is
entitled the "Museum of Peace and
War," and is intended as a com-
plete history of war from the earliest
times. The contents are warlike
arms of all ages and nations, books,
prints representing the horrors of
war in their most realistic aspect,
and everything that can throw a
candid light upon a grim subject.
The founder of the museum is M.
Jean de Bloch, a wealthy Pole who
is philanthropic, and perhaps a little
eccentric, and he has chosen Lucerne
for the site as being the place most
likely to attract the largest number
of cosmopolitan visitors.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ONE-WAY

EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Billings, Mont., Colorado
Springs, Denver, Helena,
Butte, Mont., Ogden, Salt
Lake City, Utah, Nelson,
Rossland, B. C., Spokane,
Wash., Portland, Ore., Se-
attle, Wash., Vancouver,
B. C., San Francisco, Cal.

Rates \$34.25 to \$44.00

Tickets on sale March 1st to
May 15th.

ALL GRAND TRUNK TICKET
AGENTS.

A man may smile when he sees his
wife's new bonnet, but the smile
comes off when he sees the bill.

Faulty Kidneys.—Have you backache?
Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs
feel heavy? Have you frequent head-
aches? Have you falling vision? Have
you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed?
Is your skin dry? Have you a tired
feeling? Any of these signs prove
kidney disease. Experience has proved
that South American Kidney Cure never
fails.—6

She—"Were you ever disappointed
in love before you were married?"
He—"No; not until afterwards!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Willie—"My mamma gave me a
cent for being good." Tommie—
"Huh, my mother never gives me
anything. I have to be good any-
how." "Well, my mamma doesn't
want me to be good for nothing."

Neglect a cough and contract
consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung
Tonic

cures consumption, but don't
leave it too long. Try it now.
Your money back if it doesn't
benefit you.

Price 25c. S. C. WELLS & Co. 801
E. 5th St. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

ISSUE NO. 9-05



The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.

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.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. QUE

MAPLE SUGAR.

A despatch from Rutland, Vt., announces the commencement of the maple sugar season these with the promise of one of the most profitable years in the history of the industry in that state, which is one of the largest producers of maple sugar in the Union. The farmers throughout the state are preparing to clean up between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Some trees have already been tapped in the Southern counties and the flow of sap indicates a great run, due, it is said to the severe winter and the fact that the ground has been frozen to the depth of six feet.

Sap says an authority, runs best when the frost extends to the lower roots of the trees and continues to flow while it is leaving the ground. Warm rains bring the frost out quickly and interfere with sugar-making, but crisp nights and warm days extend the thawing process and string out the season. With the latter condition the output will be enormous.

An unusual effort is being made in Vermont this year to keep up the standard of the sugar and prevent adulteration. There, as well as in some portions of Canada, there has been a liberal substitution of muscovado sugar and even glucose for the genuine article with the result that the Vermont Sugar Makers Association is taking extraordinary precautions and violators of the pure food laws will be severely dealt with. In Ottawa quite recently, in response to the outcry in England against the adulteration in the Canadian supply of maple products, government officials made purchases of maple syrup of various brands and the Dominion analyst is engaged on analyses of them and the results will be announced. If the practice of adulteration is pursued by Canadian makers, prosecutions may be confidently expected.

Attention of consumers is again called to the fact that the pure product can be told by its color. Unadulterated maple sugar is about the color of coffee. A sugar that is a light brown, in cakes it is likely to be hard, but in pails it is soft and can be dug out with a silver case knife. The adulterated article is dark and always hard, whether in pail or cake.

It is more difficult to detect adulterated syrup, but the latter will never crystallize under several months' exposure. If crystals form in the can within a few weeks after it has been received, the consumer may be assured that the product has been adulterated with cane or beet sugar. When sugar was made years ago over an open fire it was a deep brown but since the evaporator came into use it is light and free from the twang that formerly characterized it. Last year 20,000,000 pounds were made.

LONG LIFE.

Science is extending the average length of human life, and the day is coming when men will be strong and active though eighty years of age. Such is the belief of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department. The most essential factors in law as given by that authority are these:

First—To have healthy forebears. Sound ancestors are necessary in laying the foundation of strong, well developed children.

Second—To be surrounded by the safeguards of health and to utilize such medicines and precautions as will protect from disease.

Third—A scientific diet, in which the principles of science, and not mere taste, shall control; and which will tend to perpetuate normal conditions, both physical and mental.

Fourth—Rational exercise and a

musical and the avoidance of over-indulgence in all things.

"I have but little faith in fads of eating," adds Dr. Wiley. "Such formulas as the faddists present are generally founded on no scientific principle. A man can eat almost anything and do almost anything so long as it is within the lines of moderation and conservation."

"The day will come when it will be against the law to imprison a man in an air-tight sleeping car; when places of assemblage will be properly ventilated; when the dicta of hygiene, and not mere theories, will be taught in the public schools. The time will come when teachers must instruct the children how to live, and not simply how to parse; when the effects of light and heat and air on the human system will occupy the attention of teachers as much as grammar and geography and arithmetic."

"Such a period when it comes, will mark the beginning of longer life, more useful life and happier life—when the activity of a well-balanced man may continue for seventy or eighty years and the average life be greatly extended."

Writing of what science has accomplished in the lengthening of the span of human life, Dr. Wiley says: "The most important factor in lengthening life is the knowledge we obtain of diseases which have been so deadly in the past. I refer especially to the zymotic diseases, such as diphtheria, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever, those which are spread by germs. As soon as the real nature of a disease is discovered we can begin in a scientific way to control it. The death rate from diphtheria among children is not now half what it was twenty years ago. In some localities like Paris, where serum is used to prevent the spread of this disease, the death-rate among children is not one-third what it was twenty years ago. Deaths from tuberculosis are decreasing in number. There are not so many now as there were twenty-five years ago. Deaths from typhoid fever are perceptibly diminishing in number. What is true of these is true of all zymotic diseases. All can be controlled by destroying the germs through which the diseases are communicated."

NEGRO BLOOD.

According to recent decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina it is libelous to allege that a white man has negro blood in his veins. The defense was that under the reconstruction amendments to the constitution of the United States a negro is the equal of a white man and that an imputation of negro blood is no reflection upon a man's reputation or his standing before the law.

The Southern court holds that the injury done by such a statement is to a man's social position, and that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have to do only with legal rights and not with social standing or personal conditions.

It would be more interesting comments a New York journal, if this line of reasoning were fully developed and a court were to decide whether a strain of Indian blood was derogatory. John Randolph and other old distinguished Virginians proudly claimed descent in part from Indian chiefs. It is doubtful whether a court would hold that such a charge was libelous.

MR. WILLIAM WEIR HAS PASSED AWAY.

Mr. William Weir, for nearly half a century connected with bank matters in Canada, died in Ottawa on Saturday, after a long illness. Montreal had been the home of Mr. Weir from early days, but the last year or so was spent in Ottawa. His death has been expected for some time.

Up to a short time before his death he was engaged in writing a book on the banking system of the Dominion. Mr. Weir was born in Brechin, Scotland, 11 October, 1823, and at the age of sixteen he came to Montreal. He soon found employment with his uncle, at the latter's brewery in Lachute, and it was while in Lachute that he met and married a Miss Somerville.

Going to Montreal he took a great interest in banking matters, and it was he who during Sir Francis Hincks financial administration, succeeded in doing away with the United States silver nuisance.

Mr. Weir wrote a number of important books on banking matters.

In 1879 he organized the movement which resulted in changing the policy of the Jacques Cartier Bank. He became vice-president of that institution, which position he resigned in 1882 to take the presidency of La Banque Ville Marie. Subsequently the Bank fell on evil days, and as a consequence Mr. Weir spent a brief term in prison. He married first, in 1849, Elizabeth the youngest daughter of the late John Somerville, of Caithness, Que., and second, some three years ago, Mrs. Scoville of Oxford Mills, who with his three sons, Messrs. W. H. and Godfrey, of this city, and Frank Weir, a lawyer, in British Columbia, survives.

BROWNSBURG.

In the absence of Mr. Arr on Sunday evening, we were very pleased to have Dr. Fraser fill his place, which he did most nobly, and every one seemed to enjoy the sermon which was delivered.

There are slight changes taking place in the factory here, one of which is the M. S. Rousseau, Mechanical Superintendent & Overseeer of the D.C. Co. Factory here.

FARM FOR SALE.

Good farm, containing 75 acres mostly under cultivation, 2 1/2 miles from Lachute with good sugar bush and apple orchard, known as the Cedar farm. For terms and further particulars apply to the proprietor, ALFRED BROWN, Lachute, P. Q. If farm is not disposed of privately, the same will be sold by Public Auction on the 25th of April next.

MARRIAGE.

OGILVIE-PERIARD.—At Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, March 21st. A pretty wedding took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the First Baptist Church, Vancouver, B.C., Rev. J. Willard Litch being the officiating Minister. The contracting parties were Miss Ruth Muir Periard, daughter of Mr. A. J. Periard of Mount Pleasant, and Mr. Robert Alexander Ogilvie son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ogilvie of Fairview, a prominent young man of this city. The couple will leave late this afternoon for Seattle, Portland, and other Coast Cities. On returning Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie will take up their residence in Vancouver.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

TO LET.—2 bedrooms, and 2 front rooms, suitable for Millinery store, or office, or business. Apply to.

THOS. BEDARD.

DR. E. LAURIN,

VETERINARY-SURGEON.

Bell Tel. No. 14. Ste. Scholastique

CASTORIA.

Porte la Signature de *Chas. H. Fletcher*

FOR SALE!

Canadian Forest

The Best Grade Stallion

In the County of Argenteuil

Formerly owned by FRED GATES. From the Filion strain of Canadian stallions on the right side and sired by a thoroughbred English Sire.

Color—Dark dappled bay with black points.

Weights over 1400 pounds and is only 4 years old.

A sure getter and a money maker.

Apply at once to—

R. W. BARCLAY.

St. Andrews East, Argenteuil County, P. Q.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the present Session of the Quebec Legislature for an Act permitting me to practice as a Dental Surgeon in this Province after examination.

GEORGE ANDREW CLUNIE, Lachute, March 28th, 1905.



Almost

Passes Belief

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

CANCER ON THE LIP,

AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors 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 persevered, 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 Sarsaparilla

Is the only Sarsaparilla. It is the only one that is pure and safe. It is the only one that is made in the U.S.A. It is the only one that is sold in the U.S.A. It is the only one that is sold in the U.S.A.

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, Purgative, 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

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Better and Larger

STOCK THAN WE HAVE EVER CARRIED.

We have opened up a large stock of Grocery which we are sure will be duly appreciated by our customers. We have also a large assortment of ready-made clothing and our stock of McCreedy Boots and Shoes is very complete and affords ample opportunity for a good choice. Our grocery and dry goods department are also well stocked.

E. LAVICNE, LACHUTE.

J. D. CAMPBELL & CO.,

CALL AT OUR UP-
TOWN STORE FOR
YOUR GROCERIES

Also . . .

Flour & Feed, Feed Corn-
Meal, All Finest Quality.

Flour and Feed Merchants LACHUTE, QUE.

Dress Goods - Spring 1905 - Dress Goods

NEW VOILES, (Colored.)

NEW VOILES, (Black and Fancy)

NEW TWEEDS, (Summer Weights)

NEW IMPERIAL CLOTH

NEW CASHMERES

NEW LUSTRES, (Black and Colored)

NEW WASH GOODS

VESTINGS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

MUSLINS, SATEENS, PRINTS, ETC.

H. J. Giles & Bro.

MAIN STREET, - - - LACHUTE, P.Q.

About the ...House

SOME TIMELY RECIPES.

Corn Relish.—Ten cups of corn (cut from cob), ten cups of cabbage chopped fine, five red peppers (large) chopped fine, one-half gallon vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of salt, three cups of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of celery seed. Mix thoroughly and cook one-half hour.

Birthday Cake.—One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, the whites of four eggs. Mix as usual, flavor with one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and half the grated rind of a lemon. One pound of London layer raisins, one-half pound sultanas, one-half pound of dates (chopped) one-half pound of figs, one-half pound of blanched almonds, one-eighth pound of citron, shredded; one-fourth pound of candied orange and lemon peel together, shredded. Use an additional cup of flour to dredge the fruit. Add fruit to the dough, bake in a paper-lined cake pan, having tube in the center. Bake in a slow oven.

Imperial Cake.—One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, three-quarters pound of butter, one pound of almonds, blanched and cut fine; one-half-pound of citron, one-quarter pound candied cherries, one-half pound of seeded raisins, rind and juice of one lemon, two pieces of candied orange, one nutmeg, ten eggs. This is very delicious and will keep for months.

Vanilla Wafers.—Cream one-third cup of butter; add one cup of sugar, one well-beaten egg, one-half cup of milk and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Mix and sift two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Mix all well and set out to chill thoroughly for a couple of hours. Lay one-quarter of the mixture on a board, adding flour to prevent sticking; roll thin and bake in moderate oven. These look well cut into heart or fancy shapes.

Scotch Woodcock.—Six hard-boiled eggs coarsely chopped, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of anchovy paste, half pint of milk, pinch of cayenne. Cook butter and flour together until they bubble, add milk and stir until smooth. Put in the anchovy paste and cayenne and one minute later the eggs. Simmer three minutes and serve on toast.

Brown Apple Pudding.—Put a layer of apple sauce in bottom of pan, sweeten and season with a little nutmeg. Put in a layer of bread crumbs then another of apple sauce and cinnamon, and then bread crumbs till the pan is full. Use plenty of sugar, and bake. To be eaten with cream.

Curing Dried Beef.—A tested recipe for curing dried beef is as follows: For every 20 lbs. of beef mix thoroughly 1 pint fine salt, 1 teaspoon saltpeter and 1 lb brown sugar. Divide this into three equal parts and rub well into the beef on three successive days. Let it lie in the brine it makes, turning over every day. In a week it is ready to hang up. Hang it in a dry place, only until it is through dripping, then remove to a cool place, if possible, where it will not freeze. The cellar-way will answer if nothing better is available. It molds on the outside

in warm weather, but is easily trimmed off and the inside is just right. On the approach of spring put a close muslin paper bag over it.

A New Confection.—Boil together 2 cups granulated sugar, half cup sweet cream and 1 teaspoon butter until the mixture will harden when stirred on a cold dish. Have ready 2 cups mixed and finely chopped raisins, citron and at least three varieties of nuts. Stir into the hot mixture, and stir until stiff. Line a baking powder can with waxed paper and press the mixture into it. Let stand over night in a cold place, turn out of the can and cut into thin sheet, rolling each in powdered sugar.

BEDS AND BEDDING.

It is not so generally known, but this is the approved time for buying new or renovating old mattresses as well as linens. In buying new mattresses, those made from pure South American hair are the best. This is taken from the manes and tails of wild horses, is then rolled, steamed and curled. The second best quality is made with an admixture of pig-hair with horsehair. This is cheaper but is not as springy and does not last as long. Jute is made from the moss that comes from southern trees. Excelsior is better and more reliable than anything except the hair. Cotton either side of the excelsior is comfortable, but far from sanitary, as cotton is a strong absorbent and holds the exhalations from the body. For this same reason neither cotton pads nor cotton blankets are advisable, unless light enough to be frequently laundered. A mattress should always have a buttoned cover to keep out the fluff from the bedding and dust from the floor, and yet with the best of care mattresses should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned once in three or four years if they be on a bed that is occupied every night.

It is no longer considered a recommendation to sweet slumber to know that 'this is the bed Grandpa Jones died in, Grand Aunt Penelope had her stroke in, or that all the children have occupied it in turn,' unless one is reasonably sure that it has been well fumigated and thoroughly picked apart and cleansed in the interim. Sentiment for "old-times" sake should cut no ice in the matter of a mattress.

The bed in a spare room that is only occasionally slept in may not need making over oftener than once in ten or twelve years. The regulations of the board of health now demand the disinfection of all bedding in cases of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, yet the need for renovation is often quite as great without compulsion from without.

While the old-time discomfort and labor of having a mattress renovated is now removed from the house, superseded by the general establishment where all such work is done, there are also disadvantages connected with the present methods. Unless one has absolute confidence in the upholsterer there is the liability of having good hair replaced by inferior products, or even rags or other refuse. Even in first-class establishments there is the unpleasant reflection that beds from fastidious households are apt to come in contact with those from objectionable public resorts or slovenly families, a condition of affairs that can scarcely be guarded against any more than the hit-or-miss style of a general laundry. Occasionally a workman may be found who will come to the house and do the work in the old way, but this is the exception, not the rule. In the meantime the utmost care should be taken to see that the work is sent to a reliable establishment, where every safeguard possible is afforded.

WHY DON'T YOU.

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once? It will have double value if written promptly, and will take no more time now than by and by.

Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for you day after day, and hope deferred makes the heart sick.

Why don't you send away that little gift you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish any good.

Why don't you speak out the encouraging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they are of no use to others.

Why don't you try to share the burden of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish?

Why don't you take more pains to be self-sacrificing and loving in the everyday home life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be with you always.

Why don't you create around you an atmosphere of happiness and helpfulness, so that all who come in touch with you may be made better? Is not this possible?

IN BUYING BLANKETS.

In buying wool blankets, get the best makes, but not too heavy. Before using at all, cut apart and bind the raw edges to correspond with the upper ones; then follow the English housekeeper's custom of covering the end of the blanket or comforter that comes next the face of the sleeper with a strip of thin muslin or cheese cloth, which can be readily replaced when soiled. A wool blanket is never improved by washing, and should be kept as immaculate as possible. Dry cleansing is the only proper way to renovate a wool blanket. Those with cotton warp stand washing much better.

CASTING OFF THE BONDS.

Her eyes were wild, her hair was in disorder, her face was flushed, her hands were clenched. She was a deeply injured and desperate woman. "Oh, cruel one!" she cried in anguished tones, "I have borne with you too long! You have injured the very foundations of my being! Day by day you have tortured me, and yet I could not bear to give you up. When first we met, how your ease and polish attracted me! When you became my own, how my friends envied me! But your understanding is too small for my large soul. You are opposed to my advancing myself. You have injured my standing in society. If we had never met I might have walked in peace. So now begone! We part for ever!"

There was a moment's convulsive breathing, a gritting of teeth and a sharp sigh. It was all over. By a supreme effort she had pulled off her new shoe.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

Nervous Trouble That Yields Readily to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

St. Vitus Dance is a common disease among children, but it often attacks both men and women of nervous temperament. Its symptoms are shaky hands, jerky arms, trembling legs, twitching muscles; sometimes the power of speech is affected. The only cure lies in plenty of blood, because good blood is the life-blood of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure St. Vitus Dance, because they make the rich, red blood that feeds the nerves and keeps them strong and steady. Mrs. Wm. Levellie, Welland, Ont., was seriously afflicted with St. Vitus Dance, and no treatment helped her until she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Levellie says: "At times the trouble was so severe that I could not take a drink of water unaided, and could not trust myself to raise a dish. There was a constant involuntary motion of the limbs, and at times I could neither eat, walk nor talk. I grew pale and emaciated, and my life was fairly a burden. Doctors' treatment, which I was taking almost continuously, did not do me a particle of good and I had almost come to the conclusion that there was no cure for me. I was in what must be considered a desperate condition when I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks after I had begun their use, there was a marked improvement in my condition, and by the time I had taken nine boxes every symptom of the trouble had disappeared, and I was as healthy and active as in girlhood."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go right down to the root of the trouble in the blood that they cure such diseases as St. Vitus Dance, neuralgia, nervous prostration, anaemia, backaches and headaches, rheumatism, kidney trouble, indigestion, lung troubles and other diseases of the blood and nerves. But you must be careful to get the genuine pills with "the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,'" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HINDOO MONEY HOARDS.

Much Wealth is Kept Out of Circulation in India.

An enormous amount of the gold of the world is locked up in India. During a visit to that country a few years ago, I found that gold had gone out of circulation. The people seemed miserably poor, but they had quantities of jewellery. Girls dressed in cotton often wore gold and silver bracelets and anklets, and many a barefooted girl had gold rings and gold bells on her toes. For ages the East Indians were oppressed. They did not dare to loan their money for fear they would lose it, and they preferred to put it into ornaments. This custom prevails to-day, even though there is now, under the English, security of property. Among the chief holders are the Indian rajahs who wear the most expensive of jewellery. I saw many gold rings set with precious stones worth £200 and upwards, and I found gold chains for sale everywhere. Sir David Barbour estimated the amount of the gold hoarded in India during the half-century previous to 1885 at £130,000,000. This was the accumulation of over fifty years. He estimated that £160,000,000 worth of silver was hoarded in this time, and states that nearly all of the gold and silver which came into India in return for its exports was thus kept. The Hindoo buys but little from other countries. He lives on rice or coarse grain. A cotton rag in most cases forms his clothing. All the money he gets he keeps, and if this hoarding is to continue it is certain that a great part of the gold will eventually be absorbed by the East Indians. The English have realized this for a long time. They have attempted to remedy it, but in vain. About ten years ago they tried to get the hoarded gold and silver into circulation by offering high rates of interest for money, but the natives would not respond. There are about 300,000 native bankers in India, who lend to the peasants, but the most of their business is done in kind, the money-lender advancing so

There's no plea that will sell Tea like superior "Cup Draw."

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEAS cannot infuse poorly. The quality won't allow them to. Black, Mixed or Green. Lead Packets only. By all grocers. RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS 1904.

much grain, with the understanding that he shall receive so much back when the crop is harvested.

WEAR COLLARS LOOSE.

Much Shivering is Done to Too Tight Neck Bands.

"Keep warm by wearing your stock loose!"

This is the latest hygienic dictum, and it has a fine basis of fact. Every one knows how cold are tight gloves and shoes; the up-to-date, progressive woman would by no means so sorely tax her abundant vitality as to wear any kind of a closely restraining band about her waist. Yet until quite recently she, in common with her brothers, was wont to confine the tender, swelling throat in swathing bands and bonds inevitably productive of evil results and conditions. The beauty culturists started the revolt of the throat by loudly proclaiming that too close dressing meant unloveliness, dark tintings, wrinkles, all manner of undesirable troubles. Now come the hygienic authorities with instructions to dress the throat with easy looseness if coldweather suffering is to be kept at bay.

Here is the reason for the dictum. With the throat closely confined free circulation is impeded, the tender nerves at the base of the brain rendered sensitive and unruly, a feeling of fullness produced about the neck and throat. When a warm atmosphere is suddenly exchanged for a cold one the repressed muscles and unduly sensitive skin are quite unable to adjust themselves to the new conditions. Shivering and chilliness of the entire body ensue promptly, no matter how close and snug are the neck wrappings and furs adjusted. And for lack of an extra inch or so of ribbon or stock material many a severe cold is endured, many a bright winter day rendered uncomfortable.

The soft and innocent seeming ribbon, according to many physicians, is frequently a worse offender than the lined and stiffened stock. Because it appears so innocuous it is adjusted with insidious tightness, the prisoned throat often bearing vivid tokens of this mistake at the end of the day. And of course the wearer has found the cold trying all through the long hours of its reign. "Make the experiment, at least," plead the hygienic reformers who have thrown down the gauntlet in reference to the stock bondage of feminine shivers. "Loosen the collar half an inch this week, and a full inch will soon become desirable. And in addition to the blessed comfort of no longer finding the cold weather unbearable the freed throat will grow plump and pretty as well."

KLONDIKE HEALTH RESORT.

Returned Woman Was the Picture of Health.

When Mrs. Henry Eipper of A. lington, New Jersey, left her parents' home in 1899 to go to her husband and son in the Klondike she

weighed only 97 pounds. When she returned last fall after an absence of five years she tipped the scales at 170.

She was the picture of health and her improved physical condition was commented on by her many friends. A few days ago Mrs. Eipper again bade good-bye to her parents and other relatives and started on the long return trip to the Klondike alone to rejoin her husband and son. This will be her second journey to the Klondike alone, as she went unaccompanied in 1899.

The Eippers, father and son, live twenty miles above Dawson and the son has five good claims and the father six.

Mrs. Eipper likes her life in the far north and is much more comfortable there than people hereabouts imagine. There are plenty of neighbors and quite a number of women.

It is often more than 40 degrees below zero and summer is only about two months long. For the greater part of the remainder of the year the people wear furs. Even in summer snowclad peaks are all around them.

A LITTLE LIFE SAVER.

Baby's Own Tablets have saved many a precious little life. They are the best medicine in the world for all stomach and bowel troubles, simple fevers and teething troubles, and they contain not one particle of opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Elbridge Lowe, Sheet Harbor, N.S., says: "My baby was always sickly until I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets, but they have changed him into a fine, big, healthy child. I am never without the Tablets in the house." The Tablets can be given with perfect safety to a new born babe, and are good through every stage of childhood. If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get a box by mail post paid.

SHUT IN.

A shipbuilder tells of an Irishman who sought employment as a diver in the service of one of the shipbuilding companies.

The first job to which the Irishman was assigned was to be performed in comparatively shallow water. He was provided with a pick and told to use it on a ledge below.

Mike was put into a diver's suit, and, with his pick, was sent down to tackle the ledge. For about fifteen minutes nothing was heard from him. Then came a strong, determined, deliberate pull on the signal rope, indicating that Mike had a very decided wish to come to the top. The assistants hastily pulled him to the raft and removed his helmet.

"Take off the rist of it," said Mike.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked they.

"Take off the rist of it," doggedly reiterated Mike; "I'll wur-rk no longer on a job where I can't spit on me hands."

Drowsiness After Meals

A Persistent Symptom of Nervous Dyspepsia—Cure is Obtained by Use of

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Many a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia dates his ailment from the time he began to feel "drowsiness after meals."

The blood is weak, and there is not sufficient nerve force to carry on the work of digestion and supply the vital force required for mental and physical activity.

Headache, dizzy spells, defective memory, inability to concentrate the mind, brain fog, irritability of temper, nervousness and sleeplessness are the resulting symptoms.

Owing to defective digestion the body is not deriving proper nourishment from the food, and some other method of obtaining strength must be employed.

In Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective blood-building and nerve-restoring elements of nature are contained in condensed form, so as to be easily taken into the blood. Under this treatment you soon find that the appetite is sharpened, digestion improved, and the vitality of mind and body greatly increased. It takes time to thoroughly cure

dyspepsia and its accompanying symptoms, but you can be certain that each dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of some benefit to you, and that the cure will be complete and lasting.

Mr. J. A. Gibbs, 86 Tom Street, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"My principal trouble was indigestion, and as a result my appetite was poor and I was quite nervous. Frequently in the morning severe dizzy spells would come over me and in many ways I felt that I was not at all well. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has changed all this and my digestion is now such that I can eat almost anything. My appetite is good, my nervous system seems to be stronger and I do not know what it is to have the spells of weakness and dizziness come over me. I can strongly recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Mother and Babe

Sick mother—sick child! That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow.

Scott's Emulsion

changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

FARM-FIELD GARDEN

BUTTER MAKING IN ENGLAND.

The creamery industry in the United Kingdom is young, yet it has changed the conditions and prospects of the older dairying industry. It has brought new machines and methods into use in the butter making and cream clotting departments; and has brought in new methods of marketing butter and cream. It has opened a new market for the milk produced by farmers and has established new tests of quality and new standards of price for milk. It is the thriving and progressing branch of the milk, butter, cream and cheese producing industry of the United Kingdom, and the branch which, in future, will set the methods and mold the fortunes of that industry. The creameries, almost without exception, are managed by companies formed on the English limited liability principle. They have each a capital of a stated and registered amount, this capital being divided into shares of the value of \$5 to \$50, which are held by enrolled shareholders.

Several creameries in Ireland, and one recently opened at Bristol are carried on by the co-operative wholesale society, Ltd., a gigantic trading concern which supplies the different co-operative societies of the United Kingdom with their stocks of goods. The co-operative wholesale society is probably the most varied manufacturing concern in the kingdom. It owns mills, soap works, factories of different kinds, a fleet of steamers and a number of creameries. The opening of the company's new creamery at Bristol marked the inauguration of a new branch of the creamery industry.

HOW BUTTER IS HANDLED.

At this Bristol creamery, operations begin with butter. This "in the lump" is brought into the creamery, or factory. The butter is washed and blended by machinery and formed molds, squares, rolls, pats or other small packages of the kinds which are sold by the different co-operative societies in the country. In one district, molds are most used, in another rolls, in another pats.

The butter is worked and blended at the Bristol factory by machines of two kinds. There is a vertical machine, cylindrical in form, which is fixed to a strong and low frame. A shaft or spindle passes upright into the worker, from below the frame, and is revolved by means of another short shaft, pinions, pulley and belt. By the use of this machine the buttermilk is extracted quickly from the butter.

A new branch of the creamery business was started in England a short time ago. In this branch, margarine, the now popular butter substitute, is made, partly from milk and partly from suitable oils, on the plan followed in the best Dutch factories.

At all of these factories where butter, cream and cream cheese are made, the milk is tested daily as brought in. Samples are taken and tested for butter fat, separate methods and apparatus for testing being employed in different creameries. By one method, the Burmeister and Wain centrifugal tester is used. To test milk by this apparatus, 11 cc of milk might be taken; 10 cc of sulphuric acid and 1 cc of amyl alcohol. These liquids are placed in a test tube and well shaken; the tubes are then placed in a cavity in the tray of the tester and the tray revolved rapidly. The butter fat separates and rises in the test tube. The percentage as shown by the marks on the tube is read off.

By English law, milk must contain 3 p.c. butter fat. Milk commonly tests 3.2 to 3.4 p.c. Farmers receive so much per gallon for the milk supplied, knowing the milk must test out at least 3 p.c. butter fat. The price paid varies with the season. In the summer, country creameries pay only 5½d (11 cents) per gallon. In the winter the price may be 1 to 2 cents more, according to locality and supplies.

TO PREVENT OAT SMUT:

Oat smut is composed of multitudes of fungous spores. In threshing, these spores become attached to the hulls of the healthy oats. When the oats are sown the following spring and germinate the smut spores also germinate and infect the young oat plants. However, the disease does not show itself until the plants commence to head. After the oat plants are up it is impossible for smut to attack them. Smut cannot spread from one plant to another above ground. Neither can the smut spores live over winter in the soil. Infection comes only from spores which are planted with the oats.

There is a simple and inexpensive way of killing the smut spores without injuring the germination of the oats. The treatment is as follows: Mix one pint (one pound) formalin with 45 gallons water. Sprinkle it over the grain thoroughly, using an ordinary garden sprinkler. Spread the oats on the barn floor in a layer 1 or 2 inches thick and sprinkle them; then put on top of these another layer of oats and sprinkle again. Repeat the operation until as much grain has been treated as can be dried at one time. Shovel the oats into a pile and leave them two to four hours, after which spread them out to dry. For each bushel of oats about one gallon of solution will be required.

Another method, preferred by some, is to soak the oats for ten minutes in the formalin solution and then spread them out to dry. Whatever method is employed, wet every oat with the solution. In practice it has been found unnecessary to treat seed oats every year. Treatment once in three years is usually sufficient to prevent appreciable loss from smut. Formalin may be obtained at almost any drug store at from 40 to 60 cents per pound. The same treatment will prevent barley smut and the bunt or stinking smut of wheat, but not the loose smut of wheat or corn smut.

FARM NOTES.

Three thousand species of grass are known to botanists, but only about 30 have been brought into occasional cultivation, and probably not half of these are worthy of being retained for pasturage or hay.

Every farmer realizes the necessity of having more manure, and one way to secure it is by providing an abundant supply of absorbing material. Even if there appears to be a large proportion of this material in the manure, making it strawy and coarse, it will answer an excellent purpose, as there is need of more humus in most of our soils.

The gluten products are made from corn from which a large per cent. of the starch has been removed for the manufacture of glucose sugar or syrup. The corn is ground to separate the seed coats, when the bran is bolted out, and the finer meal treated with water which floats off the starchy part, leaving the nitrogenous residue, which is the gluten proper. This contains the majority of the protein, and is most valuable as a stock food.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Breed your own cows to the best thoroughbred bull you can reach, if it costs you \$5, and never under any circumstances breed to a mongrel bull. This applies to sheep and swine.

A lamb dropped in March or April if well grown, will be worth as much in November as it would be in the March or April following. Winter lambs must be marketed at from eight to twelve weeks of age. Sheep marketed at a year old in general have been so poorly kept as lambs that they do not get fit for market at from six to eight months of age.

One of the finest table geese for private and home consumption is the cross between the White Chinese gander and the Embden goose. This gives a solid, close-feathered, well-formed specimen of good size for family use. They grow even more quickly than the Embden themselves. The Chinese is the smallest of all geese, and though excellent, is much more noisy than the other kinds. A Chinese gander and two or three Embden geese may be kept and all the advantages gained without the noise.

ANARCHY MENACES CZAR

REVOLUTIONISTS MAY SWEEP OFF THE ROMANOFFS.

Situation in Russia Is Regarded With Uneasiness in All the Capitals.

The internal situation in Russia is of a graver menace than the question of peace or war in the Far East, says a London letter. It involves above all the fate of the Romanoff dynasty and the preservation of the unity of the Russian empire. European diplomacy, in fact, is seriously considering the problem of what shall be done if the Russian Government is overthrown and a state of virtual anarchy presents itself.

Nowhere is this terrific possibility so anxiously regarded as in Paris. The danger to the Franco-Russian alliance and the fear of German intrigues in such a situation are considered to constitute the gravest danger and the most serious international crisis of recent history. French information regarding Russia's domestic condition is probably the most reliable of any of the foreign powers, and its nature the last few days has been such as to cause the gloomiest apprehension. It is to the effect that the Russian Government is now without a head, and that there is no co-operation between the departments or the Ministers, or between the civil and military authorities.

TREPOFF IS SUPREME.

There is nothing, for instance, except fear for assassination to prevent Trepoft from making himself dictator of the empire at an hour's notice. The question of peace or war is entirely lost sight of for the time being in the speculation as to what is to become of the internal administration and the autocracy.

It is this problem undoubtedly which absorbs the mind of the Czar, but unhappily nobody pretends to look to him for any solution. The European diplomatic world simply ventures to hope that liberal counsel may happen within the Emperor's approval long enough for reform methods to gain a foothold.

After the necessary perfunctory expressions of regret and disapproval it may be said official Europe regards Sergius' death with unanimous satisfaction. Such also is public opinion. The press to-day teems with records of his tyrannies and atrocities. Abdul Hamid's record is scarcely so black as that piled

up against this enemy of human liberty and robber of empire.

FUTURE OF ASSASSINATION.

It is easy to outline the future programme of the executioners of Sergius. They will wait a few days to see if the Emperor makes a liberal concession to the popular demands. If he fails, then the work of assassination will go on. Their inflexible purpose is to bend the Czar to their will. To do this they are prepared to go to the lengths which will revolt the world at large. They will not stop at taking the lives of such men as Vladimir, Alexander, Michaelovitch, and Trepoft. They announce their intention to strike down the woman whose dominant influence over the Emperor, combined with that of Sergius, has long kept him on the side of the reactionaries. This is the dowager empress, whose uncompromising sympathy with autocratic principles was the chief power behind the throne during the early years of her son's reign. Her ideas and her influence are well known to the Russian people, but she is by no means such an object of popular hatred as was Sergius and others of his black crew. Should the vengeance of the revolutionists fall on her they will forfeit sympathy abroad, if not at home, which condones if it does not fully approve of the present programme.

PRESSURE ON THE CZAR.

Perhaps the threat against her is intended only to put an additional pressure on the Czar, who possesses no wisdom of statecraft and whose primitive instincts of self-preservation are now being appealed to.

Two things the Czar must do immediately if he would check the programme of the use of dynamite against rifles. He must remove forthwith the two creatures of Sergius now endowed with despotic power. The irreducible minimum of the demands of the Russian people daily becomes higher. The time approaches—some believe it is now at hand—when Russia will be satisfied with nothing short of driving him from the throne.

WHAT WILL COME NEXT.

Even expert observers of Russian affairs are completely at a loss as to what to expect as the next development in the national melodrama. A private telegram from St. Petersburg laconically described the situation in the highest quarters as being one of hopeless confusion and demoralization. This, in fact, was true of the condition of affairs before the assassination of Sergius added personal terror to the absence of all cohesion and definite purpose. It was the knowledge of the latter perilous feature which has caused grave uneasiness the last few days to all European chancelleries.

The impression is strongly held in diplomatic circles that an emergency may soon demand some action in the shape of friendly representations to the Czar of a nature which should tend to open the eyes of that distracted sovereign to the necessity of the adoption of a clearly defined, rational policy for dealing with the whole situation. Friday's tragedy makes some such action almost imperative.

EMPIRE IN DANGER.

Europe cannot look on with indifference when the Russian Empire stands in imminent danger of being plunged into anarchy, while at the same time the delicacy and difficulty of the task makes it almost insuperable. No Government can officially advise the Czar to stop the war, much less point out to him how to put his house in order. Such interference could come only in an unofficial form from the friendly heads of states in whom the Czar has confidence.

There is reason to believe that the Kaiser already has placed before the Czar the public version of recent events in Russia which are matters of common knowledge to the rest of the world, but which there is some reason to suspect have not reached the imperial ears.

It is true, also, that there has been a rapid, unofficial exchange of news and views the last week between representatives of the great powers regarding all the features of the Russian crisis, but it cannot be said that this international discussion includes any definite peace suggestions.

IS CITY LIFE HARMFUL?

Does city life break down character? Wealth and poverty show themselves in contrast in cities and large towns much more than in smaller places, and the two extremes are thought by some great thinkers to be harmful, and to prevent the formation of character. To be unemployed, and to beg, cap in hand, for an opportunity of doing labor, tends to demoralize a man, and is a greater influence in spoiling and breaking character than any other known force. Character is more easily formed and ennobled in rural life, where a man's progress is more quickly noted, and the restraining influences are more easily brought to bear.

"Talking about inventions," said the business man, "I have a little machine in my place that would make me a millionaire if I could only

Parke—"You have never seen my baby, have you?" Lane—"No, old man. But I feel as though I knew him from what I have heard you say."

EFFECTS OF SOLAR SPOTS

MAGNETIC STREAMS REACH THE EARTH.

Discovery of Mr. E. Walter Maunder, a Greenwich Astronomer.

At a recent meeting of the British Astronomical Association, Mr. E. Walter Maunder, of Greenwich Observatory described a discovery he has made with regard to the relation between sun spots and magnetic disturbances on the earth which promises greatly to advance our knowledge of the mysterious interior of the sun and to help in the settlement of other obscure points in solar physics.

"Magnetic storm" is a sudden disturbance in that mysterious flow of influence round the surface of our globe which causes the mariner's compass to point north and south. Sometimes the needles all over the world seem to receive a sudden twitch or jerk, which sets them oscillating violently, and for hours, or even days, they behave in a most hysterical fashion, and swing about as if they are mad before settling down and pointing to the north again. These invisible "storms" or commotions have nothing to do with the weather, which may be fair or foul, but sometimes they make telegraphic communication impossible, and even affect our electric cars and lighting. Occasionally a brilliant display of the aurora borealis shows that something unusual is occurring in the heavens.

EFFECT OF SUN SPOTS.

For long it has been more than suspected that sun spots have something to do with magnetic storms, but no one could quite trace the connection. Sometimes we had big sun spots and no magnetic storms, sometimes viceversa. Lord Kelvin a dozen years ago said what looked like the last word on the subject. He declared that there could be no causal relation between the two phenomena. Reasoning a priori, he pointed out that as any magnetic influence from the sun must in the nature of things radiate in all directions like light and heat, the influence of the sun spots on the magnetic needle here might wax and wane, but could not arrive with the sudden twitch characteristic of the magnetic "storm."

In substance Mr. Maunder's theory is that the force which suddenly agitates the earth is not a radiation at all, but a stream of attenuated matter like a comet's tail, or of electrically charged particles, shot out from the sun spot like a geyser or the water from a fireman's hose. Flying upward from the surface of the spinning sun, this "stream" rushes out into space in the form of a great Catherine wheel, or invisible watch-spring spiral. When the stream happens to strike the earth, then we see the aerial fireworks in the upper air overhanging the pole of this earth-magnet of ours, and our compasses and telegraph needles jump with excitement. Thus Lord Kelvin's reasoning is correct, but does not apply to the present set of phenomena.

IN REGULAR PERIODS.

We have given Mr. Maunder's conclusion; now for his method. He carefully marked out the time of hundreds of magnetic storms, and found that some corresponded with big sun spots, and some did not. In vain he tried to find a correspondence with the faculae, or flecks of boiling fire on the sun's surface, and with the "prominences." At last he noticed that there was frequently a series of magnetic storms at intervals of 27 1-3 days. Sometimes there was no storm at the end of this period, but the storm was repeated after exactly two or three of such intervals. Now, this time—27 1-3 days—is just the time taken for a point on the sun to go once round and appear opposite the earth again. It is the rotation period of the sun as viewed from our moving planet.

In this remarkable discovery Mr. Maunder found explanations of many difficulties. The storm arrives generally about 26 hours after the sun spot points fairly and squarely at us. Presumably that is the time taken by the stream of uprushing particles to reach this planet. But though the storm comes again and again after the sun spot vanishes, it is generally just at the time when the place where the sun spot was is passing us. The sun spot has gone, but the stream of magnetic commotion is still flying out from the same point on the sun's surface.

More than this, and still more remarkable: There are certain favorite points on the sun for these sun spots and the magnetic streams which continue after they have vanished. A point on the 22nd degree of the sun's longitude is a centre of such disturbances, and magnetic storms constantly arrive when this point faces the earth. This fact points to definite permanent structure in the sun. It cannot be merely a churning mass of fire if it has volcanic regions which never change their situation.

Mr. Maunder concluded this most interesting and suggestive lecture by showing eclipse photographs by Mrs. Maunder and others, in which the long rays of the sun's corona and the outswEEPing waves of light from whose crest they appeared to be flung off, were certainly analogous to the "stream lines" of magnetic force or particles which he suggests as the origin of terrestrial disturbance.

Cholly—"Miss S. is the sharpest girl I know." Chumley—"Yes, she cuts me every time I meet her."

ABOUT WOMEN

Woman is the masterpiece.—Confucius.

Women always speak the truth, but not the whole truth.

Women and music should never be dated.—Goldsmith.

Love is a bird that sings in the heart of a woman.—Karr.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—Dante.

A woman is easily governed if a man takes her hand.—La Bruyere.

A woman is like your shadow; follow her, she flies; fly from her, she follows.

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—N. P. Willis.

Love lessens the woman's refinement and strengthens the man's.—Richter.

Women are a new race recreated since the world received Christianity.—Beecher.

Woman's happiness is in obeying. She objects to men who abdicate too much.—Michelet.

If all women's faces were cast in the same mould, that mould would be the grave of love.—Bichat.

Neither in adversity nor in the joys of prosperity let me be associated with womankind.—Aeschylus.

The heart of a woman never grows old; when it has ceased to love it has ceased to live.—Rochepedre.

Nothing is more difficult to choose than a good husband—unless it be to choose a good wife.—Rousseau.

Men do not always love those they esteem; women, on the contrary, esteem only those they love.—Dulay.

Before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or should see only her.—Dupuy.

There will always remain something to be said of woman as long as there is one on the earth.—De Boufflers.

There are three things I have always loved, and have never understood—painting, music, and woman.—Fontenelle.

Women have more strength in their looks than we have in our laws, and more power by their tears than we have by our arguments.—Saville.

Women's hearts are made of stout leather; there's a plaguey sight of wear in them.—Haliburton.

Women are formed by Nature to feel some consolation in present troubles by having them always in their mouth and on their tongue.—Euripides.

Women give entirely to their affections, set their whole fortunes on the die, lose themselves eagerly in the glory of their husbands and children.—Emerson.

Rejected lovers need never despair! There are four-and-twenty hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four in which a woman may not change her mind.—De Flind.

GLASGOW'S ENTERPRISES.

City Council Ventures on Many Schemes.

Glasgow is the Mecca of the municipal Socialist. In no other city are the enterprises of the corporation so widespread, or, it may be added, so successful, says the London Daily Express.

The corporation has just published a half-crown illustrated handbook giving interesting particulars of its activity.

Glasgow owns fifteen parks, consisting of 1,033 acres; it has a public library containing 160,000 volumes, and a series of district libraries is in course of construction.

The corporation owns seven model lodging houses—one being for females—which give accommodation to 2,430 persons nightly, and pay 5 per cent. profit; twenty-seven blocks of buildings containing 200 shops and 1,262 dwellings, and a family home. Altogether, a population of 11,500 persons is housed by the municipality.

One million people used the public baths and washhouses during the last financial year. There is a special kosher bath for Jews.

Glasgow makes its own gas, over 3,000 men being employed at the works, and its own electricity. It has its own water supply, and runs its two tramways, which carry over 170 million people annually, employ 3,500 workmen, and make a net profit of £100,000 every year.

It has nine public markets, one of them for old clothes; a telephone system, earning a net revenue of 15 per cent. on the capital expenditure; and a fire brigade relatively small to the population. London has nine times the number of fires and four times the number of firemen.

The corporation also runs a labor bureau and a home for inebriates.

That was a very fair retort of a pretty girl annoyed by the impertinence of a conceited beau at a wedding party. "Do you know what I was thinking of all the time during the ceremony?" he asked. "No, sir; how should I?" "Why, I was blessing my stars I was not the bridegroom." "And I have no doubt the bride was doing the same thing," said the girl, and left him to think it over again.

SPRING, 1905.

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE to our many customers that our large and varied stock of merchandise is very complete, comprising the following lines, Men's, Youth's and Boys hats and caps in many shapes, also Men's and Boys shirts in great variety: Some extra fine tweed and serge suitings for Men, .. Dress Goods and Trimmings in many kinds ..

All New and Extra Value.

Dress Gingham and Dress Muslins, Shirting, Gingham and Prints, also some very fine silk ties for Ladies. Large lot of Ladies Skirts just to hand, in good shades and in Black. Muslin Waists, also Silk Waists for Ladies. New Boots & Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

SEASONABLE HARDWARE, in all its many lines. Tin and Agateware, Paints and Oils of the Best. Varnishes, and fact anything you want in paints of all kinds, and mostly all the Shades in Alabastine. We can supply all your needs.

IN WALL PAPER, our big Stock carried on the spot will suit any one. Timothy, Clover and Field Seeds in Bulk, etc., etc., the best we can buy are all now on sale with us.

To the Men making Syrup, we are headquarters for them. We have 1 gal. tins, 5 gal. tins, 15 gallon word kegs. Sap Cans and Spouts. Don't fail to call on us for your supplies.

White Front,

G. L. Meikle & Co.

OUR NEW

SPRING STOCK

Is daily arriving and we are replenishing our store with a more replete stock than ever. Talk about variety. We have it in every line and in large quantity.

EVERY DEPT. IS FULL

Do you want Bargains? If so then come along to our store. We treat you right and give you good goods at low prices. Try us and be satisfied.

J. N. A. CARRIERE

St. Philippe

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!



ON HAND!! A large and well assorted line of Cooking Stoves and Ranges for Spring at Departmental Store Prices and in many cases below them. Why then would you send your money away from home and pay freight. We have always a full line of Hardware always on hand at Bottom Prices.

T. McOUAT AND SON
HARDWARE MERCHANTS
LACHUTE MILLS - QUE

The BANK of OTTAWA

Head Office, Ottawa, Canada.

Capital (authorized) \$3,000,000
Capital (paid up) 2,500,000
Rest and undivided profits 2,573,332
Total Assets over \$23,000,000
Savings Department.

Accounts may be opened in this department with a deposit of \$1.00 and upwards, on which interest will be allowed from date of deposit. Withdrawals may be made by cheque and without notice to the Bank.

Deposits may be forwarded by registered mail and will receive the same careful attention as if deposited over the counter, withdrawals may be made in the same manner.

The Bank of Ottawa offers to the depositor the security of total assets of over \$23,000,000.

Lachute Branch, J. R. Parris, Manager.

Avis est par les presentes donne que la Compagnie du chemin de fer de la Baie James demandera au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, la passation d'un acte autorisant la Compagnie a changer de nom a lui donner le pouvoir de louer, acquiescer ou autrement acheter les lignes de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Quebec, New Brunswick et Nouvelle Ecosse, et a s'amalgamer avec cette dite compagnie: aussi a etendre et definir les pouvoirs de la compagnie quant a l'emission de bons debentures et autres garanties; a obtenir le pouvoir de construire les lignes de chemin de fer ci-apres mentionnees; aussi a donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de louer les lignes du Canadian Northern Railway Company, ou lignes qu'il a louees ou aucune d'elles et de donner a cette compagnie le pouvoir de les exploiter.

Les lignes aux quelles il est ci-dessus refere, sont les suivantes:
(1)—D'un point sur la ligne de la compagnie au sud du lac Muskoka, dela vers l'est a Montreal passant par ou pres d'Ottawa avec des embranchements a Ottawa et Hawkesbury.
(2)—D'un point sur ou pres de la Riviere aux Francais, de la a Montreal passant par ou pres d'Ottawa et Hawkesbury.
(3)—D'un point sur la ligne de la compagnie a ou pres de Sudbury, de la vers l'ouest et au sud du lac Nipigon a un point sur le Canadian Northern Railway a l'ouest de Port Arthur, passant par ou pres de Port Arthur ou avec un embranchement a Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Solliciteur des requerants.
Date ce huit Decembre, 1904.

Notice is hereby Given that the James Bay Railway Company will apply to the parliament of Canada at its next session, for an act authorizing the company to change its name and empowering it to lease, purchase or otherwise acquire the lines of the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company, and to amalgamate with that company; also to extend and define the powers of the company with respect to the issue of bonds, debentures and other securities; and for power to construct the lines of railway below mentioned; also empowering the company to lease the Canadian Northern Railway Company its lines or leased lines, or any of them, and to give that company running powers thereover.

The lines above referred to are the following:

(1)—From a point on the Company's line south of Lake Muskoka, thence easterly to Montreal, passing through or near Ottawa, with branches to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
(2)—From a point on or near the French River, thence easterly to Montreal, passing through or near Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
(3)—From a point on the Company's line at or near Sudbury, thence westerly and south of Lake Nipigon to a point on the Canadian Northern Railway west of Port Arthur, passing through or near Port Arthur or with a branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Sollicitor for the Applicant.
Dated December 8, 1904.

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Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Men's Clothing!

OUR NEW STOCK IS NOW LAID OUT. We have a great variety this Spring in patterns and in prices.

Boys' Clothing!

Our lines in these are larger and finer than yet has been. We buy these goods from the best makers in the Dominion. They are not sloppy Jew made goods, but cut by finest cutters and sewed by careful workmen.

W. BANFORD.

Don't Forget us this Spring!

If you want a "Wilkinson" plow, or repairs for all kinds of plows. We are also sole agents for the "Great Western" endless apron manure spreader. Send for catalogue.

Our Store is now well stocked with a splendidly assorted line of groceries, dry goods, etc. etc.

It will pay you to deal with us, because we can save you money and give you genuine bargains.

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Will be in Lachute every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Absent on Tuesday only.

DR. B. S. STACKHOUSE, S.R.,
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Office over A. Cleland's store opposite Post Office.

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

STALLIONS FOR SALE.

I have at my stable for sale, the finest lot of stallions I have ever imported. The lot consists of 3 Clydesdales, two 5 years and one four years old, weighing from 1500 to 2000 lbs., also two first class Hackneys, one 4 years old, a big strong, useful horse, with style, action and combination of the best. The other is the noted Hackney Stallion "Paddock King," 5 years old, one of the best bred Hackneys ever imported to America. He is winner of numerous Prizes including 4th at the London Hackney Show in a class of 27, where he was placed in front of such noted stallions as Mr. Benson's famous Stallion "Crown King" 2nd London last year. He is "Forest King" is today the Champion Hackney horse of the world and is acknowledged to be the best horse that has yet lived on iron. He was purchased by Mr. Hector for \$4,000.00, and then sold to Mr. W. C. Lister for \$7,500.00. In 1902 he was shown in harness at Royal Richmond and at Royal Dublin where he won 1st and 2nd prizes; in 1903 Champion at London Show, where his owner refused \$1500.00 for him; 1st and Champion at Edinburgh and 1st at Royal Agricultural Society; 1st at Peterborough; 1st at West Middlesex; 1st at Bath; and Cardiff. He is then Mr. W. C. Lister sold him to Mr. Moore to go to America, where he took 1st prize for his new owner in single harness at New York Show defeating amongst others the "Lord Brilliant" "Paddock King" and the champion Harrow Horse of the world today, "Castare Dubess" the dam of "Paddock King" is "Connaught" the sire of "Gordon Duke of Connaught," the Champion Hackney sire of the world today, having sired more winners than any two Hackney sires living. These horses are for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. GEO. HAY.

We understand that quite a number of horses among Mr. Geo. Hay's previous importations have been very successful prize-winners at some of the leading shows throughout the Dominion. The noted Shire Stallion "Flagship" was the winner of the 1st prize at Ottawa, as a 3 year old. He afterwards took 1st at Toronto Winter Fair, and 1st at Ottawa last Spring, and 1st at Champion at the Ottawa Fair last Fall. "Nateby Duke" took 2nd at Winnipeg, and "Fairfield Hero" won the 1st prize at Calgary 1903. The same year "Tyrnald Shaws" carried off the \$75. prize at the Montreal Spring Show.

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While there, leave your order for any kind of CAKE. See our line kept Stock.

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