The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIIII | LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1909. | NO 37

We are Always Ready!

To cater to your wants, be they great or small. In our store you will always find a plentiful supply and a large assortment of kitchen and dairy utensils, everything you need and at moderate prices.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

W. S. McBRIDE,

Those new Dress Goods at 50 cents per yard are extraordinary value See window this week. W. BANFORD & SON.

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All men may be born equal, but clothes make a difference. How are yours or your boys? W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED,—A girl to help with housework Comfortable home and good wages to competent girl, protestant. Apply to
MRS. JOHN RITCHIE,
2200 Mance St., Montreal.

Besides dress goods we have all the latest colorings and stripes for winter at all prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

BIRTH.

WHINFIELD,—At Calumet on Tuesday, Sept 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Whinfield, a daughter.

STEWART,—At Lachute Mills, on Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1909, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stewart, of Brownsburg.

MARRIAGE.

McRAE—McADAM,—At the residence of Mr. Geo. Esplin, Lachine, on Sept. 29th, 1909, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell Miss Helen Ethel McAdam to Donald Webster McRae, both of Montreal.

HILL—SMITH,—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. W. Neil, Lachute Mills, on Sept. 29th, 1909, by the Rev. B. B. Brown, Miss Margaret Winnifred Smith, daughter of Mr. Ward Smith, to Mr. Andrew Neil of Boston, Mass.

DEATH.

MUIR,—At her late residence, Upper Lachute, Friday, Sept. 24th, Margaret Fulton, widow of the late Wm. Muir, aged 89 years and 1 month.

WEDDING BELLS.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Neil was the occasion of a happy event on Wednesday evening last when Mr. Andrew Neil, of Boston, Mass, was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Winnifred Smith, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. B. B. Brown. The bride was tastefully attired in a gown of ivory net over ivory silk trimmed with insertion and lace and carried a boquet of white roses and lillies of the valley, while her two nieces, the Misses Eleanor Neil and Jean McKay, dressed in pale blue, acted as flower girls.

The grooms gift to the bride was a pearl and diamond brooch. Mr. and Mrs. Neil left on the evening train for Quebec with the good wishes of their many friends.

The marriage of Miss Ethel McAdam, youngest daughter of the late David McAdam, to Mr. Donald McRae took place in Lachine, Wednesday, September 29th, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mr. George Esplin, the Rev Dr. Campbell officiating. The bride, who was unattended, wore an Empire gown of white silk eolienne and carried a shower bouquet of cream blush roses and lillies of the valley. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl and amethyst pendant. Following the ceremony a reception was held after which Mr and Mrs. McRae left for Albany and New York. On their return they will reside at 283 Durocher St, Outremont.

FARM FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of securing a first-class farm will do well to call upon.
THOS. DOBBIE,
Chatham.

No Catalogue House can beat our prices, and we get the newest colors and patterns. W. Banford & Son.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors
Enthusiastically Endorsed
OPEN DAILY
Intelligent attention assured.
"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates.
FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

Four departments are now well supplied with the following lines:

DRESS GOODS, ALL LATEST SHADES
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,
BOOTS SHOES & RUBBERS,
CHOICEST GROCERIES,

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF THAT THE QUALITY AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Carpenter Bros.

One-Price Store. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

LOCAL NEWS

Owing to the staff taking their annual holiday, there will be no issue of "The Watchman" this week.

Mr. James W. Raitt spent Monday last in Montreal.

Mr. Johst of Montreal, was in town over Sunday.

Miss Nettie Kettyle left on Tuesday morning for Auburn, N.Y.

Mrs. J. Murray of Ottawa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Evans.

The Misses Daisy and Violet Kennedy spent Sunday in town with their mother.

Mr. Cheney of Vankleek Hill, was in town this week visiting Mr. G. Campbell.

Miss Marion Muir of Adams, New York, is at present the guest of Mrs. G. H. Hills.

Mrs. Thomas and Miss Lizzie Patterson were the guests of Mrs. W. J. Hammond this week.

Miss Muriel McConnell, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Andrew McConnell this week.

Mrs. James Fish, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother Mrs. Jno. Barley for the week end.

Mrs. Jas. Ireland of Buckingham, was the guest of her brother, the Rev. H. Charters over Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth McKinley of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Graham for a couple of weeks.

Miss Margaret Patterson of Montreal, spent the early part of this week in town the guest of Miss A. Moore.

Mr. W. F. Cameron of Strathcona, a former resident of Lachute, was in town for a few days this week and paid a brief visit to his many friends.

The pulpit of the Baptist Church will be occupied on Sabbath next by the Rev. Mr. Manderson of Montreal.

Mrs. Shaver, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Cora, are guests of (Rev.) Mrs. B. B. Brown this week.

Mr Andrew McConnell, of Cobalt, is the guest of his brother, Dr. Hugh McConnell for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. E. Dorr Gage, who has been in town visiting Mrs Thos. Hammond, returned home to Auburn, N.Y., this week.

Mrs. T. Graham with her two children, of Arundel, also Miss Hume of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. G. J. Walker this week.

Mr. and Mrs Lalanne of St. Lambert, also Mrs and Miss Buchan of L'Orignal, were guests of the Miss Buchan this week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jeanie Annie Pollock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs David Pollock, to Mr. Lemuel Wills Hammond. The marriage will take place on Wednesday, October 6th, 1909.

Rev. Dr. W. I. Shaw, Principal of Wesleyan College, Montreal, and Chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, of the Province of Quebec, will preach next Sunday, both morning and evening in the Methodist Church.

Mr. J. H. Roberts, the noted Temperance evangelist, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, and gave a series of gospel temperance addresses which were listened to with marked attention, and his earnest appeals cannot fail to be productive of much good.

The Concert given (under the auspices of the Hockey Club) in the Victoria Hall on Thursday last, was a marked success The thanks of the Club are due the Misses Carr, McConnell, McKinley, McIntyre, Palliser & Joss, and Messrs Anderson, Graham, Warren & Walland, and also to the junior chorus for their able assistance on the programme. The sum of $42 was realized.

The death took place on Friday last, September 24th, of Mrs. Wm. Muir, at the ripe age of 89 years. Deceased lady was born in Scotland, and had been for over sixty years a resident of Upper Lachute, enjoying good health to within two years of her death. She leaves to mourn her loss two sons, Richard and James of Manitoba, and three daughters, Mrs. James Ross McAdam of St. Canute, Mrs. Hills of Lachute, and Mrs. Doig of River Rouge.

Services in the Presbyterian Church will be conducted on Sunday next, Oct. 3rd, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson of St. Giles Church, Montreal. On Monday evening at 7.30, a banquet will be given to the men of the congregation, at which the subject of the Laymen's Missionary Movement will be discussed. The Rev. Mr. Dobson and other speakers will be present. A cordial invitation is given to all the men of the congregation.

Owing to the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Wilson & Deacon, Mr Robert McArthur has again taken over the business and intends catering to the public wants as he formerly did some two years ago. Mr. Wilson, feeling that the West offers greater advantages, leaves next week, while Mr. McArthur has engaged Mr. Deacon to remain on and manage the business, and he takes opportunity of requesting the public to call and see him for any work they may be requiring in the tinsmithing line, when all orders will receive the most prompt and careful attention.

BROWNSBURG.

The D. C. Co. Football Club intend to make their Presentation Supper next Friday, October 1st, one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever held here.

The Brownsburg Junior Football Team are said to be subscribing with a view to present the Academy team with a pair of warm socks each as a cure for cold feet.

Straws show how the wind blows. The Laurentian granite Co. are fitting out their offices here with handsome furniture. This is an indication of plenty of work in view.

Now that the evenings are becoming chilly, Mr. Temple's billiard parlour is again becoming a popular resort and some of our local players are quite expert handlers of the cue.

Our turning and polishing engine at the Quarries is recovering from a severe attack of asthma. For some time it has been so short of breath that it has had to take occasional rest, however our mountain air seems to have had a good effect on it, and it is recovering.

We hope the Brownsburg hockey enthusiasts will get together a good team this season. Could not arrangements be made to join the league and play the home games in the Lachute rink, since a covered in rink of our own seems out of the question. We have the material for a strong team and every effort should be made to give our boys a show.

Has the suffragist movement reached even Brownsburg? We are to have a debate next Friday night, Oct. 1st, in the Methodist Church on "Women's Rights." Far be it from us to deny that women have rights, the trouble is they very seldom have the desire to exercise them, For instance, they have a right to get up in the mornings and light the fire. We don't see them hankering very much after it.

A SHOOTING COMPETITION.

Messrs. Morrow & Knight, Nooney & Dey
Hired a rig from a party named Blais:
On slaughter of duck the four sportsmen were bent,
And one quarter each towards a bottle they spent.

Arrived at their camp they together agree
And place the said flask in the niche of a tree,
To be held as a prize for the one who brought home
The biggest bag full when evening had come.

At sunset our sportsmen returned to camp
And counted their bags by the aid of a lamp.
Morrow, 'twas found, had brought home a score
Whilst Knight, with a sparrow, had just twenty-four.

Nooney had ten with two crows and a jay,
But no one as yet had seen our friend Dey.
Knight wanted the flask, he was sure he had won,
And Dey might be late, the 'son of a gun.'

Soon over the hill came a waggon as full
Of wild duck and teal as the horses could pull.
"You can count them yourselves,—just 203."
Yelled out Dey, as he made for the niche in the tree.

"My gun is no better, your aim is as true,
"But I'll tell you just why I shot better than you
"I used D.C. shells, the best that's made.
"You shot with U.S. for whose duty you paid.

"They're not as well made nor loaded as well
"As the Crown or the Regal & Sovereign shot-shell.
"You may pay more for others, but in use you will find
"Dominion Shot Shells leave the rest far behind."

RALPH ARDEE.

HILL HEAD.

—:o:—

One of the social events that tend to strengthen our friendships and brighten the daily routine of life was the Tea-meeting held in the School-house at Hill Head on Friday last. As usual, the tables were groaning over the good things so bountifully provided by the ladies, which were so tempting that some of the participants at the table were heard to groan also, as they endeavored to please the waiters by taking "just one more piece." Supper over, an adjournment was made to the Presbyterian Church where a short but excellent programme was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

W.C.T.U Convention at Coaticook.

The Provincial Convention of the W.C.T.U. met on Tuesday, September 28th, at 3 p.m. in the Methodist Church of Coaticook. The Union here entertained the Convention 23 years ago and have gone to a great deal of trouble to have everything as pleasant and convenient as possible. The streets and a large number of stores and private houses were decorated with flags, also several large mottoes with the words "God and Home and Every Land" were stretched across the principal streets.

In spite of the rain on Tuesday evening the church was well filled, and very interesting addresses were given by the Methodist and Baptist ministers, also the Mayor, Mr. Gendreau, who strongly advocates the temperance work done by the women.

Furniture! Furniture!!

Do you want to save money

If you do, call on us for everything you need in
Household Furniture, Carpets, Washing Machines, Wringers, Etc.

Our Stock of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines consist of the highest grades made in Canada. Call and see The New William's Sewing Machine with the latest improvements which have placed it head of the least.

We also have as usual a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES at prices way down.

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MILLINERY OPENING!

Friday, Sept. 24th, and following days.

EVERYONE WELCOME.

Dont Fail to Notice our Costume Cloths and Blouse Ends.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,—
In all Wool, Union and Flannelette.

FINE CHINA,—A specialty.

H. E. BURWASH

There is MONEY in it for You.

Come and Examine my Stock before buying elsewhere

Ladies Diamond Rings, $10 & up.

Stone Rings, Watches, Bracelets, at prices below the lowest, in fact the right place to buy right.
Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses
Scientific Examination Free.

W. H. GARRETSEE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
1st Vice-President Canada Association of Opticians,
Watch Repairing a Specialty. LACHUTE.

Going Out Of Business!

Having decided to go out of business on Saturday, Sept. 25th, we would respectfully an immediate settlement of all outstanding accounts, as our books must be closed by October 2nd, 1909.

Wilson and Deacon.

MR. MONTAGUE'S MARRIAGE

Mr. Robert Montagu walked slowly down the quiet country road. He was within a few miles of the great metropolis, but in this peaceful Hertfordshire village he felt a thousand miles from the hub of the universe. And yet he had but lately returned from a very distant country—the western part of Canada—where things had prospered exceedingly with him. He had, in short, come home with his pile—a rich man at least, and had returned to the old country for a well-earned rest, with an idea at the back of his busy mind that it might be very pleasant to settle down at home—if he could find someone to settle down with!

He looked about him with interest as he made his way down the deserted road, which he remembered so well, many, many years ago; and when he came in sight of a square, ugly white house standing on a little eminence, approached by a handsome carriage drive and surrounded with prosperous-looking outbuildings and a big garden, he slackened his pace a little.

So this was where Adela was living. Things had gone well with her and her stockbroker husband evidently. How would they receive him? He glanced down at his clothes, which though neat were by no means new. His heart yearned for a little affection; he had lived so long without it. Adela had a string of children; perhaps some of them might take him to their hearts, though if they resembled Adela, his elder sister—well, she had never cared much for him.

He had heard little or nothing of her for some years, and he smiled as he thought of the surprise he had in store for her—the delightful news that he had actually made his fortune; that he could give her and hers all the things their hearts desired. He hugged that thought to himself, but he would not tell her just yet. And with that he rang the bell at the big staring door, and was presently ushered into a pleafortune; that he could give her and maid took his name to her mistress.

He had to wait some time before the door flew open, and a stout, good-looking woman, dressed with much smart finery, rustled in; and in this florid, self-satisfied woman cast a sharp glance at her brother. ty in recognizing his sister Adela Henderson.

"Adela!" he said, with outstretched hands.

Mrs. Henderson pecked at his bronzed cheek rather nervously.

"Well, Robert!" she said. "So you've really come back—like the proverbial bad penny, I suppose. Why didn't you let us know? I hate people popping in on one like this—not but w at you're quite welcome, of course. When did you come back? And what have you been doing?"

"How many years is it since we met, Adela?" he asked, quietly, with a queer sort of sinking feeling at his heart.

"Well—I suppose it must be near twenty," he said. "Amy is twenty-one—engaged to be married, too—and she was nearly two years old when you left. And how have things gone with you? Not too well, I suppose."

"It's not as easy to make money out there as people will tell you, Adela, but, considering everything, I've nothing much to complain of. Of course, one has to work hard—and this is a bad time in Canada."

"So that's what has brought you home, I suppose?" said Mrs. Henderson, with a fretful intonation in her voice. "And where are you going now, Robert?"

"I thought, Adela, if you could put me up for a little time," he said, tentatively, "till I looked round a bit, and then——"

Mrs. Henderson frowned, then cast a sharp glance at her broth r.

"Of course, you can stay here," she said without enthusiasm, "if you like—not that we have much room at present. You see, Amy is just engaged, and we have her young man—he is the great-nephew of an Honorable, Sir Steven Lawson, Robert—staying here, and, of course, we've a great deal going on for him. He's a good match for our Amy and—but you can stop a bit if you don't mind a small room. What do you mean to do?"

"Oh, just look about me," said Montagu, vaguely, and a silence fell between brother and sister for a few moments.

So this was the welcome—and he had dreamt of something so different.

"Well, I don't know whether Frank might be able to do anything for you," said his sister suddenly, with rather a doubtful air; "only times are bad with him too, and, of course, you'll understand, Robert, that I hate to see any of my own people—well — sponging on Frank. But you can stay for a few days anyway. Have you brought any luggage with you?"

"Only a bag. I left it in the hall."

"Oh, all right. Come with me and I'll show you your room—it's at the top, near the school-room, but you won't mind that. I daresay after Canada you'll find it quite luxurious."

And with a laugh Mrs. Henderson rustled out of the room. Robert Montagu with an odd expression on his face followed her meekly to a small, cold room at the top of the house, furnished like a servant's bedroom, and looking out into a yard.

"We're a bit upset to-day, too," said Adela, as she looked round with satisfaction, "for we're having a little dance to-night for Amy—and a dinner-party first. Just a hop for the young people. Have you — I suppose you haven't brought a dress-suit?"

"Well—I have," said Montagu, meekly; "but of course if you would rather I didn't appear, Adela——"

Mrs. Henderson flushed a little beneath the quiet look her brother gave her.

"Don't be silly, Robert; it's not that. Of course, you must appear. Only if we're a bit crowded at dinner, you won't mind dining at a side table, will you? I shall have to put one of the girls there anyway, and, as a matter of fact, you'll come in quite useful, as I was afraid of sitting down thirteen. And I didn't want to ask the governess to join us. Those sort of people presume so much on one's kindness sometimes; and Miss Verney considers herself pretty — and well born—though I can't see it."

And Mrs. Henderson rustled out of the little room, leaving Robert Montagu to take possession of his new quarters, which he was to consider so luxurious after—Canada! He would just wait his time. The children might make up to him for their mother's deficiencies.

* * * * *

The gay strains of the newest waltz floated up to the top storey of the Henderson abode and penetrated to the schoolroom, where, in rather a dismal light and beside a very poor fire, Margaret Verney was trying to concentrate her attention on a book which lay on her lap. But it was not easy to read with that seductive music filling the air, and almost unconsciously her foot beat time softly to the delightful rhythm which she loved so well. If only she could have joined the dancers! A smile touched Margaret Verney's pretty lips as she thought of the past—not so very far from her—when she had danced and done all the things girls love, and had not known a care or any anxiety. Well, that was all changed now. She had to fight her own way in the world.

Perhaps she was not the only unhappy person in that house, for, from what she had heard one of the girls say about their newly-arrived uncle, it was very evident that he was by no means a welcome guest.

"Imagine his coming now of all times," Amy had said, in her high, fretful voice, "bringing disgrace on us all, and making Arthur think what queer relations we have! He must be kept in the background as much as possible."

And the sharp words had reached the uncle's ears; Margaret Verney had caught sight of him at that moment, and she knew the bitter speech had stung him. A great pity and sense of comradeship seized her at that moment, and the smile with which she had looked at him was perhaps the only welcome he had received.

The fire blazed up with a pleasant burst of flames, and Margaret Verney—lost in her own dreams, gazing into the heart of the fire—did not hear the door open quietly, and she started violently when a hand touched her softly on the shoulder and a voice said, with a familiar accent:—

"Moping all alone, Miss Verney! That's too bad. You ought to be dancing with the rest."

The girl got up with a little shudder of dislike as her eyes fell on the tall, good-looking young man who had stolen in upon her. She cordially disliked her employer's nephew, who had chosen on more than one occasion to pester her with his unwelcome and insolent attentions, but young Henderson was quite impervious to snubs.

"I have my work to do," she said, quietly; "and in any case I should be too tired to dance."

The young man laughed as his eyes rested with bold admiration on the girl's flushed face.

"Nonsense!" he said, coming a step nearer. "You know quite well that you're mewed up here because my fond aunt and the girls are as jealous as cats of you and your beauty. If only you'd be a bit kind to me I'd change all that for you. Won't you? Just a kiss or two—I'm not asking much."

"I have told you before, Mr. Henderson, that I will not be pestered with your insulting attentions. If you do not immediately leave the schoolroom I shall summon assistance."

The man colored darkly, and before Margaret was quite aware of his intention he had seized her in his arms.

"No! By Jove! I'll not go till I've taken what I want!" he said, with a laugh.

"You'll keep your distance, you young cur," said a quiet voice, and a strong hand flung him aside with astounding ease, while Margaret Verney drew a long breath of relief.

"He didn't hurt you?" asked Montagu, turning to her.

"No; thank you so much. I—I——"

"And you'd better clear out," said Montagu, wheeling round and facing the infuriated young man, "unless you wish to be—horsewhipped. Get out!"

"And leave the field clear for you, eh? Well, I wish Miss Verney joy of the returned prodigal—the beggar man from Canada," muttered Henderson, maliciously; but he went out of the room all the same.

"Does he annoy you often?" asked Montagu, sharply. "Because if so I will lodge a complaint with my sister."

"Well, it is not the first time Mr. Henderson has tried to annoy me," she confessed; "but—please, Mr. Montagu, don't trouble about it. He will be leaving in a few days, and then—it will be all right."

"And you don't join the rest downstairs?" he asked suddenly, after a short silence.

"Oh, no; I have other things to do."

"And you're happy?"

"Well—as a rule, yes. Of course, one has dreams——"

"Yes. We all have dreams," he said; "some of us realize them—some don't. What are your dreams Miss Verney?"

"To get back my old home. It is in the market now; we were obliged to sell the place when my father died, leaving me and my sister almost penniless. That is why I am here, and I long so for the wild moorland of my native Yorkshire and the free country life."

"I see. And I can understand. Where was your home exactly? You and I should be friends, Miss Verney, for we are both rather in the same boat. Nobody seems to want me much."

That was the pleasantest evening Margaret Verney had known since her coming into the Henderson household, and a friendship sprang up in that short hour between her and the beggar-man uncle—as the children called the newly-returned relative—which time would only cement. And to Montagu himself some new and altogether delightful thing had come into his life during that short hour.

* * * * *

"Miss Verney?" said Mrs. Henderson with an air of great languor. "Oh, she is leaving this afternoon. She has become quite insupportable. She was positively insolent to Ralph, I hear, also to myself."

"If to repel the impertinent attentions of that objectionable young puppy is insolence," said Montagu, with heat, "I consider Miss Verney was perfectly within her rights."

"Oh! you played knight-errant on that occasion! I forgot. But really there is no need for you to champion the girl. By the way, Robert, I don't want to hurry you, but the room you are in will be wanted the day after to-morrow, and so if you could arrange your plans——"

"With pleasure, my dear Adela—my plans are indeed nearly made."

"Oh! really? And what are your plans?"

"That," said Montagu, very deliberately, "I prefer not to tell you just at present."

"He'll never do anything worth speaking of," said Mrs. Henderson, when later in the day she had seen her brother depart—to travel to town by the same train that was bearing Miss Verney away to a fresh servitude. "A rolling stone. And so shabby! I really couldn't keep him any longer for Amy's sake."

In the afternoon train Mr. Montagu and Miss Verney travelled together, he on his way to a quiet hotel near the Strand, she to a fresh servitude—but a pleasanter one—to instruct the only child of a widow lady in Kensington, and as they parted at St. Pancras Station Mr. Montagu held his companion's hand rather longer than was absolutely necessary.

"I may come and see you?" he asked. She colored a little.

"Yes—if you wish," she said, with a momentary hesitation. And then he went away to his solicitor's offices, where he was received with all the respect and deference due to a millionaire.

"I particularly wish you to make inquires for me about an estate in Yorkshire at present in the market, called Hallenby Hall," he said, concisely. "It is situated near the sea coast, and is a property I wish to secure."

"Certainly, Mr. Montagu."

He was very busy for some weeks after that, but he managed to see a good deal of Margaret Verney. And all the time his plans were maturing, and the property on which Miss Verney's early youth had been spent—the home she loved so well—passed secretly and quietly into the hands of the latest millionaire. And then, when everything was quite ready, he asked Margaret Verney to be his wife.

"You don't know much about me, perhaps," he said, ruefully, "but I can promise you a happy life, sheltered and cared for. I love you dearly—I will be good to you always—if you can only care a little, when I care so much. Would you be content to marry a poor man, Margaret?"

"If I loved him I would," she said, very low.

"And can you care just a little?" he said, eagerly.

"Oh, I care so much," she whispered. The rest was silence.

They were married very quietly a few weeks after. And later in the day the newly-married couple set off on their journey to Yorkshire.

"We will visit the vicinity of your old home," Montagu said to his wife, and it was with a strangely-fluttering heart that in the warm, summer evening the girl found herself alighting at the familiar little station.

A handsome motor with a couple of men in dark livery stood in the station yard, and Margaret, to her amazement, found herself being hurried into it, while her modest luggage was put into a luggage-cart, in charge of a smart groom.

"But where are we going?" she asked in amazement, as the car glided swiftly away to where Hallenby Hall reared its grey mass from out of a sheltering plantation facing the limitless sea.

"We are going home," said Montagu, tenderly. "Are you glad, my own?"

"But I don't understand," she said, faintly. "I—thought you were a poor man, and——"

"Well, my sister and her family made the same mistake," said Montagu, quietly. "You see, they took it all for granted—and so did you. I had my own reasons for not wishing to undeceive them for the present, and—here we are at home, Margaret."

And that was how Margaret Montagu came back to her old home.

As Mrs. Montagu was standing looking out at the dear, well-remembered view from her own windows, her eyes filled with happy tears, Robert came in and crossing the room stood beside her for a minute in silence.

"You like it?" he said at last.

She turned to him, her face flushed like a rose, perfect happiness in her eyes.

"Oh, Robert!" was all she could say.

"And you won't mind being the wife of a millionaire instead of a beggar man?" he said, fondly.

"I mind nothing while you are with me," she said.

* * * * *

Mrs. Henderson opened the paper and ran her eye down the columns of fashionable intelligence, a form of literature her soul dearly loved. She was remarkably conversant with the peerage—by name—and loved nothing better than to display her knowledge of such matters.

"Quite a number of approaching marriages," she remarked. "I think Amy, we might insert a notice of yours. Of course, your engagement will have to last for some time yet, but all the same——"

She stopped short, her jaw dropped, and a queer purple color overspread her florid face. Her daughter looked up in alarm.

"What's the matter, mother?" she said. "Good gracious, you look as if you had seen a dozen ghosts! What is it?"

Mrs. Henderson pulled herself together, though the paper visibly trembled in her fat hands.

"Listen," she said, in a voice that shook; "just listen, Amy! (the deceitfulness of some people, it's too much:—

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Montagu have arrived at Claridge's Hotel for the season. It will be remembered that Mr. Robert Montagu recently returned from Canada, having made an immense fortune, and shortly after his return married Miss Margaret Verney, second daughter of the late Colonel Verney, and niece of the late Countess of Bedminster. Mr. and Mrs. Montagu, whose country home is Hallenby Hall, Yorkshire, intend to entertain a good deal this season, and Mrs. Montagu will be presented at the May Court. She is tall and pretty, with charming manners, and has already been warmly welcomed by the most select section of society.

There! And to think my own brother could behave so to us—his best friends," wailed Mrs. Henderson, while tears actually stood in her eyes.

Amy seized the paper.

"It can't be your brother!" she cried. "Why he was penniless — at least, you said so, mother."

"I know—I know," wailed Mrs. Henderson, miserably. "He had never done any good at home, and he led me to suppose——"

Mrs. Henderson simply wept. There was something to weep for. She had made a ghastly mistake, and Robert would never forgive her. And as to Miss Verney—"Oh, if we had only known, Amy. And he might have done so much for you and Arthur, and—and——"

But Mr. and Mrs. Montagu were set free from liis grasping relatives, their ways were far apart, and Mrs. Henderson knew the bitterness of being wise after the event—too late.—London Tit-Bits.

Bishop (who has "looked in" at rural Sunday-school)—"Now, children, can any of you tell what is meant by the visitation of the Bishop?" Little Girl (after a long pause)—"Please, sir, an affliction sent from heaven."

When you hear one man trying to belittle another, it's a safe bet that the other is his superior.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

TOMATOES.

To Peel Tomatoes.—To peel tomatoes without scalding them, rub gently all over with the back of paring knife. Then the skin will peel off easily without any of the meat adhering thereto.

Cheese-Tomato Stew.—Peel six medium-sized tomatoes (canned tomatoes may be used), cut in pieces, and boil until thoroughly cooked. When tomatoes are well done, add one-half pound grated Canadian cheese, salt and pepper to taste. Let mixture cook until it is right thickness to spread on toast. After cheese is added stir constantly to prevent sticking to pan.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Take twelve large smooth tomatoes, one teaspoonful salt, little pepper, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one cupful of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of onion juice, cut a thin slice from the smooth end of each, with a small spoon scoop out as much of the pulp and juice as possible without injuring their shape. Mix pulp with the other ingredients and fill tomatoes with this mixture. Put on tops, arrange in a baking pan that has been buttered and bake slowly three-quarters of an hour. Lift with cake turner to platter, garnish with parsley, and serve hot.

Tomatoes Stuffed with Chicken Livers.—Take nice, fresh tomatoes, cut off the tops, scrape out all the inside, and fill with the following mixture. Bake on a buttered tin. Serve each tomato on a crouton of bread. Serve hot on a dish with little white of egg whipped to a stiff froth on each. Pound chicken livers with pepper, salt, and butter, then mix in the tomato pulp; mix well, and fill each tomato fully. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top.

Tomato Relish.—One peck of ripe tomatoes, one cupful of celery chopped fine, six white onions chopped fine, two red peppers chopped fine, one ounce mustard seeds, two pounds of brown sugar, one-half cupful of salt. Chop celery, tomatoes, onions, and sprinkle with salt and let stand twenty-four hours. Heat vinegar and sugar and let cool. Drain tomatoes and other ingredients and mix in mustard seeds, and pour on vinegar and can airtight.

BREAKFAST DISHES.

Rice and Plums.—Two cupfuls of milk, two ounces of rice, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Put the milk into a saucepan on the fire and when it boils add the rice, well washed, sprinkling it into the boiling milk. Add sugar and vanilla. The mixture should be just thick enough to pour into a wet mould. Leave it in mold until cold, then loosen around the edge, shake gently, and turn out on a pretty dish. Arrange some nicely stewed plums round the rice, pouring over all the syrup from the fruit.

Fruit Cup.—This is a good dish when cantaloupes are high priced. Fill sherbet glasses with cantaloupe scooped out with a teaspoon. Sprinkle this with chopped mint leaves, and pour over it a little grape juice or grape fruit juice.

Fruit Mush.—Fruit mushes served cold are generally appreciated in place of the usual cereal. Blackberries, currants, or raspberries are suitable as a foundation. Slowly heat the fruit until scalded, then press out the juice. Put it into a double boiler; sweeten to taste. To each pint add one tablespoonful of farina and cook, stirring frequently for three-quarters of an hour. Pour into one large mold or into individual molds and set aside till morning.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Corn Pudding.—Six ears fresh corn cut from the cob or one can of sweet corn, three eggs beaten light, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, but not oiled, one-half cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour. Butter a baking dish plentifully, pour in the mixture, and bake in a hot over three-quarters of an hour. No baking powder or soda is needed, only pepper and salt to taste, to be served and eaten as a vegetable.

Baked Tomatoes.—Wash tomatoes, cut off tops, remove inside, and make a filling of one part tomato (remove seeds), one part bread crumbs, and two parts corn, either green or canned. Season with salt, butter, and one green pepper to six tomatoes. Be sure to remove seeds from the pepper. Put tops on tomatoes and bake slowly in a well-buttered pan for thirty minutes.

Creamed Red Radishes.—Take four bunches of small red radishes, put in cold water over night, partly peel, cut in round slices not too thin, let stand in salt water for two hours, put on to boil in cold water with two slices of bacon, and one teaspoonful of salt, boil thirty-five minutes, drain, melt a large tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, three tablespoonfuls of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper. Stir until smooth, with a cup and a half of milk or cream, let boil five minutes, add radishes, let simmer for a few minutes, and serve in ramekins with chicken croquettes, roast lamb, or veal.

CANNING AND PRESERVING.

Cold Tomato Catsup—One peck ripe tomatoes chopped fine, one teacupful of salt, one teacupful of black mustard seed, one teacupful of white mustard seed, one teacupful of chopped onions, one teacupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of celery seed, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, two teaspoonfuls of mixed cinnamon, one teaspoonful of mixed cloves, three pints of cold strong vinegar, horse radish to taste. This is easily made, requires no cooking, and keeps indefinitely if corked tight.

Cold Chile Sauce.—One peck ripe tomatoes; peel, chop and drain one and one-half cupfuls chopped celery, six large onions chopped, four red peppers chopped, one cupful mustard seed, one-half cupful salt, one tablespoonful cinnamon, three pints of vinegar, two pounds brown sugar. Put this in glass jars, screw the tops on tight, and keep in a cool dark place.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

Delicious Pudding.—To two cupfuls of boiling milk add four tablespoonfuls flour and two of butter, beaten together. When thickened add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and eight eggs. When quite cold add whites of eggs well beaten, and bake in moderate oven twenty minutes; serve hot with sauce made of one-half cupful of butter beaten to a cream, one cupful sugar added gradually, white of one egg beaten stiff. Add flavoring to taste. This is a most excellent dessert.

Stuffed Peaches.—Pare six or eight peaches, cut in halves, and remove stones. Chop fine six almonds and six English walnuts. Fill the openings from which stones were taken with the chopped nuts. Fasten the halves together with tiny skewers, sprinkle four or five tablespoonfuls of sugar over them, and set in a saucepan with just enough water to keep from burning. Steam about ten minutes. Serve cold with cream.

CLEANING.

Carpet Cleaner.—To one bar of white soap cut fine in a gallon of water—let it boil until well dissolved—add one ounce of ether—and use with scrub brush, and take clear warm water and cloth to wipe off suds. Will renew all colors and make goods like new.

Cleaning Straw Hats.—Juice of one lemon, the same quantity of water, sulphur enough to make a thin paste. Take band off around hat. Apply paste over outside and under side of hat, using a small brush. Put hat outdoors in the sun until thoroughly dry. Then use a clean, stiff brush to brush off all particles of sulphur which may adhere to the hat.

Gasoline Cleaner.—Put gasoline in a bread raiser that has a cover into a tub of hot water to heat; put goods in you want to clean, close it up, and leave it for at least half an hour, when you are ready to work the goods in the same way as you would with cold gasoline, but it is surer to clean better. Do the work out of doors and there will be no explosion.

LONDON'S SUBWAY SYSTEM.

A Network With a Total Length of Over 145 Miles.

London is underrun by a network of subways, or tubes to use the British name for an underground line. These roads have been constructed and are still owned and operated by wholly or partly independent companies.

Thus, says Moody's Magazine, there is the Metropolitan line (the old Underground), 71 miles in length; the Metropolitan District line, 28 miles in length; the Great Northern and Piccadilly line, 9¼ miles in length, which is a double tunnel worked by electric motor power; the Baker Street and Waterloo line, 9½ miles in length, which was originally one of Whitaker Wright's enterprises; the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead line, about 8 miles in length; the Central London line, 6½ miles in length, which consists of two separate parallel tunnels worked by electric motor power on the multiple unit system; the Waterloo and City line, about 2 miles in length; the Great Northern and City line, from Finsbury Park to Moorgate street, about 3½ miles in length, and the City and South London line, from Clapham Common to the north end of City road, Islington, with an authorized mileage of 12¼ miles, something over half of which is in operation.

These lines cross and intersect at various points, making it possible by transfers to go almost anywhere underground. The total mileage—constructed, authorized, and projected—is 145½ miles, and the total authorized capital of the nine existing companies is £61,553,996.

Tommy—"Father, a man is a bachelor until he gets married, isn't he?" Father—"Yes, my son." Tommy—"And what does he call himself afterwards?" Father—"I wouldn't like to tell you, my son."

An Unexpected Confession;

Or, The Story of Miss Percival's Early Life.

CHAPTER XXI.—(Cont'd)

Esther went to him and sank upon the chair beside him.

"I cannot realize it!" she said, with a quick catch in her breath. "I never dreamed of anything like this! How can I, who have been so humbly reared, ever suitably maintain the dignity of the position to which you have elevated me?"

Her companion laughed out softly at her perplexity.

"Of course, I knew that you would be astonished" he said. "But Esther, you are no ordinary girl—I have seen that from the first of our acquaintance—and you must not underrate yourself. I think, for the next three or four years, it will be well for you to attend strictly to the perfection of your education, and—mark this! You are not to spare expense. There will be plenty of money to enable you to do whatever you like. You are to have your own checkbook, and your signature will always be honored for any amount you may choose to draw. I have also arranged to have you make your home with Mr. King during the holidays, and when your education is finished, he, with his good wife, will present you at court, and give you a little taste of society before you settle down in your proper position as the lady of Irvington Manor. I am going to leave you perfectly free to do as you choose in all things, Esther," the man continued, but with a little sigh, as he gazed upon the lovely, flushed face beside him; "and if—if, at any time in the future, you should meet some one worthy of your love, you are to follow the promptings of your own heart. Nay, do not shrink," he interposed, as she shivered slightly at his words; "a beautiful woman, such as you, must necessarily attract lovers—it is but natural, and I am sure you will never choose rashly or unwisely. One thing only I wish to stipulate—that, should children be given you by and by, you will name your eldest son for me—Russell Edgeworth Irvington—rear him to be worthy of the name; and, after you, make him heir to both title and the estate. Will you promise me this, Esther?"

"Yes—yes, I would promise you anything," she breathed, the glittering drops falling thick and fast upon the rigidly clasped hands in her lap. She could hardly bear to think that he must surrender so much to her, a comparative stranger.

Then she added, appealingly, as she saw how pale and weary he looked:

"But do not talk any more of this to-day—rest now, and finish what you have to say to-morrow."

"No, dear, I want all these matters settled while they may be—we are not sure of to-morrow, you know," he gently returned. "There is not so very much more to tell," he resumed; "I simply want to speak about the family jewels, some of which are very valuable, and especially of the ornament which has made so much trouble for me. It was one of a pair, composed of very costly stones, and which have long been known as 'The Irvington twin rubies.'"

CHAPTER XXII.

As Lord Irvington spoke of "The Irvington twin rubies," Esther electrified him by springing to her feet, quivering in every nerve, a look of blank amazement upon her face.

"Oh, can it be possible?" she breathlessly exclaimed. "Why! it is perfectly wonderful! I can hardly believe it!"

Her companion regarded her with astonishment only equaled by her own.

"What is it that is wonderful? What is it you can hardly believe?" he inquired. "Why are you so excited, Esther, over what I have said about my family jewels?"

The girl sank back in her seat, looking pale and troubled. She was overwhelmed, almost appalled, by the thought that, if her surmises were correct, the owner of the twin ruby was now her husband, and also that the long-guarded treasure, together with its priceless mate, was about to come into her own possession. It was certainly marvelous, and yet, possibly, there might be some mistake.

"Excuse me for interrupting you so unceremoniously," she said, controlling her agitation by a great effort, "but I have heard something about these rubies. Please go on with your story, and when you are through, I well tell you mine."

Lord Irvington regarded her curiously for a moment, then resumed:

"This ornament of which I speak is very old, and it has been in the family for many generations. Originally there were two, just alike. The rubies were very rare, and tradition has it that they were purchased by one of my ancestors from a captive prince during a war in India. It is also said that they were set just alike, each in its circlet of diamonds, for a pair of twin sisters to wear upon their presentation at court. Later one died, whereupon both jewels came into the possession of the other, and were thus handed down to the eldest son for succeeding generations. My uncle's father was in this country many years ago, and fell in love with an American girl. As a seal to their bethrothal, he sent her one of the twin rubies, inclosed in a leaden case, by a messenger whom he regarded as perfectly trustworthy. The man was attacked and robbed, so the story goes, and thus that jewel was lost. The other, in accordance with the law of heredity, fell into the hands of my uncle, and, as you know, was stolen by my brother and bestowed upon his favorite. I have told you how it was recovered, and it is now in a safe deposit vault in London, together with many other precious stones, which will now become yours, Esther, and you are to wear them and control them as long as you live. After that they are to go to your eldest son, if he lives to succeed you; if not, to your second. My child," he added, bending a smiling look upon her, "I should like very much to see you, just for once, dressed in a manner befitting the position of Lady Irvington, and wearing these family jewels, which for so long have been lying useless, because there has been no mistress in the manor house. Esther, I know you would be really beautiful."

The youthful wife flushed to the brows at this tribute to her loveliness.

Could it be possible, she wondered, that she was the same girl who, less than two years previous, had been designated as a "perfect fright!"

She lifted her eyes to her companion and smiled.

"What is it?" he inquired; "of what are you thinking?"

"Can you imagine that, two years ago, I was so painfully plain as to be absolutely repulsive?" she questioned.

"No, I am sure I cannot," he emphatically rejoined.

"Such was the case, nevertheless," she asserted, and then proceeded to describe herself as we first saw her in her Western home, and to tell him of her subsequent efforts to improve her personal appearance.

"Well, I am surprised," Lord Irvington observed, when she concluded, "and I must say you deserve great credit for your courage and perseverance in submitting to so much to improve your appearance. But you are not fully developed even yet, Esther, and I prophesy that, three years from now, you will be a remarkably beautiful woman; but, better than that, I am sure you will also be a good—conscientious woman."

"Thank you," said Esther, with starting tears; "I am happier to have you tell me that than to know that I am personally agreeable to you; although, of course," she added, with a shy smile and blush, "it is pleasant to feel that I am no longer repulsive to others. Now," she continued, after a slight pause, "would you like me to tell you what I know about the 'twin rubies'?"

"Yes, do," responded her companion, eagerly.

"Well, then, to begin with," she said, with repressed excitement, "I have the long-lost mate to your wonderful jewel."

The man now stared at her in blank amazement at this astounding statement.

"Esther! have you lost your senses? It cannot be possible!" he exclaimed.

"Wait one moment, and I will prove it to you," she answered, rising.

She hastened from the room, ran lightly upstairs, when going to her trunk she procured the ball of worsted in which her treasure was concealed, also the leaden case, and then returned to the room below.

Going to Lord Irvington's side, she laid the leaden case in his hands.

He uttered a startled exclamation as he received it.

"It is exactly like the one in which the other jewel was concealed at home!" he cried. "But it is empty! My child, how came you by it, and where is the jewel?"

"Wait and you shall see," said Esther, as, dropping her ball of worsted into an empty bowl upon the table, she began to nimbly wind another from it.

Not a word was spoken while she was thus engaged; but her companion sat watching her flying hands and the dwindling ball like one fascinated.

At last her work was done, and the small package wrapped in paper lay exposed at the bottom of the bowl.

Seizing it, Esther removed the wrapper and held up before him the magnificent cluster of stones.

He grasped it with a trembling hand.

"This is marvelous!" Lord Irvington exclaimed; "I can scarcely realize that I am awake—that this is not some hallucination of the senses!"

"Read this!" said Esther, smoothing out the crumpled paper and passing it to him.

It was, as we know, the note which had been found in the leaden case with the jewel.

"Wonder of wonders! It is signed 'R. L,' and those letters stand for Russel Irvington," cried the man, after perusing the missive, "and the name of this woman was the same as yours!"

"That is easily accounted for," Esther replied; "it was merely a whim of my father to name me for the heroine of this strange romance."

"Ah! then this old-time Esther's identity is still a mystery," said his lordship, in a tone of disappointment.

"But tell me, now, how this precious thing happened to fall into your hands."

Esther resumed her seat and repeated the story which her father had related to her, after which he had commotted the long-lost treasure to her keeping, to be restored if she should ever be so fortunate as to discover the owner.

"But why did you remove it from the case? Why did you conceal it within the ball of worsted?" her husband inquired, when she reached this point of the narrative, whereupon she told him of the conversation between the two men at Lake George, and which she had overheard from her place of concealment behind the rock. Then she went on to speak of how she had betrayed herself, how their suspicions had been aroused by hearing Frank Cushman call her name, and the fright which she had manifested; and how, after discovering that one of the men had climbed to her window and seen the leaden case in her hands, she had removed the jewel and concealed it within the ball of worsted.

She also related how, the previous winter, the same man had entered her room for the purpose of robbing her of it, and, but for her forethought, would have secured the coveted prize.

It certainly was a clever inspiration," Lord Irvington remarked, when she concluded, "and I believe you cannot do better than to rewind the wool about it. No one would ever suspect its place of concealment; but I think perhaps Mr. King had better take charge of it, and deposit it with the other, upon his return to London. Both ornaments will henceforth belong to you, Esther; and when you take your proper place in society, upon the completion of your education, I want you to wear them, with the other family jewels. It is long since the Irvington gems have graced a woman's form."

"I can scarcely fancy myself wearing such costly things," said Esther, musingly.

"You will soon become accustomed to them—jewels are things to which most women take very kindly," her companion smilingly replied. "I have told you," he went on, "that my uncle never married, but was heartlessly jilted early in life by an arrant coquette. She is said to have been a very beautiful English girl, and a great society woman, and not long after her engagement to Lord Irvington, she made the acquaintance of a wealthy American, with whom she fell violently in love, and flirted desperately. She at length broke her troth with my uncle, in the hope of winning the other; but she failed in this, for it afterward came out that he was already pledged to a countrywoman of his own. They were married a little later, but I never knew what became of the girl who had thrown over my relative. It was a bitter blow, from which he never recovered, and as long as he lived, he sedulously avoided all women. This was what probably made him so austere, and I am sure it must have been even a keener disappointment to him, when, after rearing my brother and myself to manhood, his hopes, in connection with us and the honorable perpetuation of his name and title, were so ruthlessly blighted, and he seemed to reap only ingratitude and treachery from us. Now, Esther, you know about all there is to be told regarding my family history. It has not been a pleasing story, but I sincerely hope that, since you are henceforth to bear the name, your lot in life will be far happier than that of those belonging to the last two generations of Irvingtons," he concluded, with a regretful sigh.

"It is a wonder to me that you were willing to trust its future honor to a poor, unknown girl like me," Esther gravely observed.

"One could make no mistake in trusting anything with you, my child," he gently replied, "and, speaking of family honor, I would like to know where you would find a brighter example of anything of the kind than in the fact that this jewel has been so rigidly guarded and preserved, with the unswerving purpose of restoring it to its rightful owner."

"It seems to me that common honesty could not do otherwise," said the girl, as she thoughtfully proceeded with the rewinding of her worsted.

"And I regard it as very uncommon honesty," was the smiling response, "since its restoration must have seemed almost a hopeless task, especially after so many years had elapsed without the slightest clew being obtained. However, it is very gratifying to me to have the mystery of its loss explained, and that the descendants of its trusty guardians will now reap a fitting reward for their faithfulness and her own by becoming the possessor of both jewels."

(To be continued.)

GREATEST OF VOLCANOES.

Only Four Years Old, but a Titan Beside Little Old Vesuvius.

In the island of Savaii, in the Samoan group, during an August night in the year of 1905 there arose from the midst of a peaceful cocoa plantation a volcano that in four years of its still ceaseless activity has sent forth more molten lava than has any volcano of which there is record.

To-day this flow of lava, in some places 700 feet in depth, is filling up the sea along a frontage of more than seven miles, has destroyed about fifty villages and as many square miles of what was once the most productive area in all Samoa. From Apia, about fifty miles away on the island of Upolo, it is sometimes possible to read at night by the glare of the Savaiian volcano, whose twin pillars of vapor by day becomes columns of red.

Above the ever seething lake of fire within the crater hangs a great crimson cloud, while eight miles distant from the volcanic cone appears a lesser cloud, sometimes divided into many columns of apparent fire. It is but the steam arising from the sea, colored by the red glowing lava that pours a Niagara of fire over the cliffs that the ceaseless torrent of molten rocks builds higher and higher every day. The ocean steamers touching at Apia pass within close hailing distance of this dramatic spectacle.

Scientists who have seen the most recent flow say that every minute 300,000 tons of lava flow over the lower rim of the chater; and this not resembling in any way the other lava, but like molten iron spreads over the old field and beyond, until at the sea there is a Niagara of fire full ten miles in width. As this molten lava falls into the ocean it turns to fine black sand and sinks, and so a new coast line is being built up in water 300 to 400 feet deep.

This moving molten lake advances at the rate of four miles an hour. As it pours itself into the sea columns of water are raised in steam to incalculable heights, and this, descending in a fine rain of brine, destroys vegetation and corrodes the galvanized iron roofings of churches and trading stations for miles around.

As the torrents of boiling lava break against the basalt cliffs or hummocks left by the old flow cliffs are melted by the heat, hummocks disintegrated and carried forward by the flow to be hurled into the sea, where they explode like titaine bombs, and this is taking place every moment along an ever widening sea front of ten miles at least. For more than a mile out in the ocean the water boils, and from the crater still flows a steady stream of lava greater, it is said, than man has ever seen in the past issue from any volcano of which there is record.

Never one since that night four years ago, when this volcano was born in a peaceful valley, has it remained for a moment quiescent.

POISON IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Light on the Causes of Some Mysterious Sudden Deaths.

In the Middle Ages so little was known of toxicology that all sudden or mysterious deaths were attributed to poison, but in the light of modern knowledge many of these are now easily explained by such diseases as appendicitis or gastric ulcer, says the British Medical Journal.

Even the Borgias can be absolved from many of the poisonings laid to their charge.

Nevertheless, from very early times in Italy poison was a favorite means of removing an enemy. In England, France and Germany cruder methods of vengeance prevailed, and it was not until the sixteenth century that the Medici introduced poisoning into France. The fashion spread with terrible rapidity, and poison was employed in every rank of society to get rid of inconvenient persons.

The art introduced into France by Catherine de Medici and her followers took root so deeply as to blossom later into the black magic of Louis XIV.'s reign.

FROM SLAVE TO BANKER

WHAT A NEGRO WOMAN HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Mrs. Maggie Walker Head of Store That Employs Young Negresses.

From slavery to the presidency of a savings bank, with a capital of more than $60,000, is a far call, yet that is the distance travelled by a negro woman, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, of Richmond, Virginia. She is the only woman in America who has been elected a bank president. Besides, she is the grand worthy secretary and treasurer of the Independent Order of St. Luke and president of a department store that is operated in the old capital of the Confederacy by the members of the fraternity, which company has a capital of $25,000 and gives employment to twenty young women of the negro race.

Mrs. Walker is of striking appearance and a peculiar personality, and talks, without any ostentation interestingly of the work of her organization and the part she has had in building it up after the negro men who had had been at the head of it had abandoned the order as a sinking ship. This woman was born of slave perentage, and when a young girl, after the war, assisted her mother in doing the washing that was taken in to help in the maintenance of the family. She carried the wash to each home in a basket that she bore upon her head.

BECAME A TEACHER.

Notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the family and the humbleness of its surroundings, the young girl's mother determined that her daughter should obtain an education, and spared her time to attend the public schools of Richmond. Mrs. Walker recently recalled how her mother had often knelt at her bedside, believing her asleep, and would pray that she might become educated and useful to her race and people. When Mrs. Walker had completed her schooling she became one of the teachers of her race in the Richmond schools, where she served until she was called to the head of the St. Luke Order.

That was nine years ago, when the organization, although having been in existence more than forty years, was in its death-throes, the membership having gone down to the hundreds. Only $40 was in the treasury. Mrs. Walker day and night tramped the streets of Richmond and the near-by towns, and through her personality succeeded in having hundreds renew their membership in the fraternity, and she also made excursions into the adjoining State of West Virginia and secured other members.

FISHING TOO NEAR THE SHORE

Mrs. Walker did not confine her efforts to the south alone, but has travelled throughout the country, establishing branch orders, with the result that the work is at present established in seventeen States, with a membership of more than 45,000 in the various departments.

From a racial standpoint, Mrs. Walker is dissatisfied over the fact that the negroes do not show much inclination to branch out in business lines.

"There is no reason why the negroes should not have confidence enough in some of the men of the race to invest capital for the operation of a department store, which store would be liberally supported by the members of the race. Until the negro learns to trust and cooperate with other negroes in the operation of such enterprises the race will not amount to much. We must cast out nets out into the deep, where fish are in abundance, for we have been fishing too close to the shore."

RESCUED SLEEP-WALKER.

Heroic Efforts Save Woman From Horrible Death.

An exciting incident took place recently on the London and Northwestern Railway line near Crewe, England.

A young woman, aged about 20, was seen wandering down the approach to the underground tunnel on the Liverpool line. She was hysterical and in great distress and she had apparently been walking in her sleep, as she had on only her nightdress.

Suddenly she was seen to run into the tunnel. A young man on the bank let himself down with a rope and pursued her. Ropes were placed under her waist, and she was drawn up to a place of safety.

Had it not been for the timely rescue she must have been knocked down and run over by an express which passed a moment later.

It appears that she resides in a house on the railway embankment. A bedroom window was found opened, and it is supposed that she got up in her sleep and got on to the railway.

She appears unable to give any comprehensive account of her movements.

The Farm

WASTE IN CHEESEMAKING.

Prof. H. H. Dean says "that of the 250 pounds of solids in every ton of milk delivered at a cheese factory, 125 are made into cheese and 125 go into the whey tank largely as waste except for the slight use made of the same in pig feeding. In contradistinction, all the solids are retained in condensed milk. Practically there is no waste. For this reason no cheese factory can hope to compete with a condensary. This is practically a true statement of the comparative condition of the two methods of manufacturing milk into usable food products."

But with the creamery, where the farmer is an intelligent raiser of valuable dairy stock, the situation is different. When a farmer can get fifty to sixty cents a hundred for his skimmilk fed to Grade, Holstein or Guernsey heifer calves sold when they are 10 months old, and gets besides all the butter value of the milk less the cost of making, he is getting from his milk more direct cash than any condensary can afford to pay. In addition, the keeping of such skimmilk on the farm, the extra manure the calves make, all helps greatly to keep up the fertility of his soil. This is not the case when the milk is consumed in cheese making or at the condensary. It is this farther, better side of dairy farming, the side that makes a full-fledged, first-class farmer of the man, that has not been studied as it ought to have been. Just because they can get a little extra, just now, for the milk, has been enough to send thousands of farmers away from the broader, better and truer phase of dairy farming, the phase that will alone keep up the fertility of the farm.

FARM NOTES.

Many farmers plow under a crop of buckwheat in order to obtain vegetable matter. But in about the same length of time, more than four times the amount of such material may be produced by sowing Indian corn.

Round tiles will drain the land much more quickly and satisfactorily than open ditches, which are an eyesore and expensive, as they have to be cleaned out often; otherwise, by the banks caving in, they would soon become so filled up that they would not drain the land at all.

A careful farmer should always carry a notebook with him, or at least have access to one each day. Whenever an implement breaks or shows a weakening of any of its parts, the damage, actual or threatened, should be recorded, and then repaired the first day unfit for outdoor work. Such a course may save a serious breakdown in the midst of the busy season. It is not always necessary to await visible proof of the necessity for repairs.

The poultry-house need not be an expensive affair, but should be of ample size, and built well enough to keep out the snow in winter and the rain in summer. One or more windows should be put in the south side, and a number of openings left for ventilation. These can be closed in cold weather, and covered with wire screening or netting in summer, when a screen door should take the place of the wooden one. We have the roosting poles all the same height, with a sloping platform underneath, from which the droppings are cleaned as they accumulate.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A hen will consume one bushel of corn yearly, and lay ten dozen or fifteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying 3 1-10 pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs, but five-sixths of a pound of pork requires about five pounds of corn for its production.

We would not advise a farmer over 40 years old to forsake a successful business to enter into poultry raising. One should begin young and grow up with the business. He must study the best methods of feeding and of marketing his product. No one can advise another as to the breed he shall choose. That must be a matter of individual selection. There should be an ideal in mind, and a constant effort to approach that ideal.

CANDOR WOULDN'T PAY.

A gentleman who was no longer young, and who never was handsome, said to a child in the presence of her parents:

"Well, my dear, what do you think of me?"

The little girl made no reply, and the gentleman continued:

"Well, you don't tell me. Why won't you?"

Two little fat hands tucked the corners of a pinafore into her mouth as she said, in a timid whisper:

"'Cause I don't want to get whipped."

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1909.

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, nonpariel measurement.

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

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. - - QUE

THE EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition has once more come and gone and the great rivalries of many exhibitors are passed off for another year. The weather was the only thing to mar the success and make the fair this year one of the best, because the genuine expression of opinion was to the effect that, though the building was not perhaps quite as full as previous years, yet the exhibits were really better in every respect.

Messrs. T. McOuat & Son had a nice exhibit of hardware, in which they displayed one of their many makes of pumps and the process of manufacture, having on exhibit the different moulds in their varied stages, which proved most interesting.

An exhibit of the C.P.R. which occupied considerable space proved a great attraction, for the tasty manner in which the varied grains of our great North-west were arranged, and the gratuitous literature and sample bags of wheat so freely handed out by Mr. Huckle, who was in charge, were eagerly sought for.

The Dominion Cartridge Co'y had a very fine exhibit of shells manufactured in their extensive works at Brownsburg. The exhibit showed the process of manufacture.

Mr. Mossman Gall was in charge of the G. L. Meikle & Co's exhibit of kodaks, cameras and photographic supplies which made a most attractive showing. A very fine assortment of flowers were also shewn by Miss Drew. Quite a number of farming implements and machinery were in active operation and created considerable interest. The side shows were in popular demand and drew the crowds. It would be well if a little more care was exercised in the admission of these "fake catchers" some of whom were anything but decent.

The pipers and drummers from Montreal furnished the music and kept the crowd in constant good humor, notwithstanding the depressing effect of the rain.

The annual ploughing match will be held on October 20th, at the farm of Mr. Ernest Gordon, East Settlement.

The following is a complete list of prize-winners:

HORSES.

JUDGE:—D. J. GREIG, Brysonville.

Clydesdale Stallions, 4 yrs. and over,—G. & J. Hay, A. Robillard.
Stallions 3 yrs.,—G. & J. Hay.
Shire stallions,—W. Thompson.
Percheron stallions, 4 yrs. and over,—Ephraim Cousineau.
Hackney stallions 4 years and over,—G. and J. Hay.
Stallions 2 yrs,—G. and J. Hay.
Clydesdale or shire mares and foal,—G. & J. Hay, M. Smith.
Fillies or geldings, 2 years,—R. Morrin.

New Boots & Shoes for men & women. Full stock now on shelves.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Clydesdale foals of 1909,—R. Todd, L.C.R., G. & J. Hay.
Hackneys, mares and foal,—G. and J. Hay.
Three year old fillies or gelding —G. and J. Hay.
One year old filly or gelding,—G. and J. Hay.
Foals of year '09,—G. & J. Hay
Mares and gelding, single in harness to carriage,—J. W. Raitt.
Horses not registered, heavy draught mares & foal,- Robinson Bros., N. Lemay, E. McGregor.
Fillies 3 yrs. & geldings,—W. J. Rodger, J. A. McOuat, W. Hume.
Fillies and geldings, not registered 2 yrs.,—Robert Creighton, James A. McOuat, James Fralley.
Fillies & geldinga,—J. Bradley.
Foals of 1909,—Robinson Bros, H. G. LeRoy, E. McGregor.
Single draught horse,—Charles R. Rodger, William Nicholls.
Draught horses pair,—Robinson Bros., John Morin, Samuel Clary.
Gen. pur. mare & foal,—W. J. Rodger, J. H. Black, S. E. Smith.
Fillies 3 yrs. & geldings,—J. A. Davis, W. Todd, L.C.R., J. Lavert.
Fillies, 2 yrs. and geldings,—J. Leishman, Robert J. Bradley, J. Heatlie.
Fillies & geldings, 1 yr.—W. J. Rogers, H. Bradford, J. Bradley.
Foals of 1909,—W. J. Rodger, John H. Black, James Murdoch.
Single gen.. pur. horse,—H. G. LeRoy, B. Bertrand, A. Walker.
Gen. pur. horse pr.—J. A. Davis, William Murray, J. R. Cleland.
Agricultural mares & foal,—H. Bradford, J. Bradley, H. G. Leroy.
Fillies & geldings, 3 yrs. —C. R. Rodger, A. Graham, E. McGregor.
Fillies and Gelding, 2 years,—B. Bertrand, Robinson Bros., Leslie Hooker.
Fillies & geldings, 1 yr.,—John H. Black, S. E. Smith.
Foals of year '09,—H. Bradford, James Bradley.
Single agricultural horse,—Jno. Morrin, William Hay, W. Hume.
Agricultural horses pair,—Jas. Hay, B. Bertrand, W. A. Bradley.
Carriage horses, fillies 3 yrs. & gelding,—J. A. Smith, J. Legault, James Bradley.
Fillies and geldings 2 yrs.,—J. Murdock, H. Padgett, W. Smith.
Fillies & gelding, 1 year—R. J. Bradley.
Foals of year '09,—P. Cruise.
Single carriage horse,—N. Ouelette, James Paton, G. Staniforth.
Carriage horses pair,—M. W. Albright, M. Burwash, L. Laurin.
Roadsters,—William Creswell, Martin Burwash.
Best pure bred stallion on Exhibition,—G. & J. Hay.
Neatest single driving turn-out, J. Paton, W. Creswell, J. A. Smith
Saddle horses,—H. G. Leroy, Leslie Hooker, William Copeland.
Hurdle Jumpers,—L. Hooker, Chas. Summerby, John Heatlie.
Best exhibit of horses under 8 yrs.—G. & J. Hay, John Morrin.
Foals of 1909 sired by stallion A I,—Robert Todd, L.R.
Boy rider on horseback,—David Todd, George Nicholls.
Girl rider on horseback,—Miss Nicholls.
Obstacle race,—C. Summerby, William Creswell.
Race on horseback,—Charles Summerby, John Heatlie.
Lady Driver,—Mr. Raitt, Mr. Paton, Mr. Creswell.
Best decorated wagon,—James R. Cleland.

HORNED CATTLE.

JUDGE:—R. S. STEVENSON.

Ayrshire bulls aged,—Hugh Cameron, Robert Morrin.
Bulls 2 yrs.—Chas. R. Rodger, John Doig, James Bradley.
Bulls 1 yr.—J. H. Black, Robt. Doig, Robert Leishman.
Bull calves under 14 mos. and over 6,—W. J. Rodger, James Leishman.
Bull calves, 6 mos. and under, Wm. Todd, L.C.R., Robert Doig, Robert Leishman.
Milch cows,—Robert Doig, Jno. Doig, John H. Black, Wm. Hay.
Milch cows of year '06,—Robert Leishman, J. H. Black, J. Doig.
Dry cows 3 years and over,—J. H. Black, J. A. McOuat, W. Hay.
Heifers of year '07,—John H. Black, John Doig, Robert Doig, James Bradley.
Heifers of year '08,—John Doig J. A. McOuat, J. Bradley W. Hay
Heifer calves under 14 mos.,—J. Doig, J. H. Black, Wm. Hay.
Heifer calves 6 mos. & under,—J. Doig. R. Doig, Jas. Leishman.
Holstein bulls aged,—J. Cruise, Robert Todd, L.R.
Bulls 2 years,—John Watson, James Cowan.
Bulls 1 year,—Andrew Boa, Peter Cruise.
Bull calves 6 mos. and under Andrew Boa, John Cruise.
Milch cows,—John Cruise, A. Boa, Peter Cruise, John Doig.
Dry cows 3 years and over,—John Cruise, Andrew Boa.
Milch cows '06,—John Cruise, Andrew Boa, Peter Cruise.
Heifers of 1907,—John Cruise, Peter Cruise, Andrew Boa.
Heifers of 1908,—John Cruise, Peter Cruise, Andrew Boa.
Heifer calves under 14 mos. and over 6,—John Cruise.
Heifer calves 6 mos. & under,—John Cruise, Andrew Boa.
Guernsey bulls aged,—L. Hooker
Bulls 2 years,—R. J. Bradley.
Milch cows,—John Watson, William Todd, L.R.
Heifers of '07,—W. Todd, L.R.
Heifer calves 6 mos. and under, R. J. Bradley.
Jersey bulls 1 year—A. Walker.
Milch cows,—William Todd, L.R. Andrew Walker.
Milch cows, (grade)—Jas. Hay, J. H. Black, And. Boa, J. Doig.
Dry cows 3 yrs. and over,—Jas. Hay, John H. Black.
Milch cows '06,—John Cruise, J. H. Black, Robt. Todd, R. Morrin
Heifers of 1907,—John Cruise, John H. Black, John Doig.
Heifers of '08,—C. R. Rodger, J. H. Black, Wm. Todd, E.S.
Heifer calves under 14 mon. & over 6,—J. H. Black, Robert Doig, William Todd, E.S.
Heifer calves 6 mos. and under, Robert Doig, J. Doig, R. Morrin.
Best dairy female of any breed on exhibition, pure or grade,—James Hay.
Best pure bred dairy bull on exhibition: H. Cameron, J. Cruise
Ayrshire herd: John H. Black, John Doig.
Grade Herd: John Cruise, J. H. Black.
Holstein: John Cruise, Andrew Boa.
Best Ayrshire herd from calf up: John Doig.
Best 6 dairy cows of any breed, Andrew Boa, John Cruise.
Largest & best exhibit of dairy cattle shewn on parade: John H. Black, John Cruise.
Judging cattle by boys, : Master George Hay.

SHEEP.

JUDGE:—THOS. DRYSDALE.

Ewes aged, long wool, grade,—D. T. Morrin, R. Creighton, R. Morrin, James Drew.
Ewes, 1 shear,—James Drew.
Ewe Lambs,—Robert Morrin, D. T. Morrin, James Drew.
Ewes aged, short wool, grade,—E. McGregor, Harvey Matthews, David Todd, James Leishman.
Ewes 1 shear,—E. McGregor, Dav. Todd, R. J. Bradley.
Ewe Lambs,—E. McGregor, John Doig, Harvey Matthews.
Pure Shropshire, rams aged,—Wm. Nicholls.
Rams 1 shear,—John Watson, B. Bertrand.
Ram Lambs,—B. Bertrand, James Bradley, W. Nicholls, W. Todd, L.R.
Ewes aged,—B. Bertrand, William Nicholls, John Watson.
Ewes 1 shear,—B. Bertrand, William Nicholls, J. Watson, R. J. Bradley.
Ewe Lambs,—B. Bertrand, John Watson, William Nicholls.
Pen of Shropshire,—B. Bertrand.
Pure Leicester, rams aged,—James R. Cleland, William Thompson, jr., Robert Creighton.
Rams, 1 shear,—James R. Cleland, Robert Morrin.
Ram Lambs,—J. R. Cleland, Robert Creighton, James Drew.
Ewes aged,—J. R. Cleland, Robert Creighton, James Drew.
Ewes 1 shear,—James R. Cleland, Robert Creighton.
Ewe Lambs,—J. R. Cleland, Robert Creighton, James Drew.
Pure Oxford Rams aged,—J. Doig.
Rams 1 shear,—William Hay.
" lambs,—David Todd.
Best fatted lambs,—John Watson.

SWINE.

JUDGE:—THOMAS DRYSDALE.

Yorkshire boars over 9 months,—William Hume.
Boars under 9 mos.,—Wm. Hume.
Sows over " "
" under " "
W. J. Rodger.
Pure Berkshire boars under 9 mos., —R. J. Bradley.
Sows under 9 months,—E. R. Morin, R. J. Bradley, James Bradley.
Grade sows, under 9 mos.,—W. J. Rogers, Nelson Ouelette, William Hay, William Hume.
Grade sows over 9 mos.—J. Drew.
Chester white boars under 9 mos.—John Watson.
Best pair pure bred pigs,—W. Hume.

POULTRY.

English Geese,—James Bradley, R. J. Bradley.
Canadian geese,—William Todd.
Ducks,—J. Watson, "
Pekin Ducks,—James Bradley.
Turkeys,—Jas. Bradley, R. Morrin.
Brown Plymouth Rock,—R. J. Bradley, Harvey Matthews.
White Leghorn,—J. Joly Wm. Hay.
Plymouth Rock,—Vincent Benoit.
Barred Plymouth Rock, white,—Henry Barker, James Drew.
Spanish,—Narcisse Robinson, jr.
Andalusians,—Robert Creighton.
Wyandottes,—Hry. Barker, Harvey Matthews.
Minorcas,—John Morin, Robt Boa.
Buff Orpingtons,—Robert Morrin, Narcisse Robinson.
Pair fowls of other breed,—Robert Boa, William Todd, E.S.

PAINTINGS.

JUDGES:—MRS. FRASER, MISS SMART.

Landscape Paintings in oils,—Miss Alice Rodger, Miss Patterson, George
Flowers & Fruit in oil,—Miss Patterson, Mrs. J. McGibbon, Miss Rodger.
Crayon by amateurs,—Mrs. J. McGibbon, Miss Patterson.
Water color landscapes,—Miss Alice Rodger, Mrs. McGibbon.
Flower & Fruit in water colors,—Miss Rodger, Mrs. McGibbon.
Free-hand drawing,—Miss Patterson, William Nicholls.
Burnt Work on wood or leather,—Mrs. Routhliffe, George Staniforth.
Carved wood,—Albert Scott.
Hand-painting on china,—George Staniforth, Mrs. McGibbon.
Best collection of Paintings,—Miss Patterson.
Drawing by pupils in the County,—John Cruise, D. Todd, W. Nicholls
Writing, pupils under 15 yrs.,—W. Nicholls, J. A. Walker, G. D. Walker.

FLOWERS & PRESERVES.

JUDGES:—MRS. M. S. ALBRIGHT & MRS. S. B. CENTRE.

Canned Apples,—J. A. Smith, E. Gordon.
Canned Cherries,—James Drew.
" Gooseberries,—Jno. Watson, James Burwash.
Canned Plums,—John Gordon, Jas. Burwash.
Canned Strawberries,—E. Gordon, John Watson.
Red Currant Jam,—James Drew; W. Copeland.
Black Currant Jam,—Miss Patterson
Gooseberry " ,—Mrs. McRae, Ernest Gordon.
Plum Jam,—J. Gordon, N. Robinson
Apple Jelly,—J. Cowan, M. Burwash
Red Currant Jelly,—Andrew McFarlane, George Staniforth.
Crab-apple Jelly,—Martin Burwash, Robert Doig.
Preserved Citron,—James Cowan, Robert Boa.
Strawberry Preserves highly recommended,—Vincent Benoit.
Canned Crab-apples,—Andrew McFarlane highly recommended.
Pumpkin Pies,—James Bradley, W. A. Bradley.
Best collection Flowers in Pot,—J. Drew, John Hay.
Best bouquet cut flowers,—Martin Burwash, Mrs. McRae.
Best collection cut flowers & plants —James Drew.
Best hanging basket of flowers,—Mrs. McRae, John Hay.
One lot Primrose,—Mrs. H. McRae, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.
Trained Fuchia,—Mrs. McRae.
Pot Begonia,—Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. McRae.
Best var. Geraniums,—Mrs. McRae.
Pot Foliage,—Mrs. McRae, J. Drew.
Ferns,—J. Drew, Mrs. McGibbon.
Pansies,—Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. McRae.
Astors,—M. Burwash, J. Burwash.
Dahlias,—J. S. Giles, James Drew.
Sweet Peas,—Mrs. McGibbon, W. A. Bradley.
Gladiolas,—M. Burwash, Wm. Smith.

The Programme of Sport held on Thursday, resulted as follows:

One mile: G. Hampton, John McGibbon, Robert McGibbon.
220 yards: H. McIntyre, D. Todd, Dav. Campbell.
100 yards dash: F. Temple, F. Walland, N. Beers.
Putting 16 lb. shot: H. Neil, R. Summerby, E. Boyd.
220 yards dash: F. Temple, J. Brisson, G. Hampton.
Running high jump: F. Walland & R. Doig tied; N. Beers, J. Brisson tied.
Running broad jump: J. Brisson, Frank Temple, R. McGibbon.
440 yards: J. Brisson, N. Beers, E. Carpenter.
Hop, step and leap: R. McGibbon, J. Brisson, N. Beers.
Standing broad jump: C. Spence, J. Brisson, E. Carpenter.
Married men's race: J. Brisson, Ernest Wilson, C. Barker.

CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES

may always be obtained
— if you buy from —

E. LEFAIVRE, College Street,
Agent for the Imperial Oil Co.

Up-to-date clothing at
W. BANFORD & SON.

HELLO CENTRAL!
Ring up 50 please!

That is the number in popular demand to-day, because the public have come to know that it is the place where they can secure the best and choicest line of Groceries etc. at Reduced Prices. We manufacture our own Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Whole-wheat Flour and Hominy by the Stone Process. We have always on hand the finest grades of Choice Rolled Oats and Oatmeal.

Sugar, Butter, Eggs, Red Rose Tea, in bulk or packages, (Green or Black), Windsor Salt and Coarse Salt, Coal oil and Machine Oils.

J. D. Campbell & Co.,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized - - - - $5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - - - $3,000,000.
Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,405,991.

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Agents in every Banking Town in Canada and correspondents throughout the world.

Lachute & St. Andrews Branch, J. R. Parris, M'gr.

The Nobbiest Hats in Town

That's what everybody says after having seen my new importation of fine hats, and the prices are low in comparison to the quality of the goods.

We are always well stocked with the choicest of goods, and gent's furnishing's. Now is the time to leave your order for a nice suit that will fit you well and give you pleasure in wearing.

LADIES! Are you aware that we cover buttons? Bring us along your orders and be well attended.

D. LAPOINTE,
Main St. Lachute

A Great Drive
In Dress Goods

See them in the window. Your choice for a few days at

50c. per yard

These have been secured at an extra low price for reason, and you can have your choice for a few days at Fifty cents per yard.

W. Banford & Son,

FALL and WINTER GOODS

DRESS GOODS—Satin Cloths, Venetians, Serges, etc., in all the leading shades.

UNDERWEAR—Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Infants, in all sizes. We make this department a specialty.

HOSIERY—Women's, Misses' and Infants'-plain and ribbed cashmeres and woolens, in different weights and qualities.

Flannelette Sheets, Woolen Blankets, Comforters, etc.
All Flannelettes at old prices despite the heavy advance in cotton.

— See Us Before Buying Elsewhere —

HENRY J. GILES & BRO.

GRAIN, ROOTS & VEGETABLES.

JUDGES,—J. EARLE & S. CENTRES.

Sugar Beets,—A. Walker, R. Doig.
Table Beets,—D.Todd. R. Bradley.
Mangolds,—Jas. R. Cleland, W. J. Rodger.
Mangolds Inter.,—Wm. Nichols.
Field Turnips,—J. R. Cleland, Wm. Todd, E s., Martin Burwash.
Table Turnips,—Wm Todd, E s., R. Doig, Jas R. Cleland.
Carrots, long white,—W. A. Bradley, James Bradley.
White Carrots, half long,—Robert Morrin, E. R. Morrin, J. R. Cleland.
Red Carrots, half long,—R. Todd, E.s., David Todd.
Pumpkin,—D. Morin, W. Todd, E.s.
Squash,—W. Todd, E.s., A. Walker.
Cabbage—J. Chambers. W. Nichols
Tomatoes,—M. Smith, G. Morrison.
Onions, five on plate,—A. Walker, Samuel Rogers.
Onions on trace,—Samuel Rogers, Andrew Walker.
Celery,—M. Smith, Dr. Alexander.
Melons,—D. Cameron, R. Bradley.
Potatoes Burbanks,—Robert Doig, W. A. Bradley.
Potatoes, Early Rose,—Robt. Doig, Herbert Bradford.
Potatoes, Early Gem, —Jas. Drew, William Hume.
Potatoes, any other variety,—Robt. Doig, Wm. Hume, L. Laurin.
Corn in ear,—W. Heatlie, W. Todd, E.s., E. R. Morrin.
Wheat in bag,—Jas. Burwash, W. A. Bradley.
Oats in bag,—Ernest Gordon, Wm. Smith.
Barley in bag, 2 rows,—
Barley in bag, 4 or 6 rows,—W. A. Bradley, Ernest Gordon.
Peas in bag,—David Todd.
Timothy,—Ernest Gordon.
Fodder Corn in sheaf,—J. Watson, Wm. Todd, E s.
White Beans,—Wm. Nicholls, J. A. Smith.
Best coll. grain in bag,—E. Gordon.
" " " sheaf,—H. Bradford, E. Gordon.
Coll. Field Roots,—J. R. Cleland.
" Garden Vegetable,—J. Gordon
Parsnips,—Dr. Alexander, Dan. V. Cameron.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BREAD, BUNS

JUDGES:—L. TRUDEL & J. HOPE.

Home-made Bread,—Sam Rogers, John A. Walker, Andrew Boa, James Drew, Robert Doig.
Home-made Buns,—Robert Doig, And. McFarlane, Sam Rogers, Geo. Morrison, G. D. Walker.
Home-made Rolls,—Robert Doig, George Morrison, Sam Rogers, John Doig, Andrew Boa.
Colored Cheese,—S. Derbyshire, G A. Campbell, J. E. Seguin.
White Cheese,—G. A. Campbell, S. Derbyshire, J. E. Seguin, A. Tomalty.
Butter in tinnet,—Audrew Walker, Sam Rogers.
Factory Butter.—G. A. Campbell.
Butter, 1 lb. block,—Sam Rogers, John Gordon, James Drew.
Butter in Prints,—Wm. Copeland, Samuel Rogers, John Morrin.

FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS AND HONEY.

JUDGES:—DR. ALEXANDER & WM. JACKSON.

Best coll. of Fruit,—M. Smith, Wm Smith.
Apples, St. Laurence,—M. Smith, E. R. Morrin, John Morrin.
Fameuse, —John Morrin, R. Morrin, George D. Walker.
Wealthy,—James Cowan, James Drew, Wm. Smith.
Duchess,—Wm. Smith, John Morrin, James Chambers.
Kings,—M. Smith, G. D. Walker.
Wolf's River,—Jas. Leishman, Jno. Morrin.
McIntosh Red,—John Morrin, M. Smith, Mrs. Henry McRae.
Alexanders,—Jas. Drew, George D. Walker, Wm. Heatlie.
Russets,—James Leishman, James Drew, William Hume.
Any other variety,—Wm. Heatlie, James Drew.
White Grapes,—Robert Boa, James A. McOuat.
Blue Grapes,—R. Boa, J. H. Black.
Red Grapes,—James A. McOuat, David Todd.
North-west Plums,—M. Smith.
Blue " "
Yellow " "
Honey,—James R. Cleland, Vincent Benoit, William Hay.
Honey in Comb,—Harvey Matthews, Vincent Benoit, Robert Morrin.
Collection of honey exhibited by H. Matthews highly recommended.
Maple Sugar,—Martin S. Albright, Robert Boa, William Hume.
Maple Syrup,—Charles R. Roger, Robert Boa, J. E. Seguin.
Collection of Maple Product,—Martin S. Albright.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

JUDGE:—Albert MORRISON.

Etoffe, home-made, fulled & pressed Benjamin Legault, William Murray.
Cloth, home-made, dressed,—James C. McClure, Andrew McFarlane.
Plain Flannel,—Andrew Walker.
Fancy " " McFarlane
Twilled fancy Flannel,—B. Bertrand
Blankets all wool, home-made,—R. Morrin, G. Morrison, Jos. McKimmie.
Horse Blankets, home-made,—B. Legault, B Bertrand.
Woolen Shawls, home-made,— Wm. Nicholls, B. Bertrand.
Home-made Yarn,—Andrew McFarlane, B. Legault.
Rag Carpet wool warp,—G. Morrison, Andrew Walker.
Rag Carpet cotton warp,—Miss C. M. Patterson.
Home-made hard soap,—And. McFarlane, Jas A. McOuat.
Woolen Mitts, home-made Yarn,—Andrew Walker, Andrew McFarlane, Jas. Bradley.
Woolen Gloves, home-made yarn,—Andrew Walker, Andrew McFarlane, Joseph McKimmie.
Woolen Stockings home-made yarn, Miss Patterson, Andrew Walker, A. McFarlane.
Woolen Socks home-made yarn,—Miss Patterson, George Morrison, W. A. Bradley.
Woolen Mitts, b.f. yarn, gentlemen,—Miss Patterson, James R. Cleland.
Woolen Mitts b.f. yarn, ladies,—Miss Patterson, Mrs. Henry McRae, J. A. Smith.
Woolen Gloves, b.f. yarn,—Miss C. Patterson, A. McFarland, James R. Cleland.
Woolen Stockings b f. yarn,—Miss Patterson, Mrs. Henry McRae, Jas. R. Cleland.
Woolen Socks, b.f. yarn,—Miss Patterson, W. A. Bradley, J. A. Smith.
Collection Stuffed Birds,—Narcisse Robinson.
Exhibit by Blacksmiths in County,—Andrew Elliott.

LADIES' FANCY WORK.

JUDGES:—Miss ALICE HUME & MRS. ALEXANDER.

Suit Knitted Underclothing,—Mrs. H. McRae, Mrs. C. L. Patterson.
Hooked Rug yarn,—B. Bertrand.
Hooked Rug rag,—George Morrison, James Drew.
Fancy floor mat,—Mrs. J. McGibbon
Bedspread,—Mrs. Henry McRae, Miss Patterson.
Patchwork Quilt, woolen,—Mrs. H. McRae.
Patchwork Quilt, silk, satin, plush,—Miss Patterson, Ernest Gordon.
Fancy Quilt, tufted,—Miss Patterson
" knitted " Wm. Copeland.
Fancy Quilt, crochet,—Miss Patterson, James Drew.
Wool Stuffed Comforted,—Mrs. J. McGibbon, Andrew McFarlane.
Down Stuffed Comforter,—Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.
Carriage, Afghan crochet or knit,—Miss Patterson.
Slippers worked and completed,—Miss Patterson, Mrs. McGibbon.
Ladies' crochet Shawls,—Mrs. McRae, Miss Lavigne.
Ladies' knitted Shawls,—Mrs. McRae, James A. McOuat.
Infants Jacket, crochet or knit,—Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. McRae.
Exhibit by Miss Lavigne highly recommended.
Patched old garment,—Miss Patterson, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.
Specimen of darning,—Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, Miss Patterson.
Hand-made Button holes,—Miss Patterson, Mrs. McRae.
Plain white sewing unlaundried,—Miss Patterson, Jos. McKimmie.
Fancy Apron hand-made,—George Staniforth, Miss Patterson.
Netting,—Andrew McFarlane, Miss Patterson.
Tatting,—Miss Patterson, James A. McOuat.
Knitted Lace, cotton or linen,—James Drew, Mrs. Patterson.
Crochet Lace cotton or linen,—Miss Patterson, Albert Scott.
Specimen of braiding,—Mrs. Henry McRae, James Drew.
Bedroom Slippers.—Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, Mrs. G. A. Routhliffe.
Knitted Table Mat or Doily,—Mrs. H. McRae, Miss Patterson.
Crochet Table Mat or Doily,—Mrs. Henry McRae, Joseph McKimmie.
Fancy Toilet set,—Mrs. Routhliffe, Mrs. McRae.
Teneriffe Lace,—Mrs. McRae, Geo. Staniforth.
Point Lace,—Mrs. Routhliffe, Mrs. McRae.
Battenburg Lace,—Mrs. Routhliffe, James A. McOuat, George Staniforth,
Pillow Shams, drawn work,—Mrs. McGibbon, Jas. A. McOuat.
Pillow Shams, embroidered,—Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. McRae.
Photo Frame embroidered,—Geo. Staniforth, Mrs. Routhliffe.
Photo Frame not embroidered,—Mrs Routhliffe, George Staniforth.
Tea Cosy, embroidered,—James A. McOuat, Mrs. Routhliffe.
Embroidered Table Centre, fine,—James A. McOuat, James Burwash.
Embroidered Table Centre, coarse—Mrs. Routhliffe, James A. McOuat.
Mont Mellick,—Mrs. Routhliffe, Miss Patterson.
Eyelit Embroidery,—James A. McOuat, Mrs. Henry McRae.
Shadow Embroidery,—James A. McOuat, Andrew McFarlane.
Hemstitching & drawn work,—And. Boa, Mrs. McGibbon.
Bead work,—George Staniforth, Alice Rogers.
Embroidered Table Doilies,—W. A. Bradley, James A. McOuat.
Embroidered Tray Cloth,—James Burwash, Mrs. Routhliffe.
Embroidered Table Cover,—George Staniforth, James Burwash.
Ladies Shirt waist,—Mrs. Routhliffe, Miss Lavigne.
Sofa Pillow embroidered with silk,—Mrs. Routhliffe.
Fancy Sofa Pillow,—George Staniforth, Mrs. Routhliffe, Miss Patterson
Embroidery on silk, Mrs. Routhliffe
Embroidery on cotton or linen,—Mrs. McGibbon, James Burwash.
Fancy Foot-stool,—Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. Geo. Routhliffe.
Organ Lamp Mats, crochet,—Geo. Staniforth.
Best fancy laundry Bag,—George Staniforth.
Best collection of knitted work,—Mrs. McRae, Miss Patterson.
Best collection of Fancy Work,—Mrs. Routhliffe, Miss Patterson.

CASTORIA.
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising about 200 acres of land in Mille Isles, close to churches, school, blacksmith shops, post-office and general store, short distance from cheese-factory and saw-mill, well fenced and well watered, good sugar-bush of 1000 trees, good house and out-buildings, new butcher shop and slaughter house, ice-house. The proprietor will sell on reasonable terms with or without stock. Reason for selling is to go West. Apply to

ROBERT POLLOCK, Prop.
Mille Isles, Que.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

There will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, October 9th, 1909.

At 3 o'clock p.m.

The building now occupied as Methodist Methodist Parsonage, in the Town of Lachute.

Particulars as to sale can be secured on application to any member of the building committee.

By order of the building committee.

DR. W. W ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Geoffroy Bedard

I have on hand the largest assortment of tweeds of the latest designs and best qualities ever shown in this town.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

I also have to offer you the largest and most up-to-date stock of ready-made clothing and Gents' Furnishing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Etc.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Great Bargains!

We are offering Great Bargains in Ladies' Long Water Proof Coats while they last 75 of them to clear at the following prices.

25 Coats assorted shades latest styles etc., and turn down collars full length nicely trimmed former prices as follows :—

25 Coats former price $7.50 Clearing price $4.75
25 " " " 7.75 " " 5.50
25 " " " 9.75 " " 6.75

— ALSO —

50 Men's Tweed & Worsted Rain Coats Lined all through best quality material and trimmings former price $9.75. to clear $7.25.

50 Men's Suits in Tweed and black and dark blue serge to clear 20 p.c. off.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Special discounts on the following lines :—15 p.c. off Flannelettes: 10 p.c. off Cottons; 15 p.c. Muslins and Ginghams; 20 p.c. Children's made dresses, and 10 p.c. off all other lines.

No trouble to show you our Goods. Call and see them.

S. W. CHEESEMAN'S General Merchant
St. Andrews East, P.Q.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

That is what you always get when dealing with us, but now especially, after our holiday rush, we will have to make room for our Spring Stock, so be wise and allow us to serve you with the "Best of Goods" at lowest possible prices.

Hardie & Co.

Baker and General Merchants, Brownsburg, P.Q.

THE PAQUIN
Fruit and Vegetable Markets

PHONE NO. 6. West End Store
PHONE NO. 59 Central Ward Store

If we please you, Tell Others!
If we Don't, Tell Us!

To our many customers and friends, is this question reasonable? If we can give you full value for your money with our goods and as cheap as others, why not patronize those who live in town and spend their income among you. In Preserving Fruits we will give you bargains. We order twice a week and will gladly get anything for you that we may not have in stock. In vegetables we get them daily fresh from our market garden. We can give you Tomatoes, Cabbages, Corn, Cucumbers, Onions, Celery, etc., etc.

PAQUIN BROS.,
Opposite Lachute Mills Post-Office.

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

Some of the lines we can save money for you on

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Carpets and Rugs,
Linoleums & Floor Oil Cloths, 1, 2, 3 & 4 yds. wide.

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Geo. A. Slater "Invictus" Boots and Shoes. Once tried you will have no other.

Our Store is the Bargain Centre . . .

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE. GREAT BARGAINS.

AT COST AND FOR CASH ONLY.

Commencing with the 1st of May we will start our Great Sale of Goods, which are all new and comprise the entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, etc., and will be sold Bring along your wants, we can supply them and save you considerable money on your purchases.

In our Millinery Department we have expert hands to attend you. These goods will also be sold at remarkably low prices.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe.

FURNITURE REQUISITES.

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our . . . goods is high . . .

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, . . . windows, etc. . . .

Lachute Furniture Factory
O. H. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

ENGLAND'S CITIZEN TROOPS IN CAMP.

The Conditions Were Made to Resemble Those on Active Service.

A goodly portion of old London moved out to Salisbury Plain for the first two weeks of August, when the Metropolitan Territorials went into camp. Thirty thousand men in uniform tented and manoeuvred on the plain. Not since the South African war has London seen so many men in khaki. Getting the men and horses and equipment out to the camp was a huge business, and the work fell heavily on the Great Western and South Western Railroads, which had at the same time to handle the usual Bank Holiday excursion crowds. The start was made on Saturday afternoon and as evening advanced Waterloo Station become a picture of warlike preparations.

Regiment after regiment came along, all in khaki and carrying their field kits. The entrances in Westminster Bridge road to the new platforms were reserved for the troops, and many corps made that the place of assembly, the men falling in smartly and entraining with great speed as soon as the empty vehicles drew up to the platforms.

GREAT PLAIN TOO SMALL.

So great has been the growth of the Territorials that the spacious Salisbury Plain seems to have grown small and cramped. Five thousand acres will be added to it as soon as the War Department can obtain possession of the land. The work began on Monday, and, mostly for the sake of the newly-joined men, company and battalion drill occupied all of the first week. The manoeuvring ground on the downs was divided into practice areas upon which the units could carry out their exercises separately. For the senior men there were more ambitious exercises. Small mobile columns were formed, with guns and cavalry, and these marched, each column carrying its own tents, stores and equipment and bivouacked at an appointed distant spot. An expeditionary force was sent out for a two-days' march and eventually had to fight its way back to camp.

MOBILE COLUMNS.

The first of these mobile columns was sent out on Thursday night, after the men had become somewhat used to camp life and a little hardened to the work. An interesting little campaign had been worked out by General Vesey Dawson, commanding one of the divisions, and Major Ruthven, his chief of staff. The situation had been imagined of a victorious invading army marching upon Winchester. They had scattered the defending army into small parties, capable only of carrying on guerilla warfare. Through the country in which the guerillas were operating a reinforcing column was to march towards Winchester, their care being to get through as quickly as possible without being impeded by the small but desperate bodies possibly lurking in the way. The reinforcing column sent out consisted of the Fifth London Infantry Brigade, comprising the London Irish and the battalions from Poplar, St. Pancras and Blackheath, with three batteries of the Sixth London Artillery Brigade, the Eighth London Howitzer Battery and the Field Ambulance and Army Service Corps of the Fifth Division—a handy little column. Their arrival was of great importance to the besiegers. Each man carried a blanket and two days' rations only.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

Before they had left camp General Vesey Dawson inspected them and wished them good luck. Colonel Nugent, the brigadier of the brigade, led them away. They marched out eastwards upon the plain to Netheravon at one of the crossings of the much-troubled Avon, and there, having crossed the river and cooked their dinner from supplies carried with them they wrapped themselves up in their blankets with their rifles ready to their hands. Whether or not they would still have to fight they did not know. They had no knowledge that they would be attacked, but that guerilla bodies of infantry were roaming the downs about them they had reason to suspect. As a matter of fact, they were attacked but repulsed the enemy.

OPERATIONS AT NIGHT.

Night marching and the taking up of outpost positions were made essential features of the training, and one or more units were sent out every night or so. When darkness settled down over the plain, the men marched off clad in overcoats. This marching to the compass had to be carried out as noiselessly as possible, with no talking or smoking, for the enemy, it was assumed, were ever on the alert. When the outpost line had been taken up, a surprise attack followed to test the vigilance of the defenders, and the operations were made to resemble as nearly as possible those on active service.

SHAM FIGHT WITH REGULARS

While the London "Terriers," as they have been nicknamed, went through their elementary drill on the western side of the plain, the Wessex Territorials, some 20,000 strong, were completing their manoeuvres on the eastern side. As a grand finale, a sham battle was arranged between the regulars in quarters at Bulford on one side and the Wessex division, together with the boys from the public schools, on the other. The scheme outlined supposed a small force holding Silk Hill to cover the operations of the army from which it had been detached on the other side of the Avon. This force was wholly composed of regulars under the command of Brigadier-General Drummond. To the opposing army it was of great importance to capture the Silk Hill position, and for this purpose reinforcements which had arrived were sent forward. This body the Wessex Territorials and the public school boys represented under the command of Major-General Blomfield.

The result was that the battle culminated in a final charge up the hill on the part of the attackers, and a charge down the hill on the part of the defenders, and in what would have been a glorious melee with clubbed rifles but for the intervention of the umpires and the signal to cease hostilities.

It was an exciting finale to the battle, as it looked as if the attackers and defenders were bound to clash, and the officers saved the situation in the nick of time.

OTHER BRIGADES IN CAMP

Salisbury Plain, though it had 50,000 men on it, was not the only armed camp in Britain at the time. A large number of Provincial brigades of artillery and infantry went into camp at other places. Twelve battalions pitched their tents in the New Forest, the Warwick Brigade at Sway, the Gloucester and Worcester at Lyndhurst, and the South Midland at Beaulieu. The Middlesex and Surrey Brigades mustered at Arundel, while at Dover there were three camps: the Royal Engineers from Kent and Sussex, the Kent Cyclists' Battalion, and the Sussex and Kent Royal Garrison Artillery.

PREDICTING THE WEATHER.

Frenchman Says It Can be Done Months Ahead.

Edmond Terisserent de Bort, the distinguished meteorologist, believes that real progress has at last been made in the direction of determining in advance the general character of the seasons. Wide and continued observations of the behavior of the atmospheric movements of ocean currents seem to him to establish already certain general laws and to furnish the hope that we should soon be able to predict the weather for months ahead. He says:

"For thirty years I have been studying the movements and centres of high and low pressure. I observe certain interesting and suggestive phenomena. For instance, in the summer, when the oceanic high pressures, whose centre is in the neighborhood of the Azores, remain south of England and west of Europe, we enjoy normal weather and clear skies. If, on the contrary, the high pressures are driven back toward the south, they leave the field clear for atmospheric vortices with low pressure, which ordinarily remain in the latitude of Iceland and west winds with gentle rain predominate in Western Europe. If high pressures reascend north without expanding over Europe, we have cold winds, rain and hail, and in the winter equally interesting facts are observed.

"Now it is the differences of temperature in marine currents, like the Gulf Stream, that influence the behavior of atmospheric depression. Prof. Hildebrandsson, the Swedish savant, has given himself for some years to the study of the relations of high and low pressure areas and marine currents. From one of a series of very suggestive curves that he has drawn the curious fact is made clear that the temperature at Nort Cape in summer is the opposite of that of Iceland the next springtime. The spring of a northern port in North America is of the same character as the weather in Iceland in the March of the year preceding. Likewise, one is able to deduce from the observations in Iceland what will be the character of the seasons in Newfoundland six months later.

"The behavior of atmospheric pressure at North Cape in springtime is regularly the opposite of that of the corresponding season reported from Debreczin, in Hungary."

He has great hopes that results will attend the establishment at Monaco by the conferences last May of an organization for co-operative meteorological reports from all parts of the world, from Spitzbergen to the South Pacific islets. Man is just beginning to understand that he need not be the ignorant victim of the weather.

Love is blind, and self-love is hopelessly so.

A MARVEL IN STATISTICS

WOMAN WHO IS A VERY CLEVER FINANCIER.

Miss Florence Spencer Is Librarian of One of the Largest Banking Institutions.

There has been great stateswomen. Women of to-day are among the most ardent students of practical science. Business women of eminence throughout the world are many. The heads of the largest mercantile establishments in Paris and Berlin, as well as one in Chicago, are women. But women as financiers have never been distinguished.

ROYAL FAILURES.

Cleopatra was a failure in strictly money matters. Queen Elizabeth left financial affairs to her ministers. Maria Theresa was utterly lost in the intricacies of finance. Catherine of Russia knew the value of a soldier far better than the worth of a rouble. Marie Antionette—Maria Theresa's daughter—when told there were no francs in the royal treasury, asked naively, "Then why don't you make some?"

When Jay Gould died the world was startled to hear that his daughter, Helen, knew her Poor's Manual of Railroads as well as any stock broker. But her knowledge was confined to railways. It did not extend to the wider field of industrial corporations, of government indebtedness, of domestic and foreign exchange, of letters of credit, of trustees, etc., etc.

THE EXCEPTION.

But there is now a young woman in New York city who embraces a very extensive scope of finance. She is not only a rarity in that respect, but in the respect of being the chief of a financial library. The term "financial librarian" inevitably conjures up a bloodless being, shrivelled in body; a yellow and terribly wrinkled face; white, unkempt hair; quite deaf; a harsh voice; a man neither of manners nor of conversation.

A WOMANLY WOMAN.

This conventional conception holds good everywhere except in the instance of the librarian of the National City Bank of New York. Miss Florence Spencer—that is her name—despite her stately height, is young—she is in the early twenties—and very attractive. Those large dark eyes look as if they read Shelley and Tennyson and Swinburne instead of Adam Smith and Ricardo and John Stuart Mill; read periodicals of police literature, instead of the Economist and the Financial Chronicle; read the literary and music and drama columns, instead of the financial pages of the daily newspaper.

A few minutes' talk with the young lady will convince you to the contrary, will assure you that she is an encyclopedia of financial information. You will also notice that in having steeped herself in economical literature she has not sacrificed a single womanly attribute nor lost any of the charms of refined femininity.

Under her direction the financial library of the National City Bank at New York is become one of the most complete private collections of that kind in the country. Every volume of any value written in English on fiscal subjects is there. What is of equal importance, every financial periodical of standing printed in the English language is on file.

MISS SPENCER THE HEAD.

Miss Spencer has assistants, of course, but every detail of this literary branch of the National City Bank is under her direct supervision. After noting the brilliant results and especially after meeting with Miss Spencer, the conclusion is inevitable that woman's sphere at no distant date will be still further enlarged. There will be a woman banker—a woman the president of a bank. And she will have one advantage over man—the advantage of a stronger and surer intuition. Theoretical knowledge and practical experience count for much in banking. But intuition also counts for something. It counts for a great deal in critical moments and in appraising character.

MEXICAN KNIFE GRINDERS.

The knife grinders ni Mexico are all Spaniards, and come chiefly from the province of Galicia. Although some are from Asturias. Clad on a linen smock reaching to the knees, often with a boina (a cap worn by the Basques) on the head, they trundle through the city streets a one-wheeled contrivance with a pedal attachment which affords the power for the little grindstone and emery wheel. They make their presence known by a little tune played on what is called the Pandean pipes, or syrinx. The melody varies according to the taste and musical ear of the grinder; it is usually in a minor key. In Spain, however, they do not use this instrument; but simply cry "Afilador" (grinder).

ADVERTISING FOR WIVES

PECULIAR REQUIREMENTS OF WOULD-BE BENEDICTS.

Irishman Wanted One Who Was Able to Fight a Round or Two.

Some marry for money, some for beauty, but an eccentric old gentleman named Tasino, who lives in a village hard by Naples, Italy, cares for neither looks nor beauty. Tired of single blessedness, he offered his hand and purse to the lady who could best cook his pet delicacy, macaroni.

Tasino was reputed the richest man in the village, so a great flutter was caused by his announcement, and no fewer than 120 ladies entered the contest. Tasino himself acted as judge, and a week later led the prize-winner—a respectable middle-aged widow—to the altar.

AN HEIRESS PREFERRED.

A study of matrimonial advertisements will reveal some queer "wants" in the shape of both husbands and wives. This is from a Bengal journal: "Wanted for marriage, a fair girl Hindu, kayastha, for a graduate student. Very respectable heiress apparent preferred. Address sharp, confidentially," etc.

The word "kayastha" refers to caste, but the idea of a "fair Hindu" who is an "heiress apparent" is distinctly amusing to British ideas.

The following requisition appeared in a paper hailing from the West of England: "Wanted immediately, with view to matrimony, handsome, sporting young man, hard rider, but not drinker; must own hunters."

If this advertisement is not a joke, it must have been written by a lady who knew her own mind pretty thoroughly. It is seldom that you find so many requisitions succinctly set forth in three lines.

ABLE TO COOK AND WASH.

They are practical folk in Australia. Listen to this from a New South Wales journal: "Wanted a wife; must be able to cook and wash. Lady preferred." This man, at any rate, was honest, and no doubt many girls would much sooner trust themselves to an advertiser of this kind than to one who angled for looks or money.

Japanese matrimonial advertisements are the very antithesis of the hard practicality of the Anglo-Saxon announcements. The 'Kanawaza Shimbwe,' a Japanese paper, had an advertisement from a lady who, after describing her own personal charms and fortune in flowery language, ended, "If there is a gentleman who is clever, learned, handsome, and of good taste I will join with him for life, and share the pleasure of being buried in the same grave."

LITTLE BUT GOOD.

Workhouse guardians not infrequently receive applications for wives. The Eccleshall Board considered one which, in which a Yorkshire workingman, who described himself as "steady, very homely, no drinker, and not quarrelsome," set forth his requirements in a letter. His chief anxiety seems to have been that his bride-to-be should not be too tall. "If you would be kind enough," he wrote, "to supply me with her name and height of body—I mean she should not be taller than five feet or so—and with age and respectability, I would provide her with a very new, comfortable home."

The opinion of an Irish tramp upon the ideal wife is distinctly amusing. She should be, he says, "between forty and fifty years of age, not handsome but temperate. She should be able to walk twenty miles a day, and be good at begging bottles and potatoes, and also at ballad singing. She should not be quarrelsome, but able to fight a round or two, to defend her husband when in action."

WILLING FOR A FOURTH.

One is driven to wonder whether there were any replies to this curious advertisement, which appeared in a London daily paper: "Wanted, a respectable gentleman—widower preferred—to marry the housekeeper of an aged gntleman, whom he would like to see happily married before he dies. She has had three husbands, but is willing for a fourth." If anyone did volunteer to make "number four," he was certainly braver than the average man.

The following, which is taken from the columns of a New York paper, appears to form an appropriate conclusion to an article of this kind:—

"A young man of agreeable presence, and desirous of getting married, would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."—London Tit-Bits.

POOR FELLOW!

Once in a while a man is too proud to beg and too honest to steal—then the only alternative he has left is to go to work.

THE KAISER'S COUNTRY

SOME STRANGE CUSTOMS IN GERMANY.

Of Her Domestic Conditions There is Little Known in This Country.

In the country districts the German people are steady and hard working, and save money during a month or two at a time. But as soon as they have a nice round sum saved they go off to the nearest city, or some holiday resort, and get rid of it in about one-twentieth part of the time it took to save it. They have no fear of becoming paupers in their old age, however, because of the pension fund towards which they are compelled to subscribe a certain portion of their wages each week, says London Answers.

DANCING OUT THE NIGHT.

In many large cities, and notably in Berlin, there is not much to be said in favor of the younger workers of the community, especially the unskilled. Instead of going to bed at a reasonable hour, they go off, after supper, to one of the numerous ball-rooms and dance the night through, drinking—a very light beer, it is true—most of the time.

In the morning they have an air of lassitude, and are by no means sprightly about their work. In the work-rooms of the large shops at meal hours you will find the girls snatching the repose they ought to have had the night before; and even the domestic servants are permitted to indulge themselves in this way.

Under German laws, certain minor offences are dealt with in a way that should commend itself to our lawmakers. For instance, a man, when under the influence of drink, is rather noisy, and, perhaps, breaks a window. He is escorted to the neartst police-station, where his name and address are taken, after which he is conducted home safely. Next day he receives a little account, as:

Damage to window	10mk.
Fine	10mk.
	20mk.

He pays, after which no more is heard of the matter.

OBEDIENCE AT ALL COSTS.

For certain offences, again, the German policeman can administer summary justice in the street.

Suppose a man spits on the pavement, the policeman stops him, and demands 50 cents, for which he offers a receipt. If the offender is a foreigner who does not know the power of the law in Germany he may be tempted to spit again in defiance. All right. The guardian of the law will remain quite imperturbable, but the stranger will have 50 cents more to pay.

In this country, people who reside in boarding-houses or furnished apartments generally escape all taxation; but this is not so with the Kaiser's subjects. In Germany, even bachelors have to pay taxes, and the foreigner who is only in the country temporarily has also to pay a share, and a substantial one, too.

Of course, you may protest that you are only in the country for a couple of months, and refuse to pay. You will receive a visit from two or more officials, who will seal your boxes, your dressing-case, and your handbag, and dare you to open any of them, under dire penalties, until the tax has been paid.

AMONG GERMAN STUDENTS.

A great many are serious, hard-working young men. But there is also a curious survival among them in the form of various students' societies, and in the most select of these duelling is still carried on. With these students the highest possible ambition is to get some nasty scar on the face in a fight with broadswords, and frequently these bouts end fatally.

Bullying among students takes a peculiar form. You may be sitting quietly in a cafe, having some refreshments, when, looking up, you find some great, hulking fellow staring at you. If you have the temerity to meet his rude stare unflinchingly he will presently point to your glass. This is an order to empty your glass at a draught, as a sign that you have no desire to offend, and if you refuse, it will be followed by a challenge.

FIGHT, OR BE CUT.

If an Englishman finds himself involved in such an affair, he had better choose to fight with pistols, as he is not likely to stand much chance with the broadsword against a German student, unless he has had very considerable training in this art.

A refusal to fight would lead to ostracism from all society recognizing the German gentleman's code of honor.

No doubt this stupid practice would have died out long ago, but for the fact that the Kaiser and most of the highest Ministers and officials of the country are members of students' societies and those dwelling ones.

AN AIR FLEET SERVICE

SOON TO BE ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE.

Balloon Services Will Be Started Between Paris and Certain Towns.

Regular services by dirigible balloons are shortly to be established between Paris and a certain number of French towns. The company which will undertake the business is called the Transaerial Company, and it will be under the management of Mr. Henry Kapferer. Five balloons are to be constructed, the first of which, named after the city of Nancy, will be ready soon, and it is hoped that the other four will be completed by the end of the year. The Ville de Nancy is of precisely the same type as the Bayard-Clement balloon. The length is 60 metres, and its cubic capacity is 3,500 cubic metres. The engines are of 120 h.p., with a total weight, in running order, of 750 kilograms. The speed is set down at 50 kilometres per hour, with a crew of eight passengers, and the balloon can remain in the air for ten hours.

CARRY FIFTEEN PASSENGERS.

The two nextballoons, now being built, are double the size of the Ville de ancy, and they each have two entirely separate engines of 120 h.p., with three screw propellers, a large one in front and two smaller ones in the rear. It is estimated that the larger balloons will each carry 15 passengers and lift a total weight of 2,500 kilograms. The fourth airship will have a capacity of 4,000 cubic metres, it will carry 10 passengers, and will be able to travel 48 kilometres per hour.

This air fleet will be employed to run on four different services—the first will be from Paris to Nancy, by way of Meaux and Reims. The departure station at the Paris end will be close to the parade ground of Issey-les-Moulineaux, and the station shed is nearly completed. It is constructed to hold two dirigible balloons, and it is hoped that the station at Reims will be finished in about two months. The south-eastern line will connect Paris with Fontainebleau, and will ultimately be extended to Lyons. The two stations at Juvisy and Fontainebleau will be put in hand at once.

SOUTHWESTERN SERVICE.

The southwestern balloon service will be directed towards Pau, passing by way of Orleans, Tours and Bordeaux. The terminal station at Pau is under construction, and the one at Orleans will be commenced forthwith. The western line will unite Paris and Rouen, with a stopping place at Sartrouville, where sheds already exist. It is intended during the fine weather to run daily services over all these four lines.

A school is now being organized in Paris, for the study or aeroautics, and it is hoped to make a start in October. This institution is destined to educate engineers skilled in the construction of balloons, aeroplanes, and motors. The students will be drawn from the ranks of the great schools of the country, and they will have to pass an entrance examination which will comprise the subjects generally demanded in the case of engineers. The course of studies will embrace mechanics, strength of materials, construction and driving of motors, and practical work in the shops, together with a special study of the science of aeronautics. The president of the council of administration will be N. Daumer.

FISH FROM THE CLOUDS.

Picked Up on Hillside—Instances From India.

Recently a number of townspeople taking a walk on the stones of Knockscalbert Hill were surprised to see on the grass near Summerbill a large number of very small fishes, varying in length from 1½ to 2 inches, says the Campbelltown Courier. The fish appeared to be the young of the herring, and their presence on the hill in considerable numbers created much speculation.

In August, 1904, a shower of herring fry was experienced at the head of Longrow, but there was no doubt as to whence the miniature fish had come, for they fell from above on the hats and clothing of several men, and at the time a small black cloud of remarkable density was directly overhead.

The phenomenon of fish from the clouds is, says our contemporary, of more common occurrence than is generally supposed. It is undoubtedly due to some small fry of fishes having been lifted from the water and carried over dry land by [illegible] is popularly known as a waterspout.

Many cases are reported abroad, and they are common in India. Last year Caithness reported a shower of small fishes, which were identified as herring fry, and there was also a similar occurrence in Rosshire.

Frogs, insects and other living creatures have also been known to be thus transported through the air.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER.

More children die during the hot wether than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give prompt relief, the delay may prove fatal to the child. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are children during the hot weather months. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent deadly summer complaints, or cure them if they come unexpectedly. Mrs. O. Moreau, St. Tite, Que., says: "My baby suffered from a severe attack of cholera infantum, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared, and he regained health splendidly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

POSSIBILITIES OF RADIUM.

May Take the Place of Coal Some Day in the Future.

Radio-active are rain and snow. There seems little doubt that the radio activity of the air in certain cases has its origin in the soil. On the other hand it seems equally certain that solar protuberances and sun spots have a marked influence upon the amount of emanation present in the air, just as they are known to materially affect all other manifestations of atmospheris electricity

Radium emanation is the most intensely energetic chemical agent known. Of the highest significance are the facts brought to light by the study of radio-active phenomena with regard to the transmutation of elements which seems to accompany these manifestations. There is a wonderful perspective opened up should it at some future time become possible to cause the immediate and rapid disintegration of matter. Thus one gramme of radium would furnish an amount of heat equal to that derived from 325 tons of coal.

If we are faced with problems of the exhaustion of our natural resources, of the depletion of our coal mines, there is no means of gauging the possibilities which the future may hold in store and which may surprise the most extreme limits of our needs. The discovery of radium and the phenomena associated with it has revealed to us new truths of so fundamental a character that there is hardly any branch of science which has not in some way profited by the new knowledge.

MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIPS.

Folk Too Ready to Let Imagination Run Away With Them.

In 1709, which was quite seventy years before the first balloon ascent took place in England, a "flying ship" was said to have been seen in the sky above the Norfolk fens. Several people observed it at different times and places, and one enterprising individual even made a drawing of it, which was reproduced in one of the newspapers of that date.

Of course it may have been all imagination, or it was possibly a hoax. But the detailed descriptions of the aerial craft, coupled with the illustration, suggest at least the possibility that even in those distant days some enterprising individual or other had evolved an aeroplane of the now familiar box-kite type, and was experimenting with it under cover of darkness.

In 1810, again, what we should now designate a dirgible balloon, was reported to be hovering over Kent. It was said by those who professed to have observed it, "shaped like a monster sausage," and was guided apparently by means of wings, or sails, which stuck out before and behind. There is some reason to think that this may have been the machine with which a certain French aeronaut named Blanchard was experimenting about this period, and with which he certainly did, upon at least one occasion, cross the English Channel.

In this connection, too, it is worthy of notice that when the French Government airship La Patrie broke loose from her moorings in November, 1907, and was supposed to have been carried by the wind over England and the north of Ireland, scores of people either pretended, or really believed, that they had seen her in the clouds above localities where she could not possibly then have been, having regard to the direction of the prevailing air currents.

Which merely goes to prove that in this age, as in all others, there exist folk who are only too ready to let their imagination run away with them.

If you would know the giving of happiness try the happiness of giving.

YOUNG FOLKS

THE CHICKEN-RANCH.

It was an exciting time for Milo when the incubator came—almost as exciting as it was for mother, who had been wanting for a whole long year to try to raise some chickens. Father just laughed about it, but they did not change their minds. They both were sure that nothing could be so interesting as to see a flock of fluffy yellow balls chasing about in the pen that was going to be built. Milo had never seen any baby chicks in all his life, but he had heard about them till he was sure he would know one if he should meet it anywhere.

One day the whole lovely dream suddenly came true. Cowboy Jack and "Shorty" went away early that morning, and when they drove through the big gate that night they had brought incubator, brooder, lumber for the pens and coops, and—all done up in cotton, in little square compartments, inside bigger ones lined with cork, and fitting into strong cases—eggs! So many there were that Milo gave up trying to count, and jumped from "seventeen, eighteen," to "millions."

The incubator was very simple-looking, just a big box on legs, painted yellow, with its name across the top in black letters. Inside there was a square room, with a thermometer at one side, a wire rack across it half-way between its ceiling and its floor, which was not a floor at all, but just an ordinary piece of burlap tacked tight to all four walls. The rack did not reach quite to the door. There was an open space next the glass, as if the makers had not had quite enough wire to finish it properly. Then there was a lamp fastened on the outside, and a pipe to carry its heat into the square room, and that was all.

Mother took the book of directions telling all about how to do everything, and began to study. She almost forgot when it was time to put Milo to bed.

Of course there were lots of important things to do. Mother gave directions, Comboy Jack and Shorty carried them out, and Milo acted as overseer. But at last all was ready. The incubator lamp was lighted, the thermometer that hung inside was watched till the mercury reached the black arrow on its glass front, the precious eggs were laid on the wire rack, the glass door closed, and—the poultry-ranch had begun.

There was one thing Milo could do to hurry matters along. Mama turned the eggs every day, kept the lamp filled and trimmed and the ventilator just right.

Then things began to happen. The morning of that wonderful day mama and Milo put high stools in front of the incubator and sat down upon them. At first there was not much to be seen. Then a faint sound was heard, and an egg-shell broke in one wee spot, which presently grew a little larger. A bit of a white beak came in sight, and something said "Peep!" quite plain and loud. Milo almost fell off his stool at that, and mama clapped her hands. Slowly but surely that sharp little beak worked away, till the crack it made reached round the shell to the little hole where it began. Then a short rest, and then the chick, tired of its narrow bed, stretched its little buff cochin legs, and—snap!—two halves of shell fell apart, and out rolled the baby. It was very limp and draggled-looking, but its eyes were round and bright as jet beads, and it peeped as if it had been doing it for years.

Another rest, and then it began to look out of that glass door. Nearer and nearer it came, till suddenly it reached the place where there was not any wire, and down it went right into the burlap below, that was as soft and yielding as a hammock.

Of course by this time there were ever so many others at work, each one peeping its greeting to its brothers and sisters, and each one joining the first in the hammock as fast as it could manage it.

If Milo was disappointed in their looks at first he soon changed his mind, for inside of an hour the little fellows perked up, their yellow down fluffed out, their tiny wings fluttered, and their voices—why, the chorus they kept up was past belief.

Mama and Milo laughed, and cried, "Look there!" and "Only see that!" till it would have been hard to tell which was the happier. And of course papa and Nora and Cowboy Jack and Shorty and the fat cook and the twenty-seven other ranchmen and cowboys came for a glimpse. But mother and Milo sat on their stools the livelong day, with scarcely a rest for dinner; and when night came the wire rack was piled with empty shells, while the burlap hammock was full of plump little balls as soft as thistle-down. And by that time Milo understood that the men who had made the incubator knew how.

There is more to raising chickens than simply hatching them, to be sure, but at last accounts the buff cochins were doing so well that papa had entirely stopped laughing at them, and was taking great joy in planning a chicken-house with all modern improvements.—Youth's Companion.



Police Sergeant—Can you give me a description of the person who ran over you?

"Oi can that. He had on a fur coat an' an autymobile cap an' goggles."—Life.

A BURNING COAL MINE.

Eating Up Hundreds of Thousands of Tons of Coal.

One of the most extraordinary fires ever recorded in history is that of the burning coal-mine at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. In 1858, fifty-one years ago, the fire began. Since that time it has smouldered steadily, eating up hundreds of thousands of tons of coal, and burning its way deep underground to a plot a mile west of Summit Hill. To-day an attempt, described by a writer in Popular Mechanics, is being made to extinguish it.

The shaft in which the fire began led into a mine that had been worked for many years. Lack of men and lack of means prevented a proper fighting of the danger when it started. In the early days of coal-mining much of the coal now regarded as valuable was considered worthless, and discarded as refuse. The enormous quantities of this discarded coal bountifully fed the hungry fire.

In 1862 the company attempted to make an open cut to block off the fire. After an excavation of two thousand feet had been made, the work, for some forgotten reason, was abandoned.

The next attempt was made sixteen years ago. Holes were sunk until cracks or open shafts were struck, and into these were poured refuse, water and wet clay, the purpose being to block the fire by a wall of incombustible material.

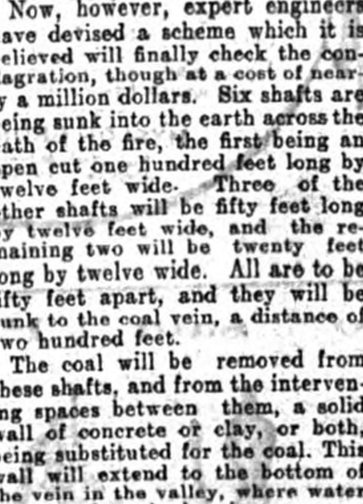
More than six hundred holes were sunk, and into these thousands of tons of "gob" were forced, some of the holes eating up as much as eight thousand tons of material. Several hundred thousand dollars were spent in this work, but the fire crept round the walls and continued to burn.

Now, however, expert engineers have devised a scheme which it is believed will finally check the conflagration, though at a cost of nearly a million dollars. Six shafts are being sunk into the earth across the path of the fire, the first being an open cut one hundred feet long by twelve feet wide. Three of the other shafts will be fifty feet long by twelve feet wide, and the remaining two will be twenty feet long by twelve wide. All are to be fifty feet apart, and they will be sunk to the coal vein, a distance of two hundred feet.

The coal will be removed from these shafts, and from the intervening spaces between them, a solid wall of concrete or clay, or both, being substituted for the coal. This wall will extend to the bottom of the vein in the valley, where water will complete the barrier.

HEROINE AT TWELVE.

At Freystrop, Pembrokeshire, England, a baby picked up an adder. Apparently regarding the reptile as a new toy the baby put it to her mouth, and the adder bit her in several places inside the lower lip. Her twelve-year-old sister shortly afterwards came upon the scene. Seeing the adder still in the baby's hand she realized the danger, destroyed the snake, and then sucked the poison from her sister's lips.





When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Quickly cures bruises, cuts, burns, and chafing sores.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

Druggists and Stores everywhere.

STILL WORSE.

Mr. Dolan was looking anxiously around the kitchen. "Bridget," he said, after a while, "what did I do wid me hat?"

"Ye have it on y'r head, Mike," replied Mrs. Dolan.

"Begorra," said Mr. Dolan, "the nixt thing I'll be leaving me head in me hat!"

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

SAID UNCLE SILAS:

"Some wimmen spend about half their time tryin' to make themselves look somewhere near as good as a photographer can."

"Doctor," said the convalescent, smiling weakly, "you may send in your bill any day now." "Tut, tut!" replied the M.D., silencing his patient with a wave of his hand. "You're not strong enough yet."

MAKE A NOTE when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. Guaranteed to cure the worst case of backache, headache, stitches. Avoid the "just as good" goods. Get the genuine.

The visiting parson was giving Convict 45 consolation. "You should not complain, my misguided friend," he said; "it is better to take things as you find them." "Yer on the wrong track, parson," replied the prisoner. "It wer' practising that theory that got me nabbed."

If allowed to roam over your house those few innocent-looking house flies may cause a real tragedy any day, as they are known to be the principal agents for the spread of those deadly diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. No other fly killer compares with Wilson's Fly Pads.

"My dear," said the professor's wife, "the hens have scratched up all that egg-plant seed you sowed." "Ah, jealousy!" mused the professor. And he sat down and wrote a twenty-page article on the "Development of Envy in the Minds of the Lower Grade of Bipeds."

A Benefactor to All.—The soldier, the sailor, the fisherman, the miner, the farmer, the mechanic, and all who live lives of toil and spend their existence in the dull routine of tedious tasks and who are exposed to injuries and ailments that those who toil not do not know, will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil an excellent friend and benefactor in every time of need.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

It takes a lot of money to educate girls, and after they graduate very few of them are able to support a husband.

The Real Liver Pill.—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

SUSPICIOUS OF HIS OTHER..

"Ma!"

"Yes, precious."

"I'm a good boy these days, ain't I?"

"Yes, pet—you've been a very good boy since mother talked to you so seriously."

"And you trust me now, don't you, ma?"

"Yes, darling—implicitly."

"Then what do you keep the jam cupboard locked for now-a-days?"

Hub (during a quarrel)—"You talk like an idiot!" Wife—"I've got to talk so that you can understand me!"

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

HOT AIR AS A POLISHER.

The marvels of friction are infinite. The use of the sand-blast for polishing metals is quite a recent invention, and now it is followed by that of a blast of simple hot air. It is the velocity that gives the polishing power. The articles to be treated are placed in a basket in a centrifugal machine driven at a very high speed, and heated air is blown from a pipe through the basket. A high polish is thus produced very rapidly. Nickel-plated articles that have become tarnished are made bright in a few minutes. Wet metal, fresh from the bath, needs no preliminary drying, for the current of air dries and polishes at the same moment. It is only necessary to so pack the articles that the air reaches them on all sides.

It may be the only way to get a good look at heaven is to take a square look and a human one at the alleys of our cities.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive appartus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

"I am told, sir, that you said yesterday I ought to be placed in a lunatic asylum." "A base slander, my dear sir, I assure you. What I did say, and I like to be exact, was that the keepers should never have allowed you to escape."

After making a most careful study of the matter, U. S. Government scientists state definitely that the common house fly is the principal means of distributing typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. Wilson's Fly Pads kill the flies and the disease germs, too.

Mr. B.—"There, I've let my cigar go out. Do you know that it spoils a cigar, no matter how good it is, if you allow it to go out?" Mrs. B.—"Yes, a cigar is a good deal like a man in that respect."

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using "Painkiller." This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'—25c. and 50c.

Blobbs—"You're pretty much gone on Miss Hobbs, aren't you, old man?" Hobbs—"I was once. But after what she said to me last night I'm not going to pay any more attention to her." Blobbs—"What did she say?" Hobbs—"No!"

Through indiscretion in eating green fruit in summer many children become subject to cholera morbus caused by irritating acids that act violently on the lining of the intestines. Pains and dangerous purgings ensue and the delicate system of the child suffers under the drain. In such cases the safest and surest medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It will check the inflammation and save the child's life.

"You are Mr. Quezeen, the husband of the celebrated lecturess on cookery, are you not?" "Yes, sir," replied the dejected, hollow-eyed man. "I am the man she tries her new dishes on."

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

Figg—"You have seen Jones' wife. What is she like? Should you call her pretty?" Fogg—"I might if I were talking to Jones."

VANZANT & WARNOCK GUARANTEED "SPAVIN CURE" Mailed on receipt of $1.00. Send for booklet—FREE.

The Veterinary Remedy Company, Limited, Box A, 75 Adelaide St., E. Toronto, Canada.

Oldest and Best

The school that has had the longest experience and greatest success in training young people for good office positions and that can secure the best results for you, is the

British-American Business College
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, TORONTO.

Fall Term now open. Enter any time. Write for catalogue.

T. M. WATSON, PRINCIPAL.

Ontario Veterinary College
TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CAN.
Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, under the control of the Dept. of Agriculture of Ontario. Session opens 1st October, 1909. Course of study extends three winter college years. FEES PER SESSION $70.00. Calendar on application.

H. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal. Dept. E.

We want every young man who is anxious to prepare for a good position at a good salary to write us at once. Address Central Telegraph School, 5 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

OUR HEAVE CURE cures where others fail. Sells on its own merits. Best of testimonials furnished on application. Ask your druggist to get you some, or send direct to Four Brothers, Rectoule. Price $1.00 per package. Charges paid to nearest express office. None genuine without our trade mark, FOUR BROTHERS, on each package. Try a package and be convinced. Because others have failed is no reason why Heaves cannot be cured by using Four Brothers Heave Cure.

AGENTS WANTED.

ONE RELIABLE MAN WANTED IN EVERY town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Best Tailoring Co., Toronto.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—RELIABLE MEN we start in business of their own and give credit. Merchants Portrait Co., Toronto.

AGENTS, MAIL-ORDER BUYERS, HOUSEkeepers send address for free sample of SILVERCLOTH MAGICAL SILVER CLEANER and large catalogue of household specialties. Canada Silvercloth Co., Dept. E., Toronto.

Secure the Agency

for your locality of the only Life Insurance company meeting the requirements of the "Royal Commission." Our plans and policies appeal to the common sense, and positively protect the Policyholder's interest. Rates lower. Terms of payment easier.

THE POLICYHOLDERS MUTUAL LIFE,
Temple Building, Toronto.

WE GIVE YOU A SAMPLE CASE

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

AGENTS MEN OR WOMEN. Make $3 a Day and establish permanent business on our capital. Our high class goods sell on sight in every home, are quickly used up and repeat orders come fast. Exclusive territory given.

THE HOME SUPPLY Co., Dept. 55, Toronto, Ont.

CARPET DYEING and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy. Address Box 158, Montreal.



Don't fail to see our Exhibit at the National Exhibition, Toronto.

LACK.

Many a man is so lacking in the essentials of success that he isn't even a successful liar.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

A New School and a Good School

New in its Life
New in its Equipment
New in its Course of Study,
New in its Methods of Instruction.

Good in its Record.
Good in its Teaching Staff.
Good in its Attention to Students.
Good in its Ability to Place Graduates.

Get busy on Monday, Aug. 30th, or as soon thereafter as possible.

REMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE,
260 College Street, Corner Spadina Avenue,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

DRINK, CURED
Tobacco and Drug Habits

New System of Treatment. Recently Discovered Remedy that Cures Rapidly and Permanently. Marvellous Results obtained that makes our remedy one of the wonders of Modern Medicine. Patients cured secretly at their own homes against their own will and knowledge. No suffering, no injections, no loss of time, or detention from business, no bad after effects.

FREE! FREE!

We send by mail, free of charge, our 64 page book, which fully explains our modern system of treatment, of how the Drink, Tobacco and Drug habits can be rapidly overcome and cured. This book is sent in a plain envelope, sealed from observation, so no one can tell what your letter contains. All correspondence absolutely secret and confidential. Address,

DE SILVA INSTITUTE, Suite 200, 55 University St. Montreal, Canada

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson of Lachute have come to reside with Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Staniforth for some time.

The Methodist Church harvest home supper on Friday evening in Staniforth's Hall was quite a success. An excellent programme was carried out.

Mr. William Evans, brother of Lotan and Walter Evans has bought a dwelling house and piece of land from Mr. George Marshall at Beaven Lake and has come from Hamilton to reside.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson of Montreal preached in the Episcopal Churches at the harvest thanksgiving services at Arundel and Weir. Both churches were tastefully decorated.

Our morning train for Montreal now leaves Huberdeau at six o'clock and Arundel five minutes later, returning the train is due at Arundel at 8.47 and Huberdeau at 8.52. There are no Sunday trains.

Mr. Powles the Theological Sudent who has been assistant to Rev. H. A. Naylor in his pastoral work this summer, returned to Montreal on Monday to agrin take up his studies at McGill University. A purse was presented to him from the many friends he made during his stay here.

The English speaking families in and around St. Jovite have commenced to build a church near the railway Station, where, on its completion weekly services will be held. This will be appreciated by those who are so far awsy from a protestant community.

Montreal, 24th, Sept., 1909

Wm. Thomson Esq.,
Arundel, County of Argenteuil, Que.

Dear Mr. Thomson

I was glad to see by the papers that you had had an enjoyable visit in the Old Country, and had returned home safely and in good health. It would be great pleasure to me to have an opportunity of meeting you and talk over experiences.

I happened to meet an Arundel man on the train some days ago and he spoke to me about the plague of grasshoppers in your district. I write at once to the MacDonald Call go, and enclose you copy of reply which may interest some of your neighbours.

Yours Faithfully,
W. A. WEIR.

22nd, Sept., 1909.

Hon. W. A. Weir, K.C. M.P.P.
Montreal,

Dear Mr. Weir,

I talked over with Professor Lochhead the question of the plague of grasshoppers at Harrington and Arundel. Where there is a good deal of rough pasture land, which is not put under the plow, that becomes a great harbor for grasshoppers which lay their eggs in the autumn. Where pasture land can be ploughed under, the wholesale destruction of eggs in that way reduces the number. Professor Lochhead tells me that he has observed this year a great increase in what the farmers call Blue Beetles or the Black Blister Beetle. It is a parasite on the grasshopper, destroying its eggs. In view of that Professor Lochhead says it is likely that the grasshoppers will be very much scarcer next year.

Consideration of this matter brings up afresh the question as to whether some arrangement might not be made whereby men like Professor Lochhead could visit different districts of the Province on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, making investigations regarding these attacks, and follow that up afterwards by recommendations for preventing, or, as far as possible lessening the injury. I would like to discuss that with you in the near future.

Faithfully Yours
J. A. N. ROBERTSON.

FARM FOR SALE.

—:o:—

A good farm formerly known as the Wood farm situated on the bank of the North River at St. Canute, containing 90 or about 100 acres, all of which is under cultivation with exception of good sugar bush of 500 trees. Good house and outbuildings well fenced and well watered. Convenient to Church, school, post-office, store, cheese factory and saw-mill on the on the property. Clay loom and sandy soil. The proprietor will sell on reasonable terms with or without stock.

ROBT. GOODFELLOW,
Marbel, P. O. Que.



A Combined Treatment That Really Cures Catarrh.

Canadian weather, with its extreme cold and sudden changes, gives almost every one Catarrh, and makes it hard to cure. Some recommend internal remedies—some external applications.

Father Morriscy used both—tablets to be taken three or four times a day to invigorate the system, purify the blood, and help it throw off the disease, and a soothing, healing, antiseptic salve to be applied inside the nostrils. This combined treatment known as

"Father Morriscy's No. 26"

attacking the disease from within and without, soon cures.

Mr. A. C. Thibodeau, General Merchant in Rogersville, N.B., writes on Jan. 22nd last:

"A few words as to the merits of your Catarrh Cure. For the last 10 years I have been troubled with Catarrh of the head and stomach and during that time have tried all kinds of other Remedies with no results, until I tried your Catarrh Cure which I am glad to say has cured me. I highly recommend it to those who are suffering with this disease."

Don't trifle with Catarrh—cure it with Father Morriscy's No. 26.

50c for the combined treatment at your dealer's. 68

Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd. - Chatham, N.B.

HUNTING FOR BIG GAME.

The Highlands of Ontario is an ideal spot for the sportsman during the open hunting season for big game. In the Temagami region moose are plentiful and may be killed during the period from October 16th to November 15th. This territory is a forest preserve of vast expanse, and in addition to being the hunter's paradise, its waters abound with game fish of many species. The home of the red deer is located somewhat to the south of Temagami, particularly in the districts known as "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "Maganetawan River," "Lake Nipissing," and "Kawartha Lakes" territories.

Write to Quinlan D.P.A., Montreal, for a copy of "Haunts of Fish and Game" issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System which fully describes the hunting territories reached by this line, giving game laws, maps and all information.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

WILLIAM McCOY,
St. Philippe, 6 miles West of Lachute.
Tuesday, October 5th, 1909.

The following effects:—Two work horses, 7 milch cows, lot of fowl, harrows, sleds, 1 feed cutter, harness, 1 cook stove, 1 double stove, pipes, covered carriage, 25 tons of hay and corn hay, a large lot of straw, about 400 bushels of oats, a lot of potatoes.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

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

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOSEPH PARSONS, Cote Du Midi,
Tuesday, October 12th, 1909.

The following effects:—4 milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 1 two year old bull, 2 one year old heifers, 4 spring calves, 1 seven year old mare, 1 work horse, 1 two year old colt, 18 chickens and some fowls, 1 horse rake, 1 reaper, 1 double waggon, 1 set of spring tooth harrows, 1 pair wood sleds, 1 dout seated buggy, hay and grain, fodder corn, a quantity of stove wood, sap buckets, 2 cooking stoves, 1 heater, 1 bed room suite, 2 spring beds, mattresses, 1 sideboard (with mirror), extra tables, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

Farm of 100 acres more or less 30 under bush balance under cultivation will be offered at sale and terms of sale will then be made known.

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

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

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

M. HUTCHINS, Staynerville,
Thursday, October 14th, 1909.

The following effects:—16 milch cows, 12 two and a half year old heifers, 1 three and a half year old heifer, 4 one and a half year old heifers, 1 one and a half year old bull, 1 spring calf, 1 brood mare, 1 work horse 3 years old, 1 mowing machine, 1 disk harrow, 1 horse rake, 1 snow plough, 1 pair of harrows, 1 fanning mill, 1 road scraper, 2 sets of double harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 set of light harness, 1 walking plough 1 pr. sloops, 1 rack sleigh, 2 cutters, 1 open buggy, 2 top buggies, 1 grindstone, 1 double stove, a quantity of hay and straw, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Sale to commence to at 10 a.m.

Also a farm and bush lot for sale privately. Apply to M. Hutchins. For further particulars.

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

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

Shingles For Sale.

Good Farmers' Shingles for sale at Calumet, near Ferry landing, in large or small lots at $1.25 per M.

Apply to G. H. PERLEY & Co.,
Calumet, Que.

Clapboards For Sale.

7 in. boards 4 ft. at $4.00 per thousand ft. surface measure.

6	"	4	$6.00	"	"
5	"	"	$9.00	"	"
5	"	3	$8.00	"	"

F.O.B. cars or boat.
Apply to G. H. PERLEY & Co.,
Calumet, Quebec.

We have an extra large stock of goods to fall in all lines. Look in

W. Banford & Son.

FALL CLOTHING

Of all kinds is now in Stock. This New Stock includes Men's and Boys' Sweaters in Great Variety. Dress Overcoats, Fall Raincoats, Rubber Coats, Medium and heavy weights of wool and fleece-lined Underwear in Men's and Boys' sizes. All kinds of Boots and Shoes for dress and for every day wear. Men's Leather Coats. The very thing for Fall wear. Gloves and mitts in large variety. In fact everything that Men and Boys' need to wear and everything in the line of Ladies' Footwear.

COME AND SEE THEM.

WM. BERRY

Main St. · Lachute.

We are Sole Agents for the Slater Shoe.

Over $15,000 Stock

to be sacrificed at

Manufacturers' Prices.

Having decided to retire from business, I offer the public my entire stock of goods, amounting to over $15,000 at manufacturers' prices.

Seasonable Fall and Winter Goods

— Comprising —

Dress Goods, Suitings, Clothings, Ladies' Jackets, Tailor-made Skirts, Ladies' Undervests and Drawers, Hosiery, Corsets, Carpets, Table Covers, Etc.

Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Ready-made Suits, Underwear in Wool and Fleece-lined, Felt Hats, Caps, Sweaters, Shirts in Regatta, Negligee, Tweed, Etc.

Men's, Boys' Ladies' and Children's, Boots and Rubbers, also Lumbermen's Rubbers and Moccasins.

Goods in any line to be sold at cost at

J. R. McOUAT, General Merchant.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.



We are making a new departure this season, and have arranged to sell wheels *direct by mail*, saving to our customers all intermediate profits. By this plan we can offer

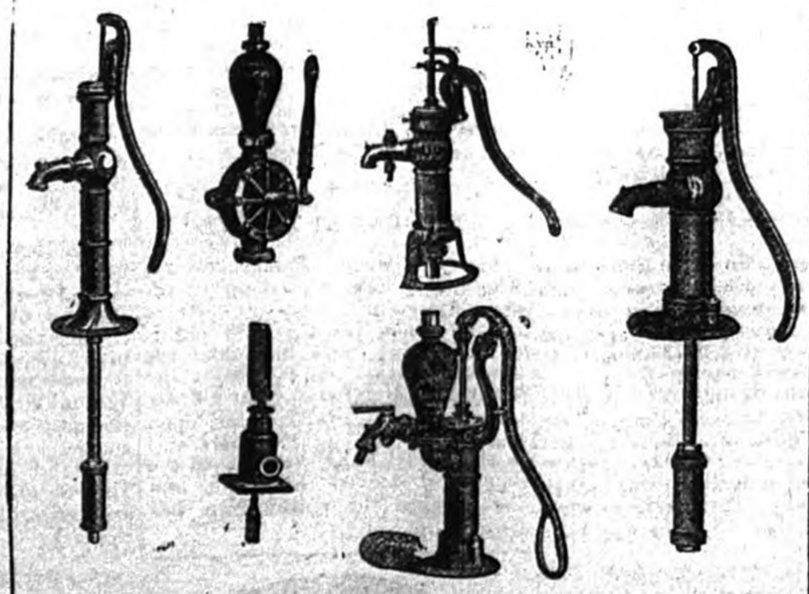
Regular $50 Hyslop Bicycles for $25

This surprising value in first-class wheels will be an important help to the restoration of their popularity. We have planned for a big bicycle year, and are ready with the best machine for the money ever offered in Canada.

Send for Illustrated Folder

HYSLOP BROS., Limited
High-Class Bicycles Automobiles and
TORONTO, ONT.

Who said PUMPS?



T. McOuat & Son, Lachute

A Free Trip to Bermuda For The Ladies.

Ten ladies will be sent free of all expense to themselves, via New York to the Bermuda Islands, the "Land of Perpetual Summer," this coming winter by the Central Canada Citizen.

People residing in the Ottawa and Gatineau River Valleys are expected to choose the ladies who will take the trip. Those who are not readers of the Central Canada Citizen should borrow a copy from their neighbors, or send a postal card to The Citizen requesting sample copies, that they may learn all about this grand offer to married and single ladies who might wish to take advantage of it.

Interested readers of this notice, and ladies wishes to secure the trip, should write for further particulars at once. Procrastination is an abiding evil, and as this offer is open for a limited time only, it may be lost to them. Don't delay, but write the Central Canada Citizen, Ottawa.

IT WAS REALLY DYSPEPSIA

Though They Thought She Had Heart and Lung Disease.

The case of Mrs. James Russell, of Armstrong's Brook, N.B., is typical of many really suffering from stomach trouble, who think the heart or some other organ is diseased.

She writes:—

"Five years ago I suffered with pain in my heart which would leave me so weak I could scarcely walk; at night I would have to sit up in bed to keep from smothering. I was treated by doctors for heart disease. Then the pain moved to the shoulder and my left arm would be numb at times. Then the doctors treated me for lung disease, but the pain kept getting worse. At last a friend advised me to write Father Morriscy. I did, and the answer I got was I was suffering from dyspepsia. I got medicine, which consisted of a box of tablets. The tablets I took twice, when I was completely cured and have never been troubled since—two years now."

Curing the stomach puts the whole system right, and there is no quicker way to cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn and the other forms of stomach trouble than by taking Father Morriscy's "No. 11" Tablets, 50c. at your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 48

Professional & Commercial.

DR. G. CHRISTIE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Main Street, Lachute, P.Q.

H. C. McCONNELL,
[D.D.S. & L.D.S.], Dentist.
Will be in Lachute every Monday Thursday, Friday & Saturday
Office opposite Christie's Drug Store, Main St.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
Advocate,
Roby's Block.
Main St., Lachute.

"Lamothe & St. Jacques."
17 St. James, Montreal.
J. L. St. JACQUES, L.L.L.,
Advocate,
Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every Saturday.

R. T. STACKHOUSE, B.C.L.,
Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor.
LAW OFFICE.
204 St. James Street, Montreal.
Suite 34. Main 2433

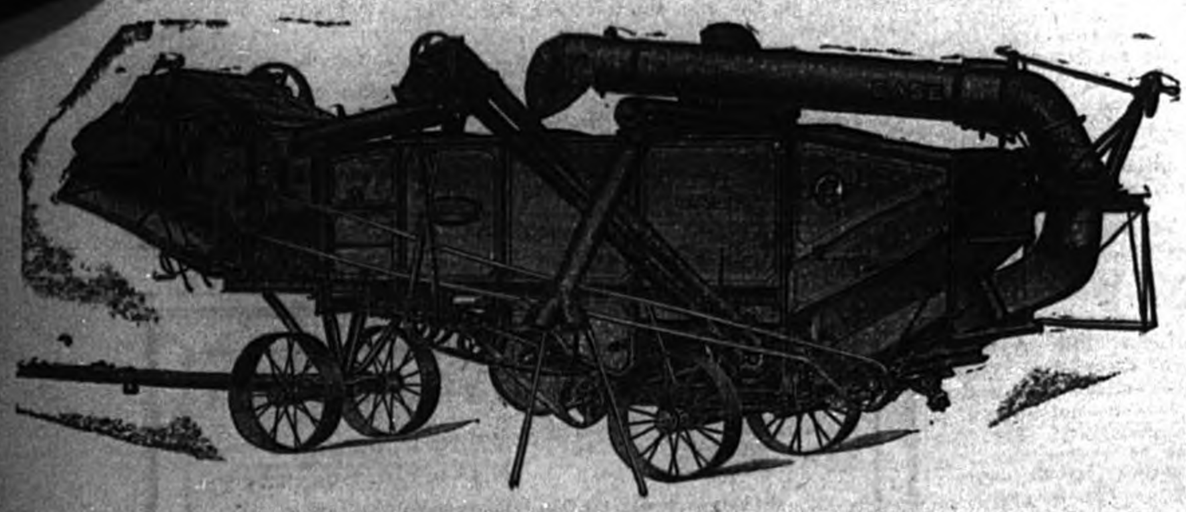
DR. J. H. MASON,
Physician & Surgeon.
Main St., Lachute,
Office hours;—8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

DR. HUGH. B. FRASER, B.A.
Physician & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medica College,

DR. A. W. STACKHOUSE,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office over Wm. Doig's store opposite Post Office.
Absent on Monday only.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every day except Tuesday.
First and Third Tuesday in Calumet. Second and Fourth Tuesday in St. Andrews.

The J. I. Case Thrashing Outfit.



Look to us for your Harvesting Machinery. Because with us you will be assured of the Best Makes, the Best Grades and the Best Values. They are a combination of things that will be sure to benefit you. Full lines of everything in Implements always in stock.

D. V. McFaul, LACHUTE


MISSING

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIIII | LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909. | NO 29

We are Ready!

With a full stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Stoves, Ranges, and everything in General Hardware, Tin and Enamelware. In stand formerly occupied by W. S. McBride.

Call and see the very best Ranges on the market today. Fitted with all the latest improvements.

H. H. McBRIDE,

Those new Dress Goods at 50 cents per yard are extraordinary value. See window this week. W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE,—1 Cow, Range, Coal Stove, Washing Machine, 25 Thoroughbred Hens. Apply to
ERNEST WILSON,
Lachute Mills.

All men may be born equal, but clothes make a difference. How are yours or your boys? W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED,—A girl to help with housework. Comfortable home and good wages to competent girl, protestant. Apply to
MRS. JOHN RITCHIE,
2200 Mance St., Montreal.

Besides dress goods we have all the latest colorings and stripes for winter at all prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

FARM FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of securing a first-class farm will do well to call upon.
THOS. DOBBIE,
Chatham.

No Catalogue House can beat our prices, and we get the newest colors and patterns. W. Banford & Son.

Order at Once.

—:o:—

WOOD FOR SALE,—The undersigned offers for sale about 100 cords of dry hard wood and a small quantity of soft maple. Cut in 13 in, 20 in, 2 ft. and 3 ft. lengths. Leave your orders at once with
GEO. ARMSTRONG,
Lachute Road.
N.B.—In writing, state particularly the size required.

New Boots & Shoes for men & women. Full stock now on shelves.
W. BANFORD & SON.

STOVES,—We handle all the best manufacturers lines and always keep in stock the best, and can quote you from catalogue anything not on hand which we can procure for you on shortest notice. Now is the time to get your stove business into shape for winter. T. McOUAT & SON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—Ten-roomed house, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. For particulars apply to H. HAMPTON, or Box 108.

Cow Ties, Horse Ties, Stable Forks, Shovels, Brooms, Latches, Hinges, Felts, Nails, etc., everything you require to make the stable comfortable for your stock and at right prices.
T. McOUAT & SON.

STRAYED,—On to the farm of James B. Brown, a heifer. The owner is hereby informed that he can have her by proving property and paying expenses.
JAMES B. BROWN, Calumet.

I have secured the services of a first-class tailor from Montreal and I wish to inform the public that all work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and satisfactorily. D. LAPOINTE.

BIRTH.

SOMERVILLE,—At Lachute, Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1909, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Somerville. (Still born.)

House For Sale.

—:o:—

Mrs. W. J. Simpson will sell by Auction her house in the West Ward, (near West River Bridge) on Saturday, November 6th, at two o'clock.
The house is fitted with furnace, electric light and water. There is a new metal roof on the house. There is an ice-house, wood-shed, open wood-shed, stable & carriage house.
The buildings are situated on the front of a deep lot sloping down to the West River, giving ample room for a good garden.
Terms made known on day of sale
M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors
Enthusiastically Endorsed
OPEN DAILY
Intelligent attention assured.
"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates.
FRUIT.
GEO. H. CRESWELL.

All our departments are now well supplied with the following lines:

DRESS GOODS, ALL LATEST SHADES
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,
BOOTS SHOES & RUBBERS,
CHOICEST GROCERIES,

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF THAT THE QUALITY AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Carpenter Bros.

The One-Price Store. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Arthur McOuat spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Gall were in Montreal on Wednesday.

Miss Katie Giles is spending a few days with friends in Montreal.

Miss Ryckman of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander.

Mrs. Duck of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. (Rev.) H. Charters this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nichols of Cushing, leave this week for a trip to California.

The Misses C. Drennan and E. Palliser of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Tillie Charbonneau has returned home from a visit with friends in Joliette.

Harvest Home Services will be held in St. Simeon's Church on Sunday, October 17th.

The Misses K. and M. Stewart of Montreal, were visiting Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mrs. S. Carpenter left on Monday evening last for a short visit with friends in Toronto.

Miss Minnie Fesserden was the guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) A. W. Stackhouse this week.

Mr. Jas Gall of Mont Tremblant, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Hugh M. Gall this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton of Montreal, spent part of this week as guests of Mrs. James McFaul.

Mr. John Clarke of Crowfoot, Alberta, is in town visiting friends, prior to his departure for Scotland.

The old Methodist Parsonage was bought at public auction on Saturday last by Mr. H. Hampton for $45.00.

Dr. Rodger of Cowansville spent a short visit with friends in town this week and at his home in East Settlement.

Mr. Thompson, who has been assisting the Rev. Mr. Mitchell for the past two summers, has returned to College.

Mrs. McRobie of Montreal, returned home on Tuesday after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs E. H. McCoy.

Mr. J. D. Campbell who has been on an extended visit to British Columbia, returned home on Monday, much delighted with his trip.

Mr. John Hay, having been appointed by the Government as a judge on horses, left last week for Pictou, N.S., to attend the Fall Exhibition there.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wilson left on Friday last to take up residence in Winnipeg. Their many friends wish them every success in their new home.

The Rev. W. G. Taylor of Toronto, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Lachute Baptist Church, and is expected to take charge on Sunday next.

The Annual Ploughing Match will be held on Wednesday, October 20th, on Mr. Ernest Gordon's farm, East Settlement. There will also be a class for two furrow plows.

Methodist Church services next Sunday Oct. 17th. 10.30 a.m., preacher, Rev. A. E. Pate of Lachine; 7.00 p.m., preacher, Rev. B. P. Brown Subject, "How to meet Temptation."

Mr. J. R. Parris, who, for some weeks has been in the Ottawa Hospital, has returned home and is now able to again assume his charge of that thriving institution, "The Bank of Ottawa."

The usual Thanksgiving time meetings for Bible Study and Ministry commence in Hugh St. Hall, on Saturday morning, October 23rd, and continues over Monday, 25th inst., at the following hours.

Saturday,	10.30 a.m.;	3 p.m.;	7.30 p.m.
Sunday,	10.00 "	3 "	7.00 "
Monday,	10.00 "	3 "	7.30 "

It is somewhat amusing to stand in the neighborhood of our new post-office and listen to the varied remarks of the passers by, some of which are not overly complimentary to the present government. We would inform our readers, that in giving out the tender for the building the government architects made a huge bungle in their construction of the vaults, and after the completion of the building, realizing their grave mistake, they meditated a change, but found it would be too expensive and decided to leave the vaults where they are and put up with their inconvenience. A repetition of another mistake of like kind the government are doubtless trying to avoid, and to figure and reason out, of course, takes time. So do, dear reader, be patient and remember that "everything comes to those that wait."

MARRIAGE.

BEATON—BURCH,—At Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, October 6th, by Rev. Mr. Dewey, Mary Georgina (Mamie,) eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burch, Sixteen Island Lake, to William J. A. Beaton, of Lost River, Que.

HUDSON—BARLEY,—At Lachute, on Monday, October 11, by Rev. Herbert Charters, Mrs. John Barley to John Robert Hudson.

BROWNSBURG.

—:o:—

No, Smarty. Knight did not follow Dey when he won the shooting prize, because you see, Twilight came between them.

Brownsburg scenery is at all times entrancing, but just now the foliage of the trees has assumed its autumnal shades, and the effect is beyond description. It is absolutely magnificent.

The Laurentian Granite Co. continue to make heavy shipments of paving blocks to Montreal. It is intended to ship over 400 car loads this fall, and Mr. John Colomb, the Co's Manager, would be glad to give employment to several more men.

Rev. Alfred E. Pate will give an illustrated lecture in the Brownsburg Methodist Church on Saturday, Oct 16. Fifty Stereoptican Views will be shown, besides life model illustrations. The title is "He Benny," a pathetic story of Street Arab life in Liverpool, England. Chair taken at 8 p.m. Admission, adults 15c., A very entertaining evening is promised.

Mr. Thos Hamilton of Messrs. Hardie & Co., has made and set up some very attractive show-cases in their bright up-to-date store. Their tasteful display of merchandise, coupled with their ever courteous treatment of their customers, have made their store exceedingly popular with our citizens and the surrounding farmers. They surely deserve the business success which has attended their efforts.

This is the typhoid season, and too much care cannot be exercised to keep this unwelcome visitor out of our district. Our water is of the very best, yet many of our wells are in close proximity to stables and outhouses. It is the drainage from such places reaching the drinking water that starts such epidemics as Cobalt is suffering from. Prevention is better than cure in all cases, but most emphatically so in typhoid fever.

After an exciting debate in the Methodist Church here on Friday night, Oct. 1, on "Women's Rights," the judges decided that the negative had won. Seriously we cannot see how woman could find time to exercise the rights which some of her sex are fighting for, without destroying the home she presides over. What sort of home (sic) would we men have if our wives spent their time in the political arena and similar places, what sort of children would the coming generation rear? They would have no grounding, no mother's care, no child's education so necessary in the very young. The motherless child is much to be pitied, but the child with a man-mother is in the worst position of all. Womens' rights mean race degredation, race suicide and home chaos. They stand for loveless marriages, or no marriages at all. They are an invention of the devil in his efforts to upset the laws of God.

The presentation of the L.O.V.A. Football Cup took place here on Friday evening, October 1st. A limited number of tickets were issued and a most enjoyable time was spent by the fifty odd guests present. The entertainment opened with a light supper, after which Mr. Alex. Dey, President of the local club, took the chair. After a few suitable remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Roberts, Vice-President of the League, presented the Cup to Captain Frew who returned thanks on behalf of the D.C. Co. Team. The Cup which is a beautiful work of art was then duly honored by all present, after which Mr. Johnston, the Superintendent of the Dominion Cartridge Co., in a few well chosen words expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the series of games were played and the friendly spirit shown throughout the season by the various clubs. Mr. C. Barker, President of the Lachute Rovers, spoke in a similar manner. The remainder of the evening was given up to a series of vocal and instrumental entertainments. The following is the programme.

Songs by Messrs. Ronalds, Grant, Moir, Craig, Hepenstal, White, Roberts, Scott, Hudgin, Pariseau, Richards, Green, Temple, Clarke, Cooper & Mr. Jones; Cake walk by Mr. Hudson; violin solo by Mr. Robins; Indian Club Swinging by Mr. Grace. The proceedings wound up with the usual rendering of God Save The King.

During the evening the Cup was frequently honored and many witty toasts were proposed.

The arrangements for the presentation were in the hands of Messrs. Savage, McIntyre, Scott, Reid, Whitham and Jones, who deserve the hearty thanks of all present for the manner in which they manged everything connected with the evening's enjoyment.

We take this opportunity of wishing the League every success, and hope to witness a keen contest for the possession of the Cup next season.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON,—At Upper Lachute, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1909, John Robertson, in his 71st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of our dear son, J. G. Morris Robinson, who departed this life, October 8th, 1908.

One year has gone and still we miss him,
Never shall his memory fade;
Loving thoughts will always linger
Round the spot where Morris is laid.

Furniture! Furniture!!

Do you want to save money

If you do, call on us for everything you need in
Household Furniture, Carpets, Washing Machines, Wringers, Etc.

Our Stock of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines consist of the highest grades made in Canada. Call and see The New Wilnam's Sewing Machine with the latest improvements which have placed it head of the least.

We also have as usual a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES at prices way down.

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MILLINERY OPENING!

Friday, Sept. 24th, and following days.

EVERYONE WELCOME.

Dont Fail to Notice our Costume Cloths and Blouse Ends.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,—
In all Wool, Union and Flannelette.

FINE CHINA,—A specialty.

H. E. BURWASH

There is MONEY in it for You.

Come and Examine my Stock before buying elsewhere

Ladies Diamond Rings, $10 & up.

Stone Rings, Watches, Bracelets, at prices below the lowest, in fact the right place to buy right. Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses Scientific Examination Free.

W. H. GARRETSEE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.
1st Vice-President Canada Association of Opticians
Watch Repairing a Specialty. LACHUTE.

OUR LARGE STORE

We are now conveniently settled in our now commodious store, which has been considerably enlarged and allows us to attend to the wants of our customers better than ever before. We have our new millinery and furniture departments which are being well patronized.

Our Store is always replete with the Choicest Groceries, Dry goods, Etc.

Pariseau Bros.,
BROWNSBURG, QUE.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

This month the ancient city of Lichfield, in England, is to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of its most distinguished son, Dr. Samuel Johnson, compiler of the immortal "dixonary," a presentation copy of which, it will be remembered, Miss Sharp ungratefully threw out of the carriage window on the occasion of her leaving the justly famed educational institution of the Misses Pinkerton. But Lichfield cannot confine the celebration of his birthday to its municipal limits, for the whole English speaking world will insist on recognizing the anniversary and taking some part in its celebration; yes, even Americans, whose insurgent ancestors he pronounced worthy to be hanged, will on that occasion take notice of the natal day of a man who stamped his individuality and influence upon the mother tongue.

Like a great many authors, we read about him, but not his works. The real Johnson is not in anything he wrote, however, but in Boswell's "Life." In that biography, the greatest ever written, we find the man we want to know. It is there we learn who he was, what he said and what he thought, and how he influenced his contemporaries and those who came after them. It is there we find him sitting as the literary arbiter of his time, rolling out his ponderous judgments upon men and affairs, browbeating Garrick and Goldsmith, Reynolds and Piozzi, insulting Boswell and guzzling with frightful noise and facial contortions innumerable cups of tea.

His knowledge has been pronounced to be all-embracing, yet even the proverbial school boy of to-day can catch him tripping every now and again; his judgment was biased by petty prejudices; he was a Tory, dearly loving a lord, yet who can forget his rebuke to Chesterfield in remembrance of the affront about the dictionary? Who can forget the helping hand he lent to Goldsmith in his distress, his kindness to younger brothers in letters, his hatred of shams and pretense? If he was ungrateful to Mrs. Thrale because she married without his consent, do not forget his household of queer dependents whom he never deserted, or his loyalty to Savage, his companion in days of poverty.

It is to Johnson's credit that he made English conversation a fine art, for it was in his club that English speech first dealt with things above fox hunting and the gaming table. But of all this how much would we know were it not for the despised Boswell. He has been held up to ridicule for more than a century for the undignified methods he used to get his material, yet his work stands to-day the most living of all biographies, and without it Johnson would be to us nothing more than a name.

Wonder is often expressed at the great distances covered in the migrations of birds. Among the little warblers that cross this continent is one called the blackpoll, whose range is from Brazil to Alaska. It is said that the shortest ourney performed by members of the species is 3,500 miles, while those that go to the limit make 7,000 miles. Of course, the flight is not continuous, nor is the rate of progress very great, since the birds feed by the way. But for part of the trip they cover 200 miles in a day.

A bird of a different kind, the godwit, goes a much longer distance than these warblers in certain parts of the world. It is represented in this country, but the migrations to which we refer are from north-eastern Siberia to New Zealand. The flight southward is made after a nesting season in the North that lasts pretty well through our summer months. The birds pass down the eastern Asiatic coast, then by the islands of Oceanica to New Zealand. It is calculated that the total distance of the migration is 10,000 miles, and during the last stretch of 1,000 miles there is no land for a resting place. In this connection it should be noted that, though the birds seek their food in mud banks by the sea, they do not settle on the water like sea birds, so that the flight for that last thousand miles must be continuous.

A writer for a London paper points out that the godwits are not forced to make the great migration because of the need of food, and he says that the best explanation of their course is that it is due to an instinct derived from a time when there was land on the route to New Zealand that has since disappeared. The birds keep up the habits of their remote ancestors who were favored with those lost land ridges. Their instinct seems to be valuable now chiefly for the chances it offers tor the New Zealander with a gun. At times the godwits gather in great numbers on the shores, and as many as ninety-seven have been killed by the discharge from two barrels of a shotgun.

YOUNG FOLKS

TWO TABBIES.

Margy put Tabby on the doorstep to watch while she swept the leaves off the walk with her little broom. Margy did love Tabby so dearly! She stroked her and warmed her little toes at the fire, and talked to her as if she had been a real live pussy, instead of only a printed and stuffed one.

Somebody besides Tabby was watching Margy. It was the old lady who lived next door and had nobody but her cats to keep her company; but she was such a nice old lady and had such smiling wrinkles all round her eyes that she reminded Margy of the picture of the funny good fairy in her Cinderella book.

The leaves fell so fast and kept Margy so busy that she did not see Monk, the big St. Bernard puppy, come frolicking into the yard. As soon as he spied Tabby, he thought she would be a fine plaything; so he snapped her up in his big jaws, and was off in a twinkling.

Poor Margy! Could she help crying? She dropped her broom, and the tears made two little streams down her cheeks, and fell, patter, patter, on the dry leaves at her feet.

The nice old lady was very sorry. She put on her bonnet and cloak, and in her hands she took something that was soft and warm and furry.

She went into Margy's yard, and put the soft, warm, furry something on the step, just where Tabby had sat. Then she wiped away Margy's tears, so that she could see what was there.

And what did Margy see? The very image of her lost Tabby, only this one had real fur to be stroked, and a real tail to chase, and a real purr in her little throat, which the other Tabby never had. And the kind neighbor told Margy this should be her very own Tabby. Now is it any wonder that Margy insists that the nice old lady is really a good fairy?—Youth's Companion.

A WILDERNESS OF BEAUTY.

(By a Banker.)

In various parts of the globe where cliffs of chalk or of sandstone form the coast-line, landslips are not of infrequent occurrence. Several instances of these subsidences may be observed round the British coasts, one of the most striking of them all being on the coast of Kent, where the snow-white chalk cliffs appear to have been exposed to some convulsive organism of Nature which has rent from them a great section, apparently partially sinking it into the depths of the earth, and causing an irregular upheaval of hillocks, and knolls, and craigs; here cleft as by the cyclopean axe of some Titan into deep fissures and rifts; here a jagged, angular mass dislodged from above and hurtled down the steep acclivity on to the beach beneath, where it remains a jutting promontory exposed to the onslaughts of the waves; or here a lovely verdure-clad sheltered dell, beautiful, though alas! the basking place of the harmless but repulsive grass snake.

The entire extent of this wildly picturesque and lovely wilderness of beauty is ornamented with a luxuriant growth of flowering shrubs and dwarf trees; while every open space is a parterre of wild flowers—delicate rock-roses, pink centaury, the handsome saffron-lemon toad-flax—why this name for such a beautiful flower?—wild mignonette, tall pink willow herb, with many another beauty of the fields; while the "traveller's joy" entwines and wreaths itself amongst the branches of even lofty trees, crowning even the highest branches with caplets and garlands of its beautiful cream colored flowers, contrasting strangely with the striking and handsome viburnum, gemmed with a profusion of corymbs of vermilion-pink berries, like clustered corals, of which numberless examples may be seen in all directions. Winding amidst all this beauty, beneath arches of overhanging boughs, are many by-paths, up hill, down dale, through glen and combe, down a steep declivity to the sea shore, or by the side of a purling stream or brooklet, every turn of the path opening out some new vista of beauty, or some fresh display of floral adornment.

In the background is the lofty line of chalk cliffs towering upwards to the sky, while far beneath, the rolling billows break upon the rock-strewn shore, from time to time dislodging from the chalk cliffs spheroids of pyrites, which when broken appear as if formed of crystalized gold. And in the solitude of these beauties of Nature the mind turns in gratitude to the Creator of it all for having, with surpassing and incomprehensible condescension and love, consented to suffer scorn, and obloquy, and racking agony at the hands of the ungrateful dwellers upon this planet, in order that by undergoing all that suffering upon their behalf as punishment for their sins, all and any who will may be pardoned and eternally saved from the terrors of the wrath to come.

IN SPITE OF BEING BLIND

MANY PERSONS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS.

The Proportion of Sightless People Who Win Out is Above the Average.

It is a curious fact that the ratio of really gifted blind people is out of all proportion to their total number when compared with those who have full power to see.

The cases of Helen Keller and of Senator Gore are familiar to every one. The middle West has produced another remarkable blind man in "Blind Kelley," the "St. Louis Sherlock Holmes," as he has been called, a lawyer practising at the bar. According to Van Norden's Magazine, his powers of deductive reasoning are almost uncanny.

He can tell on entering a room how many persons are there assembled. He can give you the dimensions of the room without walking around it. Almost, it appears, he has solved the mystery of the fourth dimension, and has apparently developed a sixth sense.

In challenging jurors this blind attorney displays a judgment of character that is miraculous to the man gifted with sight. There are honest and dishonest voices, he says, and he makes astonishingly

ACCURATE DECISIONS.

Walter A. Kelly lost his sight when 11 years old. He is only 29 now. He was educated at a school for the blind, and then took a course at the St. Louis Law School and was graduated with honors in 1904.

He explains his professional successes by pointing out that the human memory can be so cultivated that anything read aloud can be engraved upon the mind to be called upon at will.

The list of the blind who have achieved a success at least equal to that of seeing men of their own standing in education and intelligence might be continued indefinitely. There are Gen. Brayton, the blind boss of Rhode Island; Chris Buckley, the blind boss of San Francisco; Dr. William Moon, who invented a new system of reading for old and insensitive fingers, and whose son, Robert Moon, is secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Circulating Library for the Blind.

There is the Rev. William Beresford of England, who lost his sight while playing with his little brother. Dr. Morrison Heady of Normandy, who lost his sight and hearing when a boy, but who wrote verses of

NO MEAN CALIBRE.

There is Prof. E. D. Campbell, who holds the chair of chemistry at Ann Arbor, and another blind man of the same name is Dr. F. J. Campbell, LL. D., who holds the position of head at the Normal College in England. Blind as he is, Dr. Campbell climbed Mont Blanc.

Prof. Edward Crowell taught Latin at Amherst for fifty years, during twenty of which he was quite sightless. Prescott, the historian, was nearly blind.

Nicholas Saunderson, who was blind from childhood, was professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge in the first part of the eighteenth century. Curiously enough he lectured on optics and the theory of vision.

Queen Carmen Sylvia of Roumania has a blind secretary, who is also the inventor of a writing machine for the blind. Roumania has 6,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 30,000 are blind. Of these, 18,000 are married. In one year 10,000 became blind from tracoma.

John B. Curtiss, who superintends the teaching of the blind in the public schools of Chicago, is himself

A BLIND MAN.

There are 1,200 sightless persons in New York city. Blind telephone operators are now growing in number. The first was a blind girl who was in a New York hospital. A switchboard was installed at the Association for the Blind in New York.

One of the New York newspapers now has a blind telephone operator, and in spite of prejudice, other blind are being engaged by commercial concerns. A blind man in Brooklyn has a profitable coffee business. He blends the coffee and delivers it. There are blind stenographers and typewriters.

Vidal, the blind sculptor, went into a lion's den with a trainer and with his sensitive fingers noted the conformation of the fierce animal's body. The result is a model of a magnificent lion in angry rebellion.

TO BE ENVIED.

"I can't understand my husband, doctor. I am afraid there is something terrible the matter with him."

"What are his symptoms?"

"Well, I often talk to him for half an hour at a time, and when I get through he hasn't the least idea what I've been saying."

"Don't worry any more about your husband. I wish I had his gift."

HEALTH

LEPROSY.

There is possibly no disease the presence of which inspires greater fear in the public mind than does leprosy. This is perhaps in a measure due to the loathsomeness of the disease in its later stages, but it is in most cases simply fear of a name.

The disease, or diseases, spoken of as leprosy in the Bible are popularly supposed to be the same as the leprosy of to-day, and the evident fear the leper inspired in the people of old is held to justify the dread with which he is still regarded. The Biblical descriptions do not, however, fit modern leprosy; so that, whether the fear of the "leper" of olden times was or was not justified, it should not be allowed to color the view with which the leper of to-day is regarded.

Leprosy is, indeed, an infectious disease; that is to say, it is due to the presence in the tissues of a bacillus, known generally as Hansen's bacillus, after the Norwegian physician who discovered it. But whether it is contagious, under the ordinary conditions of modern life, in temperate climates, at least, is held by specialists in diseases of the skin to be very doubtful.

Of the few lepers known to the physicians in all the larger cities, some are cared for in hospitals, others live at home and visit the clinics of the doctor's office from time to time; yet an instance in which another person has acquired the disease from any of these lepers is unknown.

There are many diseases more to be dreaded than leprosy, because more rapidly fatal, more painful, or more contagious; yet none of them, except perhaps smallpox, is more feared.

The illogical terror of leprosy may be the cause of great cruelty to those afflicted. There are thousands of people who show culpable indifference to the enforcement of the laws against spitting in public places, although they know tuberculosis hinges largely upon care in this regard. Yet these same persons would fly in horror from any place that had harbored a leper.—Youth's Companion.

IN THE SICK ROOM.

Flaxseed Lemonade.—Over four tablespoonfuls flaxseed pour one quart boiling water, let steep four hours, strain through piece of linen, and add sugar and lemon juice to taste. This is soothing for colds.

Slippery Elm Tea.—Pour one cupful of boiling water over one teaspoonful of elm bark. When cold strain and add lemon juice and sugar to taste. Good in case of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat.

PASSING OF THE PARIAH.

Dogs Will Not Run Loose in Constantinople.

One of the oldest institutions in Constantinople is to be swept away by the reforming zeal of the Young Turks. After the end of the present month no more pariah dogs are to be allowed to run loose about its streets.

For centuries these animals have acted as the scavengers of the city, and what will happen if they are cleared off without proper provision being made for doing the work that they have hitherto accomplished remains to be seen.

Certain it is that other experiments in this direction have resulted more or less disastrously. Thus Abdul Medjid, the reforming Sultan of the nineteenth century, nearly provoked a revolution by banishing the dogs—they were found to number over eighty thousand at that time—to the island in the Sea of Marmora. Plague followed hard upon their removal, and the Commander of the Faithful was only too glad to bow to public opinion, and have them back again.

On another occasion a certain Chief of Police started emigrating them in batches across to Asia Minor; or at least he said that that was their destination. As a matter of fact, he had the poor brutes secretly and quietly drowned in the middle of the Black Sea, and the populace, finding uot what was going on, tore him limb from limb, and set fire to. and burnt to the water's edge, the dog transport ship that was lying at the quay waiting for its next living load.

For these mangy mongrels are greatly beloved by the lower orders of Constantinople, who gladly share with them their scanty meals, besides improvising for them kennels out of old barrels, boxes, and so forth.

The dogs, in return, act as guards to their patrons' property, warning off all strangers in a manner none can gainsay or fail to understand.

And their adaptability is marvellous. The coming of the railway affected them not at all. They got used to the electric trams. Even the advent of t' e motor-'bus in the narrow, crooked, ill-paved streets has not greatly disturbed their equanimity.

THE CHEMISTRY OF FIRE

MANY THINGS THAT MAY START A BLAZE.

Fires Caused by Spontaneous Ignition—Be Careful of Oily Rags.

One of the things the average man knows little about is the chemistry of fire. He hears occasionally of fires from spontaneous combustion, but his ideas of the process of spontaneous ignition are vague and his knowledge of the substances or combinations of substances susceptible to such ignition is limited.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

It is difficult to acquire the knowledge outside of the chemical laboratories, for in the common run of experience, unless fires from this cause are discovered at their inception, they soon destroy all evidences of their origin. Such fires are commonly reported as "probably incendiary" or of "mysterious origin."

The chemisty of spontaneous ignition is simple. Decomposition is a slow combustion. The human body slowly burns to ashes in the grave. Oxygen uniting with carbon produces heat. If they unite rapidly enough, in sufficient quantities, the combustion is visible in flame. If they unite slowly, as in the decay of organic bodies, the heat escapes unnoticed.

OILY WASTE DANGEROUS.

Rapid chemical action will start visible combustion as easily as the application of the torch. Vegetable oils spread over easily carbonized substances, such as cotton, rags or waste, will ignite the latter very quickly. The cotton fibre furnishes a sort of tinder. Animal fats, like tallow, butter and lard, especially if rancid, will ignite under conditions similar to the above, but they are not such great offenders as the vegetable oils.—cottonseed, nut, castor bean, olive and especially linseed.

An oily rag or oily waste never should be thrown into a rubbish heav. Many fires start in closets from such rags after use in oiling floors or polishing furniture, and factory fires occur constantly from spontaneous ignition of turpentine and linseed oil on rags and waste.

GOOD HOUSE RULES.

There are not many men who give the same thought to this danger in their homes that they give to it in their factories, where metal waste cans, with self-closing covers, are generally provided.

At the time of renovations, however, it is well to keep an eye on the domestic establishment, with this hazard in mind, as servants are generally quite irresponsible. Products of petroleum such as kerosene, gasoline and naphtha, although they do not ignite spontaneously, have a hazard of their own, and rags soaked in them should be carefully looked after. A good house rule is that all greasy or oily rage should be burned in the cook stove without delay.

INDIAN GAMBLERS.

Much Money is Lost and Won in a Season.

Most of us are familiar with the old joke which asserts that the best way to find the winner of a horse-race is to cut out a list of the runners, get a pin, shut one's eyes, stab at the names, and put your money on the horse whose name is first pricked.

The native of India has an equally amusing method. He wagers his money according to the colors worn by the jockeys, and takes no heed of the merits of the horses; or he will back a horse ridden by his favorite jockey, no matter whether the animal is a rank outsider or not.

His ideas of gambling, in fact, are distinctly novel. Some of the more wealthy Indians form rings and back every horse in the race, thus gaining the satisfaction of getting a winner every time. It is really only of late years that the native of India has become an habitual gambler on the Turf, and now-a-days the bulk of the betting at the various racing centres in India is done by natives. Indeed, the authorities are becoming somewhat concerned about the growth of the betting which takes place amongst Indian natives, it being asserted that as many as thirty lacs of rupees (about $1,500,000) is lost and won in the course of a season.

The ignorant masses have not a great deal of actual money to wager, but so badly bitten are many of them with the craze for betting at race-meetings that they frequently wager what little property they possess on a horse, and if they lose they simply replace their loss by stealing a neighbor's goods. The consequence is that, when the racing season comes round, the police are kept very busy dealing with cases of petty larceny and other crimes involving loss of property.

Many a hand-painted complexion looks like a tea store chromo.

Fashion Hints.

HATS COVERED WITH SILK.

While some of the latest official utterances of the heads of the important houses savor of Delphic vagueness with regard to autocratic fashions for the winter, there is a decided note which is being sounded in the millinery world of Paris, says a Paris letter. It is noticeable that covered hats are gaining favor. The covering can be confined to the crown, in crushed silk or velvet. Entire large hats with high crowns are beautifully covered with moire and topped with an immense bow of wide moire ribbon. Just at the juncture of the crown and brim a narrow fold of the silk is placed. This style is most convenient, because any shade of a costume can be well matched for the hat.

Unusual, this, for the Parisienne loves her contrast. On the turbans there is a backward tendency of the bulk of the trimming. Most of the folds of material are drawn from the front and project at the back beyond the line of the hair. Velvet in black and colors figures conspicuously in autumn millinery. Coque feathers are extensively used. Metallic figures in gunmetal tone are conspicuous. There is a renewed vogue of jet, which appears in combination with crystal, silver and gold. It is also introduced in beautiful embroidery designs.

In some new models the waist line is again normal. The French woman clings to the high line for evening, and her demand for this is answered by the upper line of a high girdle. Although the polonaise draperies are featured, the long, clinging lines and the variations of the tunic will not be completely surrendered. The fulness of the sleeves appears at the elbow or below, rather than at the top of the arm. Huge unstiffened revers and large pockets are concessions to the liking for Louis XIII. styles.

Skirts of street gowns are generally devoid of trimming, a la Americaine. Designers are relying upon clever introductions of pleating to give decorative effects. On the bodices much braiding is used in rattail and fancy designs.

The emphasis in street costumes is laid on the line rather than the trimming. This deserves careful study, but when mastered it can be incorporated in many new gowns. A raised line is the last innovation. It appears in the upward tendency of tunics, in the line of trimming on the bodice and in the underarm seam that curves upward from the hip to the bust.

The bride who wishes to depart from the conventional pink or yellow wedding can now have a combination of two colors, which gives originality and a rest from the one-color scheme.

One delightful idea is worked out in soft, shining silk, with the overdress of chiffon. The pale shell-pink silk of one dress has the soft overdrapery of grayish sea green. The iridescence of the sea at sunset is caught in the shimmering effect produced by the two materials.

The other gown has the reversed colors. Over the green silk falls the pink chiffon in the same design as that of the first.

Both of the dresses are held in the same color picture by the ever-efficient touch of black. At the back of the gowns, holding the ends of the crossed folds, are large, flat bows of black tulle with long flowing ends. It is a chic relief from the sameness of most bridesmaids' gowns, and offers an opportunity for using two favorite and harmonizing colors.

The jersey dress has been met with, but it has not been carefully introduced. Its credentials have not come with it and it is misunderstood. It is hardly to be regarded as a coming fashion—it is here. Whether or not it will be found a favorite and encouraged for any length of time, its place is within the present fashion period and its time is now. It is not put forth as a dressy garment, but as a fairly low-priced and convenient one for the lover of the cuirass, or fitted princess, and for the buyer of things new. Its happiest expression is a beaded, glittering surface and a well tied sash.

For the older woman, painted and printed mousselines and the spangled and jetted nets are most frequently represented in the early importations. Importers are also showing robes of printed mousseline, in the piece, as the most novel of their wares.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

The only smile that helps rises in the heart.

The gushing preacher often leaves a desert.

Success is an unreliable evidence of righteousness.

The rough places are never smoothed by soft soap.

He who makes no friends has his greatest foe in himself.

THE ONLY WAY TO GOOD HEALTH

Is to Keep the Blood Rich, Red and Pure by Using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The only way for every girl and woman to be well and at her best is to keep her blood rich and red and pure. Impure, weak blood is the cause of the wretched feeling of languor and faintness, pains in the back and sides, headaches and all those other indescribable sufferings which makes the lives of so many growing girls and women a daily torture. There is one sure way to be well, and that is through the tonic treatment supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills actually make the new, rich blood which growing girls and women need to make them well and keep them well. Thousands of mothers and their daughters have found an effectual cure for anaemia, general weakness, indigestion, palpitation, nervous disorders, skin troubles and other ailments in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. J. C. Moses, Brenton, N. S., says: "Last spring and summer my daughter's health gave out. She had no energy, was very pale and nervous, and had no appetite. As the usual remedies given in such cases did not help her, we became much alarmed, and on the advice of a neighbor began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We could soon see an improvement, and as she continued to take the Pills she gained in weight and vigor; her color returned and her whole system seemed to be built up again. She is now the picture of health and joins in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLACK BEESWAX.

The black wax of Burma is made by a small wild bee of the genus melipona (M. laeviceps). This bee nests in hollow trees and forms a peculiar trumpet shaped entrance to its hive. It is very commonly found in the kanyin trees, in wnich large holes are made in tapping them for resin. The bees find these artificial hollows suitable for their nests. According to D. Hooper the wax is similar in composition to the resin of various trees, while that forming the vestibules of the hive, is almost certainly the resin of the kanyin tree.

LIFE SAVERS.

Many times during the past year or so, have we gratefully considered the splendid work done in saving life and property by our various servants and inventions engaged in their duties. Some receive more praise than others but one of the most popular of the many property saving devices shown this year at the Toronto Exhibition was that celebrated compound, the "Nugget" shoe polish which saves millions of shoes annually for people all over the civilized world who use it. Strictly speaking the "Nugget" Shoe Polish is a leather preservative which will double the life of your boots and needs only to be tried to convince the most skeptical.

Intense interest in its superior qualities was created at the Toronto Exhibition where shoes were polished with "Nugget" Polish and immediately afterwards washed. The water ran off the shoe "like water off a duck's back" and the shine was not destroyed, proving that it is a water-proof polish. The shoe was then wiped with a clean towel, but the polish did not rub off and soil it, which is conclusive evidence that it will not come off on the clothes in wet weather.

At all dealers, 10c per tin.

NEVER OUT OF SIGHT.

Wife (excitedly)—"If you go on like this I shall certainly lose my temper."

Husband (calmly)—"No danger, my dear. A thing of that size is not easily lost."

Pills That Have Benefitted Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

Mrs. Gillet—"So there is a tablet in your transept to her memory. Did she do anything to bring people into the church." Mrs. Perry—"Well, she wore a new hat every Sunday for three years."

WE GIVE YOU A TIP! Buy the genuine "The D. & L." Menthol Plasters. Unprincipled manufacturers are trying to take advantage of the great sale of "The D & L." by putting up a substitute. The genuine only made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

The smile that is honest is the one that won't come off.

Don't Grow Old.

By going around with gray hair when Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative will bring it back to its natural color, even though it has been gray for years. Two persons might use from the same bottle and the hair of one become black and the other blonde, just as they were in youth. So it is not a hair-dye; it will not injure the scalp, and is no trouble to apply. We guarantee satisfaction or money returned. Price one dollar (Postage paid).

THE TREMAIN SUPPLY CO.,
15 Wood St., Toronto.

RIVALS OF THE AIR.

Keen Competition of the Command of the Skies.

France and Germany have just begun a terrific contest for the mastery of the air. Both countries are devoting their finest brains, their energies, and huge sums of money in the hopes of eventually obtaining that mastery in the air which Britain has hitherto held at sea.

It was France who began it, for France has always been a pioneer in the development of aerial navigation. It was a Frenchman who made the first successful balloon ascent that was ever made. It was a Frenchman who invented the first navigable balloon.

Then, again, the French were the first to make use of balloons in war, and quite recently the French were the first by several years to have, in the ill-fated "La Patrie," a modern airship fully equipped for aerial warfare. They boast that in aerial progress they are five years ahead of any other nation.

The Germans have started more than a hundred years behind their rivals in the fight for aerial supremacy. But they are nobly making up for lost time, and experts are divided at the present time as to which of these two nations can claim to have the finest aerial navy in the world.

So rapidly has the process of theoretical experiment been replaced by actual realization by both nations, that few people have yet grasped its significance.

France has now twenty-four officers and 432 men engaged in airship experiments or in manning the ships she already has. She has five fine military airships already finished, and six others being completed, and for which "stables" are already being built at various points along the frontier.

Germany has six military airships built and six others building. She already has the twelve airship stations completed, mostly along the frontier, ready for their reception. She has twenty officers and 465 men engaged in the aerial branch of the army. She has also a number of specially constructed guns to bring airships "on the wing," some of which, of a very light type, are mounted on swift-moving motor-cars.

So long ago as 1905 experiments were undertaken in France with the "Lebaudy" under war conditions. It was found that photos could be taken without trouble, and the movements of troops and the nature of fortifications easily inspected, and sent to earth. At a height of over a thousand feet aerial torpedoes were discharged whilst travelling at a rate of about thirty miles an hour.

One of the German airships, which was secretly constructed about two years ago, is believed to be armed with light guns as well as aerial torpedoes. This would enable it to fight any other airship it might meet, whilst others could only fire on them by going much higher in the sky to discharge their missiles.

The French Minister of War has just offered a big prize for the construction of aerial cruisers capable of a speed of over thirty miles an hour; whilst Germany announces that in the forthcoming autumn manoeuvres her three finest airships the "Gros," the "Parseval," and the "Zeppelin," will take a large part.

All the military airships of both nations have accomplished successful flights in various kinds of weather of more than a hundred miles.

And so the contest goes on. In 1907 France spent $1,000,000 on her aerial navy. Last year she increased her expenditure to $2,500,000. Germany spent $665,751. The rapid studies made by the latter may be gauged by the fact that two years ago she had only five officers and 150 men engaged in airship experiments.

To realize the strenuous nature of the struggle which these two nations are making for the contest of the air, it should be remembered that last year Great Britain only spent $250,000 on aerial experiments! This year $95,000 has been set aside for the purpose! We have one airship and one aeroplane complete, but neither of them yet proved efficient, and another aeroplane, of which secret trials have been made, and of which nothing is known.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE GREAT HIGHWAY.

Traffic on the Thames About the Year 1600.

The characteristic of present-day London, writes Mr. P. H. Ditchfield in "Memorials of Old London," at which all foreigners marvel, is the amount of traffic in the streets. In Elizabethan London this characteristic existed in the chief highway, the river Thames. It answered the needs of commerce and furnished the chief means of transit.

The passenger-boats were generally described as "wherries," and were likened by Elizabethan travellers to the gondolas of Venice; for instance, by Coryatt, in his "Crudities," who thought the playhouses of Venice very beggarly compared with those of London, but admired the gondoliers because they were "altogether as swift as our rowers about London."

The maps of the period reveal the extraordinary number of "stars" for landing passengers along both banks of the river, besides the numerous wharves for goods. John Stow, the author of the "Survey of London," published in 1598, and again in a second edition in 1603, describes the traffic on the river.

"By the Thames," he says, "all kinds merchandise be easily conveyed to London, the principal storehouse and staple of all commodities within this realm. So that, omitting to speak of great ships and other vessels of burthen, there pertaineth to the cities of London, Westminster, and borough of Southwark, above the number as is supposed, of two thousand wherries and other small boats, whereby three thousand poor men at the least be set on work and maintained."

Many of these watermen were old sailors, who had sailed and fought under Drake.

The Armada deliverance was recalled by Drake's ship, which lay in the river below the bridge. The voyage of the Earl of Essex to Spain, the expeditions to Ireland and to the Low Countries, formed the staple of the gossip of these old sailors who found employment in the chief means of locomotion in Elizabethan London.



DEATH IN A SCRATCH.

Simple Injuries with Serious Results.

Morris Quatzam, an eleven years old Windsor boy, has just died as the result of a scratch on his wrist. Poison entered the wound, which was caused by falling off his bicycle, and despite the physicians, the boy died. Such incidents as these—by no means infrequent—ought to make people realise the danger that may lie even in the smallest desh wound.

Take a simple illustration. When a dirty knife, a rusty needle, a splinter of dirty wood, a barbed wire fence, or a thorn, scratches the hand, the latter is inoculated with germs, of which the air about us is full. Directly these germs are introduced through the breach in the skin, a battle royal ensues between them and certain organisms in our blood.

When the invading germs are too strong for Nature's defences, in a few hours the finger will become hot and throbbing. A little later the wound may exhibit a whitish appearance in the middle of the swelling, and we have what is known as a festering or poisoned wound.

The way to avoid such serious results is to cleanse the wound and apply Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is a powerful yet painless germ killer, and when applied to the broken skin is absorbed into the tissue, instantly destroying the germs that spread disease and inflammation.

The flesh is thus soothed and purified, the wound made perfectly healthy, and all poison and cause of festering removed. Having done this, Zam-Buk then proceeds to heal the wound or sore with new healthy tissue, in a quick, painless, and perfect manner.

Zam-Buk must not be confused with ordinary ointments. Zam-Buk is a unique preparation, possessing antiseptic, soothing, and healing qualities that are not to be found together in any other preparation. It is not only a unique healing balm, but it is also a skin food. For all skin diseases and injuries—cuts, bruises, burns, eczema, chafing, ulcers, ringworm, etc., it is without equal. It is also used widely for piles, for which it may be regarded as a specific. All druggists and stores sell at fifty cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

"Women must consider it a dreadful fate to be old maids," mused Mr. Chugwater. "They do, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater. "Look what terrible noodles they sometimes marry to escape it." And Josiah rubbed his chin, but said nothing.

Don't experiment with unsatisfactory substitutes. Wilson's Fly Pads kill many times more house flies than any other known article.

PRINCE'S MARKSMANSHIP

Ex-Crown Prince George of Servia, says a Vienna report, once shot a pair of pearl pendants from a woman's ears at a distance of ten paces. His aim was so true that the bullets merely severed the gold wire on which the pearls were suspended, and the gems dropped on the woman's shoulders and thence to the floor uninjured. The two shots were fired in quick succession without a tremor on the part of the wearer of the gems, at whose behest the prince had consented to exhibit his skill.



BLUE LIGHT FOR NERVES.

French Doctor Keeps Patients in Blue Atmosphere.

A French doctor, so one hears from abroad, has recently established in Touraine what is probably the "denier act" in rest cures. He has a theory based on observations by Lumiere, of Lyons, that people employed in work shops illuminated by red light because nervous and were quickly tired, and that these effects ceased when blue light was substituted.

To carry out his theory the doctor keeps his patients in a blue atmosphere; the glass in the window is blue, and all the decorations and furniture of the room is of the same hue. At night the electric light shines through blue globes. Absolute silence is enjoyed throughout the establishment. His aim is to make his patients spend as much time as possible in sleep, waking up at intervals to take food.

He relies on physical agents, such as fixing the eyes on a bright object or the monotonous ticking of a clock, to lull the senses of his patients.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF.

A celebrated New York Aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be rapidly and easily cured in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardener, Suite 914, No. 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a "Trial Treatment."

We feel sorry for the poor man whose wife talks in her sleep, too.

Wilson's Fly Pads, the best of all fly killers, kill both the flies and the disease germs.

"How many people work in your office?" asked one man of another. "Oh, I should say, at a rough guess, about two-thirds of them," was the reply.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

Jack—"That young Simperly seems such a fragile fellow I should hesitate to touch him, for fear he would break." Sam—"He wouldn't hesitate about touching you if he was broke."

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequaled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

A man's stillness may border on the ragged edge of lunacy, but you can't make the woman he is in love with believe it.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

"I hope you are not angry with papa for kicking you, dearest?" "Oh, no; I never pay any attention to what goes on behind my back."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

A critic is a person who is unable to do a thing the way he thinks it ought to be done.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing if it swells a man's head.

Through indiscretion in eating green fruit in summer many children become subject to cholera morbus caused by irritating acids that act violently on the lining of the intestines. Pains and dangerous purgings ensue and the delicate system of the child suffers under the drain. In such cases the safest medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It will check the inflammation and save the child's life.

ASPECTS TO ORDER.

In a certain manufacturing town it is a common thing for skilled workmen to save sufficient money wherewith to build houses for themselves. A great deal of rivalry exists among these men as to who should have the best house, with sometimes curious architectural results.

A and B were two rivals. A having built a house, B, whose turn soon afterwards came, determined to outdo him. So he called in a well-known architect to prepare plans.

Asked what aspect he would like to his house, B, scratching his head, inquired:

"Aspect! What's that? Has A got one?"

"Why, of course," said the architect; "he couldn't possibly——"

"Then put me on two!" was the prompt and emphatic reply.

BOVRIL

Is pure concentrated beef.

A spoonful of **Bovril** in a cup of boiling water makes a cup of strong nourishing beef-tea, for **Bovril** contains all that is good in beef.

Bovril is easily digested by even the most delicate invalid.

The weak anaemic girl, the tired housewife and the harrassed business man, can each obtain vitality and strength from an occasional cup of **Bovril.**

A cup of hot **Bovril** will remedy a chill or a cold and prevent a serious illness.



VANZANT & WARING'S GUARANTEED **"SPAVIN CURE"**
Mailed on receipt of $1.00. Send for booklet—FREE.
The Veterinary Remedy Company, Limited,
Box A, 75 Adelaide St., E. Toronto, Canada.

WENT ONE BETTER.

"Did you hear how Mrs. Winnout got the better of Mrs. Getthere on her new hat?"

"No. How?"

"When she learned that Mrs. Getthere's hat was as big as hers she took the trimmings off the hat, put it on the box the hat came in, and wore the box."

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

THE REASON.

"But," protested the young housekeeper, "the milk is sour."

"Yees'm," replied the honest milk-man "it's shameful how lazy them farmers is gettin.' Ye see, ma'am, they've been oversleepin' theirselves lately, an' before they git their cows milked the stuff turns."

The microscope in the hands of experts employed by the United States Government has revealed the fact that a house fly sometimes carries thousands of disease germs attached to its hairy body. The continuous use of Wilson's Fly Pads will prevent all danger of infection from that source by killing both the germs and the flies.

FROM THE CYNIC.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?"

"My son," answered the cynical parent, "appendicitis is something that enables a good doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account."

IN EARLY FALL as in Midsummer Painkiller finds a use in every home. Externally, for cuts, burns, sprains or bruises; internally for diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'—25c. and 50c.

SURE.

School Teacher—"What lesson do we learn from the busy bee."

Tommy Tuffnut—"Not to get stung."

It Reaches the Spot.—There are few remedies before the public today as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could be got were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

A retired naval chaplain became rector of an English country parish. On one occasion his parishioners, wishing to give him a surprise, bought a flag for the church tower. When the rector saw it hoisted on the tower he at once ordered it to be taken down. On being asked his reason for doing so, he indignantly answered:— "Allow that flag to fly over my church? Never! Do you know what that particular flag signifies? 'In distress; want a pilot!'"



ISSUE NO. 38—09

VOICE PIANO ORGAN THEORY
Incorporated 1890
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC LIMITED
IN AFFILIATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION
EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.
Send for Calendar and Syllabus.

Oldest and Best

The school that has had the longest experience and greatest success in training young people for the practical affairs of life, and that can secure the best results for you, is the

British-American Business College
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, TORONTO.
Write for catalogue.
T. M. WATSON, - PRINCIPAL

FOR SALE.

COMIC RECITATION BOOK—Best collection published in English language. Ten cents. Arthur Rice, Granby, Que.

FARM FOR SALE—County Huron, 163 acres choice clay loam, brick house, large barns, good orchard, water and fences, no waste land, choice location near good markets. Easy terms for quick sale. T. R. Wallis, Porter's Hill P. O., Ont.

MUST SELL FOR A CLIENT 1,000 fully paid up non-assessable $1.00 shares in Gold Dredging Company, controlling 10,000 acres rich gravel. Two dredges now on ground. Will take 20 cents per share for all or part. Taunton, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—TO ACT AS AGENT for "TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" in his spare time. Good money. Circulation Manager, Toronto.

ROUTEMAN WANTED, TEAS WHOLESALE to private families. Apply Alfred Tyler, London, Ont.

BOYS AND GIRLS WISHING TO EARN money or premiums send your name and address for our juvenile catalogue of easy selling household specialties. Our adult Agents 68 page catalogue is also ready, free on request. Canada Silvercloth Co., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—RELIABLE MEN we start in business of their own and give credit. Merchants Portrait Co., Toronto.

WE GIVE FREE SAMPLE CASE
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
AGENTS MEN OR WOMEN.
Make $3 a Day and establish permanent business on our capital. Our high class goods sell on sight in every home, are quickly used up and repeat orders come fast. Exclusive territory given.
THE HOME SUPPLY CO., Dept. 50, Toronto, Ont.

MONEY MAKING LITTLE FARMS
IN CALIFORNIA'S Most Fruit, Alfalfa and Stock Growing Section. Rich, Deep Soil—Irrigated. Easy Payments. Write for Booklet. IRRIGATED LAND CO., Marysville - - California

OUR HEAVE CURE cures where others fail. Sells on its own merits. Best of testimonials furnished on application. Ask your druggist to get you some, or send direct to Four Brothers, Restoule. Price $1.50 per package. Charges paid to nearest express office. None genuine without our trade mark, FOUR BROTHERS, on each package. Try a package and be convinced. Because others have failed is no reason why Heaves cannot be cured by using Four Brothers Heave Cure.

CHENILLE CURTAINS and all kinds of house Hangings, also LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.
Write to us about yours.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 188, Montreal

Fill in your name and address, mail this coupon to the
REMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
209 College St., Toronto,
and get by return mail a copy of their handsome catalogue.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY TORONTO
FOR MACHINERY
OIL
S. PEERLESS
HAS NO EQUAL

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1909.

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, nonpariel measurement.

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

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. • • QUE

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, has been in Canada looking into the progress of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with the result that he has expressed himself in terms not at all flattering to the Government and its Transcontinental Railway commission engaged in building the section east of Winnipeg. "There is only one bitter taste left in my mouth," said Sir Charles, in an interview given at Montreal, "and that is the condition of that portion of the road which is under Government contract east of Winnipeg to Superior Junction. On our side we have built a magnificent road from Winnipeg west to Edmonton, and have also constructed the necessary line from the head of the Great Lakes to Superior Junction, where the Grand Trunk Pacific joins the National Transcontinental—and a magnificent road it is.

"All these things we have done fairly on time and well completed, but on this essential stretch between Winnipeg and Superior Junction the contractors under the Government, after some four and a half years, have merely completed a more or less unfinished 120 miles out of the 245 miles of their contract.

"This failure to complete the work on time has been a great disappointment to me and the country," said Sir Charles, "and I have no doubt it will be an equal disappointment to the Dominion Government as well as the people of Canada, whose interests demand that this road should be completed without delay."

No one knowing the relations of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and the corporation which he represents, to the Ottawa Government, will believe that Sir Charles framed this bitter indictment against the Government till he was compelled by a personal knowledge of the facts and their importance to his company and the country. Conditions are bad indeed when they have led the President of the Grand Trunk railway company to bring his accusation against the Government.

RACING TRACKS.

The action of Secretary of State Murphy in issuing a charter for the Dufferin track, along with the right to the holders to conduct racing operations in every city and town in Canada, has aroused intense feeling in many sections of Canada, particularly in the province of Ontario. Resolutions have been adopted at many centres denouncing the action of the Secretary and calling upon the Government to act in the premises. It has been urged in the behalf of Mr. Murphy that he had no discretion in the matter, but was obliged to grant the charter upon application being made therefor. It is not a fact, says one writer, that Mr. Murpny is obliged to issue letters patent to any "group of gamblers" that may seek a charter. It is the duty of the Secretary of State to enquire into all applications for charters and he may refuse to grant the charter asked for if so disposed. No power on this earth, except Parliament can compel Mr. Murphy to charter a racing association should he think that the charter ought not to be granted. The argument that the Secretary of State must issue a charter is an intimation that more of these charters will be granted if sought. This is a dangerous position and should be condemned. In the second place it is not safe for those who wish to put an end to gambling to agree to the chartering of more race tracks, and then to base their hopes upon an amendment to the Criminal Code. It would be just about as wise to set fire to one house believing that the fire department will save the building.

The more this subject is discussed the more clear does it become that the department of the Secretary of State, must bear the responsibility of having needlessly, if not wilfully, granted a charter to a group of racing men, alleged gamblers, whose gambling privileges granted to them under the late Liberal Government in Ontario were taken from them by Premier Whitney. Until such time as the Liberal party shall disallow the act of Hon. Mr. Murphy's department, it must bear the blame of this unholy alliance between the Government of the day and the race track gamblers.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

TRAINING vs. FORCE.

Legislation suppressing intemperance, gambling and other immoralities is not to be despised. It expresses the tone tone of the community and restrains many who are likely to fall. But legislation cannot be relied upon as a cure for vice. The most potent influence for good, after all, is not that which applies compulsion, but that which appeals to the heart, and makes men moral of their own free will. True morality says, 'I will of my own choice,' not 'I will because, otherwise, I shall suffer pains and penalties."

How to promote pure and upright living is the problem of the age. How to make men eager to be honorable is the question to which thoughtful citizens are addressing themselves. But there ought to be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion on this point. The ancient observers have told us that the man is but the child of riper years, as the twig is bent so it will grow, and that what the child is taught to be that the man will become. No one can doubt that this philosophy is true. There may be exceptions to the rule, but, in the great majority of cases, our best men are the children of parents who have led them in the right way, the graduates of clean and godly homes. It may be that there are men who have been strong enough to rise superior to their early associations; but the instences are not likely to be numerous, and besides, men of that type would have been better even than they are had they had the advantage of good training and of good example in the home. What the country needs, said a New York reformer the other day, is some of the old-fashioned Sunday school goodness. There is truth in this view. But what it needs more than that is the old-fashioned parent and the old-fashioned home. It needs the parent who, instead of consigning the child to the Public School and the public street, with a sigh of relief that the worry is out of the way, stands by the little one in every relation of life and guides it with gentleness and yet with determination. It needs the parent who takes an interest in the little tragedies of juvenile life and suggests the honorable solution of every petty problem. It needs the home in which goodness resides, the temple of purity, of honor and of affection, where may be imbibed the great principles for the guidance of the young in after life.

Restriction as no doubt necessary to keep men within proper bounds. The decalogue proves this. But let parents perform eheir duties to their children and much will be done towards the solution of the great problem. An honest, temperate, sturdy population is the foundation of a stable and prosperous State.

SIR HENRY TASCHEREAU.

The flag on the Court House is flying at half mast in silent homage to Sir Henri, who won his way to the head of the judiciary in this province by sheer brain power, for it was a long road from the judgeship in the district of Kamouraska, where he began, to the high office he ultimately occupied, and his rise in the esteem of the legal profession on the bench and at the bar, was due to the high order of the faculties he brought to bear upon his work, to the authority his judicial opinions carried, and to the impression of confident strength left upon all with whom he came in contact.

Sir Henri died at Montmorency, France, on Monday last, according to a cable despatch to his son, Mr. Robert Taschereau. His death, although sudden, was not wholly unexpected, as he had been ill intermittently for nearly a year.

COMMENTS.

It is said that the United States Government will add 25 per cent to the tariff as applied to imports from Canada because of the imposition of an export duty on pulp wood leaving Canada. This threat has not many terrors for the people of the Dominion. The fact that the Americans have not the supply of pulp or pulpwood in their own country and that they must get it from Canada assures the manufacture of the pulp wood into pulp in this country and that any excess charges in the way of excess charges in the way of higher duties will have to be borne by the consumer, that is to say, by the American publisher, in the first instance, and the American consumer, in the second. We can afford to sit tight and see the American tariff law squeeze the dollars out of the American consumer.

A PLEASANT EVENING

DEBATE—"WOMEN'S RIGHTS."

Before an audience that comfortably filled the Brownsburg Methodist Church on Friday evening, October 1st, six men vigorously and forcefully debated the matter of women's rights. The pastor, Mr. Brown, acted as chairman; Mr. C. W. Glenn as timekeeper; and Miss L. Stalker of Lachute, Mr. J. Johnson, Manager of the D.C. Co., and Mr. S. Campbell o Dalesville, sat as judges.

A humorous prelude to the debate was a tableau entitled "Women's Rights" in which two gentlemen were engoged in washing and peeling the potatoes for dinner and rocking the cradle, while their ladies of the house were reading the morning papers.

After a chorus and a solo by Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. E. Lewis, Methodist Student of Lakefield, led off in support of the affirmative. Mr. Lewis is a pleasant speaker making his points clear, concise and poignant. His argument went to show that woman was qualified because of her insight, honesty, influence and purity to take her place beside man in saying who should govern the land and what should be the national ideal. Mr. Thos. Hamilton then followed in defense of the negative, demonstrating that woman in the order of the Divine economy was destined to be second to man and should not usurp his place in the state and church. He argued that she would cease to be the woman of gentle, modest, winsome, effimmate nature were she to be given an equality with the male sex. Mr. Bert Mitchell, second speaker for the affirmative, plead for the right of women to take her place in the educational world with man showing she could graduate in arts, science or medicine with a higher standing than many men.

When Mr. Wm. H. King rose to uphold the negative the debate became extremely warm as the audience sat or leaned forward in rapt attention to the veritable volley of shots from the speaker dismissing and reputing the points of his opponents with a repartee and irony that provoked applause. His main argument was that women did not want equal rights. It was only a few female fanatics that clamored for the suffrage. The speech of Mr. Chas. Anderson was a passionate plea for the woman who through the present state of inequality was unable to express her will and wish in reference to temperance and moral reform. He said "Let the woman have a vote and the temperance problem will be solved." He referred to Miss Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Beecher Stowe and Queen Victoria as women who had proved to the world the ability of women to endure, to agitate and to rule. Mr. Ernest Elliott closed the debate for the negative claiming that if equality is demanded in some things it must be applied universally and generally. Then woman must engage in the unclean dangerous and masculine pursuits that make the strong man shudder and weep. He said "Queen Victoria was a good ruler all admit, but she was first a wife and mother."

Mr. Lewis had three minutes to refute arguments.

The Judges after a long conference rendered judgment in favor of the negative amidst hearty applause. While the Judges were conferring, Mrs. E. Matthews recited and Mr. Charles Anderson sang. The Chairman announced and outlined a "white elephant" campaign to wipe out the debt on the church by April 1, 1911. Proceeds at 10 cents admission realized $14.00.

CUSHING.

Mr. C. F. Kains was in Montreal for a brief visit last week.

Mrs M. Hart and her daughter, Miss Irene Hart of Concord, N.H., are guests of Mrs. E. Whelehan.

Mr. de Forrest Aldrich of Rhode Island, is here on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. H. Hartley.

Miss Stella Hartley returned on Tuesday from a visit to friends in Ottawa and Buckingham.

Mrs. R O'Brien of Pickford, Mich., arrived last week on a visit to her daughter, Mrs C. L. Cooke.

Rev. Mr. Fairlie of Kingston, Ont., with his daughter, Miss Katie Fairlie, were recently guests of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser at the manse.

A very pleasant and largely attended work-meeting of the Missionary Auxiliary took place at the manse on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

Mrs A. MacKinnon, Jr., of Greece's Point, was seized with typhoid fever last week and is at present a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, and her friends are hoping soon to hear of an improvement in her condition.

The Misses Cleland have closed their residence and returned to the city somewhat earlier than they intended, being called away by the illness of their sister, Mrs. Richardson, who we regret to say is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholls, accompanied by the former's sister, Mrs. Douglas, and by Miss MacLaren of Vankleek Hill, left on Wednesday for Montreal en route for Los Angeles Calif, where they will spend several months visiting friends. We wish them bon voyage.

The Misses Ross who have been occupying "Inglesido," the summer residence of their cousin, Mrs. W. Y. King, during the past month or two, left last week for their home in Kingston, Ont. Miss Isabella Ross, who has been a great sufferer for the past year with neuritis, has been greatly benefited by her sojourn in this her native place.

Quite an important deal took place here this week when the Cushing cheese-factory was disposed of by the shareholders to Mr. J Lurgess, who takes possession the end of the month. Mr. Lurgess is already favorably known in the dairying business, owning several factories in the vicinity and there is no doubt whatever, that under his supervision the factory will be conducted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the farm of

MRS. JNO. CHAMBERS, St. Philippe.

Wednesday, October 27th, 1909.

The following effects:—

Three milch cows, one working mare, 3 milk cans, 1 three year old heifer, 30 tons hay, 60 bushels oats, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 pair bob-sleds, 1 double rack sleigh, buggy, 2 cutters, 1 iron harrow, 2 plows, about 3 tons straw, 5 packs cedar shingles, 1 tumbril cart, 1 spring cart, 1 hay cart body, roof ladders, stoves, furniture, grain boxes, wheel-barrow, and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

TERMS:—$10.00 and under cash; over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

Five per cent discount off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES

may always be obtained

— if you buy from —

E. LEFAIVRE, College Street,

Agent for the Imperial Oil Co.

Up-to-date clothing ... & Son.

It's Jackets Now!



Our new Jackets are all you can desire. We have a variety of colors. We have all sizes just now. Our black ones run up to size 42. These are in extra good grades. Northways made them. You know the name. We have done our best to make it famous, and the firm deserves it. The fit is always perfect; the workmanship the best; the style, modest & neatly tailored. But come early for size & style.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute.

J. D. Campbell's Advt.

GRAIN, FEED, BRAN & SHORTS
in car lots or smaller quantities
to suit purchaser.

All at lowest cost price. Ask for quotations in car lots.

J. D. Campbell & Co.,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Nobbiest Hats in Town

That's what everybody says after having seen my new importation of fine hats, and the prices are low in comparison to the quality of the goods.

We are always well stocked with the choicest of goods, and gent's furnishing's. Now is the time to leave your order for a nice suit that will fit you well and give you pleasure in wearing.

LADIES! Are you aware that we cover buttons? Bring us along your orders and be well attended.

D. LAPOINTE,

Main St. Lachute

FALL and WINTER GOODS

DRESS GOODS—Satin Cloths, Venetians, Serges, etc., in all the leading shades.

UNDERWEAR—Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Infants, in all sizes. We make this department a specialty.

HOSIERY—Women's, Misses' and Infants' plain and ribbed cashmeres and woolens, in different weights and qualities.

Flannelette Sheets, Woolen Blankets, Comforters, etc.
All Flannelettes at old prices despite the heavy advance in cotton.

— See Us Before Buying Elsewhere —

HENRY J. GILES & BRO.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES For Year Ending June 30th, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

To School Fees	$1867 25
" Taxes	3863 39
Interest on taxes	30 75
Academy grant	402 00
Elementary grant	7 84
Int. on $225. pt. Bellingham Legacy in P.O.S.B.	6 00
Eight Perley Scholarships	120 00
Two p.c. on Teachers' salaries for pension fund	78 45
Loan (Bank of Ottawa)	622 00
" (David Stalker)	2000 00
H. Slater (gift prize books)	3 24
E. H. Wilson, " "	20 32
Commissioners " "	2 00
McDonald School Fund	20 00
	$9053 24

Lachute, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Audited and found correct.

GAVIN J. WALKER, Auditor.
JAS. W. RAITT, Sec'y-Treas.

EXPENDITURE.

Cash due Sec'y 1st July, 1908	$ 294 47
Paid C. McBurney, (salary)	1500 00
Miss Plaisted "	450 00
" Smith "	430 00
" Wilson "	350 00
" McIntyre "	325 00
" Dresser "	325 00
" Forbes "	247 50
" Paton "	325 00
N. Copeland, Caretaker	300 00
" extra work & rep.	17 35
Standard Life Co., debentures	665 62
Draft for same	90
A. McClure, Bell. scholarship	18 00
A. Hammond "	18 00
W. Cameron "	18 00
Dominion Express Co.	1 40
Charlie Ying, washing towels	9 00
Douglas Gall, Dep. Examiner	12 00
J. W. McOuat, "	14 50
J. W. Cottingham, repairs	39 65
" " work in new class room	100 97
Montreal Star, want teacher	9 69
" Witness, "	2 95
Jos. Berniquer, hauling	2 00
Globe Furniture Co., desks	142 25
L. Water & Power Co., water	22 50
R. McArthur, repairs	18 84
Robert Wood, flower plants	1 00
C.P. Railway, freight	73
Granger Freres, blackboard cloth	12 00
Herbert Kettyle, hauling	1 50
G. L. Meikle & Co. school sup.	123 44
" " letter pad.	25
Bank of Ottawa, loan	634 00
Interest on same	13 10
Daniel Joss work on new class room	478 08
Daniel Joss, repairs	2 15
John R. McOuat, loan	400 00
Interest	33 11
J. S. Giles, printing	8 50
W. S. McBride, rep. roof, etc.	43 46
C. McBurney, equipment grant	28 00
W. V. Walker, cutting grass	1 50
Jerry Hutchins, hauling chairs	50
J. W. Raitt, salary as Sec'y	90 00
" " one table	1 50
William Hume, wood	25 03
D. McDougall "	40 00
Alex. Drennan "	45 00
Charles J. Moore "	12 50
Thos. Berry "	37 50
Amon Hodge "	40 00
Edmund Hodge "	26 25
H. J. Giles & Bro "	29 57
" " school supplies	40
Bell Tel. Co., messages	5 77
W. J. Graham, lumber	38 12
W. H. Garretsee, rep. clocks	2 00
C. W. Coates, school prize b'ks	50 53
Dissentient minority, (share of taxes on Incorporated Co's.	534 81
O. B. Lafleur, repairs	7 36
T. McOuat & Son, harware & repairs	9 60
E. R. Smith & Sons, printing entrance papers	5 66
Northern Electric Co., 100 ft. rubber covered wire	1 28
J. T. Ayers, electric light, etc	16 31
G. Christie, Bell. scholarship	18 00
Postage	9 11
By cash on hand	632 01
	$9053 24

LIABILITIES & ASSETTS June 30, '09

ASSETTS.

Taxes	$1381 03
Fees	107 95
Amount Liabilities over assetts	2689 65
	$4178 63

Some choice new styles of Suits for young men for fall and winter. Come at once and get your size and patterns.

W. Banford & Son.

IT WAS REALLY DYSPEPSIA

Though They Thought She Had Heart and Lung Disease.

The case of Mrs. James Russell, of Armstrong's Brook, N.B., is typical of many really suffering from stomach trouble, who think the heart or some other organ is diseased.

She writes:—

"Five years ago I suffered with pain in my heart which would leave me so weak I could scarcely walk; at night I would have to sit up in bed to keep from smothering. I was treated by doctors for heart disease. Then the pain moved to the shoulder and my left arm would be numb at times. Then the doctors treated me for lung disease, but the pain kept getting worse. At last a friend advised me to write Father Morrisey. I did, and the answer I got was I was suffering from dyspepsia. I got medicine, which consisted of a box of tablets. The tablets I took twice, when I was completely cured and have never been troubled since—two years now."

Curing the stomach puts the whole system right, and there is no quicker way to cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn and the other forms of stomach trouble than by taking Father Morrisey's "No. 11" Tablets, 50c. at your dealer's, or from Father Morrisey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 48

LIABILITIES.

Loan pt. Bell. Legacy at 3 p.c.	$1575 00
John Meikle " at 6 p.c.	400 00
Interest on same	71 25
David Stalker at 4½ p.c.	2000 00
Interest on same	47 50
J. W. McOuat, Dep. Exam.	12 00
Douglas Gall, "	12 00
C. W. Coates, prize books	60 88
	$4178 63

ASSETTS (Indirect.)

Building and grounds	$14000 00
Apparatus and furniture	1700 00
	$15700 00

LIABILITIES (Indirect.)

Debentures, Stand. Life Ass. Co.	$8320 25
Amount Assetts over Liabilities	7379 75
	$15700 00

HUNTING FOR BIG GAME.

The Highlands of Ontario is an ideal spot for the sportsman during the open hunting season for big game. In the Temagami region moose are plentiful and may be killed during the period from October 16th to November 15th. This territory is a forest preserve of vast expanse, and in addition to being the hunter's paradise, its water's abound with game fish of many species. The home of the red deer is located somewhat to the south of Temagami, particularly in the districts known as "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "Maganetawan River," "Lake Nipissing," and "Kawartha Lakes" territories.

Write to Quinlan D.P.A., Montreal, for a copy of "Haunts of Fish and Game" issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System which fully describes the hunting territories reached by this line, giving game laws, maps and all information.

Are you Building?

If so, do not forget that I can supply you with **All the Bricks you need** in any quantity, large or small.

Are you in need of building material, such as Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Drain Pipes, Farm Tiles, Brick, Portland Cement, Plaster Board, Chimney Linings, Laths, Plaster Paris, Asbestos, Etc., Etc.

Have you tried Land Plaster? It is one of the best fertilizers on the market.

J. W. Cottingham

Society is largely formed by clothes. What kind do you wear? See our new suits for men and boys.

W. Banford & Son.

Drop in, we have any amount of bargains for you, on account of being overstocked. W. Banford & Son.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized	$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up	$3,000,000.
Rest and Undivided Profits	$3,405,991.

Savings Department

An account may be opened by the deposit of $1—on which interest will be allowed.

Lachute & St. Andrews Branch, J. R. Parris, r.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising about 200 acres of land in Mille Isles, close to churches, school, blacksmith shops, post-office and general store, short distance from cheese-factory and saw-mill, well fenced and well watered, good sugar-bush of 1000 trees, good house and out-buildings, new butcher shop and slaughter house, ice-house. The proprietor will sell on reasonable terms with or without stock. Reason for selling is to go West. Apply to

ROBERT POLLOCK, Prop.
Mille Isles, Que.

HOUSE TO LET.— A good comfortable house on Grace St., suitable for small family Apply to

THOMAS FRASER,
Lachute

Never mind the catalogues and samples Come in and select your dress goods from the piece, when you can see the effect. No sample can show that.

W. Banford & Son.

Geoffroy Bedard

I have on hand the largest assortment of tweeds of the latest designs and best qualities ever shown in this town.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

I also have to offer you the largest and most up-to-date stock of ready-made clothing and Gents' Furnishing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Etc.

Geoffroy Bedard

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Great Bargains!

We are offering Great Bargains in Ladies' Long Water Proof Coats while they last 75 of them to clear at the following prices.

25 Coats assorted shades latest styles etc., and turn down collars full length nicely trimmed former prices as follows:—

25	Coats	former price	$7.50	Clearing price	$4.75
25	"	"	"	7.75	"	"	5.50
25	"	"	"	9.75	"	"	6.75

— ALSO —

50 Men's Tweed & Worsted Rain Coats Lined all through best quality material and trimmings former price $9.75. to clear $7.25.

50 Men's Suits in Tweed and black and dark blue serge to clear 20 p.c. off.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Special discounts on the following lines:—15 p.c. off Flannelettes; 10 p.c. off Cottons; 15 p.c. Muslins and Ginghams; 20 p.c. Children's made dresses, and 10 p.c. off all other lines.

No trouble to show you our Goods. Call and see them.

S. W. CHEESEMAN'S

General Merchant
St. Andrews East, P.Q.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

That is what you always get when dealing with us, but now especially, after our holiday rush, we will have to make room for our Spring Stock, so be wise and allow us to serve you with the "Best of Goods" at lowest possible prices.

Hardie & Co.

Baker and General Merchants, Brownsburg, P.Q.

THE PAQUIN

Fruit and Vegetable Markets

PHONE NO. 6. West End Store

PHONE NO. 59 Central Ward Store

If we please you, Tell Others!
If we Don't, Tell Us!

To our many customers and friends, is this question reasonable?

If we can give you full value for your money with our goods and as cheap as others, why not patronize those who live in town and spend their income among you. In Preserving Fruits we will give you bargains We order twice a week and will gladly get anything for you that we may not have in stock. In vegetables we get them daily fresh from our market garden. We can give you Tomatoes, Cabbages, Corn, Cucumbers, Onions, Celery, etc., etc.

PAQUIN BROS.,

Opposite Lachute Mills Post-Office.

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

Some of the lines we can save money for you on

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Carpets and Rugs,

Linoleums & Floor Oil Cloths, 1, 2, 3 & 4 yds. wide.

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Geo. A. Slater "Invictus" Boots and Shoes. Once tried you will have no other.

Our Store is the Bargain ... Centre ...

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE. GREAT BARGAINS.

AT COST AND FOR CASH ONLY.

Commencing with the 1st of May we will start our Great Sale of Goods, which are all new and comprise the entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, etc., and will be sold Bring along your wants, we can supply them and save you considerable money on your purchases.

In our Millinery Department we have expert hands to attend you. These goods will also be sold at remarkably low prices.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe

FURNITURE REQUISITES.

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our goods is high

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, windows, etc.

Lachute Furniture Factory

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, Limited.

BUILDING A NEW NATION

BRITON AND BOER JOIN HANDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Wonderful Spectacle—Statesmen of Britain Dared Much and Won.

The Prince of Wales has consented to visit South Africa and to open the South African Union Parliament. It is possible that his Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Princess. The Union will be proclaimed on May 31, 1910, and tre Royal visit may, therefore, be expected to take place in the late summer or early autumn. The Royal itinerary may include a visit to the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. His Royal Highness will be attended by a distinguished staff, among whom will be Sir Francis Hopwood, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whether the voyage will be made on board a warship or by a specially-chartered liner is not settled.

AN EX-CONSUL'S VIEWS.

In a recent number of The Outlook (New York), "An Ex-Consul" contributes a striking article on "The Building of a Nation in South Africa." At the present moment the English-speaking world is particularly interested in the progress of the bill now before the British House of Commons for the federation of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, and "Ex-Consul's" article has therefore a timely interest. In part, after a brief reference to the Boer war and the events leading to the decision for federation, he says:

AN UNPARALLELED SIGHT.

Statesmen in England spoke openly of the danger which the sullen Boers would be to British dominion. It was predicted that several generations would pass before the enmity of the Dutch would be wiped away. Yet other statesmen decided upon an apparently foolhardy policy, and these, being for the time in power, were able to carry out their plans. They deliberately gave the privilege of representative institutions to the colonies where the Boers, smarting under defeat, were in the majority; and so the world was treated to the unparalleled sight of a conquered race having full legislative powers in a country from which the army of invasion had not withdrawn. It certainly was a hazardous experiment, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it would have failed. That it not only did not fail, but was completely satisfactory, is attributable to the very fierceness of patriotism which was supposed to be the chief obstacle in the path of peace. Had the Boers been a whit less devoted to their land and a whit more devoted to their individual ambitions the experiment would have been a failure, and would probably have led to a countless number of "unpleasantnesses" here and there throughout the new colonies. But because they loved their land, and thought only of its welfare, they accepted the gift that was bestowed upon them and set themselves to work to make good the ravages of the war and to establish the country upon a lasting basis of prosperity.

DUTCH ARE NOT DISLOYAL

Not long ago I brought to the notice of one of the foremost members of the Transvaal Government a statement to the effect that the Dutch people were only ostensibly loyal and that when the chance occurred the whole nation would rush to arms again and renew the struggle for independence.

"I have seen several assertions of this kind," he replied, "but do you truly think that we are mad? What can we possibly gain by further resistance? That is the question which people should ask themselves before they make such statements. England has given us a degree of independence for which we dared not hope, and I assure you that we appreciate the gift. Of course we shall always treasure the memory of the old regime, but that will not interfere with our making the best of the new. There is absolutely no foundation for believing that there is any underhand scheme for re-establishing the old republics."

That is the opinion of all the leaders of what may be called the Young Dutch party, and they are the men whose word will sway the minds of ninety per cent. of the people. It is simply an instance of rapid recognition of fact and earnest desire to do the best that may be done to save their beloved country from further distress and ruin.

VIEWS OF BRITISH RESIDENTS

The idea which the British residents of South Africa have in view in promoting a scheme of federation is far less subtle than that which occupies the minds of the Dutch. Britain naturally desires to have every one of its colonial possessions in the most prosperous condition possible, and it is evident that South Africa a federated country is infinitely preferable to South Africa a disconnected group of States. The ordinary English settler has no dislike for his Dutch neighbor, and is quite ready to make a friend of him. The war is over, and both sides fought well. It is not difficult for one of the conquering race to be magnanimous. Furthermore, the Briton always remembers the commercial aspect of every question, and he sees that the business conditions of the whole country will be greatly improved by the union of colonies.

INFLUENCE OF THE COLONIALS.

There is a third factor in the case, and one that is often forgotten, but nerevtheless is of great importance. This is the element which is called "Colonial"—that is, people who were born and bred in the colonies. In South Africa these Colonial people are generally very pronounced in their loyalty to Great Britain, and at times they do not hesitate to speak in anything but glowing terms of their Dutch neighbors; but they and the Boers understand one another. They have fought side by side against black foes, and they have fought face to face. Therefore they have a wholesome respect for each other's valor, and at heart they have a great liking one for the other. Moreover, the Colonials have intermarried with the Boers so often that it is almost impossible to draw the line between the races. Therefore the colonial may be considered as the intermediary between the two races, and may exercise a vast power for harmony. He can smooth the way to union as no one else can smooth it, and the comprehension of this truth is gaining prevalence every day. At the close of the war the Colonial was more bitter in his treatment of the Boers than was any Englishman, but that phase of affairs soon passed, and to-day the Colonial understands that it is his duty as well as his privilege to take a prominent part in the federation of all South African interests.

GOVERNANCE OF NATIVES.

Aside from the commercial and sentimental reasons for a South African federation is one that is of more urgent importance than all the others. This is the question of the governance of the natives, who in that country are to the white people as ten is to one. For the most part, the blacks are a peaceful and harmless race in these days, but no man can tell at what minute trouble may occur. Rebellion may spring up without an instant's warning, and when that happens it is imperative that all branches of the paramount race shall stand shoulder to shoulder against a common peril. If calm and contentment are to prevail among the natives—and by means of these insurrection can be set at a far distance—there must be uniform and intelligent legislation and execution of the laws throughout all the land. The conflict of differing laws in different States sets a premium upon discontent among the natives. The native question is the most serious problem before the people of South Africa, now and at all times, and great expectations are cherished of the benefits which will accrue to native administration under a Federal Government.

THE SPIRIT OF AMITY.

It would be impossible to find a better illustration of the spirit of amity which is abroad in South Africa than was afforded by the recent conference of delegates, met at Durban, Natal, to discuss the prospects of federation and to produce the scheme which has now been accepted by the Parliaments of the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal. The Conference met in the Town Hall, and was under the presidency of Sir Henry de Villiers, a man of Dutch and Huguenot extraction. The delegates included General Louis Botha, who is the Dutch leader; General Smuts, General De Wet (the elusive De Wet), General De la Rey, ex-President Steyn—all these and others fought and led in the Boer army. With these veterans were such men as Dr. Jameson (of Raid notoriety, formerly the bitterest foe of the Boers), Sir George Farrar, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, and many others who were prominent in the British ranks. The leading men of all the colonies were there and British and Dutch were on terms of absolutely unconstrained friendship. The extremely British residents of Durban thronged the hall at the opening ceremony, and watched with deep interest the arrival of the men whom the war had made famous.

"BOTHA! GENERAL BOTHA!"

The proceedings were brief and formal, and the delegates turned to leave the platform, when suddenly the whole crowd in the hall and in the corridors of the buildings set up a cry:

"Botha! General Botha!"

I never heard a more heartfelt acclamation. This General Botha was commander-in-chief of the Boer forces in the war, and was the last to surrender—and Durban is the most British town in the country. There you have a picture which shows a reconciliation without an equal in history.

Hunger is a necessary evil; it promotes industry.

YOUTH BECAME CRIMINAL

HIS FRIEND COMMITTED SUICIDE AS RESULT.

Santa Claus Angel to the Poor Takes Her Life When Protege Fails to Reform.

Heartbroken because the youth whom she had tried to reform was convicted of forgery, Miss Elizabeth A. Phillips, whose distribution of gifts among the poor children of Philadelphia every Christmas earned her the title of the "Santa Claus Lady," committed suicide the other day by inhaling gas.

Miss Phillips had a passion for charity. Her innumerable acts of self-sacrifice shattered her health and mind. In a year her friends noticel her gradual decline. Five months ago she sustained the shock which is believed to have hastened her end.

At the time Andrew M. Rhule, a college graduate and member of a family well known in New York State, was convicted of forgery at Philadelphia after Miss Phillips had taken particular pains to reform him. Having served terms in New York prisons, Rhule, young and handsome, drifted to Philadelphia penniless and when his plight was discovered, Miss Phillips gave him employment at the headquarters of the Santa Claus association, organized, formed and directed solely by herself.

GAVE HIM FRESH START.

There he assisted her to distribute Christmas toys and other articles among children whose parents could not afford to make them holiday gifts. She supplied him with clothing and told him to make a fresh start in life. He professed repentance for past offences and, being an expert penman and accountant, he experienced little difficulty in securing remunerative employment. Keen was Miss Phillips' disappointment when not long afterward the police discovered that her protege had palmed off bogus cheques upon business men with whom she dealt.

His arrest and conviction speedily followed, although Miss Phillips appeared in court and pleaded that he be treated with leniency. He was sentenced, however, to three years' imrpisonment, and not long after his incarceration there he wrote a letter in which he pleaded for her forgiveness. Miss Phillips visited him and talked with him as long as the rules of the prison would permit. What the result of her errand was only she and Rhule knew, but she never returned to see him. To those who knew her well she often remarked that the man was one of the most bitter disappointments of her life.

WAS WEARY OF LIFE.

By an odd coincidence, one of the first persons to enter the room in which she ended her life was Sergeant Theodore Fenn, whose warm respect she had won while presiding over the rooms of the Santa Claus Association during Christmas week for the last five years. Only a few days ago she visited the station house and talked with Sergeant Fenn about charitable work, taking a pessimistic view of what she had accomplished and concluding by saying she was weary of life.

"I may not have much longer to live, sergeant," she remarked, "but when I am gone I hope my friends who have so generously aided me will understand the love and appreciation I feel toward them."

When Sergeant Fenn entered the room he found a note which read:

"No one knows my sufferings; I cannot explain. I feel my mind giving way each day. I am afraid I cannot stand it all any longer."

CHANGES IN HUMAN FORM.

Average of Lady's Shoe Has Increased From No. 4 to No. 5.

The tailors and shoe-dealers of London have accumulated some interesting statistics on the change in the figures of men and women.

According to the tailors, there are two new types of men; that is, as regards their figures. One is the man who plays a great deal of golf or indulges largely in other forms of outdoor sports; this man is growing taller and slimmer. On the other hand, the man who has given up walking and horseback riding for the motor car is becoming prosaically fat; during the last two years he has been forced to add an extra half inch to the waists of trousers. For the athletic type of man the average chest measurement is thirty-eight inches, with waist of thirty-four, while the motoring man, though shorter, demands a thirty-six inch waist.

As for the ladies, it is a delicate subject, but the dealers feel the truth must prevail, and they reluctantly admit that their customers' feet are much larger than they used to be. Two years ago the average was No. 4 and N. 2 was kept in stock; this latter size has now been given up and No. 3 has appeared, while the average has increased to No. 5. If this has been accomplished in two years, who can guess the changes to come?

EARS ON THEIR LEGS.

That is Where an Ant's Grow and He Has Six of Them.

Strange as it may seem an ant has at least six ears. Aside from their multiplicity they are located in just about the queerest place imaginable—on the legs. They seem deaf to all sounds made by the vibration of the air, but detect the slightest possible vibrations of solid material.

This is supposed to be in their advantage, in that such things as approaching footsteps tell more of the possibility of danger than such sounds as are transmitted through the air.

So sensitive are their feet, says St. Nicholas, that they detect the impact of a small birdshot dropped on the table from a height of about six inches and about fourteen feet distant from an artificial nest placed at the other end of the table.

As curious as are their ears, their noses are even more extraordinary. As the ants spend most of their time in the dark, they must depend largely on scent for their guidance, and in consequence have quite an elaborate array of noses, each for a special purpose.

Miss Adele Fielde believes that their antennae are composed of a number of noses strung along in a line. Still more strange is the fact that each of these noses can smell only a special thing.

The nose on the tip or first joint of the antenna it is said, is for recognizing the odor of the home; the one on the second point is to recognize relatives. The third nose is the pathfinder, and without it the poor ant cannot follow a trail and soon gets hopelessly lost. The noses on the fourth and fifth joints are for recognizing the eggs and immature ants in the nest.

No creature is more tidy than an ant, who cannot tolerate the presence of dirt on her body. These little creatures actually use a number of real toilet articles in keeping themselves clean. No less an authority than Dr. McCook says their toilet articles consist of coarse and fine toothed combs, hair brushes, sponges and even washes and soap. Their saliva is their liquid soap, and their soft tongues are their sponges.

Their combs, like their ears are fastened to their legs. They stop for a hasty clean-up when they get dirty. But a more leisurely toilet is made when they feel in a loafing mood, and they then lend a helping hand to one another in the process.

HELPLESS MR. BILLTOPS.

And the Extraordinary Helpful Mrs. Billtops.

"I don't know what I should do without Mrs. Billtops," said Mr. B. "I'd be helpless without her. That is, about things that are unusual.

"My own regular business I can attend to without help from anybody, and other people's business I can attend to, I think I may say, with intelligence and precision; but when it comes to anything about myself, why then I turn to Mrs. Billtops.

"This year we are going in different directions. I've got her trip planned for her to the last detail, and I've got my own transportation arranged for with entire completeness; but there, for my own trip, my preparations stop. She packs my trunk, she knows what I want and what I ought to have and then she tells me:

"'Ezra, your coat is in this place and your shoes here,' and thus on through the entire trunk contents; to which I listen with due attention, though I fear I don't remember any of it, because I don't have to; she's looked out for everything, and I know I'll find everything in the trunk when I want it; but this is a strange, a new place, that I'm going to this year, and not knowing anything about it I haven't made any advance arrangements for a stopping place there, and now this strikes me all of a sudden and I say to Mrs. B.:

"'Goodness gracious, Elizabeth, I don't know where I'm going to stay!' Whereupon Mrs. Billtops looks up with mild astonishment.

"'You don't know where you are going to stay, Ezra?' she says. 'Why of course you don't. You find out about that when you get there.'

"How true! Why, of course! I find out about that when I get there.

"I don't know what I should do without Mrs. Billtops."

WHAT BURGLAR IS UP AGAINST.

A new burglar alarm has been invented in Germany which consists of a curtain or portiere, wired with fine conductors, connected at certain places on the curtain with small metal knobs. The curtain is drawn across the window or door, or around the safe, and the slightest disturbance of its position immediately breaks the circuit, as the metal knobs are thrown out of contact with each other. Should the burglar notice the wires and cut one of them, the breaking of the circuit would also start the alarm. The alarm itself may consist of a series of bells, lights, or other electrical appliances. This invention can be used to protect doors, windows, safes, etc.

THE INTENSIVE GARDEN

THE FRENCH GARDENERS ARE THE MOST SKILFUL.

Lessons From Small Plots Cultivated by the French and Germans.

If we would live by gardening we must study the ways of gardening. It was a shrewd old English farmer who used to say to his sons, "Put the horse to, and let us drive around and see what other people are after."

The French market gardeners about Paris are the most skilful growers in the world—except the Chinese—and the average garden of an acre or two "tilled to the eyebrows," as they say, shows the following returns, given by business men interested in the matter:

"There are, of course, exceptions where the total income from one acre is $6,000 a year, but as a usual thing the gardens yield but $1,500 to the acre, and the average annual profit of the gardener is not over a thousand dollars."

How many ministers and college professors and teachers and small shopkeepers, artists and literary folk are there making a healthy living and putting a thousand dollars a year in the bank besides?

The common French gardener makes this by intensive gardening. True, he begins with certain advantages. For generations before him his family have been gardeners and the instinct for the best methods run in the blood. With a ten-mile circuit of Paris are

2,000 MARKET GARDENS.

models of care and culture, some of which have been held by the same families for 200 years. These gardens are not large; the largest is said to be not more than four acres, common gardens are not more than two acres, and not the smallest profits are taken from plots of a quarter acre, tilled with the finest care.

Their very name, the marais gardens, comes from the marais or marshes of the Seine, which were drained four generations ago to get at their rich black soil. These plots are tucked away in angles of the old fortifications, or backed by the city walls, which protect them from north and east winds. Or else the garden has its own walls, eight to fifteen feet high on the north and east sides, giving a climate of its own.

Old gardens dating from Louis Philippe's time and before have hollow brick walls with heated flues to force winter fruit on trees trained against them. A border two and a half feet wide along these walls will yield more fruit of the finest quality than we commonly take from half an acre of orchard. In winter leanto or span-roof shelters of glazed sash protect the black Hamburg and chasselas grapes, or the peaches, red and perfumed, which weigh ten ounces apiece. By May these glass houses can be taken down and the trees rest and grow strong in the open air all summer.

The skilled French or Belgian gardener takes four to seven crops in a season from the same dead rich soil.

THERE IS NO MAGIC IN IT.

The maraicher, or marsh gardener, turns over the old mushroom beds of the season before, forks them up roughly so that the air works among the clods freely to carry off the acrid gases of decomposition—"to sweeten the soil," as he says. In a few days it grows powdery and is beaten and raked to a level and three to nine inches of fine soil, not too fine, are sifted over it to make the seed bed.

Then radish seed, turnips or carrots of the small, tender, quick growing sorts are thinly sown and pressed gently into the earth. Or this same bed twenty-five lettuce plants with leaves the size of a half dollar are set out, very likely with four or five cauliflowers under the same glass. In the rich warm soil, with plenty of water, the plants have nothing to do but to grow as fast as possible and get out of each other's way in succession.

The radishes are fit to pull in three weeks, the turnips and carrots in five to six weeks, the lettuce being headed and cut a fortnight before. Then the cauliflowers have room to spread, with a melon vine or a cucumber in the middle to riot over the whole three by four feet enclosed, when the cauliflower heads are set out again in the open field.

QUEER MALADY.

Sprigg went to a noted physician to ask advice as to his health. In pompous tones he addressed the doctor:

"I—ah—have come to—ah—ask you—ah—what—what is—the dooced matter with—ah!"

"I find your heart is affected," said the physician, gravely.

"Oh—ah—anything else—ah!"

"Yes; your lungs are affected, too."

"Anything—ah—else—ah!"

"Yes; your manners are also affected."

ROLL CHEESE DOWN HILL

CURIOUS SURVIVING OLD-TIME CUSTOMS.

Match-Making Day in England — Dance of Epileptics Held in Germany.

Of the survivals of curious old-time customs which still remain in various parts of the old land, those of Whitsuntide are the most numerous. And not only are they the most numerous, but they are also the most curious, the most picturesque, and, in several cases, the most ghastly, ranging as they do from cheese-rolling contests and sweethearting fairs to mock-burials and epileptic dances.

The greatest of cheese-rolling competitions takes place at Birdlip, a village near Cheltenham, England, and it provides considerable excitement for the villagers who take part and also for those who only merely look on.

Outside the village there is an extremely steep hill, and from the top of this a mammoth cheese is sent rolling down the slope as fast as it can travel. After it helter-skelter go the youthful inhabitants of the village, and before they have gone half-way down most of them have lost their footing and are rolling over and over themselves like so many human cheeses. Slow but sure is generally the motto of the man who succeeds in capturing the cheese.

KISS PRETIEST GIRLS.

A prettier Whitsun custom takes place at Newcastle, as it has done for many years. Dressed in their robes of office the mayor and sheriffs of the city embark on a number of gaily decorated steamers and barges and go in procession down the river till they reach the mouth.

The boats are then anchored, and the Town Clerk rises in the bows of the principal vessel and proceeds to read aloud a proclamation announcing the soil of the Tyne to be the property of the city of Newcastle.

This formality over, the procession goes home again, and on reaching the quay the Mayor and the two principal sheriffs select the three prettiest girls from among the spectators and give them each a kiss and a new sovereign.

MATCH-MAKING DAY.

In many parts of rural England Whit-Monday is the great match-making day of the year, the country villages, fairs, and festivals bringing large numbers of young men and maidens together. The celebrations in the Newbury district of the Kennet Valley are typical of these Whitsuntide festivities so dear to the hearts of the rural population.

All work is suspended, and arrayed in their Sunday best, the men, with their flags and banners flying, parade through the district, headed by a brass band playing lively airs. After attending a special service in the parish church, the processionists reform and march to a building where they dine and drink with truly rural enthusiasm to King and Constitution.

They next proceed to make the round of the principal houses in the neighborhood, where liquid hospitality is dispensed and sweet music discoursed, to which the youths and damsels trip the light fantastic toe on the drive or lawn, and exchange tender confidences as opportunity presents.

DANCE OF EPILEPTICS.

Of the actual religious ceremonies which still take place at Whitsun the most ghastly is the dance of epileptics from all over Europe, which takes place on Whit-Tuesday at Echternach in Germany.

The ceremony is an annual one, inspired by a belief in the power of the bones of St. Willibroid of Echternach, the healer.

To be cured the pilgrims must dance a distance of a mile, and a quarter.

They advance in rows of five, in rank and file formation, some hand in hand, others holding their neighbor's handkerchiefs. Among them are hundreds of children, peasants, and poor and aged men and women. The whole aspect of the procession resembles a corn-field as the pilgrims execute their curious dance.

It is a frightful spectacle as these wrecks of humanity, this quivering shaking mass of epileptics, approaches. Mingling with them are hundreds of small boys, the paid "substitutes" of those who are too infirm to join the dance. As the procession proceeds hundreds of the spectators throw themselves into the ranks and join the dancers in their weird procession to the cathedral.

HIS SOLO.

Mrs. Nagger—"The noise make at night is very unpleas music."

Nagger—"Do you call snori music?"

Mrs. Nagger—"I should say sheet music, arranged for bugle."

Many a poor man doesn't get a chance after acquiring a bel half.

An Unexpected Confession;

Or, The Story of Miss Percival's Early Life.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd)

Esther suddenly paused in her work, an expression of perplexity sweeping over her face.

"Are you sure that the mate to this ruby is now in a safety vault in London?" she inquired.

"Yes; my friend King saw it with the other family jewels, only a short time before starting out upon his search for me. My uncle's solicitor confided in him fully, and all these matters were thoroughly discussed before he left home. But why do you ask?"

"Because," said Esther, with slow thoughtfulness, "I have recently seen another exactly like it."

"I think you must be mistaken," returned her companion, "for those ornaments were made in their style of many generations ago, and I cannot believe there is another in existence like them."

"But I am sure that the one I have seen is identical," Esther persisted.

Then she proceeded to tell him of her visit to the theatre, when she had been startled by seeing the counterpart of her ruby upon the beautiful and elegantly attired woman in one of the boxes.

"That is a very singular coincidence," Lord Irvington remarked, with a look of perplexity, "for it has long been a boast of the Irvingtons that there was not in the world another ruby like the 'twins.' They are called 'pigeon bloods,' and are supposed to be absolutely flawless; and it is next to impossible to match such stones. I should be inclined to doubt the genuineness of the one you have described; but if there is another, the possessor is fortunate to have it."

"What strange things happen in this world," Esther observed, as she came to the end of her worsted and laid her well-shaped ball upon the table beside her companion. "There!" she added, "I will leave this for you to give to Mr. King. I shall be only too glad to have him take care of it, for it has been a great burden upon my heart ever since my father committed it to my care. And now I am sure you ought to have a rest and a nap, after all that has happened this afternoon; so, if you do not mind I will call the nurse, then run away for a while, as there is some work that must be finished before evening, and——"

"Lady Irvington!" exclaimed the invalid, in a tone of playful reproof, as he reached out and captured the hand upon which gleamed the two rings which he had placed there that day, "what is this I hear? Do you realize what this entitles you to?" touching the pain, heavy band of gold upon her finger.

"I am afraid I do not—quite," she answered, blushing prettiiy.

"Then I will tell you—immunity from all future manual labor, for one thing," her companion rejoined. "My dear, let there be no more talk of business when there is an abundance at your command to supply your every need and wish. No, no, Esther, not another hour shall you toil as you have been toiling; give up your business, just as it stands, to your friend Jennie, and let me have the comfort of your society during the little while I remain here."

"Very well," said Esther, with gentle compliance, "I will do exactly as you wish; and your suggestion regarding Jennie is very thoughtful, and I will gladly resign the business to her. She will have no difficulty in managing it, now that a good trade has been established, and it will give her an excellent living."

"Of course, I have no intention of chaining you here in this room all the time," Lord Irvington pursued; "if you will come to me for a few hours in the morning, and again after my afternoon nap, I shall be content. But I shall want you to go out every day for a drive in the park, or wherever you like. Then King would like to see something of the city, take in the theatres, operas, etc., and I have promised him an agreeable companion," he concluded, with a significant smile.

"You are very good to plan for my pleasure," replied Esther, with a heart-throb of delight, for the grand opera was in full swing, and she had been inexpressibly longing a taste of it.

The nurse entered at that moment and with a farewell nod she ran away to her own room.

CHAPTER XXIII.

To Jennie our heroine immediately unfolded Lord Irvington's plan regarding the business.

The girl was deeply moved when she learned of her good fortune, especially when Esther told her that the machine, together with all outstanding accounts—for there were a good many orders nearly finished—was to be hers, and with tear-dimmed eyes she thanked her friend for her generosity.

"But I cannot bear the thought of your going away," she said, with trembling lips; "we have lived so pleasantly together, I shall miss you terribly."

"And I you," Esther returned, adding: "But I may not go at present—I suppose it will depend upon Mr. Irvington's health."

She spoke of her husband in this way purposely, for she could not yet bring herself to assume the title with which she had been invested that day.

"Do you suppose you will go to England?" Jennie questioned.

"I do not know what plans have been arranged," Esther returned, gravely. "It is likely that Mr. Irvington would wish to return to his home if he could have the strength necessary for such a journey. Perhaps I shall learn more to-morrow regarding his intentions."

It had been agreed by all who had been present at the ceremony to keep the marriage as quiet as possible, as neither the invalid nor Esther wished to have any gossip among the inmates of the house about their affairs; thus none of the lodgers or servants knew anything of what had occurred early that afternoon.

Esther rested for a couple of hours, then she went downstairs again, and read to her husband for a while.

Mr. King came in while she was thus engaged, and they had a pleasant little chat together, during which it was arranged that Esther should accompany that gentleman to the Huffman House and dine with him, and afterward they would go to the opera to see "Fra Diavolo."

It seemed to the young bride as if she must be living in a dream; these strange experiences, which were crowding so thick and fast upon her, did not appear to be real. But although her position was peculiar, the knowledge that her future was provided for, and she need have no concern regarding it, had lifted a heavy burden from her mind, and, in spite of the sore spot in her heart, caused by her belief that Donald Lancaster had been trifling with her affections, her face was very bright and lovely when she came down from her room dressed to accompany Mr. Humbert King to dinner.

Her clothing was very simple and inexpensive, but it was neatly and tastefully made, and becoming as well, and the two gentlemen exchanged glances appreciative of her beauty, and both felt a strong desire to see her clad in garments befitting her station.

As she was about to leave the room, Lord Irvington held out his hand to her.

"Good-night, dear," he said, as he would have spoken to a younger sister. "I shall not see you again until to-morrow. I hope you will enjoy the evening, and I shall look forward to a description of it from you in the morning."

Esther went to his side and clasped his hand.

"If you are going to be lonely, I would rather stay," she said, looking earnestly into his uplifted eyes.

"No, I shall not be lonely. I am somewhat weary, and intend to retire early. The nurse is here to attend to all my needs, so do not give me an anxious thought."

He released her hand, and, with a nod and a smile, she left him.

Esther found Mr. King a very jolly companion, and she enjoyed herself thoroughly during the hour that they spent over their excellent dinner.

He seemed to know how to draw her out in a way to make her feel perfectly at her ease, and appear at her best, and many an admiring glance from persons seated at adjacent tables rested upon the bright face of the beautiful girl who so unconscious of, yet was so charming in, her loveliness.

The opera proved to be a delightful treat to her, while she learned more than she had ever known about music and the stage, during the intervals between the acts; for her companion appeared to be familiar with all the standard operas, and discoursed most entertainingly upon them.

When the entertainment was over and they were passing out of the theatre, Esther and her attendant came suddenly face to face with Donald Lancaster, who, with Miss Dexter upon his arm, and his mother following in their wake, was also making her way out of the building.

His eyes lighted with pleasure as they fell upon Esther.

He lifted his hat, bowed and smiled, then a look of mingled pain and astonishment overspread his handsome face when she steadily met his glance without returning his salutation, or a muscle of her beautiful face relaxing.

The next moment the crowd surged in between them, and they saw each other no more.

Esther's face was as palo as snow from the effort this meeting had cost her, but it did not interrupt her conversation with her companion at the time, and he, being occupied in making a passage for her, did not observe that anything was amiss.

She was very weary when she at last reached home, and went to rest, for so much had happened during that ever-memorable day, it almost seemed as if months had passed since morning. She was very heavy-hearted, too, in view of her hopeless attachment to Donald, and the supposed injury he had that day done her, but in spite of this she had not been in bed ten minutes when she was sleeping soundly.

When she awoke the next morning her first thought was, as usual, that she must hasten to dress and get at her work.

Then it flashed upon her that she was no longer a busy, little "apron maker," struggling for her daily bread, but the wife of a peer of England, before whom the uture was about to open with the most flattering prospects.

But she helped Jennie to plan out her work for the day, folded and packed some articles that were to be sent away, and then made up her accounts to get them in better order before turning over her books to her successor.

Later, when she went down to Lord Irvington, she found him not quite so strong as he had been the day before. He was evidently in some distress also, for his face was drawn and his breathing labored. But he smiled an eager welcome as he held out his hand to her.

"Did you have a pleasant time last night?" he inquired.

"Yes, very; but I am afraid you cannot say as much," Esther returned, regarding him anxiously.

"I was somewhat nervous and restless, but am feeling better since I had my breakfast," he resopnded adding: "Now, before you tell me about your dinner and the opera, there are a few little matters about which I would like to speak. Of course, if there was any prospect of the recovery of my health, we should eventually go to England to live, and I should know just what to do regarding your preparations for the future. But, under existing circumstances, you may have a choice in the matter. Have you thought of any place where you would like to go to pursue your studies?"

"No, I do not know much about institutions in this part of the country," said Esther, thoughtfully. "Before coming East, I had a strong desire to go either to Stanford University or to Berkeley. I have heard Vassar, Smith College and Wellesley all well spoken of, but I really do not feel qualified to make a choice without knowing more about them."

"How would you like to go immediately to England to complete your education?" her companion inquired.

"Immediately?" repeated Esther, with a startled look.

"Yes—er—that is, very soon. There are as fine schools in London and its vicinity as can be found anywhere, and there are reasons why I think you would be happier, as well as safer, there. As I understand, you have no relatives?"

"No—I am utterly alone in the world, as far as I know."

"Then I think you can do no better than go to England with Mr. King when he returns; both he and his wife feel a deep interest in you—for my sake at first, for your own later, I am sure—and you will be welcome to a home with them when you are not in school. Then, since Mr. King will be your attorney, it will be much more convenient for you to be near him, where you can always have his counsel upon any business questions that may arise, without having to wait for letters to cross the ocean."

Esther had not as yet had time to thing much about a change of residence; events had crowded fast upon her during the last day or two. She, of course, knew that ultimately she would go to England to live, but this she believed would be an event of the distant future, since she supposed it would depend entirely upon Lord Irvington's condition, and there was a possibility that he might linger for some time. He had seemed so cheerful since the coming of his friend with such good news, she had hoped he might rally and for a time live to enjoy the home which he so loved. But now his speaking of her going to England with Mr. King, and of making her home with him during her vacation, had startled her somewhat. Surely he could not think she would go and leave him, for the sake of getting into school a little earlier! Then, recalling the evident haste with which he had arranged his plans, a keen pang shot through her heart as she realized that he was momentarily expecting the last great change for himself; hence his desire to settle everything for her.

"My dear, I would not have you do violence to your own feelings in this matter," said Lord Irvington, kindly, after waiting in vain for some reply to his suggestions. "I know how fond Americans are of their country, and if you would prefer to remain here, for the present, until you become a little more reconciled to a future residence abroad, the very best possible arrangements shall be made for you, and I want you to feel perfectly free to express your preference."

"Excuse me," said Esther, with a deprecatory smile; "I was so absorbed in thinking of the wonderful things that have happened to me of late, I forgot you were waiting for an answer. No," she added, thoughtfully, "I have no decided preference—on the whole, I think your plan for me—that I complete my education in England—is better than any that I could make for myself, and as soon as you are able to return I shall be ready to go with you."

"Not with me, Esther; at least——"

"I could not go without you," she hastily interposed

She would not let him voice what she feared was in his mind; she would not even appear to understand him, lest the depressing thought should become more firmly fastened upon him.

"My child," he returned, gently laying his hand upon hers, "you surely must know that I can never go back to England to live; even though my homesick heart yearns inexpressibly for one more view of my native land—for one more look at dear, old Irvington Manor. Ah! it is a grand, a magnificent place, Esther, and I know that you also will love it by and by. I know that you will think of me sometimes, when you go there to live; I should be sorry if I thought you would not; but you must never allow any vain regrets over my having been cut off so early from my inheritance, to make you sad or gloomy. I want you to be happy there—to make it pleasant and homelike once more, where, with your family and your friends about you, you will get all that is possible out of life.

"Nay, do not do that," he went on, as a little sob involuntarily escaped her. "I know your are grieved on my account, and it is like you to forget yourself; but I could never have asked you to bind yourself to me—to pledge your hand without your heart, had I not known that the end for me was very near. I do not say that I would not be glad to live and go back to my home if I could have my health and love to some purpose. And yet the future, even under such circumstances, would not have been complete for me without the woman I loved. My Nella was a lovely girl, Esther; you will find a picture of her among the few treasures I possess. But, little woman," he said, breaking away from his sorrowful mood and smiling into her sad eyes, "we have had enough of this plaintive strain, and there shall be no more reference to anything so depressing. You have relieved me greatly by deciding to adopt my plans for your future. Now I want you to think of something else. The lady of Irvington must have some pretty things to wear; and, by the way"—with a slight start—"I do not want you to ever wear anything but pretty things and bright colors suited to your complexion and youthfulness—so you are to take this, go to some first-class establishment, and provide yourself with whatever is suitable and your taste dictates, for your position. When this is gone, there will be plenty more."

He slipped a handsome, Russia leather pocketbook into her hands as he concluded; but before she could find voice to thank him, Mr. King's voice was heard in the hall outside, and the next moment he rapped for admittance.

(To be continued.)

IMPRISONED FOR DEBT.

Committee for England Suggest Changes, Not Abolition.

That imprisonment for debt is necessary and should not be abolished is the opinion of the Select Committee which has been sitting for some time in London, Eng., to consider the question. Changes, nowever, in the present law are recommended.

Their report, which was laid on the table of the English House of Commons, has now been made public.

No other means of enforcing payment, the report points out, is equally efficacious.

How effective the threat of imprisonment is in making debtors pay up is shown from the fact that in 1907, the last year for which figures are available, 146,075 warrants for commitment were issued, but only 9,235 debtors were imprisoned, the remainder apparently paying their debts.

At present no warrant for imprisonment is issued unless the debtor has or has had since the date of the order or judgment means to pay, and has "neglected or refused" or "neglects and refuses" to pay; and the majority of the County Court judges, it is added, are in favor of the retention of the present law.

The Farm

PASTURE FOR PIGS.

The value of pasture for hogs is more generally recognized now than it ever was. Of course, its value per acre depends upon what kind of pasture it is. Clover pasture has been recognized longer as profitable for this purpose than any other kind, but the coming into use more generally of alfalfa in some sections has made it a favorite for hog pasture at certain seasons. Rape is also generally esteemed for hogs because it grows so rapidly, but it requires more grain feeding with it. Any of these pastures are valuable for hogs, for it makes them very healthful and gives them rapid growth.

Swine feeding upon a pasture probably require more food than do those in yards because more energy is required in grazing than in laying around a yard. But they get more out of the food given them while in pasture than otherwise, because of the nature and likely combinations of the food and the greater activity of the digestive organs brought about by exercise.

The green food increases the digestive capacity of young pigs and puts them in a better condition for later fattening.

Just what a pasture is worth is hard to say though its value per acre is known to equal from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds of feed

Recent experiments with brood sows on permanent pastures and upon some annual crops is virtually worth from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds of shorts.

HOW TO FEED.

The present knowledge of feeding is boiled down and summarized by Prof. C. L. Beach in the following maxims:

The more food the cow can be induced to eat the more milk she will produce. Cows do not usually consume more food than they can properly digest. The ration, therefore, should be made as palatable as possible in order to induce the cow to eat large quantities.

The larger the amount of protein in the ration, the larger the milk flow. Protein in the ration is essential to the production of the milk.

The less energy required to digest the ration, the larger the milk flow.

The richer the ration, the richer the manure. The dairy farmer must look here for a large part of his profit.

No two cows can be fed alike. Each must be studied differently. Increase the protein in the ration and watch the milk flow.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Begin in October to get the hens in proper condition so that there will be plenty of eggs when they bring from 30 to 40 cents a dozen.

Swine must be given ample exercise and plenty of succulent food if they are to remain healthy and vigorous. A good clover pasture should be provided, followed by peas during midsummer. In the fall rape and clover furnish good pasture. Mature animals not suckling young need nothing in addition to this green food.

To chickens we believe in giving dry grains from the start—pinhead oatmeal, millet, finely cracked corn and wheat. Some fine grit and charcoal should be placed where they can get at it. Whole corn should not be given to chickens until they are quite large; its heating nature makes it likely to ferment in their gizzards, as cornmeal will do, if eaten freely. Wheat is an excellent feed for chickens after they are eight or ten weeks old.

Every horseman knows that not one collar in 100 in daily use is a perfect fit; many will do, but a large majority of them are too wide for the neck and not adapted to the shoulders. Every horse should have his own collar to be able to do his work with comfort, and every collar should be fitted to the horse that is expected to wear it. If the collar is too long it should be cut off at the top; but if too wide and not adapted to the shoulders of the horse, don't think you must get a pad to fill in the space. Pads to the horse's shoulders in summer are about what overshoes would be to our feet—makes them tender and soft instead of firm and tough.

FARM NOTES.

The percentage of fat in cream varies from eight to ten up to six or seven times as much. Good commercial cream should have twenty per cent. or more; anything above 35 is very rich.

It is all right to do all in our power to increase the price of butter and milk, but let us not spend so much time talking about it that we lower the grade of our products. The very best way to bring up the value of an article is to make it so good that everybody will want it.

Do not offer an inferior animal, an inferior fruit or vegetable, for sale at any price, if you wish to create a demand for stuff from your farm. There may be money made by dealing in cheap stuff, but it is not the farmer who raises it that gets rich. Raise only the best and sell nothing that is not up to standard over your name. Excellence of produce is the best advertising.

The cost of plant food depends on two main points; the actual cost, as applied to the soil, and the unavoidable waste through improper mixing of materials. In the common markets, nitrogen costs in one of the best forms (nitrogen of soda) about fifteen cents per pound when delivered on the soil; potash, also, in the best form (German potash salts) costs about five cents per pound, and phosphoric acid, under like conditions (acid phosphate) about five cents per pound. By this is meant that these plant food elements, bought in the form of high-grade chemical fertilizers, would cost as stated.

THE ROADS OF MOROCCO.

Tribes Plough Them Up Now and Sow Grain on Them.

There are two roads from Tangier to Fez, the one passing through Alcazar and the other following the seashore via Larache. The former is the more direct and except during the rainy season is usually chosen by the traveller, but the beach road to Larache possesses many attractions and you are able to spend a night at the old Portuguese settlement of Arzila, which is a model of the fortresses of two centuries ago.

No one has ever yet measured accurately the exact distance which separates Tangier from Fez, and I hope the next person to make the journey will take a bicycle wheel with a cyclometer attached to settle the vexed question once and for all. Roughly I put the distance at 185 to 190 miles, and it is usual to take from six to eight days on the road, thus limiting the daily march to twenty-five miles, which is quite sufficient if you want to shoot on arriving in camp.

The journey can be done comfortably in six days if your animals are not too heavily loaded, and I have ridden from Fez to Larache in three days during the heat of August, but it is an experiment not to be recommended.

Except during the months of July, August and September the climate of Morocco is temperate and pleasant. The early spring is, however, the best season for a journey, as the tropical rains which are likely to overwhelm you in the late autumn and early winter have ceased. The rivers are serious obstacles during the rainy season, as there are no bridges and no ferries except close to the coast, and consequently if the fords are impracticable you are likely to be hung up on the banks of a river for a very considerable time. The rivers are wide and shallow, but are liable to rise and fall six to eight feet in twenty-four hours. Your baggage must be carried on mules or horses.

There are no regular roads in Morocco and the tracks are often very difficult to trace and vary constantly because the tribes have the curious custom of ploughing right over them and sowing their grain thereon. Thus in the summer when the corn is ripe the old road has sometimes entirely disappeared and it is necessary to strike a new trail. As there are no roads carts are unknown in the interior. The only wheeled vehicles which ever found their way to Fez were brought there by the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, who succeeded in adding considerably to his unpopularity by the innovation.

BREAD AS FURNITURE.

Many Uses for the Sun Dried Bread Sheeting of the East.

In the land of the pyramids whenever coffee is brought in to a visiting guest, the sun cooked bread sheeting is always served therewith. It looks like so much chamois leather, and is of sweetish taste, being compounded solely of flour and the expressed pulp of sultana raisins. It is cleanly to handle, and can be crumpled up in the hand without fracture.

The bread sheeting is a most important article of interior commerce, per camel caravans, among the Asiatic kalifats and bazaars. It has for thousands of years been their combined bread, cracked and cake all in one.

The bread sheeting is used in the countries of origin as minor articles of furniture and furnishings—just as the natives of the tropics make a bewildering variety of uses of the cocoanut palm and its products—as sun blinds, awnings, lanterns, cahiers for holding papers, and so on through a dozen uses. In their dry climate these uses are practicable, but in rainy seasons the goods if wetted collapse like paper almost.

Even in Manhattan among the Italian bakers you see the peculiar trellis work hardtack bread (made in big ringed sheets about a yard square) made to do duty as temporary shelving. It will not stand much weight, but is used for drying out light articles, as the air strikes the objects both from below and above.

The Grand Trunk Appreciated.

—:o:—

During the past month a party of editors representing some of the most important agricultural papers in the United States have been touring Western Canada, and on reaching Winnipeg on their return from Edmonton over the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, wired Mr. Chas. M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific, at Vancouver, who is also in the West on a tour of inspection of the new line in company with Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and party as follows:

"We believe that every foot of the land traversed by the road is eminently adapted to grain growing, mixed farming or the keeping of live stock, and that it must soon develop into a region of prosperous homes. We also unite in expressing our admiration of the high character and the completeness in construction of the road and road-bed, which must soon give the road high rank among transcontinental railway systems."

The party consisted of the following:—

Prof. Thomas Shaw of the "Orange Judd Farmer" and "Dakota Farmer," St. Paul, Minn.

Herbert Quick, editor of "Farm and Fireside," Springfield, Ohio.

John Arthur Dixon, managing editor "Home Life," Chicago, Ill.

Philip Eastman, editor of Capper publications, including "Nebraska Farm Journal," Omaha, Neb.; Missouri Valley Farmer," Topeka, Kan.; "Farmer's Mail & Breeze," Topeka, Kan.; "Topeka Capital," Topeka, Kansas.

E. E. Faville, editor "Successful Farming," Des Moines, Iowa.

E. S. Bayard, editor "National Stockman and Farmer," Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. P. Reynolds, editor of "Prairie Farmer," Chicago, Ill.

The party was also accompanied by Mr. Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of "Canada West Monthly," Winnipeg, Man., and Mr. R. C. W. Lett, Travelling Passenger and Colonization Agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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

M. HUTCHINS, Stayner ville,

Thursday, October 14th, 1909.

The following effects:—16 milch cows, 12 two and a half year old heifers, 1 three and a half year old heifer, 4 one and a half year old heifers, 1 one and a half year old bull, 1 spring calf, 1 brood mare, 1 work horse 3 years old, 1 mowing machine, 1 disk harrow, 1 horse rake, 1 snow plough, 1 pair of harrows, 1 fanning mill, 1 root-sleeper, 2 sets of double harness, 1 set of cart harness, 1 set of light harness, 1 walking plough 1 pr. sloops, 1 rack sleigh, 2 cutters, 1 open buggy, 2 top buggies, 1 grindstone, 1 double stove, a quantity of hay and straw, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Sale to commence to at 10 a.m.

Also a farm and bush lot for sale privately. Apply to M. Hutchins. For further particulars.

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

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FARM FOR SALE

—:o:—

A good farm formerly known as the Wood farm situated on the bank of the North River at St. Canute, containing on or about 100 acres, all of which is under cultivation with exception of good sugar bush of 500 trees. Good house and outbuildings well fenced and well watered. Convenient to Church, school, post-office store, cheese factory and saw-mill on the property. Clay loam and sandy soil The proprietor will sell on reasonable terms with or without stock.

ROBT. GOODFELLOW,
Marbel, P. O. Que.



A Crayon Enlargement, 18 by 24 inches, of one of the best photographs of the late Rev. Father Morriscy, the renowned priest-physician, has been prepared for admirers of the priest himself or of his wonderful prescriptions. Better even than the small reproduction above, it is a very handsome picture, worthy of framing. The Father Morriscy Medecine Co., Ltd., of Chatham, N.B., will be glad to send an enlargement, absolutely free, to each one who writes for it. 73

A Free Trip to Bermuda For The Ladies.

—:o:—

Ten ladies will be sent free of all expense to themselves, via New York to the Bermuda Islands, the "Land of Perpetual Summer," this coming winter by the Central Canada Citizen.

People residing in the Ottawa and Gatineau River Valleys are expected to choose the ladies who will take the trip. Those who are not readers of the Central Canada Citizen should borrow a copy from their neighbors, or send a postal card to The Citizen requesting sample copies, that they may learn all about this grand offer to married and single ladies who might wish to take advantage of it.

Interested readers of this notice, and ladies wishes to secure the trip, should write for further particulars at once. Procrastination is an abiding evil, and as this offer is open for a limited time only, it may be lost to them. Don't delay, but write the Central Canada Citizen, Ottawa.

Laframboise

That is a name you should be acquainted with, because at our store you will find a splendid assortment of first-class furniture, stoves and ranges, harness, etc.

Our carriage and repair shop is open and we are ready to attend on any order you may place with us.

We are Funeral Directors.

ST. PHILIPPE

G. J. WALKER,

INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENT.
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Notes discounted and Loans made Only First-Class Insurance Companies represented.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THANKSGIVING DAY

One-way First Class Fare

FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Oct. 22nd to 25th, inclusive, tickets good to Oct. 27, '09.

Full information on application to

W. J. TODD, Lachute

MALCOLM SMITH,

Licensed Auctioneer.

P.O. Box 10. Lachute, Que.

For the District of Terrebonne. Sales conducted in French and English.

ARTHUR H. HOWELL,

Of Montreal, Canadian Secretary London (Eng)., College of Music, Conductor Lachute Choral Society, Visits Lachute each Friday.

Lessons given in singing, Piano and Harmony.

Shingles For Sale.

Good Farmers' Shingles for sale at Calumet, near Ferry landing, in large or small lots at $1.25 per M.

Apply to G. H. PERLEY & Co., Calumet, Que.

Clapboards For Sale.

7 in. boards 4 ft. at $4.00 per thousand ft. surface measure.

6 " " $6.00 " "
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We have an extra large stock of goods for fall in all lines. Look in

W. BANFORD & SON.

RUBBERS!



Here is just the rubber you want for street wear. A perfect protection from wet feet and yet invisible. It fits very closely to the sole of your shoe.

Here is a good storm and rain rain rubber which I have in stock for Ladies' and Gents. in all sizes, and in 1st and 2nd qualities.





Here is a man's self acting rubber. It is a best quality, neat-fitting, stylish rubber.

WM. BERRY

Main St. · Lachute

We are Sole Agents for the Slater Shoe.

Over $15,000 Stock

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Manufacturers' Prices.

Haing decided to retire from business, I offer the public my entire stock of goods, amounting to over $15,000 at manufacturers' prices.

Seasonable Fall and Winter Goods

— Comprising —

Dress Goods, Suitings, Cloakings, Ladies' Jackets, Tailor-made Skirts, Ladies' Undervests and Drawers, Hosiery, Corsets, Carpets, Table Covers, Etc.

Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Ready-made Suits, Underwear in Wool and Fleece-lined, Felt Hats, Caps, Sweaters, Shirts in Regatta, Negligee, Tweed, Etc.

Men's, Boys' Ladies' and Children's, Boots and Rubbers, also Lumbermen's Rubbers and Moccasins.

Goods in any line to be sold at cost at

J. R. McOUAT, General Merchant.

MAIN STREET. LACHUTE.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE, P.Q.

H. C. McCONNELL,
[D.D.S. & L.D.S.], DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday Thursday, Friday & Saturday
Office opposite Christie's Drug Store, Main St.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
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Main St., LACHUTE.

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Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every Saturday.

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Physician & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medica College,

DR. A. W. STACKHOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Wm. Doig's store opposite Post Office.
Absent on Monday only.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every day except Tuesday.
First and Third Tuesday in Calumet. Second and Fourth Tuesday in St. Andrews.

G. E. BAMPTON, K.C.,
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Money to loan on security.
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LICENSED VETERINARY-SURGEON,
LACHUTE, QUE.

Canadian Northern Quebec Ry.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of train at Lachute is as follows:—

Leaving for Hawkesbury, 11.50 a.m.

Going East 2.56 p.m.

To and from Lachute to St. Jerome, Sixteen Island Lake, Joliette and points east.

Time-table between Hawkesbury and Rockland.

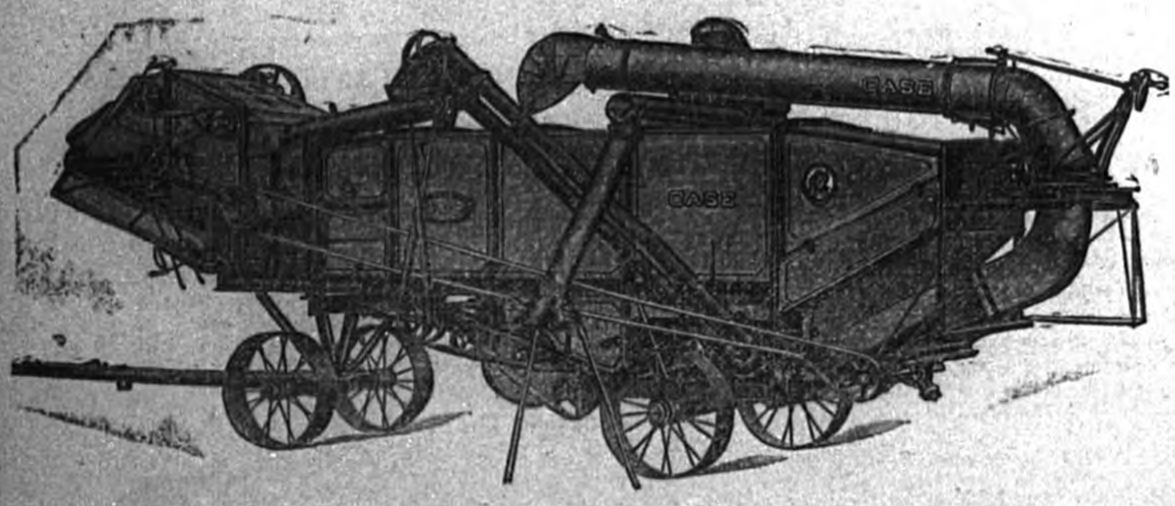
Leaves Hawkesbury daily except Sunday at 4.30 p.m., arrives L'Orignal 4.45; Evanturel, 5.05; Alfred, 5.20; Treadwell, 5.45; Jessops Falls, 5.55; Wendover, 6.15; Rockland, 6.30.

Leaves Rockland daily except Sunday at 7.30 a.m., arrives at Wendover 8.00; Jessops Falls, 8.10; Treadwell, 8.20; Alfred, 8.45; Evanturel, 9.00; L'Orignal, 9.20; Hawkesbury, 9.30.

Train leaves St. Jerome for Montfort division at 5.35 daily.

GUY TOMBS, G. P. & P. A.
C. W. GLENN, Agt. Lachute.

The J. I. Case Threshing Outfit.



Look to us for your Harvesting Machinery. Because with us you will be assured of the Best Makes, the Best Grades and the Best Values. They are a combination of things that will be sure to benefit you. Full lines of everything in Implements always in stock.

D. V. McFaul, LACHUTE

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIIII | LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1909. | NO 39

We are Ready!

with a full stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Stoves, Ranges, and everything in General Hardware, Tin and Enamelware. In stand formerly occupied by W. S. McBride.

Call and see the very best Ranges on the market today. Fitted with all the latest improvements.

H. H. McBRIDE,

Those new Dress Goods at 50 cents per yard are extraordinary value. See window this week. W. BANFORD & SON.

HOUSE TO LET.—A good, comfortable house on Bethany St, seven rooms with kitchen attached, also stable. Apply to
R. MORRISON,
Box 163, Lachute,

All men may be born equal, but clothes make a difference. How are yours or your boys? W. BANFORD & SON.

WANTED,—A girl to help with housework. Comfortable home and good wages to competent girl, protestant. Apply to
MRS. JOHN RITCHIE,
2200 Mance St., Montreal.

Besides dress goods we have all the latest colorings and stripes for winter at all prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

FARM FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of securing a first-class farm will do well to call upon.
THOS. DOBBIE,
Chatham.

No Catalogue House can beat our prices, and we get the newest colors and patterns. W. Banford & Son.

Order at Once.

—:o:—

WOOD FOR SALE,—The undersigned offers for sale about 100 cords of dry hard wood and a small quantity of soft maple. Cut in 13 in, 20 in, 2 ft. and 3 ft. lengths. Leave your orders at once with
GEO. ARMSTRONG,
Lachute Road.

N.B.—In writing, state particularly the size required.

New Boots & Shoes for men & women. Full stock now on shelves.
W. BANFORD & SON.

FOR SALE,—Large quantities of low feed flour, cornmeal, corn moulie, bran shorts, and hay, of which I will sell at reasonable prices. A FILION,
Baker, Lachute.

STOVES,—We handle all the best manufactures lines and always keep in stock the best, and can quote you from catalogue anything not on hand which we can procure for you on shortest notice. Now is the time to get your stove business into shape for winter. T. McOUAT & SON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—Ten-roomed house, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. For particulars apply to H. HAMPTON, P. O. Box 108

Cow Ties, Horse Ties, Stable Forks, Shovels, Brooms, Latches, Hinges, Felts, Nails, etc., everything you require to make the stable comfortable for your stock and at right prices.
T. McOUAT & SON.

STRAYED,—On to the farm of James B. Brown, a heifer. The owner is hereby informed that he can have her by proving property and paying expenses.
JAMES B. BROWN, Calumet.

I have secured the services of a first-class tailor from Montreal and I wish to inform the public that all work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and satisfactorily. D. LAPOINTE.

House For Sale.

—:o:—

Mrs. W. J. Simpson will sell by Auction her house in the West Ward, (near West River Bridge) on Saturday, November 6th, at two o'clock.

The house is fitted with furnace, electric light and water. There is a new metal roof on the house. There is an ice-house, wood-shed, open wood-shed, stable & carriage house.

The buildings are situated on the front of a deep lot sloping down to the West River, giving ample room for a good garden.

Terms made known on day of sale.
M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors
Enthusiastically Endorsed
OPEN DAILY
Intelligent attention assured.
"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates.
FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

All our departments are now well supplied with the following lines:

DRESS GOODS, ALL LATEST SHADES
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,
BOOTS SHOES & RUBBERS,
CHOICEST GROCERIES,

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF THAT THE QUALITY AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Carpenter Bros.

One Price Store. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell spent Sunday in Mille Isles.

Sheriff Prevost of St. Scholastique, was in town on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Duncan of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. Thos. McOuat over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulton and children spent the week end in New Glasgow.

Miss Lila Davis of Christieville, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Evans.

Miss Edna DeLisle has returned to her home in Quyon, after spending a month in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Lee of Montreal, are the guests of the Rev. B. B. Brown for a few days.

Mrs. John Boyd of Shawbridge, is the guest of her father, Dr. B. S. Stackhouse, for a few days.

Miss Helen Barrie of Montreal, was in town this week visiting her aunt, Mrs. George Calder.

Dr. and Mrs. Bancroft of L'Orignal, spent a short visit in town this week, is the guests of Mr. George Todd.

The Misses J and D. Morrison of Montreal, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. J. R. McOuat, the early part of this week.

Mr. Chas. Calder and the Rev. W. G. Taylor were in Papineauville on Wednesday, attending the ordination services of the Rev. Mr. Rowland.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman returned to his home in Kingston on Wednesday evening after spending a short visit in town, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor's wife and family sailed this week from Scotland on S.S. "Grampian," and are expected to arrive in Lachute on Monday next.

The many friends of Mr. Gavin J. Walker will be sorry to learn that he is confined to his house while suffering from a broken rib and a bad shaking up, having been thrown out of a rig while driving on the Main Street on Monday last.

Special Thanksgiving Services are to be held in the Presbyterian Church on Monday next, commencing at 11 a.m. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. B. B. Brown, and a collection will be taken, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Verdun Insane Asylum.

Mr. Robt. McArthur wishes to inform the public that he has sold out his tinsmith business to Mr. Geo. Deacon, who is now prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, making a specialty of roofing and furnace fitting. A large and complete assortment of tin and enamel ware constantly on hand also good assortment of cooking and heating stoves.

Ploughing Match.

The Annual Ploughing Match of the Agricultural Society was held on the farm of Mr Ernest Gordon, of the East Settlement. The exceptionally fine weather brought out a large number of competitors and onlookers. The following succeeded in carrying off the prizes:

Men's class,—George Gordon, R. Doig, Walter Bradley.

Men's special,—Robt. Creighton, David Touchette, Wm. A. Bradley, David Touchette, jr.

Boys' Class,—Stewart Smith.

Two-furrowed plow,—Ernest Gordon, Albert Griffith.

Best ploughed ridge on the field,—R. Creighton.

The ladies were most kind in supplying a bountiful repast for the refreshment of those present.

At a meeting of the directors of the society it was arranged that the annual exhibition will be held next year on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 19, 20, and 21.

Circuit Court.

The term of the Circuit Court was held here on Monday, the 18th inst., and presided over by His Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Robidoux.

The following members of the Bar were present:—R. P. DeLaronde, K.C., G. E. Bampton, K.C., Jos. Palliser, L. L. Legault, J. L. St Jacques, and Mr. Rinfret, of St. Jerome.

The case of Miss Cameron, of Grece's Point, vs. Morrisette, defendant, and the representatives of the late Clair James Grece, intervenants, was decided and judgment rendered annulling the lease of property occupied by the defendant, ordering him to vacate the premises occupied by him within eight days, and in default of so doing to be ejected therefrom in due course of law, and to pay $159.99 to the appellants for damages to property.

The appeal by Cleland et al, vs. the Corporation of the County of Argenteuil and R. C. Morin et al mis en cause, was presented, and continued for hearing to the 14th Dec. 1909. This is an appeal from the procesverbal of a water course made by Alex. Calder, special superintendent lately. Messrs. Prevost, Maguire and Marchand, attorneys for the appellants and Mr. DeLaronde, K.C. for respondents and mis en-cause, and the following non-appealable cases were disposed of, viz.,—Brophy vs. Daoust, Shaw vs. Allard, Blue vs. Williamson, Croft vs. Williamson, Carriere vs. Gagnier and several other smaller cases which were adjourned until the next sitting of the Court on Dec. 14.

The usual Thanksgiving time meetings for Bible Study and Ministry commence in Hugh St. Hall, on Saturday morning, October 23rd, and continues over Monday, 25th inst., at the following hours.

Saturday,	10.30 a.m.;	3 p.m.;	7.30 p.m.
Sunday,	10.00 "	3 "	7.00 "
Monday,	10.00 "	3 "	7.30 "

The Annual County Convention of the Sunday School Association is to be held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday and Friday, October the 28th and 29th. Among the speakers taking part are the well-known names of the Revs Edgar T. Capel, A. A. Ridley, G. O. Troop and others. The meetings start on Thursday at 7.30 p.m., on Friday at 10.30 a.m., and at 2.00 and 7.30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these meetings which have been made specially attractive and will prove interesting to both young and old.

BROWNSBURG.

—:o:—

Mr. H. B. Brainerd visited the Factory on Saturday last.

Miss Fraser is visiting her brother, Dr. Hugh Fraser here.

Turn about is fair play, first we stuff the turkeys then the turkeys stuff us.

Houses are growing up fast along the Quarry Road, indeed, they now border it for all but about half a mile between Brownsburg and Revillion.

It is now in order to put up your stovepipes for winter. Please note that the swearing in process only applies to official appointments, and does not cover joining pipes.

Turkey raffles are all the go here just now, hundreds of birds having already been disposed of in this manner, whose stuffed bodies will grace many a Brownsburg dinner table on Monday next.

We are informed that Paving Cutting will be shortly resumed at the Laurentian Granite Quarries with a large gang of cutters. Some are now at work, but it is said the number will be greatly increased in the near future.

There is a rumor going around that the well-known Cartridge firm of Ely's, London, England, contemplates opening a branch in Canada. The Dominion Cartridge Company, however, have made their goods so well, and favorably known throughout the Dominion, that they do not fear competition from any new comer.

Owing to the lack of sufficient local help, the Laurentian Crushed Granite Co'y have hired a number of Italians to enable them to run their crusher at the Quarries to its full capacity. They are now building a special "one storied hotel" on their grounds to accomodate their new employees.

The Dominion Cartridge Company, ever watchful of opportunities to increase their already large business, are constructing a new plant for the manufacture of electric fused Detonators. The Company are determined to lead in all they undertake, and it is safe to say that the new plant will turn out an article second to none in Canada or the United States.

WEDDING BELLS.

SEALE—MATTHEWS.

On Wednesday, Oct. 6th, an unusually pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, Louise, when their only daughter, Eliza, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Russell J. J. Seale, of Louisa. At 3 p.m., the bridal party took their places on the lawn underneath a beautiful arch of evergreens and sweet clover, suspended from the centre of which was a large bell of white roses. The Rev. Herbert Charters officiated. The bride entered leaning on the arm of her father, and wore a beautiful princess gown of white silk with bridal veil and carried a delicate bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Maria C. Legrasick, cousin of the bride, was daintily gowned in white silk and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was supported by Mr. W. J. Creswell.

After the ceremony the happy couple were tendered congratulations and then ushered into the handsomely decorated dining-room by Mr. C. M. Matthews, brother of the bride. About 130 partook of refreshments. After the sumptuous repast the guests were royally entertained in dancing and music.

The bride's travelling dress was of steel gray lady's cloth with hat to match. The many and artistic presents testified to the high esteem in which the couple are held.

BIRTH.

MILLAR,—At Bark Lake, Arundel, on Oct. 5th, 1909, a son and daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew (Pete) Millar.

MARRIAGE.

SEALE—MATTHEWS,—At Louisa, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1909, by the Rev. H. Charters, Eliza, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, to Mr. Russell J. J. Seale.

DEATH.

BRYERTON,—At Carillon, on Thursday, October 14th, 1909, Ella Mae, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryerton, in her 24th year.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Furniture! Furniture!!

Do you want to save money

If you do, call on us for everything you need in

Household Furniture, Carpets, Washing Machines, Wringers, Etc.

Our Stock of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines consist of the highest grades made in Canada. Call and see The New Williams Sewing Machine with the latest improvements which have placed it head of the least.

We also have as usual a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES at prices way down.

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MILLINERY OPENING!

Friday, Sept. 24th, and following days.

EVERYONE WELCOME.

Dont Fail to Notice our Costume Cloths and Blouse Ends.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,—
In all Wool, Union and Flannelette.

FINE CHINA,—A specialty.

H. E. BURWASH

There is MONEY in it for You.

Come and Examine my Stock before buying elsewhere

Ladies Diamond Rings, $10 & up.
Stone Rings, Watches, Bracelets, at prices below the lowest, in fact the right place to buy right.
Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses
Scientific Examination Free.

W. H. GARRETSEE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
1st Vice President Canada Association of Opticians,
Watch Repairing a Specialty. LACHUTE.

OUR LARGE STORE

We are now conveniently settled in our now commodious store, which has been considerably enlarged and allows us to attend to the wants of our customers better than ever before. We have our new millinery and furniture departments which are being well patronized.

Our Store is always replete with the Choicest Groceries, Dry goods, Etc.

Pariseau Bros.,
BROWNSBURG, QUE.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

In the closing lecture of the Tuberculosis Congress in England, Prof. F. Hunter Boyd paid high tribute to the high value of the Jewish dietary laws, which, he said, had the credit for the well-known good health and longevity of the Jews, and particularly for their immunity from tubercular diseases. He declared the Jewish or Mosaic laws and those founded upon them to be a complete text-book of hygiene.

Undoubtedly much of this praise was well bestowed. The Jews have for many centuries been carefully elaborating rules of conduct and diet which would enable them to avoid diseases, preserve health and maintain their existence under the most insanitary conditions. It is said that in the Talmud there can be found a law for everything, from finding a dead fly in a room to the proper method of burial. These laws have been carefully thought out, elaborated by endless generations of the best thinkers in Israel, and undoubtedly form the most complete text-book on hygiene in the world.

All the same, physicians are now inclining to the opinion that the immunity of Jews to pulmonary diseases results from natural selection. For ages the greater part of those whom we know as Jews have been living in squalid, crowded quarters in the most insanitary surroundings. As a result those who are liable to pulmonary diseases from bad air and crowded quarters died out long ago and left no offspring. In proof of this it is asserted that the Russian Jews, who have been living much more in the open air than their brethren elsewhere, die off from pulmonary diseases in New York City as rapidly as the Italians and others who have come from the country districts to crowd into the dirty tenements of the lower part of the city.

The struggle for religious liberty in Russia is going on energetically. In spite of the Czar's manifesto granting religious liberty, the persecution of other creeds has continued unabated, not only against non-Christian religions, but, as is usually the case, those nearest the orthodox church continued to receive the sharpest hostility. The Old Believers, who follow an ancient form of Greek Catholicism before it was made the state church, and who represent the greatest mass of the business men and respectable people of moderate means have been systematically hounded and conversions to their form of belief prohibited. The Old Believers represent what in other countries has been the clean, solid middle-class people, whose method of life and thought has been a constant impeachment of the established church and priesthood.

The Duma passed an act giving all citizens the right to choose their own religion, and be further allowed to change it as they wished. Children should have the right to choose their own religion after the age of 14. This act is regarded in Russia as equivalent to the French proceedings in separating the church and state, and the liberal people of Russia exult much over the progress attained. The representatives of the Orthodox Greek Church fought this law at every step with a vindictiveness that can only be found in church quarrels. The clericals employed language in the discussion that was absolutely too obscene to print in any paper and which quickly drove all the ladies from the hall.

WISDOM FOR WOMEN.

All's fair in love and marriage.

Laughter is good for the teeth—if you have a fine set.

Some men think the best way to darn socks is to get married.

A woman detests a man who flatters almost as much as one who doesn't.

The wife should reign in the house, however much the husband may storm.

Many a bride finds it easy to forget the past when she contemplates the presents.

Girls are the most up-to-date creatures in the world—except when it comes to telling their ages.

A wife plays the leading role on many a domestic stage.

YOUNG FOLKS

BETWEEN THE LINES.

Roger and Donald were about the most excited boys alive when they learned that a regiment of troops was to spend a week in camp near their home. Their grandfather, who had been a soldier himself, told them many thrilling tales of soldier life.

When the time at last arrived it was sport to watch the soldiers go marching by, company after company, with the band playing and the flags flying; and the older people also seemed to enjoy it.

At first the boys watched the doings in camp from a safe distance, but soon they got used to it and were bolder, and one day toward the end of the week they ventured well into the parade-ground itself.

Suddenly Roger clutched Donald by the arm. "Look!" he gasped. "The soldiers are coming this way!"

From one side of the field the troops were marching in double-quick time, line upon line, their guns gleaming in the sunshine, and the mounted officers riding upon the flank. For an instant the two intruders gazed, fascinated, at the oncoming ranks.

"Do you suppose they are after us?" whispered Donald.

"Perhaps they think we are spies!" ventured Roger.

They turned to run, but stopped short, for behind them was another body of soldiers, also coming straight in their direction. There was no tree or wall at hand to afford them shelter—only the big, bare field, with the lines of soldiers hurrying down upon them from front and rear.

Hardly had the two boys started to run off to one side, in the hope of escaping that way, when the charging soldiers began firing their guns and shouting with all their might. The air was quickly filled with smoke, and then all at once the soldiers whom they had first seen were upon them.

But the ranks opened a bit, and with laughter and good-natured jokes at their discomfiture, the soldiers rushed by, leaving two very frightened and bewildered young men to hurry home as fast as their legs could carry them.

"This is the day of the mock battle," said their mother, when they had related their adventure to her a few minutes later. "I ought to have told you not to go near the camp."—Youth's Companion.

SOME FREAKISH HOUSES.

"Revolving House," Also Mansion in Trees—Odd Structures.

Instances of eccentricity on the part of those building and furnishing houses are common enough in every country. The following instances of freakishness in that way may be cited in illustration of certain phases.

In the County Westmeath an Irishman has built himself a house, all the windows of which are made to resemble in outline the backs of easy chairs, the idea of the eccentric owner being to match the backs of the set of chairs in the dining room.

A Russian gentleman recently erected, at a cost of 8,000 roubles, on his country estate at Savinowka, in Podolia, a sixteen-roomed house made entirely of paper. This house is calculated by its architect to last longer than would a building of brick or stone. The whole of the furniture, too, is made of the same material.

In another instance a landowner, thinking that the view from his house lacked a church, proceeded to supply its place by erecting a row of cottages so designed as to resemble, from his side, the edifice required. Approached from the other direction, however, the sham is at once manifest.

Some years ago a man of scientific attainments, as well as of considerable means, elected to live in a tree in the suburb of a busy city—that is, he enjoyed his leisure moments in the branches of the tree itself, where he caused to be built a platform large enough to accommodate easy chairs and such other furniture as he desired to make use of during the day.

At the base of the tree, however, and surrounding it was built a structure of brick and stone enclosing the sleeping apartments of this eccentric individual. For many years this unique residence was one of the sights of the district.

One of the oddest houses ever constructed was the fruit of a Frenchman's inventive fancy. This was the "revolving house," a structure actually built upon castors so to speak, in order that the occupant might, by means of an ingenious mechanism, at any time roll it about, obtaining whatever light and air his fancy dictated.

"What's the matter? Doesn't life look rosy?" "Not much. My creditors are after me, and life is more of a dun color."

FOR THE NURSE AT HOME

SOME HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR.

Absolute Cleanliness is a Necessity—Patient Must Not Hear Consultation.

There are many little points for those who are nursing in the home to know that are of the utmost importance for the comfort of the ill, among them the preparation of the invalid's tray and the food that goes on it.

The absolute cleanliness of the room is a necessity, prompt removal of soiled dishes and glasses, empty bottles and soiled linen and fading flowers, while no strong odored fruits should be allowed to stand in the room a moment.

Remember to shield the light from the patient day or night. Oil squeaking door hinges and soap the sills and edges if the door sticks.

Gently, but firmly, restrict all friendly visits to fifteen minutes, if allowed at all, and suggest that the visitors introduce only pleasant topics into their conversation while they stay.

Never stand over an invalid's bed and consult with another about food, or, in fact, anything that concerns him or her, for it makes the invalid nervous and irritable. It is enough to worry about those things when one is able to walk about, but on the flat of one's back it is torture.

Realizing the great power of mind in these days the cheerful nurse is the only one to have—one who seems a tower of strength to the weak one. If asked to read the paper pick out the newsy bright articles, speak distinctly and do not rattle the paper needlessly.

GIVE FOOD DEFTLY.

When feeding invalids with a spoon sit close enough to do it deftly, so that they are not afraid of being choked or drenched by its contents.

When the patient is ready for the night let the nurse be ready for quiet also and not fidget around until the patient is wide-awake and nervous.

Never startle an ill person by coming from behind them; always come toward them, and speak naturally and quietly lest they grow confused as to one's identity. It worries the weak to keep clearly the persons in mind about them if there are a number coming and going.

Do not attempt to stir a patient into a lively sense of gratitude for flowers, fruit and so on sent by friends, but keep the cards, as it is amusing to answer them during the convalescent period.

Bells, clocks, pianos or any noise that annoys should be guarded against.

HAVE DAINTY TRAY.

The advent of the tray is always an interesting event in the patient's day, and to prepare it is a great art. It must be exquisitely dainty so that it seems appetizing, and small portions only served at a time, lest the sight of too much turns the patient's desire. The usual jellies of wine, fruit, chicken, calf's foot, made in the regular way should be moulded in tiny moulds.

Broiled chicken, birds, chops, oysters, frogs' legs and sweetbreads are highly recommended for nourishing fare, as is also stewed tripe, baked potatoes, rice and stewed prunes. Stale bread, pulled bread, and toast are the usual varieties in the "staff of life." French codfish boiled and shredded on toast is very dainty with cream dressing

HE SMOKED ON.

Andrew Carnegie, at a recent dinner, told the following story:

"I was travelling Londonward on an English railway last year," he said, "and had chosen a seat in a non-smoking carriage. At a wayside station a man boarded the train, sat down in my compartment, and lighted a vile clay pipe.

"'This is not a smoking-carriage,' said I.

"'All right, governor,' said the man, 'I'll just finish this pipe here.'

"He finished it, then refilled it.

"'See here,' I said, 'I told you this wasn't a smoking-carriage. If you persist with that pipe, I shall report you at the next station to the guard.'

"I handed him my card. He looked at it, pocketed it, but lighted his pipe nevertheless. At the next station, however, he changed to another compartment.

"Calling the guard, I told him what had occurred, and demanded that the smoker's name and address be taken.

"'Yes, sir,' said the guard, and hurried away. In a little while he returned. He seemed rather awed. He bent over me, and said apologetically:—

"'Do you know, sir, if I were you I would not prosecute that gent. He has just given me his card. Here it is. He is Mr. Andrew Carnegie.'"

HEALTH

ENDOCARDITIS.

By this is meant an inflammation of the endocardium or membrane lining the cavities of the heart. It is caused by the presence of poisonous material, usually of living germs, in the blood, and is therefore most often associated with, or a consequence of, some general disease, such as rheumatism, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria or pneumonia.

There are the usual two forms found in most diseases, acute and chronic, the last following upon the first; and there are also the more important divisions into simple and malignant endocraditis.

In the simple kind the lining membrane of the heart presents numerous points of inflammation—little red areas with a tuft or ball of fibrin, or clotted blood, in the centre. These inflamed spots are not large, and the clots attached to them are also small, in the simple form; but in malignant endocarditis the area inflamed is much more extensive and the clots are larger—sometimes almost filling the cavity of the heart. In some cases of malignant endocarditis, then called ulcerative endocarditis, the inflammation is so acute as to cause ulceration of the affected parts.

The dangers of endocarditis are twofold, danger to the heart itself and danger to the brain or lungs or of the other organs of the body. The danger to the heart is from injury to one of the valves. This almost always happens except in the mildest form of endocarditis, because the inflammation most often affects the edges of the valves. Even when the disease subsides without giving any sign of valvular injury at first, this often appears later through a fibrous thickening or scar-like contraction of the part originally inflamed. This interferes with the complete closure of the valve, and the result is a heart permanently crippled by valvular disease.

When there is actual ulceration of the valves, injury is inevitable.

The danger to the brain or other organ is from detachment of the little blood clot from the inflamed spot and its carriage into the general circulation, where it plugs one of the smaller arteries. If this happens in the brain, it gives rise to symptoms of apoplexy.

The first principle of treatment is absolute rest in bed, and this inaction must be insisted upon long after the patient feels well and is well, and for the rest of life anything that may cause heart-strain must be carefully avoided.—Youth's Companion.

MAKING A DICTIONARY.

Fifty Years Was Spent Over One Book.

Twenty-one years ago Sir James Murray, better known perhaps as Dr. Murray, commenced to compile a new English dictionary. At the present the letters M. and P are in course of completion, and it is hoped that Z will be finished in 1912, or close upon a quarter of a century after the commencement of the work.

This, however, is by no means a record length of time for the compilation of an important dictionary. There is one published in Amsterdam and known as the great "Woorden-boek der Nederlandsche Taal," which was commenced as far back as 1852. The first volume was published thirty years later, and at the present time the work is about half finished. The first volume of another Continental dictionary, containing A, was published in 1863, and will, it is estimated, not be finished until fifteen years hence.

A good idea of what the compilation of these important dictionaries really means is conveyed by some interesting figures published by the London Globe, concerning the dictionary on which Sir James Murray is engaged. It is estimated that there are 34,351,680 words in the dictionary to the letters mentioned, and 120,133,704 letters. There are 9,431 pages in this section, and if a man were to read such portions as are already published at the rate of one page a day, his task would take him nearly twenty-six years.

If the lines of type were arranged end to end, the distance covered would be about 116 miles, or five and a half times the journey between Dover and Calais, and nearly from Newhaven to Dieppe or from Dover to Ostend and back again in both cases. The printed matter in the volumes referred to, if arranged in columns, would extend nearly twenty-four times as high as the Eiffel Tower, and over 118 times as high as the Monument.

She—"Do you have any trouble in trying to live up to your ideals?" He—"Yes, I do; my ideal is a man who pays his bills."

"Yes, ma'am, this is spring lamb," declared the butcher. "Which spring?" asked the careful housewife.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

At the Hotel Great Central, London, Mrs. Moser, an American woman, was robbed of jewels valued at $20,000.

Messrs. C. T. Brock & Co. have received the royal warrant appointing them pyrotechnists to H. M. the King.

The hospital authorities at Coventry are sending their convalescent patients to farm houses to recuperate

A grocer at Haywards Heath has collected 110,000 postage stamps. The hobby has occupied his spare time for nine years.

The Mayor of Launceston has been appointed constable of Launceston Castle by the Prince of Wales, at a salary of $5.00 a year.

Henry James Cross, a platelayer, was at Kirkham sent for trial for the alleged murder of his wife in a lonely cottage by beating her with a stick.

The scheme of street improvement in Croydon involves the demolition of the almshouses erected by Archbishop Whitgift in the sixteenth century.

A Dudley collier, his wife, and four children were attacked by ptomaine poisoning on account of eating boiled fowl and beef which had been twice cooked.

The fishermen of Portwinkle, Cornwall, caught a shark measuring nearly 10 feet in length. It became entangled in a mackerel net and caused great damage.

A Dover newspaper recently printed an account of a water otter being caught there. It was found out later that the "water otter" was an iron tea kettle.

Members of the local police force are occupying the pulpit at services now being held at Wesley Hall, Sydenham, for the benefit of the force in the district.

A London theatrical manager who requires a classical beauty for an artistic statuary act, is offering $2,500 a year to the lady who comes up to the required standard.

To form a site for a new examination hall for the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, Queen's square, Bloomsbury, have been purchased.

During the last six months the Primrose League of London has enlisted 44,924 members, and since its inception twenty-five years ago 2,000,000 members have been enrolled.

The total number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens from January 1 up to the end of July was 442,077, or a decrease of 33,330 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Tramps who spend the week-end at Salisbury Workhouse are deprived of their clothes on Sunday and are compelled to remain all day in the cells in a shirt provided by the guardians.

The organ in Layston parish church, Hertfordshire, failing to play, it was found that mice had built their nests inside.

The death occurred at Eittingbourne of Honorary Lieutenant Charles Austen, aged seventy, who had spent fifty-two years in the royal navy.

Three thousand pounds has been subscribed to the City Steamboat Company, Limited, which proposes to re-establish a cheap steamboat service on the Thames.

Suicide whilst in a fit of bad temper was the very unusual verdict returned at Haslingden recently at an inquest on the body of a man who hanged himself after a tiff with his wife.

SEVERELY REPRIMANDED.

General Stawes was a martinet, a stickler for etiquette, a man with a prodigious sense of his own dignity, and when Private S. Weigh, the bugler, one day failed to honor him in passing with the customary salute, he flew—internally—into a towering rage.

"Knutt," he said that afternoon to the colonel, "Private Weigh failed to salute me this morning. A breach of etiquette, sir! A piece of impertinence—my dignity—haw! See that the man is severely reprimanded."

Colonel Knutt trembled and nodded and next day spoke to the captain.

"Bisket," he said, "Private Weigh failed to salute the general yesterday. Please see that he is severely reprimanded."

"Right, sir," said Captain Bisket, and the next day he spoke to the sergeant. "Sergeant," he said, "Weigh didn't salute the general. See that he is severely reprimanded."

"Look here, Binks," said the sergeant next day to the corporal bugler, "give Weigh a good talking to, will you? He didn't salute the old general the other day."

Finally the corporal bugler communicated with Private Weigh.

"Look here, funny face," said he, "if you don't salute old Pokerback next time you meet him, what-ho, young feller, you'll get a blooming clout on the ear 'ole!"

Fashion Hints.

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

Sleeves are now tight fitting only at the wrist.

Many draped hats are being shown for the early fall.

There seems to be a revival of colored linings for sheer gowns.

Heavy corded moire is a material that will be much seen this fall.

Bengaline and moire promise to be great favorites in the winter costuming.

An innovation of the season is the use of mousseline ruching to finish silk gowns.

The reappearance of the flounced dress is one of the novelties of the moment.

Foulards will figure generously in the making of fall and winter house dresses.

Cloaks of the moment are much on the same lines as those of fifty years ago.

Trimmings of sable blackness are again to figure conspicuously on nearly everything.

Huge cut jet barrettes are being worn and are particularly effective upon blond heads.

Some of the huge turban shaped hats of soft material are studded with jewels or with jet.

The latest sleeve for tailor made is small and close with no apparent fullness at the top.

Where every day suits are in plain color navy blue and brown seal will be popular shades.

All kinds of eighteenth century gear is to be in vogue this winter, if Paris predicts aright.

Silk serge and some of the heavier ottoman weaves in silk are to be made up in dressy fall street costumes.

Black velvet bearded velvet wheat in sheafs is the newest trimming on hats for middle aged and elderly ladies.

Handsome knotted silk fringes are moving this season and form the natural trimming for the embroidered cape.

Some of the gayest colored linen gowns are of the simplest treatment with collars and cuffs of plain white linen.

Even full dress costumes are to clear the ground if the latest edict of Paris abolishing all trains is obeyed.

Established tones of colors to be worn this season are maize, cerese, bluet, lime green, linden green, and king's purple.

Many of the new silks incline to dull effects rather than to brilliant sheen, but the latter will by no means abolished.

The fall coat will almost certainly be long, so long, in fact, that not over two inches of the skirt will be left in view.

The Louis XVI tricorn, or three cornered hat, is coming back this winter with its luxurious mass of feathers.

Satin fabrics will undoubtedly figure prominently in fall and winter wear, as they combine excellently well with the favorite nets.

If the low cut coat, buttoning below the waist, retains its popularity, as seems likely, we shall soon see the waistcoat playing an important role.

Wide bands of pretty embroideries are inserted in some sleeves from the collar and shoulders of the gown, continuing down as far as the elbow.

The double width crepes, satins, broadcloths, etc., are excellently adapted for the circular or draped cape, and this season there are innumerable new candidates for such uses among the modish materials.

MINING FOR WOOD.

A curious source of wealth is reported by the French Consul at Mongtze, in upper Tonkin. It lies in wood mines. The wood originally was a pine forest, which the earth swallowed in some cataclysm. Some of the trees are a yard in diameter. They lie in a slanting direction and in sandy soil, hich covers them to a depth of about eight yards. As the top branches are well preserved, it is thought the geological convulsion which buried them cannot be of very great antiquity. The wood furnished by these timber mines is imperishable, and the Chinese gladly buy it for coffins.

SIMPLE COUGH CURE.

A simple cough cure that is highly recommended by a well-known physician is composed of one ounce each of horehound and licorice, two ounces of gum arabic, one pound of molasses and one teacupful of vinegar. Boil the horehound in one quart of water, dissolve the licorice and gum arabic in a little water first. Strain the horehound before adding the other ingredients. Add the vinegar last when it is nearly done.

Her string is soon worn out if a girl has too many beaus.

Many a man would rather have a tooth pulled than pay his taxes.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Promptly Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, remember that this is a sure and early sign of your nervous system being at fault. The mischief may develop slowly to a worse stage. You feel unaccountably weak and weary after exertion; you lose flesh; you turn against food and suffer palpitations and indigestion after eating. At times you are intensely irritable, greatly depressed and easily worried. Sometimes sharp pains shoot down your spine and legs and probably neuralgia robs you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous disorders. If these troubles are neglected they result in complete nervous collapse and possibly paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have won a great reputation by curing all forms of nervous disease. The nervous system depends entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment; when the blood is thin and weak the nerves are affected as described. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually increase the supply of good red blood, feed, strengthen and tone the nerves, enable them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of a breakdown.

Mrs. Jas. H. Ward, Lord's Cove, N. B., says: "About two years ago I suffered so much from nervous prostration that I was little better than a helpless wreck. I suffered from headaches and a constant feeling of dizziness. The least unusual move would startle me and set my heart palpitating violently. I had little or no appetite, and grew so weak that I was hardly able to drag myself about, and could not do my housework. In every way I was in a deplorable condition. As the medicine I had been taking seemed to do me no good, my husband got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only been taking the Pills for a couple of weeks, when I seemed to feel somewhat better, and this encouraged me to continue the treatment. From that on my strength gradually but surely returned, and in the course of a few more weeks I was once more a well woman, able to do my own house work and feeling better than I had done for years. I have since remained well and feel that I owe my good health to the healing powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every other weak, sickly, worn out, nervous person should follow the example of Mrs. Ward and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These Pills will send new blood coursing through the veins and bring brightness and energy to the weak and despondent. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TOPSY-TURVY TURKEY.

Does Things Contrary to Our Way of Doing Them.

China has often been termed the land of topsy-turvydom; but Turkey, the land of young rebels, has surely an equally strong claim to this title.

The Turk nods his head when he means "No," and shakes it when he means "Yes." He takes off his shoes, but never his fez, when he enters a mosque or a home. When he rides on a street-car his ticket is punched at the place he gets on, instead of at the place he must get off. In order to cut a piece of wood instead of rubbing a saw against it, he rubs it against the saw, which he holds between his legs.

Until recently, salt, firearms, and education were all taboo in his country. Steam machinery and electrical appliances were forbidden—the first for no given reason, the second because the word "dynamo" too closely resembled the word "dynamite." Dictionaries, too, containing the words "elder" and "brother" were self-consciously censured, because Abdul Hamid usurped the throne from his elder brother, who has at last come into his own.

A THING WORTH KNOWING is the fact that Painkiller finds more uses in a household than any other remedy. For all bowel complaints. Externally for cuts and wounds. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'—25c. and 50c.

NOT EXACTLY PLEASED.

"I suppose you're glad you have a baby brother," asked the neighbor.

"Not exactly. You see," answered the 9-year-old girl, "I've figured it all out that when I'm old enough to have a beau, he'll be just old enough to be a nuisance."

SAVED IN HIS OLD AGE.

Annapolis, N. S., May 14, 1909.—I am over eighty years of age and have suffered from Kidney and Bladder Trouble for fifteen years. I took doctors' medicine but got no help. I want to thank you for sending me the sample box of Gin Pills which helped me.

I have taken six boxes of Gin Pills altogether, but got relief before I had taken near that amount. I had to get up some nights every fifteen minutes and had to use an instrument before I could urinate. Now I can lie in bed four or five hours without getting up.

W. H. PIERCE.

Write National Drug & Chemical Co. (Dept. W. L.) Toronto for free sample. Regular size, 50c.—6 for $2.50.

HERE AND THERE.

Bits of Information About 'Most Everything.

Women live longer than men.

The Chinese preserve vegetables in salt.

Ladies' feet are larger than they were two years ago.

In Madrid it is considered unlucky to marry on Tuesday.

The population of the United States per square mile is 27.71.

Twenty million shooting-stars fall upon the earth's surface daily.

In the last half century Japan has recorded more than 27,000 earthquakes.

The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 per annum.

King Edward has just had a special tricycle constructed for his personal use.

During 1908 Wilbur Wright travelled between 2,500 and 3,000 miles in his airship.

The total number of railway passengers in the United Kingdom in 1908 was 1,278,050,000.

Europe has 20,000 newspapers, of which Germany possesses the largest number. England, however, has the greatest number of daily newspapers.

In Australia there are ants which build their nests along a north and south line so accurately that a traveller may direct his course by their aid.

In order to stop a plague of locusts, every rural inhabitant of Northern Syria has to collect and deliver at least 2¾ lbs. of locust eggs to the Turkish Government.

Silver-grey has been adopted as the color of the uniform for the entire German Army. It is considered to be more suitable than khaki for campaigning in Europe.

Mr. Allan Upward, the English author, recently refused decorations from both the King of Greece and the Sultan of Turkey, as he considered that politicians and men of letters should not accept such distinctions.

In the building and completing of a Dreadnought, daily work is afforded for between 1,000 and 1,500 skilled men. Of the total cost of £1,950,000, about 70 per cent.—or £1,365,000—would go in wages.

As stormy weather comes on, seabirds fly inland in search of food; wild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

The German naval authorities have under consideration an invention for the protection of German coast harbors and seaports. Stations would have to be erected along the coasts and at the mouths of rivers which would be equipped with the strongest electric magnets that can be manufactured. When in action these would exercise such a powerful attractive force that they would compel ironclads and other protected vessels to deviate from their course.

ROSY-CHEEKED BABIES.

Nothing in the world is such a comfort and joy as a healthy, rosy-cheeked, happy baby. But the price of Baby's health is constant vigilance on the part of the mother. The ills of babyhood come suddenly and the wise mother will always be in a position to treat them at once. No other medicine can take the place of Baby's Own Tablets in relieving and curing the ills of babyhood and childhood, and there is no other medicine as safe. Mrs. Wm. Viggers, Perretton, Ont., says:—"My baby was troubled with his stomach and was very cross while getting his teeth, and did not sleep well at night. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets with the best of results. He is now one of the best natured babies one could wish." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ARABS LIVE LONGEST.

An English thoroughbred seldom lives to a ripe old age; twenty-three, however, is not an exceptional age for an Arab steed. Although he cannot compete with the English or American thoroughbred for speed, there is no horse in the world like the Arab for endurance and all-round fitness. Lord Roberts rode the same Arab through all his campaigns, covering in twenty-two years a distance of some 50,000 miles. For the last three thousand years horses in Arabia have been inured to hardy usage and very scanty feeding from earliest youth. Now they represent a splendid example of Nature's hard rule—the survival of the fittest.

"Do you like a brass band?" he asked, as they were listening to the music in the park. "Oh, yes," she said; "a brass band is very nice, but I think I would rather have a gold one."

R R R

Cures Colds, Etc., Pneumonia, Pleurisy and All Inflammatory Diseases



When one is "chilled through," or suffers from Rheumatic Pains, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pneumonia, Tonsilitis, Inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes, Bowels or Lungs, Cramps, Sore Muscles, or Pains of any kind, use Radway's Ready Relief.

WATCHES GROW TIRED.

"I suppose," said the watchmaker to a friend who had just handed him his watch for repairs, "you do not know that watches, like human beings, sometimes don't 'go' for the very reason that they are tired out and need resting. Sometimes a watch is brought to me which is all right. Nothing about it is out of order, and it is fairly clean. When they become sulky and refuse to run except by fits and starts the best thing to do is to lay them aside for a good rest. The mechanism in a 'tired' watch seems to be in perfect condition, but it just won't work. The fact is, that long and faithful service has thrown it slightly out of adjustment in perhaps a dozen different places. Scraping and cleaning and readjusting a fine watch are the worst things that could be done to it. A month's rest will instead cause the works slowly to readjust themselves, and at the end of that time, after careful oiling, the watch will go as cheerfully as ever."

WISDOM WHISPERS.

Work! Work! Work! — Sir Joshua Reynolds.

All is not false which at first seems a lie.—Southey.

Take a rest; a field that has rested gives a beautiful crop.—Ovid.

In this world a man must be either anvil or hammer.—Longfellow.

They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

A REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

Of the many magnificent features at the Toronto Exhibition this year none was more remarkable nor created more genuine interest than the demonstration of the "Nugget" Shoe Polishes in the Main Building.

The domonstrater polished a shoe with the "Nugget" Polish and immediately afterwards washed it. The water ran off the shoe "like water off a duck's back," and the shine was not destroyed, which proves that "Nugget" is a waterproof polish. The shoe was then wiped on a clean towel, but the polish did not rub off and soil the towel, which is conclusive evidence that it will not come off on the clothes in wet weather.

The "Nugget" is a leather preservative which will double the life of your shoes. It keeps the leather soft and pliable preventing the shoe from cracking.

Millions use it all over the civilized world. Try it, and its superior qualities will be self-evident. At all dealers, 10c. per tin, Black or Tan.

TRANSFIXED BY WEASEL.

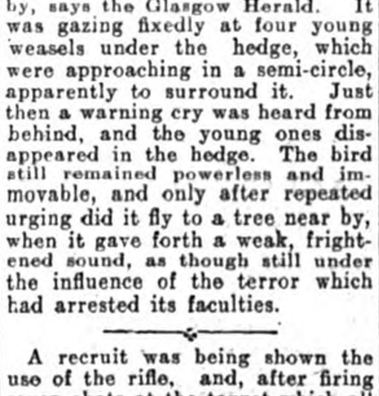
Blackbird Stricken With Fear at Sight of Animals.

One morning outside Elgin a blackbird was observed to be standing by the roadside, paying no heed to the footsteps of the passer-by, says the Glasgow Herald. It was gazing fixedly at four young weasels under the hedge, which were approaching in a semi-circle, apparently to surround it. Just then a warning cry was heard from behind, and the young ones disappeared in the hedge. The bird still remained powerless and immovable, and only after repeated urging did it fly to a tree near by, when it gave forth a weak, frightened sound, as though still under the influence of the terror which had arrested its faculties.

A recruit was being shown the use of the rifle, and, after firing seven shots at the target which all missed, the instructor, in a rage, shouted, "Here is another cartridge. Go behind that waggon and shoot yourself!" In a few minutes the recruit came back from behind the waggon, and coolly announced, "I'm sorry, sir, but it's another miss."

The Turkish Sultan possesses a solid gold throne, studded with no less than 10,000 pearls as big as filberts.

With a flying-machine capable of travelling 80 miles an hour, practically the whole of Europe would be within a day's journey of Berlin.



ISSUE NO. 39—09.



MAGISTRATE'S SKIN DISEASE CURED

Magistrate F. Rasmussen, of 211, Marquette Street, Montreal, writes to the Zam-Buk Co. as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—For many years I was troubled with a serious eruption of the skin, which was not only unsightly, but at times very painful. I first tried various household remedies, but all these proved altogether useless.

"I then took medical advice. Not one, but several doctors in turn were consulted, but I was unable to get any permanent relief. Some time back I noticed a report from a Justice of the Peace who had been cured of a chronic skin-disease by Zam-Buk, and I determined to give this balm a trial.

"After a thoroughly fair test, I can say I am delighted with it. I have the best reasons for this conclusion; because, while everything else I tried—salves, embrocations, washes, soaps, and doctors' preparations—failed absolutely to relieve my pain and rid me of my trouble, three boxes of Zam-Buk have worked a complete cure.

"In my opinion Zam-Buk should be even more widely known than it is, and I have no objection to you publishing this letter."

For eczema, eruptions, rashes, tetter, itch, ringworm, and similar skin diseases, Zam-Buk is without equal. It also cures cuts, burns, scalds, piles, abscesses, chronic sores, blood-poisoning, etc. All druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free for price from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Zam-Buk

"BOTHER THOSE FLIES!"

If we were asked to name the greatest drawback of summer, the answer would almost invariably be "Flies!" These little pests are only now beginning to receive the unfriendly interest they deserve. They have hitherto been looked upon as nuisances, but now the medical fraternity are labelling them as dangerous. The fly is hatched and thrives in decaying matter. In two or three weeks from the laying of the egg the fly attains its full growth, and commences to plague a world which so far has found no good in him. The best way to guard against flies is to see that no decaying food, either flesh or vegetable, or other dirt is left about for them to breed in. Then, use the good old-fashioned, sticky fly-paper. This is far preferable to sweetened poison, as it keeps its victim in its grasp, and so the latter has no chance of wandering off to die in the milk-jug or jam-pot.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

Bashful Youth—"Miss Bella, does—does your mother object to my coming here so much?" Fair Charmer—"Oh, I think not. I heard her telling papa the other evening that you merely came to pass away the time—you didn't mean anything serious."

Practically all Canadian druggists, grocers and general dealers sell Wilson's Fly Pads. If your storekeeper does not, ask him why.

Howell—"A good deal depends on the formation of early habits." Powell—"I know it; when I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I have been pushed for money ever since."

Corns cause intolerable pain Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

TOO VAGUE.

Mistress (at the agency)—Now, my husband is very particular whom I engage as a nurse. He wishes me to go into the most minute details about your qualifications. Do you know how to prepare food? Can you sew and mend? Do you mind sitting up late at night? Are you faithful and devoted, and have you a kind, loving disposition?

Nurse—Excuse me, ma'am — am I to take care of the baby or your husband?

"I suppose you have always lived round here?" remarked a tourist to an aged inhabitant of a village. "Oh, no," replied the native. "I was born a good half-mile away."

TO COPE WITH SMUGGLERS.

Russian Authorities to Dig Trench Along Frontier.

Smuggling across the thousand miles or so of frontier line that divides Russia from Germany and Austria-Hungary has grown to such an extent that the Russian authorities are at their wits' end to cope with the lawbreakers. Now they propose to try cutting a deep and wide trench along the border. This adaptation of the Chinese wall idea will, it is hoped, put a stop to smuggling by the cart-load which is now going on with impunity.

The great difference in price of various articles, such as silk and tea, between the neighboring countries makes successful smuggling a most profitable business. Horses, cattle and sheep are also driven continually across the frontier at lonely spots without paying duty. True, there are the strazhniks, the Russian frontier guards, who are supposed to be very severe on smugglers, but as the popular saying along the border goes, "A paper plaster over the guards' eyes works wonders."

Enormous quantities of firearms and printed matter have been of late conveyed across. Often the smugglers on their way "lose" a bale or so of printed pamphlets which are "found" and eagerly read by the soldiers. Afterward they are turned into cigarette papers, for paper is dear in Russia.

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

Schoolmaster — "Now tell me what were the thoughts that passed through Sir Isaac Newton's mind when the apple fell on his head." Hopeful Pupil—"I 'xpects he was awful glad it wasn't a brick."

It is an undisputed fact that one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads has actually killed a bushel of house flies. Fortunately no such quantity can ever be found in a well kept house, but whether they be few or many Wilson's Fly Pads will kill them all.

Master—"How was this vase smashed, Mary?" Mary—"If you please, sir, it tumbled down and broke, itself." Master—"Humph! The automatic brake again!"

BE SURE YOU GET THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD.—Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster unscrupulous makers are putting up one like it. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

"I am proud to say that my grandfather made his mark in the world," observed the conceited youth. "Well, I suppose he wasn't the only man in those days who couldn't write his name," replied his bored companion.

Ignorance is a Curse—"Know thyself" is a good admonition, whether referring to one's physical condition or moral habitudes. The man who is acquainted with himself will know how to act when any disarrangement in his condition manifests itself. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a cheap and simple remedy for the eradication of pain from the system and for the cure of all bronchial troubles.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

He—"What would you say, darling, if I told you that you can never be mine?" She—"I should say, pet, that I've got a nice bundle of your letters that would help to make it expensive to you."

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

There's nothing so tiresome as an argument in which nobody gets mad.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.



VANZANT & WARING'S GUARANTEED "SPAVIN CURE" Mailed on receipt of $1.00. Send for booklet—FREE.

The Veterinary Remedy Company, Limited, Box A, 73 Adelaide St., E. Toronto, Canada.

The Banker's Wife—"Give me a loan of your handkerchief, John." The Banker (absent-mindedly) — "Wait a bit. What security have you got to offer?"

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

The average married man would almost as soon kiss his wife's mother as pay his church dues.

If every housekeeper would use Wilson's Fly Pads freely during the Summer months the house fly peril would soon be a thing of the past.

EDUCATIONAL.

A. BOYD'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 353 Yonge St., Toronto, prepares competent stenographers in 30 days by the BOYD SYL-LA-BIC SYSTEM. Positions secured. Write for catalogue.

EDUCATION That Pays

is the kind of education that is provided by Canada's oldest and best business school, The British-American Business College Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto.

Now open for Fall Term. Start any time. Write for catalogue.

T. M WATSON, Principal

Ontario Veterinary College

TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, under the control of the Dept. of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens 1st October, 1909. Course of study extends through 3 college years. FEES PER SESSION $75.00. Calendar on application.

H. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal. Dept. H.

FOR SALE.

SONG BOOK—150 FAVORITE SONGS, words, music; Ten cents. Arthur Rice, Granby, Que.

OUR HEAVE CURE cures where others fail. Sells on its own merits. Best of testimonials furnished on application. Ask your druggist to get you some, or send direct to Four Brothers, Restoule. Price $1.40 per package. Charges paid to nearest express office. None genuine without our trade mark, FOUR BROTHERS, on each package. Try a package and be convinced. Because others have failed is no reason why Heaves cannot be cured by using Four Brothers Heave Cure.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—TO ACT AS AGENT for "TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" in his spare time. Good money. Circulation Manager, Toronto.

ROUTEMAN WANTED. TEAS WHOLESALE to private families. Apply Alfred Tyler, London, Ont.

BOYS AND GIRLS WISHING TO EARN money or premiums send your name and address for our juvenile catalogue of easy selling household specialties. Our adult Agents 68 page catalogue is also ready, free on request. Canada Silvercloth Co., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—RELIABLE MEN we start in business of their own and give credit. Merchants Portrait Co., Toronto.

WANTED—LOCAL AND GENERAL Agents—Liberal contracts to good men; apply by letter. Continental Life Insurance Company, Toronto. Correspondence confidential.

WANTED.

Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MONEY MAKING LITTLE FARMS

IN CALIFORNIA'S Best Fruit, Alfalfa and Stock Growing Section. Rich, Deep Soil—Irrigated. Easy Payments. Write for Booklet. IRRIGATED LAND CO., Marysville - - California

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct. Montreal, Box 168 BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.



For "Soclean" inquire at your dealers.

DRINK, Tobacco and Drug Habits CURED

New System of Treatment. Recently Discovered Remedy that Cures Rapidly and Permanently. Marvellous Results obtained that makes our remedy one of the wonders of Modern Medicine. Patients cured secretly at their own homes against their own will and knowledge. No suffering, no injections, no loss of time, or detention from business, no bad after effects.

FREE! FREE!

We send by mail, free of charge, our 64 page book, which fully explains our modern system of treatment, of how the Drink, Tobacco and Drug habits can be rapidly overcome and cured. This book is sent in a plain envelope, sealed from observation, so no one can tell what your letter contains. All correspondence absolutely secret and confidential. Address.

DE SILVA INSTITUTE, Suite 200, 53 University St. Montreal, Canada

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1909.

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, nonpariel measurement.

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

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. - - QUE

A CONVENTION.

The first public appearance of the Conservative Leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, since his return from a sojourn in Britain, was at the party convention held in Halifax, on Thursday evening of last week. His appearance was greeted with much enthusiasm and his address listened to with deep interest. He made several important announcements on matters of party policy and of national and Imperial interest. Perhaps the statement of greatest moment to the party which he has the honor to lead was that in which he declared for the holding of a National convention some time next year, probably the early summer. "It is not my intention to-night," he said, "to review the struggle of a year ago, or to embark upon a discussion of policy, or to enter into detailed criticism of the administration. Two years ago, in this city I laid down what I conceived to be a reasonable and progressive policy for the Conservative party. Public opinion, not only of the party, but of the country, ratified that policy to such an extent that the present Government has made the pretence at least of adoptiug many of its provisions, either in whole or in part. I need only refer to civil service reform, the inauguration of a system of rural mail delivery, the reorganization of the Railway Commission of Canada, the control and management of the Government railways by an independent commission, and the reformation of the electoral laws as items of our programme which have so commended themselves to the people of Canada that the present administration was forced to recognize them. As leader of the party in Federal affairs I laid down that programme upon my own initiative after consultation with many friends throughout Canada, and in default of its formulation by a representative convention. The calling of such a convention has been before our minds, and under our consideration for nearly four years. We have expected from year to year to realize its accomplishment; and would have done so but for the extreme length of the sessions and the importance of conducting active and strenuous campaigns in 1907 and 1908. The time has now come when this important step should be no longer delayed, and I am glad to announce that during the year 1910 we expect to hold a great convention of the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada, thoroughly representative, not only of every Province, but of every important district within each Province. Great questions will come before that convention for consideration and determination. These will include not only great questions of policy, but matters touching the thoroughly effective organization of the party; and it is not too much to say that the result of the next general elections, which may be held even earlier than we now expect, will depend upon the enthusiasm and vigor with which the Conservatives of Canada unite in making that convention the splendid success I believe it will be."

Already an agitation has arisen in the Conservative press favoring the holding of a party convention in Winnipeg. It is argued that a very considerable portion of the representation in the Commons is from Winnipeg and points West and that it would be a compliment to that portion of the Dominion that the Conservatives, in forming a policy for the Dominion, should consult the western constituents and build a platform which would appeal as strongly to the west as it would to the east. It has also been suggested that it would be to the advantage of the Dominion as a whole if arrangements could be completed to give the delegates to the Winnipeg convention a trip to the Pacific Coast, that they might at first hand study the conditions of that section of Canada and thus be able more intelligently to deal with the great problems that are arising in connection with its settlement.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

AN ALLIANCE.

A significant episode in the political life of this province was that which took place the other day at St. Hyacinthe, in the district of Montreal, when the forces in opposition to the present Gouin Ministry united in addressing a mass meeting, numbering 3000 electors. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Henry Bourassa, J. N. Tellier, leader of the Conservative Provincial Opposition, Jean Prevost, a former member of the Gouin Ministry, and Armand Lavergne. Mr. Bourassa said that he had joined forces with Mr. Tellier, because he thought more of his Province than he did of his party, and pointed to the fact that no one had been scandalized when Laurier made alliance with Tarte, Blair, Dansereau. Why then, he asked, should anyone marvel because he had joined hands with the men who were working for the good of the province. Mr. Tellier, who followed, in an admirable speech, was roundly cheered by the assembled thousands. The Government organs are now freely declaring that "Mr. Bourassa has effected his passage over to the Conservative party," whereupon Editor Willison, formerly of the Toronto Globe, and the eloquent biographer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, observes: "If so, he has not been travelling alone. For the last thirteen years a multitude have been going up that road. Practically the whole Liberal party as now constituted has 'effected its passage' over to the ground which the Conservative leaders occupied thirteen years ago. Mr. Bourassa is not altogether the earlier type of Liberal. He is lar too favorable towards Ultramontanism to be classed with the old Rouge element to which Dorion & Laurier belonged. But he represents much more of early Liberalism than does the Ottawa Government. In fact the few who have kept the faith are denounced as apostates, and the creed of the old Liberal opposition has become an offense and a mockery to the politicians who now govern at Ottawa and their subservient followers through out the country."

Some timely reflections were recently indulged by the editor of the Catholic Record, Toronto, from which we take the following excerpt which merits the serious consideration of the parents of growing children: "A most deplorable and unfortunately not uncommon sight, is a crowd of young people on the streets at night. It is bad enough to have young men with cigaret adorned faces ogling and tramping up and down as if they were in a tread-mill, but it blurs the eyes to see the boys and girls taking a post graduate course in the school of the pavement. One might as well put them in a pest house. The bloom of purity disappears. Reserve and dignity perish in contact with the familiarity of the streets. Slang and worse creep in the vocabulary. Curfew bell ordinance is invoked to put a stop to the nuisance. But the source of this is in the home. If parents were not criminally careless there would be fewer scandals, fewer smirched reputations, less sport and talk and giggling foolishness. If they took as much care of their children as they do of the furniture in their homes, or of their animals, there would be less cause to be pessimistic."

MABEL.

Miss Emma Warwick has gone to Ottawa for to spend the winter.

Mr. R. Styan paid some brief calls in this neighborhood this week.

Miss Minnie Murdoch of Brownsburg, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Geo. Clarke.

Mr. A. Tomalty of Mount Maple, who went West with the Harvesters, is expected home next week.

Don't forget the Social at Mr. W. J. Warwick's on Monday, 25th inst. A good time is promised. Admission 25 cents.

Mrs John Campbell of Lachute, accompanied by Master Dave & Miss Doris, spent Friday last with Mr. R. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark accompanied by Miss S. McAllister, the latter's sister, who is on a visit here, spent Tuesday with Mr. S. Clark, at Upper Lachute.

ARUNDEL.

Mr. Cameron of Stonefield, is around buying lands.

Mr. John Graham has started his lumber camp at Sixteen Island Lake

Mr. Alex. Fraser of Hawkesbury, spent a few days in our township last week.

Miss H. E. Thomson has gone to Brooklyn, N.Y., on a visit to her relatives.

No 4. school Rockway Valley opened on the twentieth under the charge of Mr. W. J. H. Lummis.

Mr. John Colquhoun of Lake View, and Mr. Godfrey Craig of this township, are under the doctor's care.

Mr. C. Riordon and Mr. Avery, Directors of the Riordon Paper Co, L'td., made a tour of inspection of the Rouge River last week.

A meeting of the directors of the Arundel Telephone Co., was held on Monday under the presidency of Mr. C. J. Staniforth. It was decided to instal a central office as soon as possible.

In consequence of a breakdown on the outgoing freight on Monday between Montfort and Chapleau, our local passenger train did not reach Arundel until Tuesday evening, thus delaying our Monday's mail twenty-four hours.

LOUISA.

Mr. J. H. McFaul was in Louisa on Sunday.

Mr. P. Robinson visited his home on Sunday.

Miss Annie Creswell has gone to the city for the winter.

The Orangemen are erecting a new addition to their Hall.

Mr. Richard Matthus has returned to his home in Cookshire.

Miss Myrtle Watchorn was visiting Miss M. E. Seale on Sunday.

The cold weather is making the farmers prepare for the winter.

Mr. W. J. Creswell spent Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Seale.

Mr. Wm. Abbott and friend spent the week end at Club Liberty Hall, Lake Louisa.

Mr. John Hope is having an ice-house built on the Island for his summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Matthus spent Sunday at Lake Louisa, the guest of Mrs. L. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hersey and children are spending a couple of weeks at the "White House."

Mr. Thos. Barrow is erecting a saw-mill on the property of Mr. J. Brown. We wish him success.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

Pure and elevating indeed is the beautiful picture entitled "The Soul's Awakening," offered this season to readers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal. No parent can look upon "The Soul's Awakening" without feeling it must have a place in the home.

"The Soul's Awakening" will touch the heart of mankind. It will soften the sentiments of the wayward, the cruel, the indifferent, the wanton. Religious men and women will feel an ecstasy, the indifferent will be brought to stop and ponder, the hardened will admire its beauty, even if they feel no companionship with it, and all will agree that it is a beautiful picture for the home, the home of poor and rich alike.

One wonders how the publishers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, can afford to give such a beautiful picture to all subscribers. The paper alone is big value at one dollar a year, and the picture is easily worth double the amount. The price of the year's subscription to the Family Herald and Weekly Star is one dollar and every subscriber gets a copy of "The Soul's Awakening," size 19 x 24 inches, just as soon as his subscription is received. No Canadian home can afford to be without it.

CARILLON.

Carillon lost one of her best loved and noblest of daughters when death claimed from her midst, Ella Mae Bryerton, on Thursday last.

The deceased was born at Carillon, on Feb. 10, 1886, and graduated from McGill in 1904, afterwards teaching at Chatham School for one year. While there she contracted that dread disease, tuberculosis. As symptoms developed it was decided to send her to the mountains in hopes of checking the ravages of "the white plague." For three years her whole time was spent between Ste Agathe and Saranac Lake, N.Y., where everything that human skill and science could do was done to restore her to her former health. She then returned home, apparently as well as ever, but still continued the treatment followed while in the Adirondacks, her days being spent out in the open, and at nights sleeping on the gallery. But as the months passed by the disease would not be denied, and though fought on all sides by the best medical skill and the best of care and attention the inroads became more noticeable, and the hopes of those near and dear began to falter, but if anything, becoming most assiduous in their care and attention.

In June of this year she was compelled to relinquish her reclining chair and go to her bed, which was the beginning of the end. Within the last month the change became more marked and those who were with her knew the end was surely drawing near.

Through it all she never murmured nor complained, keeping up a brave heart to cheer her parents and sisters though knowing herself that her time was short. Finally the end came, fortified by the Sacraments of the Church she was so devoted to, she breathed her soul to her Maker on Thursday morning, Oct 14th. With her at the end were her parents, four brothers and four sisters. Two sisters and a brother arrived in time to attend the funeral, while two other brothers were unable to be present.

The funeral which took place on Saturday to St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church, was one of the largest, (if not the largest) ever seen in Carillon. To show their respect to the departed and to the bereaved family the business men of the village closed up all their places of business and blinds were drawn. The five brothers and a cousin acted as pall-bearers. After the Requiem Mass sung by the Rev. Father Rioux, assisted by the Rev. Father Montour, the remains were interred in the St. Andrews R C. Cemetery.

That she will be missed by her friends and companions of Carillon and the surrounding country, it is not necessary to say. A disposition such as possessed by Ella is one not soon to be forgotten. The break in the family circle, (a family where affection and devotion to each other was everywhere commented on,) will be known and felt only by themselves. But why should they mourn? One dear and beloved to them and in the bloom of youth has gone. But one who lived the life of innocense and purity that she did has been but transferred from this life of clamor and strife to that Home prepared by our Heavenly Father for His chosen ones.

The sympathy of the community at large is extended to the bereaved family.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the farm of

MRS. JNO. CHAMBERS, St. Philippe.

Wednesday, October 27th, 1909.

The following effects:—

Three milch cows, one working mare, 3 milk cans, 1 three year old heifer, 30 tons hay, 60 bushels oats, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 pair bob-sleds, 1 double rack sleigh, buggy, 2 cutters, 1 iron harrow, 2 plows, about 3 tons straw, 5 packs cedar shingles, 1 tumbril cart, 1 spring cart, 1 hay cart body, roof ladders, stoves, furniture, grain boxes, wheel-barrow, 4000 feet of dry lumber [mostly pine,] 1000 lbs. scale (new,) and other articles unmentioned. No reserve.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

TERMS:—$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

Five per cent discount off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES

may always be obtained

— if you buy from —

E. LEFAIVRE, College Street,

Agent for the Imperial Oil Co.

Up-to-date clothing at

W. BANFORD & SON.

It's Jackets Now!





Our new Jackets are all you can desire. We have a variety of colors. We have all sizes just now. Our black ones run up to size 42. These are in extra good grades. Northways made them. You know the name. We have done our best to make it famous, and the firm deserves it. The fit is always perfect; the workmanship the best; the style, modest & neatly tailored. But come early for size & style.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute.

J. D. Campbell's Advt.

GRAIN, FEED, BRAN & SHORTS

in car lots or smaller quantities

to suit purchaser.

All at lowest cost price. Ask for quotations in car lots.

J. D. Campbell & Co.,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Nobbiest Hats & Caps



To be had in town may be secured in my store, and all other lines of Gent's Furnishings.

I have secured the services of a first-class tailor from Montreal, and can promise all orders entrusted to my care with promptness and excellence.

D. LAPOINTE,

Main St. Lachute

FALL and WINTER GOODS

DRESS GOODS—Satin Cloths, Venetians, Serges, etc., in all the leading shades.

UNDERWEAR—Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Infants, in all sizes. We make this department a specialty.

HOSIERY—Women's, Misses' and Infants' plain and ribbed cashmeres and woolens, in different weights and qualities.

Flannelette Sheets, Woolen Blankets, Comforters, etc.

All Flannelettes at old prices despite the heavy advance in cotton.

— See Us Before Buying Elsewhere —

HENRY J. GILES & BRO.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES For Year Ending June 30th, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

To School Fees	$1867 25
" Taxes	3863 39
Interest on taxes	30 75
Academy grant	402 00
Elementary grant	7 84
Int. on $225. pt. Bellingham Legacy in P.O.S.B.	6 00
Eight Perley Scholarships	120 00
Two p.c. on Teachers' salaries for pension fund	78 45
Loan (Bank of Ottawa)	622 00
" (David Stalker)	2000 00
H. Slater (gift prize books)	3 24
E. H. Wilson, " "	20 32
Commissioners " "	2 00
McDonald School Fund	20 00
	$9033 24

Lachute, Sept. 1st, 1909.

Audited and found correct.

GAVIN J. WALKER, Auditor.

JAS. W. RAITT, Sec'y-Treas.

EXPENDITURE.

Cash due Sec'y 1st July, 1908	$ 294 47
Paid C. McBurney, (salary)	1500 00
Miss Plaisted "	450 00
" Smith "	400 00
" Wilson "	350 00
" McIntyre "	325 00
" Dresser "	325 00
" Forbes "	247 50
" Paton "	325 00
N. Copeland, Caretaker	300 00
" extra work & rep.	17 35
Standard Life Co., debentures	665 62
Draft for same	90
A. McClure, Bell. scholarship.	18 00
A. Hammond "	18 00
W. Cameron "	18 00
Dominion Express Co.	1 40
Charlie Ying, washing towels.	9 00
Douglas Gall, Dep. Examiner.	12 00
J. W. McOuat, "	14 50
J. W. Cottingham, repairs.	39 65
" " work in new class room	100 97
Montreal Star, want teacher.	9 69
" Witness, "	2 95
Jos. Berniquer, hauling	2 00
Globe Furniture Co., desks	112 25
L. Water & Power Co., water	22 50
R. McArthur, repairs	18 84
Robert Wood, flower plants	1 00
C.P. Railway, freight	75
Granger Freres, blackboard cloth	12 00
Herbert Kettyle, hauling	1 50
G. L. Meikle & Co. school sup.	123 44
" " letter pad	25
Bank of Ottawa, loan	634 00
Interest on same	13 10
Daniel Joss work on new class room	473 08
Daniel Joss, repairs	2 15
John R. McOuat, loan	400 00
Interest	33 11
J. S. Giles, printing	8 50
W. S. McBride, rep. roof, etc.	43 43
C. McBurney, equipment grant	28 60
W. V. Walker, cutting grass.	1 50
Jerry Hutchins, hauling chairs	50
J. W. Raitt, salary as Sec'y	90 00
" " one table	1 50
William Hume, wood	25 00
D. McDougall "	40 00
Alex. Drennan "	45 00
Charles J. Moore "	12 50
Thos. Berry "	37 50
Amon Hodge "	40 00
Edmund Hodge "	26 25
H. J. Giles & Bro "	29 57
" " school supplies	
Bell Tel. Co., messages	5
W. J. Graham, lumber	3
W. H. Garretsee, rep. clocks,	2
C. W. Coates, school prize b'ks	50
Dissentient minority, (share of taxes on Incorporated Co's.	534
O. B. Lafleur, repairs	7
T. McOuat & Son, harware & repairs	9 60
E. R. Smith & Sons, printing entrance papers	5 66
Northern Electric Co., 100 ft. rubber covered wire	1 28
J. T. Ayers, electric light, etc	16 31
G. Christie, Bell, scholarship	18 00
Postage	9 11
By cash on hand	632 01

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Some choice new styles of Suits for young men for fall and winter. Come at once and get your size and patterns.

W. Banford & Son.

AT WORK IN 3 WEEKS

$4 Worth of Father Morriscy's "No. 7" Cured Her of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Mrs. Agnes Edgar, of Grand Falls, N.B., had a terrible time with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Anyone who has had this most painful disease will understand her suffering—and her joy when she found Father Morriscy's "No. 7" had cured her. She says:

"I took Father Morriscy's Prescription for Inflammatory Rheumatism. I had suffered everything with it, but in three weeks after starting Father Morriscy's Prescription I was able to do my work, and after taking four dollars worth of medicine I was well. I highly recommend it any sufferer with Rheumatism."

Rheumatism comes from bad kidneys. The poisonous Uric Acid which they should remove stays in the blood, accumulates in joints and muscles, and causes agony. Father Morriscy's "No. 7" puts the kidneys right, removes the Uric Acid from the blood and the whole system, and cures the Rheumatism. 50c. a box at your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 63

LIABILITIES.

Loan pt. Bell. Legacy at 3 p.c.	$1575 00
John Meikle " at 6 p.c.	400 00
Interest on same	71 25
David Stalker at 4½ p.c.	2000 00
Interest on same	47 50
J. W. McOuat, Dep. Exam.	12 00
Douglas Gall, "	12 00
C. W. Coates, prize books	60 88
	$4178 63

ASSETTS (Indirect.)

Building and grounds	$14000 00
Apparatus and furniture	1700 00
	$15700 00

LIABILITIES (Indirect.)

Debentures, Stand. Life Ass. Co.	$8320 25
Amount Assetts over Liabilities	7379 75
	$15700 00

HUNTING FOR BIG GAME.

The Highlands of Ontario is an ideal spot for the sportsman during the open hunting season for big game. In the Temagami region moose are plentiful and may be killed during the period from October 16th to November 15th. This territory is a forest preserve of vast expanse, and in addition to being the hunter's paradise, its waters abound with game fish of many species. The home of the red deer is located somewhat to the south of Temagami, particularly in the districts known as "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "Magnetawan River," "Lake Nipissing," and "Kawartha Lakes" territories.

Write to Quinlan D.P.A., Montreal, for a copy of "Haunts of Fish and Game" issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System which fully describes the hunting territories reached by this line, giving game laws, maps and all information.

Are you Building?

If so, do not forget that I can supply you with **All the Bricks you need** in any quantity, large or small.

Are you in need of building material, such as Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Drain Pipes, Farm Tiles, Brick, Portland Cement, Plaster Board, Chimney Linings, Laths, Plaster Paris, Asbestos, Etc., Etc.

Have you tried Land Plaster? It is one of the best fertilizers on the market.

J. W. Cottingham

Society is largely formed by clothes. What kind do you wear? See our new suits for men and boys.

W. Banford & Son.

Drop in, we have any amount of bargains for you, on account of being overstocked. W. Banford & Son.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized	$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up	$3,000,000.
Rest and Undivided Profits	$3,405,991.

Special attention given to

Farmer's Banking Requirements

Sale notes discounted.

Lachute & St. Andrews Branch, J. R. Parris, r.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising about 200 acres of land in Mille Isles, close to churches, school, blacksmith shops, post-office and general store, short distance from cheese-factory and saw-mill, well fenced and well watered, good sugar-bush of 1000 trees, good house and out-buildings, new butcher shop and slaughter house, ice-house. The proprietor will sell on reasonable terms with or without stock. Reason for selling is to go West. Apply to

ROBERT POLLOCK, Prop.
Mille Isles, Que.

HOUSE TO LET,—A good comfortable house on Grace St., suitable for small family Apply to

THOMAS FRASER,
Lachute

Never mind the catalogues and samples Come in and select your dress goods from the piece, when you can see the effect. No sample can show that.

W. Banford & Son.

Geoffroy Bedard

I have on hand the largest assortment of tweeds of the latest designs and best qualities ever shown in this town.

All suits made by me keep their shape and appearance till worn out.

I also have to offer you the largest and most up-to-date stock of ready-made clothing and Gents' Furnishing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Etc.

Geoffroy Bedard

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Great Bargains!

We are offering Great Bargains in Ladies' Long Water Proof Coats while they last 75 of them to clear at the following prices.

25 Coats assorted shades latest styles etc., and turn down collars full length nicely trimmed former prices as follows:—

25 Coats former price $7.50 Clearing price $4.75
25 " " " 7.75 " " 5.50
25 " " " 9.75 " " 6.75

— ALSO —

50 Men's Tweed & Worsted Rain Coats Lined all through best quality material and trimmings former price $9.75. to clear $7.25.

50 Men's Suits in Tweed and black and dark blue serge to clear 20 p.c. off.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Special discounts on the following lines:—15 p.c. off Flannelettes; 10 p.c. off Cottons; 15 p.c. Muslins and Ginghams; 20 p.c. Children's made dresses, and 10 p.c. off all other lines.

No trouble to show you our Goods. Call and see them.

S. W. CHEESEMAN'S

General Merchant
St. Andrews East, P.Q.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

That is what you always get when dealing with us, but now especially, after our holiday rush, we will have to make room for our Spring Stock, so be wise and allow us to serve you with the "Best of Goods" at lowest possible prices.

Hardie & Co.

Baker and General Merchants. Brownsburg, P.Q.

THE PAQUIN Fruit and Vegetable Markets

PHONE NO. 6. West End Store

PHONE NO. 59 Central Ward Store

If we please you, Tell Others! If we Don't, Tell Us!

To our many customers and friends, is this question reasonable?

If we can give you full value for your money with our goods and as cheap as others, why not patronize those who live in town and spend their income among you. In Preserving Fruits we will give you bargains. We order twice a week and will gladly get anything for you that we may not have in stock. In vegetables we get them daily fresh from our market garden. We can give you Tomatoes, Cabbages, Corn, Cucumbers, Onions, Celery, etc., etc.

PAQUIN BROS.,

Opposite Lachute Mills Post-Office.

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

Some of the lines we can save money for you on

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Carpets and Rugs, Linoleums & Floor Oil Cloths, 1, 2, 3 & 4 yds. wide.

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Geo. A. Slater "Invictus" Boots and Shoes. Once tried you will have no other.

Our Store is the Bargain ... Centre ...

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE. GREAT BARGAINS.

AT COST AND FOR CASH ONLY.

Commencing with the 1st of May we will start our Great Sale of Goods, which are all new and comprise the entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, etc., and will be sold Bring along your wants, we can supply them and save you considerable money on your purchases.

In our Millinery Department we have expert hands to attend you. These goods will also be sold at remarkably low prices.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe.

FURNITURE REQUISITES.

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our ... goods is high ...

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, ... windows, etc.

Lachute Furniture Factory

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

ARMY OF THE KAISER

WHAT AN ENGLISH GIRL THINKS OF IT.

German Soldiers are Mostly Undersized, Underfed and Overworked.

Take an average British soldier and put him for, say, three months' military traming, into the German Army. What would be the result? Twelve weeks out of thirteen would be spent in solitary confinement for insubordination and insulting a superior officer, while in the last week he would probably be executed for killing one, writes an English girl in Pearson's Weekly.

This is not intended as a slur upon the British soldier; for, although he gives up his life and body to the service of his country, still he retains his individuality and his self-respect. Such is certainly not the case with the German soldier; for what self-respect can a man have who is habitually addressed by his superior officers by such epithets as, bandy-legs, pig-dog, fool, idiot, and so on.

EVERY MAN A SOLDIER.

Since every man, who is not an absolute idiot or physically incapable, is compelled to serve, it can be well imagined that the German Army, as a whole, is not conspicuous for symmetry of form, nor beauty and intelligence of countenance; therefore, it seems more than hard that a man who, through no fault of his own, is afflicted with some personal defect, should have this affliction publicly derided and jeered at with remarks prefaced by one or more of the foregoing elegancies of speech.

The under-officers are the worst offenders in this respect.

"Hi! you bandy-legs, don't stand there looking as conceited as if you were the only silly ass in the whole regiment," is the sort of wit in which the non-com. indulges at the unfortunate private's expense.

Poor fellow; for the time being he is a machine—the property, nominally, of his country, but, in reality, of the man who happens to be in command over him, and woe betide him if he offend his sergeant. He must have no thought, no will of his own. Perhaps he never had much of either. All the better for him when he becomes a soldier.

Now and again, though, a man refuses to submit to such indignities without a struggle, but repeated confinements to the cells and bread and water diet soon break his spirit. If not, there are worse punishments.

TWO YEARS' SERVICE.

As soon as he realizes that he gave up his manhood when he took on the uniform, he can get on fairly well, provided he is thick-skinned. His work is arduous, his rations poor, and he is rewarded with the munificent sum of 2½d. per diem (in a cavalry regiment it is a little more); but he can console himself with the reflection that two years will see the end of it. This is the length of time he has to serve, unless he happens to be the son of rich people, when one year will suffice.

But there is a great and marked difference between the two. The rich man's son must succeed in passing an exam., and then, during the year, must keep himself in uniform, food, lodgings, and everything else. It costs anything between £150 and £250, according to the regiment he is in. Although he has to drill and work with the others, he is generally better treated, has more privileges, and may pass his spare time as he likes, provided he does not leave the town without permission. The under-officers are fairly decent to him, although sometimes they may be cutting.

"Where are you going to, Schmidt?" said a non-commissioned officer to a gentleman private.

"To dine, sir," came the reply.

"What?" roared out the sergeant. "Officers dine, we eat, but you—you feed, understand?" and this to a gentleman born.

The German soldiers on parade are not a pretty sight, nor an imposing one. They are mostly under-sized, underfed, and overworked. There is a splendid assortment of knock-knees, bandy-legs, and squints; but, remember, Germany can put three million men of a sort on the field.

AND THE UNIFORMS!

They are not beautiful at best; but when you know that each man gets his predecessor's garments—or what is left of them—it may be imagined that a regiment of soldiers is an impressive spectacle. I have seen a little man wearing a coat three sizes too large for him. It was belted in at the waist, the skirts forming a ludicrous frill; while a little way down the line a great, burly fellow did his best to stand in a way which put less strain upon the seams of his nether garments. They each have a decent suit for full-dress parade, though.

An element of fear runs through the whole army, the men being afraid of each and every superior. The sergeants fear the lieutenants, who, in turn, fear the captains, and so on, up to the commanding general. He, being at the top of the tree, has no one over him, so let us hope he fears his Maker. Judging from his language, he does not. All officers swear loudly and well, but none so whole-heartedly and fervidly as this pinnacle of power.

The gem of the German Army is assuredly the lieutenant. He is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever—in the eyes of the fair sex, at any rate. No matter how much popular opinion and unbiassed observation may incline against him, to the German girl he is perfect.

His conceit is ineffable; his appearance very ordinary, though sometimes you come across a handsome one; his knowledge is astounding; his opinion of himself, his abilities, and everything pertaining to him, could not be improved upon; although very young, he is generally as blase as an old roue of sixty—and his uniform is charming. I do not blame a lieutenant; he cannot help himself; he is the darling and the idol of every girl to whom he condescends to speak. So what wonder if he is self-satisfied and spoilt!

LIEUTENANT'S POOR PAY.

Of course, there are exceptions. There are as unassuming, good-hearted young fellows wearing the German uniform as are to be found anywhere but they are not the rule. Against the older officers I can say nothing. They have had this nonsense knocked out of them long ago. They have too much hard work, and, unless they have a good private income or rich wives, too little money to indulge in tomfoolery.

"Are—er—the English officers—er—as educated (febildet) as we German?" said a young lieutenant to me upon being introduced. My answer was something to the effect that the English officers were not so conceited (eingebildet) as the German, and he seemed surprised, quite hurt, in fact, that I was not overcome with gratitude at his condescension in speaking to me at all. He had to learn that in England it is the girl who condescends.

But a lieutenant has to work hard—very hard—at all kinds of drill and exercise. He has to instruct a squad of men in history and "war-game"—no sinecure if you know the men—and he receives instruction upon the same subjects from his colonel, besides which he generally studies one or more foreign languages.

His pay is very slender, too. I wonder if an English officer would credit the fact that a German lieutenant, by no means in his first year, receives 17s. 6d. per week for his services. A lieutenant told me so himself.

What wonder, then, that they contract debts, which the wife-to-be has the onus of paying. But, in spite of all, they are a happy-go-lucky, light-hearted set of fellows, with a charm that is all their own, and, I must say, I spent a very pleasant two years in a German garrison town.

A ROMAN BASTION.

Portion of Ancient London City Wall Unearthed.

Some important excavations carried on by the Society of Antiquaries on a portion of the site of Christ's Hospital, near Giltspur street, London, have resulted in the discovery of a bastion of the old London city wall, a relic of Roman times. The Roman ground level was reached about twelve feet below the present surface, and the wall, which is about eight feet in thickness at the base, rises to within four feet of the present level. The bastion was probably erected to strengthen the wall, for it is evidently of later date. It is of large size, and in shape somewhat resembles a horseshoe; and in many important respects the foundations differ from those which have been found elsewhere. The lower parts of two other bastions were discovered during the course of recent building operations, but unfortunately had to be destroyed before the work could progress. The bastion uncovered by the Society of Antiquaries is in a portion of the ground that will probably not be built on for some years, and an attempt will be made to preserve it as an important and interesting relic of ancient London.



"See anything of the enemy?"

"Aye, aye, sir. A three-mast vessel on the starboard bow."

RULERS NOBODY WANTS.

Turned Out of Their Kingdoms and Driven From Pillar to Post.

The sad plight of ex-President Castro of Venezuela denied an asylum by the civilized world he has so long flouted, and condemned apparently to fill henceforward the role of a modern "wandering Jew," had its counterpart 150 years ago in that of King Theodore of Corsica.

Like Castro, Theodore was a soldier of fortune and a usurper, his real name being Neuhoff. He suffered from "swelled head," too, to an, if possible, even greater extent than the famous South American dictator. He addressed great European monarchs as "dear cousin," and made war upon France with a 24-gun frigate.

On his overthrow he took refuge in England, but was imprisoned for debt in the King's Bench Prison, whence he was released only to die. He would have been buried in a pauper's grave, but for the charity of a London shopkeeper, named John Wright, who declared that "he for once would pay the funeral expenses of a king." His epitaph, by Horace Walpole, can still be seen in the church of St. Anne's, Soho.

Ranavalona, the ex-Queen of Madagascar, after being turned out of her kingdom by the French, was refused by them an asylum in Paris, one of the few really ungallant actions they were ever guilty of. For diplomatic reasons she was likewise forbidden to settle either in Germany or Austria, but was permitted eventually to take up her residence at Algiers, where she occupies herself chiefly in works of charity.

A ruler who was driven from pillar to post during the greater portion of his earlier lifetime, raised himself in middle life to heights of unexampled splendor, and died in obscurity after all, was Napoleon III.

When the Germans took him prisoner at Sedan, they did not in the least know what to do with him. Not a country in Europe would have him at any price, and to pack him off back to France would have been to have condemned him to certain death at the hands of the new Republican Government. Eventually England gave him shelter, as it continues to give to his widow to this present day.

NEW CANCER HOSPITAL.

Harry Barnato Left $1,250,000 for the Purpose.

London, England, is to have a new cancer hospital, built and endowed at a cost of $1,250,000, with which to carry on the fight against the dread disease.

It will be remembered that the late Mr. Harry Barnato left by will the splendid sum of $1,250,000 for the purpose of founding some charity in the nature of a hospital or kindred institution in commemoration of his brother, Mr. Barney Barnato, and his nephew, Mr. Woolf Joel.

After full and careful consideration of the merits of the many schemes put before them the trustees, Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel and Mr. S. G. Asher, have now decided upon applying it to the building and endowment of an institution for the reception of cancer patients.

With a view to increasing the potentialities of the bequest the new institution will be administered, except as regards its finance, in connection with the Middlesex Hospital, which has acquired so high a reputation for its treatment of patients afflicted with this disease, and the trustees have procured a suitable site in Nassau street adjoining this hospital's special cancer wards.

The trustees, with Prince Francis of Teck, Lord Cheylesmore, Sir John Purcell, and Mr. Felix Davis, will form the committee which has been entrusted with the task of carrying out the laudable and beneficent project.

The authorities of the Middlesex Hospital will not be relieved in the slightest degree of their financial responsibility in connection with their cancer department as at present constituted. The whole of the capital derived from the Barnato bequest will be employed in further charitable operations, and the maintenance of whatever additional accommodation is provided will be assured by adequate endowment.

FISHING MADE EASY.

The average amateur fisherman uses line and hook, but, pleasant as his task is, it is not half so profitable as the system formerly in use in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and the Canadian mainland. The tide runs high in this inlet, 100 miles long, and the fish used to follow it inland, up the smaller side-openings. Then the fishermen spread nets over these smaller bays, and when the tide had ebbed they waded in, and collected the fish by the hundred from the wide stretches of water one foot in depth. A pair of rubber boots and a basket were all the equipment needed to secure a fine haul of fish.

FORTUNES WON AND LOST

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS AT MONTE CARLO.

Men Who Have Broken the Bank—and Some Who Have Not—More Often.

After a fifteen-years' trial of a system which practically consists of betting high enough and long enough, Mr. Huntley Walker has left Monte Carlo $90,000 the richer. He won $30,000 one day, and the next day, in a little over two hours, won $60,000 more, which necessitated the table at which he was playing suspending operations for a few minutes while further funds were obtained. This is technically called "breaking the bank," and recalls the feat of "Monte Carlo Wells," the first man to break the bank at the famous gambling resort, who a few years ago, won $200,000 from the Casino, says London Tit-Bits.

Wells played by a system, and afterwards explained how, starting with a certain capital, he bet on "runs" or "series," staking $100 or $240—the minimum or maximum bets.

WON $350,000.

Five years ago an immensely wealthy American, Colonel Power, the owner of mines in Mexico, won $350,000 at the Casino. His first day's play, which lasted less than an hour, brought him in $18,800, and each succeeding day had a similar story to tell. Crowds dogged his footsteps whenever he entered the Casino, some of the habitues rubbing his shoulder or surreptitiously touching the hem of his coat for luck, while the more rational followed his play. The Colonel did not plunge, but continued to stake the maximum of $2,400 each time. The result was that he came away richer by $350,000.

A Russian count once carried away $70,000 as the result of a single night's play, while a North of England shipowner won $30,000 in a couple of hours. On another occasion a Yorkshire colliery owner left Monte Carlo, after a three weeks' stay, $75,000 richer than when he went there; but in the same month the wife of an English peer lost $80,000 in one night and $100,000 on the night following.

A COSTLY DEFECT.

One of the most remarkable incidents which ever happened at Monte Carlo was when a Mr. Jaggers won $400,000. He kept a close watch over the roulette wheels at the various tables, and discovered that each one had some small defect which resulted in one number winning more frequently than any other. These numbers he backed, winning $600,000. The bank, however, discovered his secret, had new wheels made, and Mr. Jaggers was losing rapidly when he wisely desisted and returned home with $400,000.

One of the distinctions enjoyed by the late Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the uncle of the Czar, who died in November last, was that of being amongst the men who had broken the bank at Monte Carlo. He won something like $300,000 in a couple of days; and it may be remarked that Lord Villiers, heir to the earldom of Jersey, was credited a short time ago with an extraordinary run of luck. Starting with a capital of $12,000, a sum which reperesented only five maximum coups, and playing only one hour in the evening, always on black, he won $150,000 in a few days.

BANK WINS IN LONG RUN.

But, in spite of all these huge sums which have been won, the bank holds its own against all systems, plungers, and persevering gamblers, and, as a witty proverb invented in the days of M. Blanc, the founder of the Casino, truly says, "The black often loses, and red often loses, but white (Blanc) always wins," and his winnings range from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000 every year. Well might one remark that he who breaks the bank today will be broken by the bank tomorrow.

HIS NOT TO REASON WHY.

His But to Do as He was Told Though Profits Dwindled.

A story is told of the Rothschilds to illustrate the strict obedience which they at times exacted from their employees, high and low

They once had an agent in New Orleans, a young and alert fellow who kept his eyes and ears open. According to System, they telegraphed him to sell their cotton holdings on a specified day.

Believing that he had better information on the local market than his employers he held the sale over four days and netted an extra profit of $40,000. He promptly notified the Rothschilds of his achievement and forwarded the bonus. The Rothschilds returned the amount intact with a cold note than ran:

"The $40,000 you made by disobeying our instructions is not ours but yours. Take it. Your successor sails for New Orleans to-day."

A MYSTERIOUS INVENTION

WONDERFUL WEAPON THAT WILL ABOLISH WAR.

The Armies and Navies of the World will be Helpless Against the Hertzian Waves.

While the nations are building Dreadnoughts against each other, the scientists have been busy discovering other weapons for the warfare of the future.

Rifles and swords are mere toys compared to the weapons that science is perfecting. Quite recently a French savant made a series of remarkable experiments with what are known as "Hertzian waves."

Without going too deeply into the subject it may be sufficient to explain that "Hertzian waves" are so called after Heinrich Hertz, who found by experimenting, about the year 1888, that it was possible to control to a large extent the magnetic current in the air.

WILL PIERCE STONE WALLS

The "waves" move along very much like a corkscrew, and although for the moment scientists are not able to control them, or steer them in any given direction, there seems little doubt that this feat will be only a question of a few years.

The effect of the "Hertzian waves" may be judged when it is stated, as the result of the recent experiments in France, that they will pierce stone walls three feet thick.

For practical purposes the "waves" are spirals of moving, invisible flame. Already there is a theory by which it is believed the power of directing and controlling this invisible fire may be acquired, and in the face of this new force the armies and navies of the world wil be helpless.

Two or three men, sitting at their instruments, could direct a group of "waves" through the air towards an advancing fleet that threatened their shores. The "waves" would strike the ships, and run along the metal portions of them as a flame runs along a stream of inflammable spirit

And all the while the ship would be giving off electric sparks, just as is done in the simpler experiments with an electric battery. In a few seconds the ships would be alive with sparks. All the shells on board would explode, and the powder magazines, drenched in a shower of fire which no skill could divert, would be fired, and blow the biggest ship to fragments

IN LESS THAN A MINUTE.

And not only on sea, but on land could these destructive "waves" be employed with the most devastating effect. In every fort where powder was stored the danger from a series of "Hertzian waves" would be always imminent.

At the will of the operator the "waves" would be directed forward. They would pierce the walls of the strongest fortress, wrecking everything in their passage, men, horses, and guns, and leave behind them nothing but charred and smouldering ruin.

The soldiers against whom such a terrible means of attack happened to be employed could not lift a hand to save themselves. The unseen "waves" would advance with a spiral roll through the air, as invisible as the finger of death itself, and just as invincible.

The outposts and sentries would not have time to give the alarm, for as the "waves" passed them they would twist guns and swords into shapeless things, and any soldier remaining conscious would scarcely have realized his position before he heard the explosion and shrieks that would tell of the crumpling up of a mighty army like a piece of useless paper.

The first scientist to discover how "Hertzian waves" may be propelled and guided over a distance of ten miles will hold the peace of the world in his hands.

NAVIES CANNOT PUT TO SEA.

No nation would put an army in the field if it were satisfied that its men would be annihilated by the unseen forces of nature, without the chance of striking a blow in self-defence.

No navy would be put to sea knowing that at any moment the dread, invisible "waves" might scatter it like chaff before the wind.

Even if more than one nation should make the forthcoming discovery at the same time, the chances of a warlike contest will be equally remote.

The earliest intimation of the enemy's presence will be the thunder, announcing annihilation, and such a chance is too great for any but a nation of madmen to undertake.

The outcome of such a momentous discovery must be—peace.

KEEPING OUT OF SIGHT.

"Have you seen Brown since he got home?"

"No. He borrowed ten dollars from me to go away on."

Few men will stand being sat upon.

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'E SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

A huge whale 80 feet long has been stranded on the Donegal coast near Ballyliffin.

A pension of sixty-nine dollars per year has been granted to ex-Relieving Officer Greene, of Newport.

Patrick Roarke, Baltrasna, the young man who was knocked down and killed on the railway line near Mullingar recently, was a native of Mullingar.

Recently a large amount of meadow was sold by auction in the Elphin district. The price went as high as $35 per acre.

An Irish-American visitor named Patrick McGrath, of Braintree, Mass., dropped dead in D'Olier street, Dublin, recently.

The police hut erected in 1882 at Milltown-Malbay, and believed to be one of the oldest in the country, was abandoned recently.

Michael Canning, Ballyvarry, who had been rate collector for the Manulla division for close on twenty-three years, has tendered his resignation.

The memorial which has been erected in Glasnevin cemetery to James Stephens was unveiled by the Lord Mayor of Dublin last month.

John Walsh, boot and shoe maker, Ballinrobe, and his sister have benefited to the extent of $95,000 by a cousin's will.

Laborers' cottages in Enniskillen Union will cost, on the average, for cottages alone, not including fencing, in the neighborhood of $800.

Damage to the extent of $15,000 was caused by a fire on the premises of Messrs. Jacob Brothers, Waterford, recently.

Tramps have decreased greatly in number in Clogheen workhouse, owing to the reputation of the casual ward for being haunted.

While returning from Cootehill Fair, Thomas Walker, an emergency man, was fired at from behind a hedge and shot in the face and chest. He is expected to recover.

A pike weighing 28 pounds was recently caught in the river at Belturbet. Inside the fish were found two spoon baits, a piece of rubber tire, and four small fish. This is true.

Richard Burke, who had been master of the Tipperary Hunt for twenty-three years, was recently presented with a purse of $3,000 in recognition of his services to the Hunt.

Justice Dodd, addressing the county court jury at the Dublin Commission, said that as far as the position of the county outside the metropolitan area was concerned there was nothing but good to be said.

Mr. Kelly has been appointed Agricultural Instructor for Carlow, by the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, at a salary of $1,000 per year.

While excavating for the foundation of the new vestry for St. Mary's Protestant church, Drogheda, recently, a stone was unearthed, bearing date of 1610, to the memory of Stephen Duff, Mayor of Drogheda in 1605, and his wife Catherine Duff. The lettering, which is in the old English style, is perfect.

STAMPS WORTH $3,000

"Post Office, Mauritius" — Given as Bridal Portion to Girl.

What seems at first sight the most modest dower on record is the bridal portion of the wife of a sergeant in the French army. He has been on colonial service and married a creole girl from Mauritius and her dower was an old envelope bearing two stamps. They were what is known as "Postoffice Mauritius," the stamps being of little artistic beauty and bearing the words quoted. They were current only for a very short time. Most of them were used, it is believed, in sending invitations for a ball, consequently but few of the letters were preserved, and the stamp has followed the usual law of supply and demand as regards value. The sergeant obtained expert advice on them and was told that they were worth to-day $3,000, with the prospect of increasing in value as the time goes on. The happy possessor put them in a little box and took them with him where he is stationed. He formed one of the French contingent lately in Crete. As soon as he arrived there he placed his treasure for safety in the strong room of a bank at Canea, where it lay during the time of the foreign protectorate. When the time came for the troops to withdraw the sergeant reclaimed his stamps. It was an event in Crete, for he was a very popular man, and a crowd accompanied him to the bank and cheered when he reappeared carrying the little box enclosing his treasure. The French paper which tells the story says that philatelists may expect a sensation ere long.

An Unexpected Confession;

Or, The Story of Miss Percival's Early Life.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Cont'd)

Esther let him in, and then the three spent a pleasant hour in social conversation, when the young wife went away to her own room, thinking the friends might wish a confidential talk together.

When she opened her pretty pocketbook to inspect its contents, her breath was almost taken away upon finding three crisp one-hundred-dollar bills. She had never even held so much money in her hands at one time before.

When she heard Mr. King leave the room below, she went down to her husband again, remaining with him throughout the day, for she saw that he seemed to be growing weaker.

About six o'clock, and after he had had his evening meal, he told the nurse he thought he should retire. He however, begged Esther not to go away, but come and sit beside him for a while, after he was settled for the night.

When the nurse returned to the sitting-room she went to him and remained chatting with him at intervals upon various topics, until eight o'clock, when he had a distressful turn, which startled her exceedingly.

It soon passed, however, but the nurse thought it unwise for him to talk longer, and Esther arose to go to her own room.

The invalid caught her hand as she did so, held it in a lingering clasp for a moment, then raised it to his lips and left a light caress upon it.

"It is the hand that saved me, Esther," he said, in a scarcely audible tone. "God bless it and you forever!"

She was deeply moved, and her voice was husky with emotion as she bent over him, saying:

"Good-night. I hope you will rest well until morning."

As she passed out into the hall, softly closing the door behind her, she saw the housemaid coming up from below with a card in her hand.

"It is for you, Miss Wellington," Mary said, giving it to her, "and there's a caller in the parlor for you."

A shiver shook the girl from head to foot, as she read the name of Donald Lancaster upon the card.

She had hardly believed that he would come; but it seemed that he was inclined to keep up the farce of two days previous a little longer.

Her lips curled bitterly at the thought; then she drew her form up slightly.

"You can tell the gentleman that I am engaged, Mary," she said, in a cold, hard voice, and then proceeded on her way upstairs.

A few moments later she heard the outer door shut heavily, and the sound was like the death-knell to all her fondest hopes.

At an early hour of the morning Mr. King came to her door to arouse her, and gently told her that Lord Irvington was dead.

He had come in shortly after she left, he said, and remained with him all night. He had fallen into a stupor about twelve o'clock, and had not rallied from it at all, passing quietly away just as the clock struck the hour of four.

And so, Esther, Lady Irvington, learned that she was a widow.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Donald Lancaster stood like one paralyzed after receiving Esther's message from the housemaid.

"Engaged!" he repeated, at length. "Did you give her my card?"

"Yes, sir."

"And was that all the message she sent me?"

"Yes, sir; she looked at the card and then said: 'You can tell the gentleman that I am engaged.'"

The young man flushed hotly. He could draw but one inference from such a message—namely, that Esther did not wish to see him.

Instantly his mind reverted to their meeting of the previous evening, when she had given him the cut direct.

The incident had troubled him somewhat at the time; but he had felt so sure that everything would be satisfactorily explained when he saw her, he had not allowed himself to dwell upon it.

"Can it be possible that she is jealous of Marjorie Dexter?" he wondered.

He could hardly believe she would be so unreasonable when only that same morning he had told her she was a relative, who was visiting in his home for a few weeks.

He had given her credit for being sensible; and yet, now that she had so curtly refused to receive him he could think of no other explanation of her treatment of him.

At first he was impelled to write a few lines upon the back of another card, begging that she would revoke her decision, but he did not care to reveal too much of the situation to the servants, and finally took his leave, mentally resolving to go directly home, write a letter discussing the matter, and implore her to appoint another time when he might see her.

But he was deeply hurt and disappointed, and was, therefore, in no very amiable frame of mind, when, upon entering his elegant home, his mother met him in the reception hall and asked him to come with her to the library for a quiet talk, as she had something of importance to say to him.

"Well, what is it?" he questioned, as he took the chair she indicated and saw by her face that something unpleasant as well as "important" was about to be sprung upon him.

"Donald, I feel obliged to speak to you with reference to Marjorie," Mrs. Lancaster began.

"Yes? Well?" he inquiringly observed, but with inward qualms.

"What are your intentions regarding her?"

"Why, really, mother, I—I suppose my intentions are to make myself as agreeable as possible to her as long as she remains our guest; I wish to do my utmost to make her enjoy her visit," he responded, bracing himself back in his chair and plunging his hands into his pockets; for now he was pretty sure he knew what was coming.

Mrs. Lancaster now began to bridle.

She was a remarkably handsome woman, and somewhat imposing when she assumed that haughty, authoritative air.

"And that constitutes the extent of your intentions regarding her, does it?" she icily demanded.

"As far as I know—yes," said Donald, trying to assume an air of indifference.

Then, meeting with a steady, direct gaze, the proud angry eyes fastened upon him, he broke forth irritably—for Esther's recent rebuff still rankled sorely in his breast:

"What are you driving at, mother? Out with it, and don't go beating about the bush."

"You know very well what I am 'driving at,' as you rather coarsely express it," Mrs. Lancaster retorted, her upper lip curling with scorn at the term he had employed—just enough to reveal an unbroken line of fine, white teeth—"and you know that it is high time you came to some definite understanding with her, regarding your future relations with each other."

"Since my 'future relations' with Marjorie will be what they are now—simply of a friendly nature—I do not see what future understanding is needed," Donald stoically replied.

"'Simply of a friendly nature,' indeed!" excitedly returned Mrs. Lancaster, losing much of her brilliant color, her eyes blazing with repressed passion. "You know very well that for years you have practically been engaged to her, and it is high time that some announcement of the fact was made to the public."

"I have never pledged myself to Marjorie Dexter," said Donald, sitting erect and growing stern and white, for the situation was becoming serious. "I know," he continued, "that when I was but a boy, and we lived as neighbors to the Dexters, there was some jesting between the two families about cementing the friendship by a marriage in the future. I remember that Marjorie and I also laughed over the subject, now and then. But after we came to New York to live, I never gave the matter another thought, neither did I suppose that she treasured the slightest sentiment in connection with it."

"But she has, Donald," said his mother, impressively; "she laid those things deeply to heart; they grew with her growth, until she learned to love you as a man is seldom loved in this world, and the thought of becoming your wife is the dearest wish of her life."

Donald flushed hotly as he listened to these revelations, and he was far from feeling comfortable in view of them.

He knew that Miss Dexter appeared to enjoy his society; she had even been rather more familiar at times than was exactly agreeable, but he laid this to the intimacy that had always existed between the families. But as for love, such as his mother had portrayed, he did not believe that the fashionable girl loved anyone in the world as she loved herself, and had he not been the prospective heir to a plump fortune, he felt very sure she would never have given the matrimonial jesting of the past a serious thought.

"Really, mother, I think you are making altogether too much out of what was mere pleasantry in those old days——" he began.

"You have only to ask Marjorie one important question in order to be satisfied upon that point," his companion interposed.

"You mean that I am to propose to her—ask her to be my wife?"

"Exactly."

"Mother, I shall never do that," said the young man in a tone of quiet decision.

"Donald, you must!—all society is looking for it," Mrs. Lancaster burst forth excitedly; "her friends, our friends, all believe that she was invited here for the sole purpose of having the matter formally settled and announced."

"I am very sorry, mother, if such is the case. It seems to me, however, that society would have been more likely to suppose that such an arrangement would have been made previous to her visit here, if it was to be made at all; but, be that as it may, society will be disappointed for once, for I shall never ask Miss Dexter to marry me; I do not love her, and I will wed no woman without loving her."

"Donald, think you the advantage of such a marriage. The Dexters——" Mrs. Lancaster began pleadingly, when he checked her with a gesture expressive of disgust.

"Such an argument would not have the slightest influence upon me," he said; "I know that Marjorie Dexter will be a very rich woman by and by; I know she is handsome, and makes a fine appearance in society; but when I marry, I want a wife who will care more for me than for the world; not a leader of fashion, whom I should scarcely see from one week's end to another; I want a sweet, tender, womanly woman, who will make my home the dearest spot on earth."

"Really, my son, you have grown hypercritical all of a sudden! Pray, where will you find this paragon of perfection, this model wife, whom you have described?" sarcastically demanded his mother.

"I have already found her," said Donald, with placid frankness.

Mrs. Lancaster grew startlingly white.

"Who is she?" she curtly demanded.

"You have seen her—you already know her; she is Esther Wellington."

"Heavens! that plebeian, little apron maker, who comes here to take orders for housemaids' and waitresses' aprons!"

"Yes, mother, if you see fit to so designate her," Donald proudly returned; "but a sweeter, more ingenuous, more beautiful girl is not to be found in New York City."

"Donald, are you demented?"

"I know you are shocked. I know all you would say about a disgraceful mesalliance and a scandal in society; but Esther is the peer of any of your so-called creme de la creme—she would shine a queen among them. And, then, she has a heart—she is good, through and through," concluded this eloquent young lover.

"You shall never marry her, Donald," cried his mother, in a scarcely audible voice, but with a menacing note of passion in her tones that would have been appalling to a less dauntless swain.

"Oh, but I shall—that is, if she will have me," Donald replied, a shade of anxiety crossing his face as he recalled Esther's recent refusal to see him. "Come, now, mother, dear," he continued, in a gentler tone, as he saw the white, tense expression on the handsome face opposite him, "be reasonable, and listen to your mother instinct rather than to your pride. I do not love Marjorie Dexter, and I should be wretched if bound to her for life; for, aside from our money and position, we really have hardly a sentiment or characteristic in common, and I am sure you are too fond of me to wish to ruin my life by driving me into a loveless marriage."

"Yes, I am far too fond of you to allow you to ruin your life by throwing it away upon a little, plebian pauper, who has been begging from house to house here in New York for her daily bread," was the passionate retort.

"Mother," returned her son, with a hauteur that sat well upon him, "I think you are forgetting yourself, and also that I have arrived at man's estate, or you would never speak thus in my presence of the woman whom I have told you I love and intend to make my wife. You surely have also forgotten the tendency toward Scotch obstinacy which I have inherited from previous generations, when you assume that I can be driven into a union with one for whom I do not entertain a particle of affection; who—yes, I may as well confess it — is absolutely distasteful to me in some respects. Now, let this discussion cease," he continued, with a white, determined face that spoke volumes. "I am a man, long past my majority, and capable of judging for myself, especially upon a matter of so much vital importance to me; moreover, I intend to do so."

He arose as he concluded, and his mother knew from his tone and manner that she could never drive him into submission to her will.

But she also possessed an indomitable spirit, and, woman-like, determined to have the last word—for she was too angry to conciliate him; she drew herself proudly erect, and, rising also, exclaimed:

"You shall never marry this low-born girl! I will move heaven and earth to prevent you from disgracing yourself and your family to such an extent."

Donald bowed with cold courtesy, but his eyes flamed with a dangerous fire, as he returned:

"Miss Wellington is the daughter of the late John Cushman's sister, and she has been reared a lady, in spite of her poverty.

"Now, as I have an important letter to write, I beg you will excuse me. Good-night."

With another courteous inclination of his proud head, he walked quietly from the room, taking care to close the door noiselessly after him, although his Scotch blood was aroused to such an extent that would have been no little satisfaction to him to have banged it rudely. But Donald Lancaster was too well bred to be disrespectful to his mother.

(To be continued.)

FAITHLESS LOVERS.

Strange Penalties for Breach of Promise.

From the plaintiff's point of view, England is the best country on earth for breach of promise actions. Any girl who can bring evidence that her affections have been seriously trifled with will be almost certain to receive substantial damages from a sympathetic English jury.

In certain parts of the United States breach of promise actions are not allowed to be brought into court, and the man is at liberty to become engaged and disengaged to as many maidens as he pleases. In other parts of the States, however, huge damages are sometimes awarded on very slight evidence.

In Germany a special law has been framed which has completely abolished breach of promise actions. Should a young couple desire to become engaged, they visit the town hall and declare their willingness to marry, and sign, with witnesses, a series of documents which render a change of mind on the man's part practically out of the question. They are not engaged until this formality has been carried out.

Should either party discover that they have made a mistake and wish to withdraw from this agreement, the pair again visit the town hall, and another series of documents are formally signed, witnessed, and sealed. The authorities then determine the question of compensation for injured feelings.

In France breach of promise actions are extremely few. The French law requires the plaintiff to prove in court that she has suffered pecuniary loss by her fiance's fickleness. Throughout France a bride almost invariably has a marriage dot, large or small, and the fact is likely to weaken her case.

The same law has been adopted in Austria and Holland, where the number of such cases is small. In most of the Continental cities the parties concerned take the law into their own hands and get their big brothers or muscular friends to administer a severe thrashing to any fickle man who breaks his promise to marry.

Still another method is followed in Italy. The law requires the person suing for breach of promise, of whichever sex, to produce a written promise to marry from the defendant, otherwise the case is instantly thrown out of court. The difficulty of producing such evidence is, of course, practically insurmountable, and cases are rarely tried. Many an Italian girl, therefore, whose affections have been blighted does not hesitate to revenge herself by means of the stiletto.

BOTTLING UP A FLEET.

The German Navy Could be Shut Up in Kiel.

From an article in a Danzig newspaper, quoted by The Navy, on the recent Baltic cruise of the British armored cruiser Cornwall, it appears that fears as to the bottling up of fleets are not entirely confined to English writers on the Germans.

The journal reports that on the occasion of the Cornwall's visit to Kiel, a dense mist prevailed, and the harbor authorities, who had been advised of her pending arrival in the evening, did not expect her to put in an appearance before morning.

However, when day broke, there she was, moored at her assigned position, and appearing to be quite at home. She had navigated the difficult Kiel ford in the darkness and mist without a pilot on board. This performance she repeated at Danzig and Swinemunde, according to the report, in both places without a pilot.

"From this performance," says the journal, "we are compelled to ask what would happen in the event of a sudden outbreak of war with England. . . . They would not have the slightest difficulty in bottling up the high seas fleet in Kiel or elsewhere."

CLEVER WOMEN.

Noticeable Feature at Unique Exhibition of Clothing.

A striking feature of the unique exhibtion of clothing held at the Madison Square Garden (writes The London Chronicle's New York correspondent), was the large number of women exhibitors representing factories which as the result of their enterprise have sprung up all over the country within the last few years.

These women have in no case been engaged in the manufacture of women's clothing more than three or four years. The story of their success reads like a fairy tale. One of them—the daughter of English parents—was left some ten years ago with several small brothers and sisters to support. She entered the business house of Marshall Field in Chicago, and three years afterwards found herself established in Paris as their buyer for ladies' underclothing.

Three years ago she decided to manufacture in her own behalf. She began with twenty workwomen. Now she employs 600, in addition to nearly a hundred agents traveling in every part of the world. Miss Leona Forster, who has built up this enterprise, is still in the early thirties. She is petite and as dainty as a rosebud. She wears Parisian gowns exquisitely cut and of charming simplicity. She tells me that by living rationally and dressing comfortably she finds herself able to spend the day in her factory from 7 a.m. until 3 p.m. in summer and from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. in the winter. Miss Forster explained that her success was due to her entire devotion to her business.

"English girls," she declared, "of the better class make their business a subsidiary matter to their social success. So many of them, pouring out by the hundred from schools and colleges every year, are seeking some genteel occupation which will leave them free to play tennis and attend unlimited numbers of afternoon teas. Few of them succeed in business in England because their habits are not businesslike."

With Miss Forster are exhibiting two Scotswomen who are daughters of professional men in Scotland. They went to America to teach, and have found a more profitable livelihood in business. One of these ladies lamented that so little was done to further the emigration of women of the better class. There is a demand for them in America, she declares, because they are better educated and more reliable than the young women of America.

IS NO EXCUSE FOR HER.

The Untidy Woman Who is a Blot on Her Sex.

There is no excuse for the untidy, disorderly woman—she who leaves odds and ends wherever she goes.

It is a sad fact that a great many husbands are far neater about their belongings than their wives, and many a man has decided that matrimony was a failure because the house resembled a rag box rather than a home.

Every neat man with orderly habits ought to be such a reproach to the opposite kind of woman that she should retire from society until she changed her ways.

If we are neat and methodical in our ways we are lacking in the chief attribute of woman. She is meant to keep the world in order and so make life beautiful, while man gives his whole time to work.

Not all the good qualities in the world can redeem the sloppy woman from being a failure as a woman.

She can be brilliant, witty and good, but she is a poor creature if she is slovenly in appearance and if her home is one jumble of dust and things out of place.

We cannot all have rich and beautiful things around us. Some of us must go clad in cotton and eat from pine boards. But those boards should be scrubbed until they glisten like snow, and the cotton dress should be as fresh as the morning.

And, maiden, there is no need of your wearing cheap jewellery that needs repairing, cheap laces that need washing and cheap feathers that won't curl, and you don't have to use in your house spotted tablecloths, dust covered bric-a-brac and broken furniture.

Better an empty room with four bare walls.

ELECTRIFYING AN ELEPHANT

A very curious accident occurred in Mysore, India, recently. A Palace elephant mahout, seated on a huge tusker, happened to pass under the main-line wires conveying current from the power-station. Thinking he would test the truth of anyone being killed if the wire were touched, he was foolish enough to place his hand on the wire. The effect was disastrous. Both mahout and elephant were knocked down instantly, and lay insensible. The elephant, after a short while, got up, and rushed about in a dazed manner, wrecking carriages, posts, etc., in its mad career. After a most exciting chase, the semi-electrocuted elephant was captured by means of two other elephants.

The Farm

BEEF TYPE OF CATTLE.

The general appearance of the beef animal, when of correct type shows a distinctly meat-producing form. The animal is compact and broad of back from shoulder points to hips; has a wide, deep body; short and somewhat thick neck; wide, deep full bosom; rather broad, thick, fleshy hind quarters; and a generally deep, wide body. Viewed from one side, the top and bottom line of body run rather parallel with the back quite level. From front or rear the outline should be rather full and broad. Cattle of this type are referred to as "blocky" indicating compactness and neatness of form. If the body is inclined to be long, it may be termed "rangy," while animals long of leg, showing too little depth and fullness of body, may be termed "leggy."

The head should have a broad, strong muzzle, indicating superior grazing and feeding capacity. The nostrils, when somewhat prominent and large, with a wide nose show ample nasal capacity to supply the lungs with air. A Roman nose sometimes occurs with cattle, but it is neither attractive nor desirable. The distance from the muzzle to the point immediately between the eyes is preferably short, with some curve or "dish," as it is termed, just below the eyes which should be wide apart, large and indicate a gentle temperament. A quiet eye means an easy feeder, while a nervous, restless eye shows an animal unsatisfactory to handle and care for. The forehead, as indicating mental capacity, should be broad and reasonably full. The face and cheeks, in a superior head are full and deep, connected with a rather broad, strong lower jaw. If on the horned type, the horns should not be coarse at the head, but should show plenty of fine texture and quality, and be graceful and of harmonious proportions. An abundance of rather long hair should crown the poll or top of the head. It is very desirable that the ear should be neatly attached to the head, without coarseness, and that is should be of superior quality and neatly pointed and covered with silky hair, with long hair at the edges or tips.

The neck of the beef animal tends to be short, thick and muscular, of medium depth, and should be neatly attached to the head and smoothly blended to the shoulders. The bull at maturity show a neck of more length, with heavier muscles, some arch and a heavy coat of hair. The female will have a shorter, lighter neck, with less thickness and less depth. The steer should have a shorter, thicker, fuller, smoother fleshed neck than the cow. When in perfect pose, with head up, the top line of the neck should be slightly raised above the height of the withers.

The shoulders should extend well into the back, lying smoothly covered with flesh, blending neatly with the body. A high type of shoulder is uniformly covered with flesh from shoulder point to top of withers. Rough angular shoulders, unevenly covered, are among the most common defects of cattle. A prominent shoulder also emphasises the development behind it.

The breast and chest are most important. The former should be carried well forward and be broad and full in the bosom. As one stands and views a beef bull in show form, a great breadth of breast and strength of brisket meets the eye. Sometimes the breast and chest have great depth and the brisket comes within fifteen inches of the level of the foot. Viewed from one side it may curve forward like the prow of a ship. With the cow considerable bosom may show, but not in so great a degree, and with less breadth and feminine outline. The chest which lies between the shoulders and just back of them should be full at the crops, showing much spring of rib and also well filled out in the front flanks. The most beautiful front on the beef animal no matter whether bull, cow or steer, is a smoothly laid, well fleshed shoulder, with a strong arch of rib behind, leaving little or no depression. Much depression behind the shoulders or a narrow, contracted, low chest indicates lack of constitution.—Plumb's Types and Breeds of Farm Animals.

PROOF POSITIVE.

A poor laborer was charged with a petty offence. "Have you anyone in court who will vouch for your good character?" said the judge.

"Yes, sir; there is the Chief Constable."

The Chief Constable was amazed. "Why, your honor, I don't even know the man," protested he.

"Now, sir," broke in the culprit, "I have lived in the village for twenty years, and if the Chief Constable doesn't know me yet, isn't that a character for you?"

The Grand Trunk Appreciated.

—:o:—

During the past month a party of editors representing some of the most important agricultural papers in the United States have been touring Western Canada, and on reaching Winnipeg on their return trip from Edmonton over the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, wired Mr. Chas. M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific, at Vancouver, who is also in the West on a tour of inspection of the new line in company with Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and party as follows:

"We believe that every foot of the land traversed by the road is eminently adapted to grain growing, mixed farming or the keeping of live stock, and that it must soon develop into a region of prosperous homes. We also unite in expressing our admiration of the high character and the completeness in construction of the road and road-bed, which must soon give the road high rank among transcontinental railway systems."

The party consisted of the following:—

Prof. Thomas Shaw of the "Orange Judd Farmer" and "Dakota Farmer," St. Paul, Minn.

Herbert Quick, editor of "Farm and Fireside," Springfield, Ohio.

John Arthur Dixon, managing editor "Hoe e Life," Chicago, Ill.

Philip Eastman, editor of Capper publications, including "Nebraska Farm Journal," Omaha, Neb.; Missouri Valley Farmer," Topeka, Kan.; "Farmer's Mail & Breeze," Topeka, Kan.; "Topeka Capital," Topeka, Kansas.

E. E. Faville, editor "Successful Farming," Des Moines, Iowa.

B. S. Bayard, editor "National Stockman and Farmer," Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. P. Reynolds, editor of "Prairie Farmer," Chicago, Ill.

The party was also accompanied by Mr. Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of "Canada West Monthly," Winnipeg, Man., and Mr. R. C. W. Lett, Travelling Passenger and Colonization Agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.

PUBLIC NOTICE

—:o:—

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given in view of the law of the Companies Quebec Act of 1907. It has been ordered by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, patent letters under date of September 14th, 1909, incorporating Messrs T. Joseph Fauteux, manufacturer, Joseph Page, M. D., Arthur Sauvé, journalist, Dalma Lanthier, gentleman, Alexandre Gratton, blacksmith, Vetalis Desjardins, merchant, all of the parish of St Benoit, district of Terrebonne, for the construction or acquiring one or many aqueducts for furnishing water to reside ts in th locality where the company ask to make business and also to make and sell electric power, under the name of the Compagnie d'Aqueduc de St. Benoit, with a total capital of $1',000 divid d in 100 shares of $100 each. The main plans of business of the corporation will be at St. Benoit.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of the Province this 14 da of September, 1909.

JOS DUMANT,
Asst. Prov. Secretary.

True Copy.
Official Gazette, Sept. 25th.

To All Whom This May Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties paying taxes to the School Trustees of Chatham No. 1, that the undersigned has been ordered by the said trustees to proceed legally, without further notice, to collect taxes and arrears with interest and cost for the recovery of same immediately after this date. I will be at my office on the last 3 days of each month to transact school business. All parties presenting accounts for payment for wood and other necessary appliances must first have them signed by the school managers and must also present them within a year from when they are contracted or they will not be honored.

N.B.—According to law, taxes will no longer be received in instalments, but must be paid in full.

C. F. KAINS

Cured His Rheumatism In Three Weeks.


Rev. Father Morriscy

James LeB. Johnstone, a prominent member of the Citizen's Band, of Chatham, writes:

"I contracted Rheumatism by exposure, five years ago, and was ailing for two months and in great pain all the time. I got Father Morriscy's No. 7 Tablets and took them for about three weeks, when the Rheumatism all left me and I have had no return of the pains since."

Father Morriscy's "No. 7" Tablets have cured thousands of this terribly painful disease.

Rheumatism is generally brought on by exposure, but is really caused by Uric Acid in the blood. This Uric Acid is an irritating poison, formed from the waste matter of the body. The kidneys should remove it, but when they fail it poisons the blood, and, settling in the joints, causes Rheumatism.

"No. 7" Tablets clear out the clogged-up Kidneys and stimulate them to perform their task of filtering the Uric Acid out of the blood. When this is done the Rheumatism simply and naturally vanishes.

"No 7" Tablets cost 50c. At your dealer's. 28

Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd. - Chatham, N.B.

A Free Trip to Bermuda For The Ladies.

—:o:—

Ten ladies will be sent free of all expense to themselves, via New York to the Bermuda Islands, the "Land of Perpetual Summer," this coming winter by the Central Canada Citizen.

People residing in the Ottawa and Gatineau River Valleys are expected to choose the ladies who will take the trip. Those who are not readers of the Central Canada Citizen should borrow a copy from their neighbors or send a postal card to The Citizen requesting sample copies, that they may learn all about this grand offer to married and single ladies who might wish to take advantage of it.

Interested readers of this notice, and ladies wishes to secure the trip, should write for further particulars at once. Procrastination is an abiding evil, and as this offer is open for a limited time only, it may be lost to them. Don't delay, but write the Central Canada Citizen, Ottawa.

Laframboise

That is a name you should be acquainted with, because at our store you will find a splendid assortment of first-class furniture, stoves and ranges, harness, etc.

Our carriage and repair shop is open and we are ready to attend to any order you may place with us.

We are Funeral Directors.

ST. PHILIPPE

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Notes discounted and Loans made Only First-Class Insurance Companies represented.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THANKSGIVING DAY

One-way First Class Fare

FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Oct. 22nd to 25th, inclusive, tickets good to Oct. 27, '09.

Full information on application to
W. J. TODD, Lachute

MALCOLM SMITH,

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For the District of Terrebonne. Sales conducted in French and English.

ARTHUR H. HOWELL,
Of Montreal, Canadian Secretary London (Eng)., College of Music.
Conductor Lachute Choral Society,
Visits Lachute each Friday.

Lessons given in singing, Piano and Harmony.

Shingles For Sale.

Good Farmers' Shingles for sale at Calumet, near Ferry landing, in large or small lots at $1.25 per M.

Apply to G. H. PERLEY & Co., Calumet, Que.

Clapboards For Sale.

7 in. boards 4 ft. at $4.00 per thousand ft. surface measure.

6 " " $6.00 " "
5 " " $9.00 " "
5 " 3 $8.00 " "

F.O.B. cars or boat.
Apply to G. H. PERLEY & Co., Calumet, Quebec.

We have an extra large stock of goods for fall in all lines. Look in

W. BANFORD & SON.

RUBBERS!



Here is just the rubber you want for street wear. A perfect protection from wet feet and yet invisible. It fits very closely to the sole of your shoe.

Here is a good storm and rain rain rubber which I have in stock for Ladies' and Gents, in all sizes, and in 1st and 2nd qualities.





Here is a man's self acting rubber. It is a best quality, neat fitting, stylish rubber.

WM. BERRY

Main St. · Lachute.

We are Sole Agents for the Slater Shoe.

Over $15,000 Stock

to be sacrificed at

Manufacturers' Prices.

Having decided to retire from business, I offer the public my entire stock of goods, amounting to over $15,000 at manufacturers' prices.

Seasonable Fall and Winter Goods

— Comprising —

Dress Goods, Suitings, Cloakings, Ladies' Jackets, Tailor-made Skirts, Ladies' Undervests and Drawers, Hosiery, Corsets, Carpets, Table Covers, Etc.

Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Ready-made Suits, Underwear in Wool and Fleece-lined, Felt Hats, Caps, Sweaters, Shirts in Regatta, Negligee, Tweed, Etc.

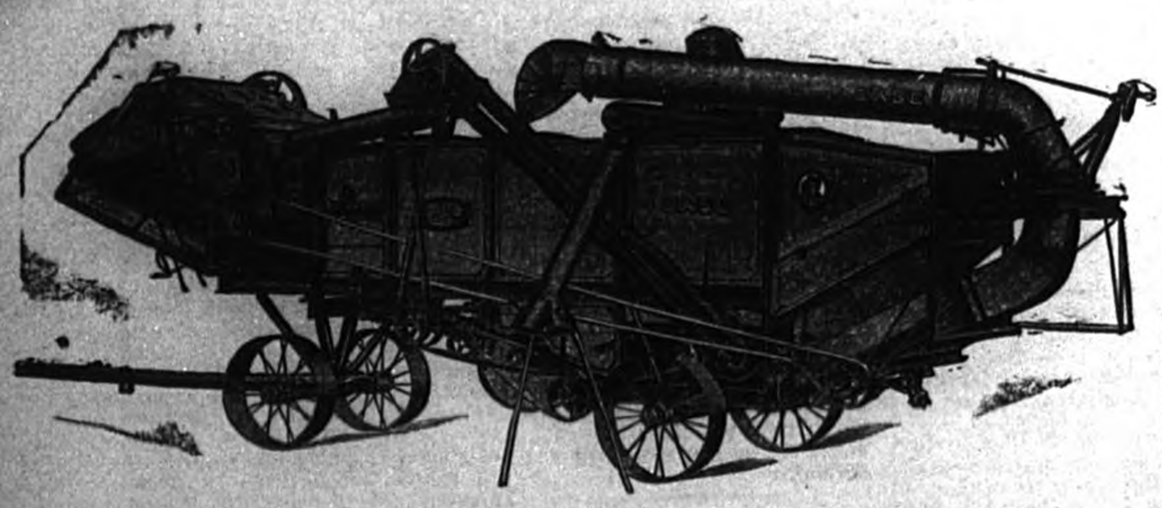
Men's, Boys' Ladies' and Children's, Boots and Rubbers, also Lumbermen's Rubbers and Moccasins.

Goods in any line to be sold at cost at

J. R. McOUAT, General Merchant.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

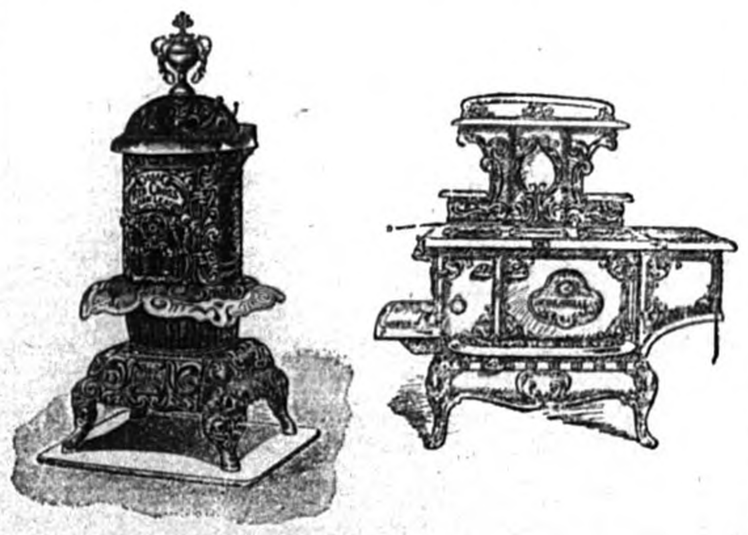
The J. I. Case Thrashing Outfit.



Look to us for your Harvesting Machinery. Because with us you will be assured of the Best Makes, the Best Grades and the Best Values. They are a combination of things that will be sure to benefit you. Full lines of everything in Implements always in stock.

D. V. McFaul, LACHUTE

Who said STOVES?



T. McOuat & Son, Lachute

Professional & Commercial.

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

H. C. McCONNELL,
[D.D.S. & L.D.S.], DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday Thursday, Friday & Saturday
Office opposite Christie's Drug Store, Main St.

L. L. LEGAULT B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

"Lamothe & St. Jacques."
17 St. James, Montreal.
J. L. St. JACQUES, L.L.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every Saturday.

R. T. STACKHOUSE, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR.
LAW OFFICE.
204 St. James Street, Montreal.
Suite 34. Main 2433

DR. J. H. MASON,
Physician & Surgeon.
Main St., Lachute,
Office hours;—8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

DR. HUGH. B. FRASER, B.A.
Physician & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College,

DR. A. W. STACKHOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Wm. Doig's store opposite Post Office.
Absent on Monday only.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every day except Tuesday.
First and Third Tuesday in Calumet. Second and Fourth Tuesday in St. Andrews.

G. E. BAMPTON, K.C.,
ADVOCATE.
Office; Main Street, East Ward.
Lachute, P.Q. P. O. Box 248.

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET.

DR. A. GAUDRY,
LICENSED VETERINARY-SURGEON,
LACHUTE, QUE.

Canadian Northern Quebec Ry.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of trains at Lachute is as follows:—

Leaving for Hawkesbury, 11.59 a.m.

Going East 2.56 p.m.

To and from Lachute to St. Jerome, Sixteen Island Lake, Joliette and points east.

Time-table between Hawkesbury and Rockland.

Leaves Hawkesbury daily except Sunday at 4.30 p.m., arrives L'Orignal 4.45; Evanturel, 5.05; Alfred, 5.20; Treadwell, 5.45; Jessops Falls, 5.55; Wendover, 6.15; Rockland, 6.30.

Leaves Rockland daily except Sunday at 7.30 a.m., arrives at Wendover 8.00; Jessops Falls, 8.10; Treadwell, 8.20; Alfred, 8.45; Evanturel, 9.00; L'Orignal, 9.20; Hawkesbury, 9.30.

Train leaves St. Jerome for Montfort division at 5.35 daily.

GUY TOMBS, G. F. & P. A.
C. W. GLENN, Agt. Lachute.

The Watchman

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1909. — NO 40

We are Ready!

With a full stock of Paints, Oils, Glass, Stoves, Ranges, and everything in General Hardware, Tin and Enamelware. In stand formerly occupied by W. S. McBride.

Call and see the very best Ranges on the market today. Fitted with all the latest improvements.

H. H. McBRIDE,

Those new Dress Goods at 50 cents per yard are extraordinary value. See window this week. W. BANFORD & SON.

I have a very large stock of ready-made suits and over coats which I am offering at very low figures. Call and see them.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
The Tailor.

All men may be born equal, but clothes make a difference. How are yours or your boys? W. BANFORD & SON.

Hats, Caps, Mitts and Gloves. A very large stock to choose from. Something to suit everybody at

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
The Tailor.

Besides dress goods we have all the latest colorings and stripes for winter at all prices. W. BANFORD & SON.

I have on hand for shanty men a full supply of Leather and Sheep lined coats, Overalls, Heavy Underwear, Pants, Shirts, Wool and Leather Mitts, etc., etc.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
The Tailor.

No Catalogue House can beat our prices, and we get the newest colors and patterns. W. Banford & Son.

House For Sale.

Mrs. W. J. Simpson will sell by Auction her house in the West Ward, (near West River Bridge) on Saturday, November 6th, at two o'clock.

The house is fitted with furnace, electric light and water. There is a new metal roof on the house. There is an ice-house, wood-shed, open wood-shed, stable & carriage house.

The buildings are situated on the front of a deep lot sloping down to the West River, giving ample room for a good garden.

Terms made known on day of sale.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

New Boots & Shoes for men & women. Full stock now on shelves.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Grand Moving Picture Entertainment in the Town Hall October 30th. Admission 15c and 25 cents. Don't miss it.

HOUSE TO LET,—A good comfortable house on Grace St., suitable for small family Apply to

THOMAS FRASER,
Lachute

FOR SALE,—Large quantities of flour, feed flour, cornmeal, corn moulie, bran shorts, and hay, of which I will sell at reasonable prices. A. FILION,

LOST,—A small sized brown Hound, white spot on breast. Answering to name of Jack.

W. J. TODD.

Property of Mr. A. Grace, Brownsburg, consisting of lot 100x100 four roomed house 25x16 with kitchen attached 14x12. Good cellar and well. House is plastered. Apply to

A. GRACE,
Brownsburg.

I have secured the services of a first-class tailor from Montreal and I wish to inform the public that all work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and satisfactorily. D. LAPOINTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—Ten-roomed house, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. For particulars apply to H. HAMPTON, or Box 108.

STOVES,—We handle all the best manufactures lines and always keep in stock the best, and can quote you from catalogue anything not on hand which we can procure for you on shortest notice. Now is the time to get your stove business into shape for winter. T. McOUAT & SON.

Men's Shirts,
Men's Shirts,
Men's Shirts,

GEOFFROY BEEARD,
The Tailor.

Cow Ties, Horse Ties, Stable Forks, Shovels, Brooms, Latches, Hinges, Felts, Nails, etc., everything you require to make the stable comfortable for your stock and at right prices.

T. McOUAT & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors
Enthusiastically Endorsed
OPEN DAILY
Intelligent attention assured.
"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates.
FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

All our departments are now well supplied with the following lines:

DRESS GOODS, ALL LATEST SHADES
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,
BOOTS SHOES & RUBBERS,
CHOICEST GROCERIES,

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF THAT THE QUALITY AND PRICES ARE RIGHT.

Carpenter Bros.

The One-Price Store. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Lily Hampton spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Maud Raitt, spent the week-end in Ottawa visiting friends.

Miss Moore left on Friday last for a short visit to friends in Montreal.

Miss Gladys McOuat is visiting friends in Cowansville and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bedard were visiting friends in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Ray Styan paid a visit to his parents at North Wakefield this week.

Miss Bouchard, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Mason this week.

Mr. & Mrs. A. Neil left on Tuesday for their home in Malden, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Geo. Deacon spent the early part of this week with friends in Renfrew.

Mr. Meldrum, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. Slogie over Thanksgiving.

Mrs J. A. McGibbon is spending a few days this week with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Silas Carpenter sr. has returned from a pleasant visit spent with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Coghill spent the early part of this week with Mrs. H. Matthews, of Centreville.

Messrs. Howard and Arthur Small, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Hampton for Thanksgiving.

Mr. H. Paquette has removed into his fine new store and residence at the corner of Fish's Bridge.

The Rev. & Mrs. Isaac Mullen, of Waterford, Ont, are the guests of his brother Mr. David Mullen.

Miss Mary Smith, of Kingston, spent a pleasant visit in town this week as the guest of Mrs. C. W. Glenn.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Parker, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. D. Campbell the early part of this week.

Messrs. Carl Fraser, of Winchester, and Ivan Fraser, of Montreal, were guests of their mother this week.

Miss Plaisted, of the Royal Victoria College, Montreal, was the guest of her sister for a few days this week.

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Gillies has returned home to California, after spending a two months visit with friends here.

Mr. James Borden, of Vankleek Hill, is spending a few days in town the guest of his aunts the Misses McGibbon.

Mr G. J. Walker, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, is now prepared to pay all premiums awarded during the year.

Mrs. Thomas Christie returned home on Saturday after spending a pleasant visit with her parents at Three Rivers.

Colonel and Mrs. Barr of Montreal, spent the early part of this week in town the guests of their daughter Mrs. James McFaul.

Mrs. H. Gillies and two children, of Arnprior, have returned home after spending the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. McBride.

Miss M. Slater, of Dunham College, accompanied by her friend Mrs. Howland and child, of Westmount, spent the Thanksgiving holidays in town.

The Ladies of the Grenville Baptist Church are holding a farewell Tea-Meeting to the Rev. Mr. Brown, on Monday next. Admission 25cts. Commence at 6.30 p.m.

Miss Hilda Hooker, accompanied by Miss Perrin and Miss Cornell, spen a pleasant holiday at Inglenook Cottage, Centreville, this week, as the guests of Mrs. Geo. Hooker.

Laurentian Lodge, I.O.O.F. No. 14, was treated to a fraternal visit from D. D. G. M. Bro. R. Gilbert, W. M. Queston, P.G., & J. Cillespie, P.G., all of Beaver Lodge, Montreal.

Among the many visitors in town for Thanksgiving were the Misses Pallizer, McGillivray, Marshall, Caron, McGibbon, Mackie, McArthur, Barron, & Messrs. Christie, Gall, Lamb, McCallum, Beers, of Montreal.

The special Thanksgiving-time services held by the "Brethren" this week in Hugh St. Hall were largely attended. The delegates numbered about 100 who, during their visit, conducted several open-air meetings.

An addition to the Model School, of Brownsburg, is being made, and Mr. H. W. Brainerd, President of the Dominion Cartridge Company, has shown his interest in the work of the school by subscribing $100 for the furnishing of the new addition.

Miss Violet Joss was in attendance at the Provincial C. E. Convention at Lachine on Thanksgiving Day as the official delegate of the Lachute Epworth League of C.E. Next Monday evening she will give to the League a full report of the Convention.

Rev. A. A. Radley of Montreal, once a pastor of Lachute will preach next Sunday at 10.30 a.m., at Lachute Methodist Church, at 3 p.m., at East Settlement and at 7.30 p.m., at Brownsburg. The Rev. B. B. Brown will preach next Sunday evening at Lachute at 7 o'clock on. "Sin finds us out."

Mrs. James Fish and Mr. Peter Bryce, spent Thanksgiving in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Henry Giles this week.

Mrs. Given and Miss DeLisle spent a short visit with friends in Ottawa this week.

The Misses B. & G. McKinley were guests of their sister Mrs. Graham over Thanksgiving.

A Parlor Social will be given at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Robt. McIntyre, on Wednesday evening. Nov. 10th, 1909, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church. Refreshments will be served and a good programme rendered by local talent. Come and enjoy a real sociable time. Admission 25c.

Miss J. McLean, formerly of the Academy staff, and Miss Minnie Morin, of Beech Ridge, are both working hard to secure the coveted prizes offered by the Witness. Any assistance will be greatly appreciated. We shall be pleased to receive and forward any coupons to either of these two estimable young ladies at the wishes of the sender.

Box Social in Brownsburg Methodist Church, Friday, Nov. 5th, 1909, at 7.30 p.m. A good programme and cup of tea for 10c. Fancy boxes of delicious refreshment prepared by the Ladies will be auctioned off at modest prices. Don't miss it.

If you are a kicker and see the shadows of failure in everything that is proposed to help the town, for heaven's sake go into some secluded canyon and kick your own shadow, and give the men who are working to build up the town a chance. One long-faced, hollow-eyed, whining, caping, chronic kicker can do more to keep away business and capital from a town than all the drouhts, short crops, cyclones and blizzards combined. We know there is good reason for a kick at the new post-office, but the town really is not to blame! So, put on a good face, and when asked "What building is that?" just swell up with pride and say, —Our new Post-office which will be opened several years from now!

CUSHING.

Miss Alberta and Mr. Percy Nicholls were in Lachute on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cooke spent Thanksgiving with friends in Lachute.

Miss Fitzgerald, of No. 2 school, spent the Thanksgiving vacation with friends at Little Rideau.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were in Cushing on Wednesday, bidding farewell to their friends previous to their departure for Port Rowan, Ont. They both have many warm friends in this vicinity who much regret to see them go.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Keatley, Mr. H. Watson and Mrs. W. J. Holliday, of Montreal, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Watson. Miss Mary Watson, who is recuperating from a somewhat severe illness is spending a while at home.

ARUNDEL.

Mr. W. E. Staniforth has purchased from Gagnier Bros. the saw-mill on the Rouge in Harrington.

Our cheese factories are to close this week. The supply of milk for the season was less than former years.

Mr. John Boyd, formerly of Dunany, died on 20th inst, at the residence of his son-in-law Mr. Val Swail at an advanced age.

On Friday, Nov. 5th, a dinner will be served in the Orange Hall here at 12 o'clock, under the auspices of the Orange association. At 2.30 an adjournment will be made to the Methodist Church, where a service will be conducted by the Rev. J. B. Sincennes.

WEDDING BELLS.

McKENZIE—CAMPBELL.

The marriage of Miss Jean Ethel Campbell, daughter of the late Mr. John Campbell, of Dalesville, to Mr. James Alexander McKenzie, of Mabel, took place at the bride's home on Wednesday, the 27th inst. The Rev. W. Gibb Taylor, of Lachute, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. A. R. McDonald, of Dalesville. The bridesmaid was Miss Catherine Campbell, sister of the bride, and Mr. Alex. M. McGibbon was best man. A large number of friends were present to witness the ceremony and offer their congratulations. The bride was the recipient of a large number of handsome and costly presents which bear testimony to the high esteem in which she is held.

BIRTH.

DOIG,—At Upper Lachute, on Monday Oct. 25th, 1909, a daughter to Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Doig.

LeROY,—At Moorpark, Cal., on Oct. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. LeRoy, a son.

MARRIAGE.

McKENZIE—CAMPBELL,—At Dalesville, on Wednesday, October 27th, by Rev. W. Gibb Taylor, Jean Ethel Campbell, to Alexander McKenzie.

Furniture! Furniture!!

Do you want to save money

If you do, call on us for everything you need in

Household Furniture, Carpets, Washing Machines, Wringers, Etc.

Our Stock of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines consist of the highest grades made in Canada. Call and see The New William's Sewing Machine with the latest improvements which have placed it head of the least.

We also have as usual a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES at prices way down.

J. A. BEDARD & SON
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MILLINERY OPENING!

Friday, Sept. 24th, and following days.

EVERYONE WELCOME.

Dont Fail to Notice our Costume Cloths and Blouse Ends.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,—
In all Wool, Union and Flannelette.

FINE CHINA,—A specialty.

H. E. BURWASH

There is MONEY in it for You.

Come and Examine my Stock before buying elsewhere

Ladies Diamond Rings, $10 & up.

Stone Rings, Watches, Bracelets, at prices below the lowest. In fact the right place to buy right. Headquarters for Spectacles and Eyeglasses Scientific Examination Free.

W. H. GARRETSEE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.
1st Vice-President Canada Association of Opticians,

Watch Repairing a Specialty. **LACHUTE.**

OUR LARGE STORE

We are now conveniently settled in our now commodious store, which has been considerably enlarged and allows us to attend to the wants of our customers better than ever before. We have our new millinery and furniture departments which are being well patronized.

Our Store is always replete with the Choicest Groceries, Dry goods, Etc.

Pariseau Bros.,
BROWNSBURG, QUE.,

BAD-TEMPERED HUSBAND

CRUELTIES WHICH SOME WIVES PUT UP WITH.

Cowardly Ruffians Who Shamefully Ill-treat Their Meek Wives.

The writer recently had the good fortune to meet a lady—unmarried—who had made a study of the marriage question, and had, incidentally, collected together quite an interesting amount of matter relative to "bad-tempered husbands" and the mean acts they are capable of committing when things don't go quite as they want them to.

"There is nothing worse in this world," said the good lady, "than a bad-tempered man married to a meek and long-suffering wife, for in such a case he will allow his spleen full vent, and then the mean things he does are astounding. I have made a collection of the acts of some of these men—if you can call them men—and I should like you to publish a selection as some slight warning to those foolish women who imagine marriage is the main reason for their presence here on earth. I have never married, on principle, and I shall probably die an old maid, so it cannot be said that I have any grievance against any one particular person. I merely give you the experiences of others.

DINNER WAS NOT READY.

"What would you think of a man who, because his dinner wasn't ready within a fraction of the appointed time, rushed upstairs with the carving-knife, ripped the lining out of his wife's new gown, and then left the dining table implement sticking in the crown of her new Merry Widow? You would scarcely credit it? Yet I have evidence here which proves that the act has been committed by several husbands, and with even less provocation than a late meal.

"Here is another example. The case came into the courts some time ago. This 'man' was married to a charming, but seemingly weak, little woman, who never made any complaint however badly she was treated. The husband made life a burden for her, but as she never protested he thought, I suppose, that she didn't suffer sufficiently. So one day, when he found a hair in the soup or a fly on the butter—I forget which—he sought to express his displeasure by taking a kitten on which the little woman had lavished what remained of her affection, tying a string to its neck, and suspending it from the chandelier.

"The patient wife did not at first realize what was happening, but when the ball of fluff began to writhe in the throes of strangulation all her latent spirit was aroused, and in a frenzy of long-suppressed revolt she first cut down the animal and then threw everything at her husband that she could lay her hands on. It didn't matter what was the size of the thing she seized—it went with unerring aim and force at the head of the man who had at last brought to life her torpid wrath. Soon he lay bleeding and unconscious in the midst of a mass of debris. She never even waited to see whether he were alive or dead, but left the house there and then. Three months later she obtained her divorce.

A FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

"Another example of what a bad-tempered husband is capable of was brought to my notice a few weeks ago by a friend, who knows that I take an interest in such things. The man in this instance was a physician, and small-minded and jealous to a degree. He objected to his wife associating with anyone even of her own sex, and consequently she led an objectless and most monotonous life. The poor woman had one brother to whom she was passionately attached and who sympathized with her, but he, man-like, thought he might only make matters worse if he interfered, and so said nothing.

"One day the doctor arrived home in a particularly ill frame of mind, and, as usual, vented his temper upon his wife. After dinner—during which he smashed three plates because they were chipped—he took his hat and departed. His wife, of course, remained at home, and about an hour later a telegram was brought to her, which, on opening, she found contained the horrifying news that her brother had been run over by an automobile and was dead. The poor woman dropped like a stone, and when her husband returned to see the effect of his little pleasantry he found her lying dead on the floor of the surgery. The case never came into court, but the facts are well known and could easily be authenticated.

AN OLD HABIT.

"Bad-tempered husbands frequently acquire the habit of throwing articles at their wives—articles of a light nature, perhaps, but which, nevertheless, it is wisest to dodge. I have a case here of such a nature. The husband—a big, unwieldy brute—would frequently take up the nearest object that came to his hand and throw it at his wife, who, through long practice, usually 'ducked' just in time. She never retaliated until one day a friend, who had possessed a husband with a similar peculiarity—and whom she had cured—advised her to smash two things to every one that her husband destroyed.

"On the very next occasion she carried out this advice to the letter, and sent nearly everything the room contained to smithereens. Later on the bill for the damage was sent in to the husband, who did a little thinking and then decided to quit. He called a truce, and has never since thrown as much as a feather duster at his better half. The plan adopted by this wise woman should be copied by every wife who is subjected to similar persecution."

THE BUTTON BOX OF OLD.

An Institution Contemporaneous With the Old Oaken Bucket.

"I suppose," said Mr. Billtops, "that a button box of the old original sort would now be considered as more or less of a rarity, for I am told that such boxes are never to be seen in the homes of the new generation.

"There was a time when you found a real button box in every home, and in it buttons in countless numbers and endless variety; a box that you could turn to with pretty nearly comple confidence in any button emergency.

"The old time button box owed its origin to the then governing spirit of economy and also to the different customs as to people's clothes that then prevailed. In those days very many, it might be all, of the garments worn by all the members of the household were made at home, and many of these garments, when they got too small for one member, were made over for another, and when the time came, if it ever did, when a garment was considered to be fairly worn out it was not even then thrown away; but the buttons were cut off it and saved in the button box, while the garment itself was put into one or other of the rag bags to be sold as rags.

"So in those days buttons were always saved; and when a piece of cassimere was bought for a new pair of trousers, or cotton and linen for new shirts, they didn't have to buy any buttons, they went to the button bag for them. Buttons accumulated from other sources, too.

"Even in those days they did sometimes buy some new clothes complete, entire, and when they were worn out the buttons from them too, as from the home-made clothes, were cut off and put in the box; and so what with the buttons cut from all sorts of garments the store of buttons increased; in many a button box of that time, as you might find in some old boxes still remaining, you would find buttons numbering thousands.

"Then, once in a while, the housewife would go over the button box and sort out the buttons, with a view to throwing away any that had become positively obsolete, archaic, remotely ancient in style; but the old saving spirit would still possess her. She hated to throw anything away; and mighty few of the old buttons would she thus dispose of; and then when she wanted a button she would have to paw over and paw over to find what she wanted. But she would find it—in the button box.

"Now when garments factory made by modern machinery are universally worn, when garments can be bought complete cheaper than they can be made at home, only valuable buttons are saved; the rest are thrown away with the garments; and so the need for the button box of other days has passed, and such old button boxes as still remain are passing and passing rapidly; they are becoming more and more rare.

The day may come when one of these old boxes will be unearthed to be looked upon with great curiosity; its contents to be regarded then not simply as buttons in one of those old time household button boxes, once so common, but as the strange collection of a queer collector."

POLITENESS NOT CRUELTY.

"Now, sir!" bellowed the ruby-visaged K. C., taking off his pince-nez and pointing them at the unhappy husband. "You deny any cruelty towards your wife, I understand? Kindly tell us whether it is a fact"—here he turned triumphantly toward the jury and put on his pince-nez again—"that for three months you did not speak to her?"

"It is," answered the husband.

"Well, sir," thundered the K. C., "why didn't you speak to her, may I ask?"

"Simply," replied the husband, "because I didn't want to interrupt her."

QUITE SO.

"Everybody ought to marry for love."

"At least once."

BULAWAYO OF TO-DAY

SITE OF LOBENGULA'S "PLACE OF KILLING."

Now Around the Tree of Terror are Flower Beds and Gorgeous Poinsettias.

In the 1,362 miles from Cape Town to Bulawayo there is much sceenery of a more or less monotonous nature. The harsh, rugged outlines of the Hex River mountains, grim, bare and forbidding, contain a majesty particularly their own, but the winter's day was fast drawing into night, and the more picturesque portion, where our express was sturdily puffing up a steep gradient at the exhilarating speed of under eight miles an hour, was lost in the dusk, says a writer in the London Telegraph.

At dawn, and again at sunset, when the atmosphere flames with exquisite shades of red, rose, and opalescent tints, the scenery of the Karoo is comparatively unattractive. There is much of it, as hour after hour the train crosses the reddish plain, broken by humps of rock piled in fantastic shapes and by the sage green of a coarse vegetation. Periodically the train pulls up and one looks out upon this great expanse of distance, for signs of life, save for the cluster of huts and the hacks round the station house, there are none. Now and again a small township is reached and the passenger is ready to avail himself of a ten minutes' pause to take a stroll. The trains are comfortable, but with a gauge of only 3 feet 6 inches the compartments are small and there is not much space to move about.

AT THE STATION.

Beyond Mafeking the scenery slowly changes. Vegetation becomes richer, the flat expanse of country is broken into ridges and little valleys, the natives are more picturesque and less given to wearing the cast-off garments of the white man, and at each station they come along the track ready to sell wire bracelets, skins sticks and other articles of their own workmanship.

When it is realized that less than sixteen years ago Bulawayo was the site of the chief kraal of King Lobengula the change is positively astonishing. To-day Government House, a large, roomy bungalow, built by M. Rhodes after the style of an old Dutch house, with a broad, cool stoop and thatched roof, occupies the site of Lobengula's own huts. In the grounds is to be seen the umbrella shaped indaba tree, under which this potentate dispensed justice of a savage but effective kind.

Without ever having heard of him he followed on the lines of Gilbert's "Mikado" by making the punishment fit the crime until the country ran with blood and the scene gained the name of "Bulawayo," the "Place of Killing." Now around the tree of terror are flower beds and gorgeous scarlet poinsettias, but not at this time of year, it may interest a very popular author to know, is the modest English violet to be seen in bloom. Although the white population is small, about 4,000, the town is laid out on a generous scale.

MAGNIFICENT AVENUES

run east and west and north and south at right angles.

Already there are several fine buildings, electric lighting, a good hotel and a very comfortable club. Beyond—out in the suburbs—a somewhat extensive area, and a sufficiently vague address, when it comes to taking a rickshaw boy to find a particular house, are the residences of the leading citizens, delightfully cool, airy bungalows standing in most picturesque gardens, shady with tropical foliage, and although it is midwinter the scarlet poinsettias, the rich red of the hibiscus, the purple bougainville, and a peculiarly lovely creeper with a deep orange bloom called the "golden shower" riot in profusion to the delight of the stranger. There are days when Bulawayo is full of dust and existence generally unpleasant.

It is impossible for the visitor to avoid the fascination of this wonderful winter climate. The air is dry and at an altitude of nearly 4,500 feet exhilarating. For months on end the sun shines from an almost unclouded sky, and however warm it may be at noon, though the visitor will call it hot, the evenings are pleasant, and during the night the temperature falls to a level which is decidedly cool.

ZONES AND GENDERS.

While inspecting examination-papers recently, a teacher found various humorous answers to questions. A class of boys, averaging about twelve years of age, had been examined in geography, the previous day having been devoted to grammar. Among the geographical questions was the following: "Name the zones." One promising youth of eleven years, who had mixed the two subjects, wrote, "There are two zones, masculine and feminine. The masculine is either temperate or intemperate; the feminine is either torrid or frigid."

MODERN DENTISTRY.

How Gold Inlays are Made and Put Into the Teeth.

The modern dentist now makes gold inlays as well as inlays of porcelain.

In making an ordinary gold filling the cavity in the tooth is made larger within than at its opening, the walls thus contracting helping to hold the filling in. The cavity for a gold inlay must, of course, be at least as large at the opening as at any interior point, for the inlay is in a solid block.

There may be various reasons for putting into a tooth a gold inlay instead of a filling malleted in. For one reason it may be that the walls of the tooth are too frail to stand the malleting without danger of breaking, or it may be that the gold inlay is to go into a back, grinding tooth, where a malleted filling would not serve the purpose. An ordinary gold filling such as is malleted in is made of pure gold; if it were otherwise it could not be worked; a gold inlay can be alloyed to make it of a degree of hardness sufficient to withstand use.

Porcelain inlays are commonly set in front teeth, where they do not show as a gold filling would. The porcelain powders of which such inlays are made are produced in a practically endless variety of shades, which can be further varied by combination.

It is possible to make a porcelain inlay that will match the surrounding tooth so perfectly that except upon the closest inspection it is impossible to tell where the tooth leaves off and the inlay begins. Porcelain inlays, which are moulded into shape from the plastic material and then baked, may be set in grinding teeth, but this is not commonly done. A porcelain inlay that might not break if stepped on might break in a grinding tooth in use.

A perfect amalgam filling will wear as well and as long as the tooth in which it is set, but amalgam discolors in time, and there are persons who will not have an amalgam filling even in a back tooth, out of sight. For these people for a grinding tooth gold inlays are made.

In whatever sort of tooth the gold inlay is to be placed, the cavity when drilled out is furrowed down its sides within with little grooves, into which corresponding mouldings on the inlay will fit, this to hold the inlay more securely in place and the better to enable it to withstand pressure applied to it from various directions, and with the cavity finished a form or pattern is taken of it in wax. Into one end of this little form or pattern in wax is thrust a delicate wire, by which it can be handled without handling the form itself, and then this pattern is set in a tiny flask, and around it, as in a foundry the moulders pack sand around patterns in making moulds in bigger flasks, plaster is packed.

When this tiny mould containing the wax pattern for the inlay has hardened the wire is drawn out of the pattern and the wax is melted out of the mold, and then there is the mould ready for the casting, which is done by the aid of various special appliances made for the purpose. Then you break the little plaster mould and there, released, you have the gold inlay.

It is set into place with cement which after an hour or two in which to harden holds the inlay firmly and securely anchored. In due time later the dentist will grind it down around to make it perfectly flush with the surrounding tooth surface and polish it.

FISHES WITH ITS WINGS.

Naturalist's Observation on the Sly Way of the Cassowary.

Habits of the cormorant and of our native fish hawk are generally known. Their methods of taking fish are very much like those of birds of prey. But the cassowary fishes according to a method of its own. A well known naturalist witnessed its operations on a river in the island of New Britain.

He saw a cassowary come down to the water's edge and stand for some minutes apparently watching the water carefully. It then stepped into the river where it was about three feet deep, and partially squatting down, spread its wings out, submerging them, the feathers being spread and ruffled. The bird remained motionless, and kept its eyes closed as if in sleep. It remained in this position for a quarter of an hour, when suddenly closing its wings and straightening its feathers it stepped out on the bank. Here it shook itself several times, whereupon a quantity of small fishes fell out of its wings and from amid its feathers. These the bird immediately picked up and swallowed.

The fishes had evidently mistaken the feathers for a kind of weed that grows in the water along the banks of the rivers in this island and which much resembles the feathers of the cassowary. The smaller fishes hide in these weeds to avoid the larger ones that prey on them.

He's a poor dentist who is unable to make a good impression.

EXPENSIVE MEMORIALS

LATE QUEEN VICTORIA'S MONUMENT ONE OF THE FINEST.

Albert Memorial Very Costly — Statue in Memory of the Duke of Wellington.

After eight years' work, the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace is nearing completion, and it will not be long ere Londoners and visitors to the Metropolis are able to view one of the finest monuments in the world. Altogether it will cost $1,250,000, and 350 tons of marble will have been used in the construction of figures and statuettes which go to make up this memorial to "The Great White Queen."

The figure of her late Majesty will be no less than 18½ feet in height, and will depict her dressed in robes of state, sitting enthroned with orb and sceptre. All the world was ransacked for a 70-ton block of flawless marble from which the statute might be carved. But such a block could not be obtained, and consequently Mr. Thomas Brock, the famous sculptor, has been compelled to use several smaller blocks, the largest of which weighs twenty-five tons.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

The Queen Victoria Memorial is probably the most costly in the kingdom, although the famous Albert Memorial must have cost between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. The cost—provided by public subscription—was given at $500,000 but it is asserted that Queen Victoria's private contribution exceeded that amount. The Albert Hall is really part of the Albert Memorial, for it was after the Exhibition of 1851 that Prince Albert proposed the erection of a great hall of music, and when he had passed away a national subscription was raised to carry out his wish, $1,000,000 being obtained.

A grateful nation, too, subscribed $225,000 for the erection of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square, while the fact should not be overlooked that every penny of the $50,000 spent on the statue of Achilles in Hyde Park was raised by the women of England.

TO A SOLDIER'S MEMORY.

And this was not the only honor done to the memory of Wellington. The statue in front of the Royal Exchange cost $57,500, whilst amongst other memorials to the great soldier might be mentioned the arch on the north side of the nave in St. Paul's Cathedral, which cost $100,000, and the college near Sandhurst for the education of sons of officers, on which $500,000 was spent.

Sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars was expended by our forefathers on the monument in Fish Street Hill, which was erected to commemorate the Great Fire of London. Strangely enough, one of the most interesting monuments in London cost the nation not a penny piece. In 1819 Mehemet Ali told the British Government they might have Cleopatra's Needle, which had been erected about 1,500 years before the time of Christ by Thothmes the Third. But the offer was unheeded, and it lay on the sands of Egypt until, by the generosity of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, it was transported to England and erected on the Thames Embankment in 1878. It cost him $50,000, and even then the monolith was nearly lost in the Bay of Biscay.

The Marble Arch, by the way, which originally stood on the site chosen for the Victoria Memorial outside Buckingham Palace, cost in the first place $400,000 to build and a further sum of $55,000 to take down, remove, and re-erect at its present position nearly opposite Edgware Road. The other great entrance to the park, Hyde Park Corner, though not so impressive, cost nearly twice as much as Marble Arch, namely $855,000.

AMERICAN MONUMENTS.

In Washington Park, Washington, there is a huge obelisk, 555 feet high, in memory of the first President of the Republic. It is built of great blocks of crystal marble, and was not completed until 1885. Within the monument is an elevator and also an iron stairway of 900 steps. This, the highest stone structure in the world, cost $1,200,000.

The American statue, however, which never fails to impress the visitor to the States is that in New York Harbor representing Liberty Enlightening the World. The figure stands upon a pedestal that is 154 feet 10 inches high, and is itself 151 feet 1 inch in height. In the upraised right hand is a torch lighted by electricity. The pedestal and statue cost over $1,000,000.

HIS PUNISHMENT.

Johnnie—"What's your ma do when you tell lies to her?"

"She tells pa I take after him!"

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

Police Witness—"The animal was lame on all four legs."

The Solicitor—"Then how did it stand?"

Witness—"On its feet."

GOLD IN RIVER BOTTOMS

VAST TREASURES OF YELLOW METAL TO BE FOUND.

Dredges Have Been Used With Some Success on the Pacific Slope.

The many varying conditions under which gold is found is not the least interesting feature of the history of the yellow metal. In rock, sand, and sea it has been discovered, and even in the deposit of hot springs now in activity. Large nuggets have been discovered in dry gravels, while prospectors have acquired much wealth by extracting gold from river-beds by the process known as panning—i.e., separating the dirt and mud from the metal by shaking the gold bearing earth or gravel in a pan.

While, however, many rivers have been thus exploited, explorers and scientists are agreed that there are still millions of dollars worth of gold waiting to be unearthed from the bottom of rivers in different parts of the world. In New Zealand and South America, for instance, convincing proof has been obtained that rich deposits of the precious metal still lie at the bottom of many of the rivers of those countries. The gold is usually found in the form of grains at some depth below the surface, embedded in mud and clay.

THE LAND OF THE INCAS.

There are only two ways of recovering it—namely, either the river-bed must be dredged by floating dredges or the river must be diverted into another channel whilst its bed is being stripped. The former method is the one generally adopted, dredgers having been used with considerable success "down under" and on the Pacific Slope of America.

Attention has been attracted of late years to the possibilities of recovering gold from the rivers of Peru. For ages the gold-laden quartz of the land of the Incas—the people who covered the walls of their temples with plates of gold and used the precious metal to fashion cooking utensils—has been broken down by the denuding agencies of frost, rain and snow, and carried into rivers, where it has remained undiscovered, until recent explorations revealed an astonishing source of wealth.

$10,000,000 PROFIT.

Take the River Inambari and its tributaries, for instance. An examination of thirty miles of this river revealed the fact that it contained gold to the average value of $1.25 per cubic yard, which could be extracted at a cost of twelve cents only. The result of this examination led to the formation of the Inambari Gold Dredging Concessions, Limited.

Sir Martin Conway some time ago explored Upper Peru and the famous gold-producing valleys from which the Incas gained most of their great store of wealth. He came to the conclusion that in a certain area no less than $10,000,000 profit was to be made by extracting gold from the rivers, and in order to begin obtaining this gold it was only necessary to have a dredge on the spot. The same hour in which the dredge first begins to turn gold will be won.

HOW THE DREDGES WORK.

The dredges used up to the present have been almost exclusively of the endless-chain bucket or steam-shovel patterns. At one end of the boat is a powerful endless-chain bucket-dredge, which scrapes the gravel from the bottom and elevates it to a revolving screen in the boat. This in turn sifts out the boulders, which are at once thrown to the bank of the river, while the fine material flows over tables covered with cocoa-nut matting, which acts like fine riffles, catching the gold in the interstices. The matting is periodically lifted up and thoroughly rinsed off, the rinsings are panned for gold, and the matting returned for another charge.

In the case of the Inambari Gold Dredging Company, a modern steel dredger has been made, which it is confidently estimated will work far quicker and in a much more effective and inexpensive manner than any other dredger which has yet been used.

A BLUSHING MATTER.

He had finished his dinner in a grouch and then buried himself in the evening paper.

"Hum, I wish they'd invent a new expression occasionally," he commented as he read the account of a wedding. "It's always the 'blushing bride' now-a-days."

"Well," came the quick retort from the other side of the table, "when you consider what sort of husbands most girls have to marry, why, you can't much wonder at their blushing."

WONDERFUL.

"This is a remarkable world!" exclaimed O'Brien. "I was walking down the street this morning and I met a man I hadn't seen for about twelve years."

CUT OUT

"You're late to-night," remarked the younger Miss Patch, as her sister dropped into a chair and began to draw out her hatpins.

"Been extra busy," replied the elder girl. "I—— Why, what's the matter with mother?"

Mrs. Patch, seated by the window, delivered herself of an indignant sniff, and intimated her conviction that, of all the impident young 'ussies that ever lived, that there Hannie was the very worst!

"What have you been doing to her?" queried the elder Miss Patch, taking off her hat.

Miss Annie rose from her chair, and, gracefully crooking her right arm, walked mincingly across the room in a fashion intended to represent the action of a bridegroom leading his bride away from the altar.

"We're going to have a new pa!" said the sprightly girl, when her progress was interfered with the wall.

"What!" exclaimed her sister, staring at her in blank amazement.

"I say we're going to have a new pa," repeated Annie, resuming her seat, and folding her arms with a truculent flourish. "She"—indicating her mother by a little jerk of her head—"has made all the necessary arrangements."

"Why, mother," said her elder daughter, in a tone of horror, "you don't really mean to say that it's true!"

"True?" cried Mrs. Patch hotly. "Of course it's true! Why shouldn't it be?"

Miss Mary Patch, without replying, gazed at her parent fixedly for a while.

"Who is it, mother?" she said at last.

"Find out!" snapped Mrs. Patch.

"That's just what I'm trying to do," answered Mary, with a sarcastic smile. "Surely it isn't that wretched little Hinks?"

Mrs. Patch, without deigning to reply, marched out of the room.

The two girls stared at one another in disgust for a while, and then the younger one expressed the opinion that her sister's shot at the gentleman's identity had hit the mark.

"I've often wondered why he came hanging about here such a lot," she added.

"Well, so have I," said Mary; "although, to tell you the truth, I—I——"

"You what?" queried Annie, as she hesitated.

"I thought he was coming after me," she confessed, with a slight accession of color. "The nasty, blushing, stammering, fat little wretch!"

She broke off suddenly, walked to the window, and gazed out at the darkening street with an air of deep abstraction.

Then suddenly she uttered an exclamation of annoyance, and began to let down the window-blind.

"Daddy's coming up the street, with his best clothes on, and a rose the size of a cauliflower in his buttonhole!" she announced, with a vicious little laugh.

"What, Hinks?" said Annie, snatching a box of matches off the mantelpiece and lighting the gas. "Then that settles it," she continued, as her sister nodded in reply. "He's the man, sure enough!"

She picked up a book from the table, pushed a wicker-chair as far into the corner of the room as it would go, seated herself, and began to read with great energy.

Mary, fidgeting about the room, with a mysterious little smile on her face, seemed to be listening for something.

There came a nervous, uncertain knock at the front door, and Mary tripped away to answer it.

"Mother'll be here in a minute, Mr. Hinks," she said, leading the visitor in, and smiling upon him sweetly. "Annie, tell mother that Mr. Hinks has come."

"Moth-e!" Annie yelled. "Here's Mr. Hinks!"

"Fine evenin'?" said the gentleman, plumping into a chair, and wiping his moist bald head with a huge pocket-handerchief.

"Beautiful," replied Miss Patch.

A fleeting look of mischief flickered in her eyes for an instant as she glanced at the student in the corner, but when she turned to Mr. Hinks again her expression was entirely soulful.

"I was watching the sunset light out of the sky, when I saw you turn into the street," she murmured, looking shyly at the toe of her right boot.

"Was you really?" said Mr. Hinks, running the hankerchief round the lining of his hat.

"And—and thinking," she continued, "how sweet it would be if only one could spread one's wings and fly after it!"

"It would indeed," agreed Mr. Hinks.

"I often feel like that," proceeded Miss Patch, after giving vent to a tiny, fluttering sigh. "Mother says I'm too romantic, but I dare say she was the same when she was my age. Are you romantic, Mr. Hinks?"

"I—I 'ardly know,' 'stammered Mr. Hinks nervously.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" said Mrs. Patch, entering the room, with a tablecloth tucked under one arm, and a tray loaded with supper materials in her hands. "I thought I knoo the knock!"

She was apparently on the point of saying something else; but, catching sight of her elder daughter's attitude, she checked herself and compressed her lips.

Miss Patch, with a knee clasped between her interlaced fingers, was eyeing Mr. Hinks with a look of rapt admiration.

"P'r'aps you'll 'elp me with these 'ere supper things!" snapped her mother, after a momentary pause. "Now, now, be careful!" she continued sharply, as the girl essayed to take the tray from her with one hand. "Do you want to let the 'ole blessed lot down?"

"I wasn't thinking what I was doing," apologized Mary, with an air of detachment.

"You very rarely are!" declared her mother, with great tartness. "Now, then, where are you a-going to with that tray?"

The absent-minded Mary, well on her way towards the kitchen, turned back with a little laugh.

"I don't know what's wrong with me to-night," she remarked. "I was thinking we'd finished supper."

"Annie," commanded Mrs. Patch, "you come 'ere and 'elp me. This sister of yourn has gone loony!"

"No, I haven't," said Miss Patch as she relinquished the tray to the younger girl. "I'm only——"

"Only what?" inquired her mother disagreeably, as she came to a halt.

"Oh, nothing!" she answered, sitting down and heaving another sigh.

She looked coyly at Mr. Hinks, smiled confidentially, and said to him:

"I saw you as I was coming home to-night."

"Did you?" replied Mr. Hinks, with a note of awakening tenderness in his voice.

"You didn't see me, though," continued Miss Patch reproachfully.

Mr. Hinks, unable to deny the soft impeachment, intimated his intention of keeping a better look-out in future.

"Ah, I dare say," answered Miss Patch, "you'd have seen me fast enough if I'd been mother!"

Mr. Hinks, with a side-glance at the ample proportions of Mrs. Patch, checked himself on the verge of the remark that it would be difficult to do otherwise, and substituted a statement to the effect that he must have been unusually busy at the time.

With an amount of enterprise foreign to his everyday character, he tilted his chair back on to its hind legs, and shyly wriggled it in the direction of his companion.

Miss Patch, with faint traces of a smile about the corners of her mouth, executed a similar manœuvre, and so maintained the distance between them.

"I'm afraid you're not to be trusted," she remarked, with a fascinating air of defiance.

"Yes, I am," protested Mr. Hinks, blushing again so uproariously that some polished tin canisters on the mantelpiece caught the glow and shone redly.

"Ah, I don't know!" said Miss Patch, wagging her head at him sceptically. "I should like to have been able to hear all that you were saying to that Mrs.—er—Mrs. Blowman!"

"All that I said to 'er," declared Mr. Hinks, with intense earnestness, "was——"

"Supper's ready!" announced Mrs. Patch, from the other side of the room, in a voice that suggested that vinegar would enter largely into the composition of the meal.

"Oh, bother supper!" said Miss Patch, crossing her feet, clasping her hands behind her head, and gazing wistfully at the ceiling. "I don't want any."

"Well, don't 'ave any, then!" said her mother.

"I'm not going to," she answered quietly. "I shall go out for a stroll in the moonlight while you're eating yours!"

"No, you won't," asserted her mother, with great firmness. "You stay where you are, miss!"

Mr. Hinks, after a nervous glance at his hostess, intimated that if lack of an escort was all that stood in the way, he was prepared to take the role upon himself.

"But what about your supper?" said Miss Patch, rising to her feet with almost unmaidenly alacrity.

"I—I don't care much about it," replied the gentleman hastily. "I 'ad tea rather late!"

"Then if mother doesn't mind—" began Miss Patch demurely.

The younger Miss Patch looked at her mother in mock sympathy as the front door closed with a gentle slam, and remarked that it was too bad of Mary.

"What's too bad?" replied Mrs. Patch, blowing thoughtfully at a steaming cup of cocoa.

"Why, going on with him like that!" said Annie, wrestling with a grin.

"Is it?" said Mrs. Patch abstractedly, as she took a series of noisy sips.

"I suppose you won't have any more to do with him after this?" continued Annie.

"'Im? What, Hinks?" said Mrs. Patch, with the air of one coming suddenly out of a brown study. "And why not?"

The astounded Annie uttered a gasp of surprise, and sat staring in open-mouthed silence at her mother.

"What's it got to do with me?" continued Mrs. Patch. "It's no business of mine, is it, if she likes to make a fool of him?"

"And you're still going to marry him?" faltered her daughter.

"Marry 'im!" cried Mrs. Patch. "Marry Hinks! Why, the girl's mad!"

"B-but you said you were!" stammered Annie.

"That I never did!" returned Mrs. Patch fiercely. "How dare you sit there and tell me such an untruth?"

"I mean, we thought you were," said Annie helplessly.

"Ho!" laughed her mother scornfully. "You did, did you? I see the little game now. Perhaps it'll interest you, my lady, to 'ear that it's Mr. Franks as I'm going to marry. He'll be round 'ere to-morrow night. If your sister's busy with Mr. Hinks, maybe you'd like to try your 'and on 'im. Don't go too far, though, for I might box your ears!"—London Answers.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Fresh Cucumbers in Winter.—Fill glass jars with cucumbers slightly seasoned with salt. Cover with water. Remove bubbles by passing a fork through them. Put tops on jars and stand upside down to test for leakage. When put up this way cucumbers taste as fresh as when gathered from the vines.

Baked Potatoes.—Do not have the oven too hot for baked potatoes. If done in a moderate oven for a longer time they will cook more evenly. Pricking the small ends of a potato with a fork before putting in the oven will keep the skin from bursting. A German cook noted for her baked potatoes washes them carefully, dries them, and then rubs the skin with a greased paper and bakes in the usual way. A pleasant variety of baked potatoes is to peel them, rub them over with a greased paper dipped in butter, and bake in the ordinary way.

To Can Tomatoes Whole.—Select tomatoes of equal size which will easily slip into a half gallon fruit jar. If a tomato is too large the seeds will squeeze out and spoil the appearance of the canned fruit. Have the jar setting in a pail which has a little hot water in it. Scald and peel the tomatoes and drop into the jar until full. Pour boiling water into the jar until it runs over enough to take every bubble out. Seal and let stand in the hot water until cold. These can be sliced as nicely as fresh tomatoes and seasoned when served. Will keep for years.

To Preserve Cucumbers.—Take small cucumbers and slice; put salt on this and let stand over night; then put layer of cucumber and sprinkle with black and white mustard and celery seed, and a tablespoonful of olive oil and half a cupful of vinegar. Follow this process until the jar is full. Then put away and use when cold.

Uncooked Chilli Sauce.—One-half peck of tomatoes chopped, three stalks celery cut fine, one cupful of grated horseradish, two red peppers and one cupful of onions chopped fine, one small cupful of salt, one cupful each of black and white mustard seed, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful of mace, one cupful of white sugar and one quart of cider vinegar. Stir all well together, do not cook and keep sealed tight. The feature of this sauce is that it retains the flavor of the fresh tomatoes, and if ripe and sound tomatoes are used it will keep as well as the cooked chilli sauce.

Butterscotch.—Three cupfuls of white sugar, one-half cupful of water, one-half cupful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of butter, eight drops of extract of lemon. Boil without stirring till it will snap and break. Just before taking from the fire add one-fourth teaspoonful of soda. Pour into buttered biscuit tins and mark into inch squares when cold.

Tapioca Pudding.—Put to soak over night two-thirds of a cupful of pearl tapioca. When ready next day to make the pudding beat the yolks of two eggs until light, add one pint of sweet milk, one-fourth cupful of sugar, mix well, add to the tapioca. Put on to cook and add a small lump of butter. Flavor with vanilla. Stir while cooking to prevent scorching, or cook in a double boiler. When cooked fold in the whites of two eggs which have previously been beaten to a stiff front; and beat briskly for a few minutes. This makes it extremely light. Serve with cream or rich milk. This is far superior to the old way of baking the pudding and more palatable.

THREE SALADS.

Stuffed Totato Salad.—To serve two dozen tomatoes, cut small piece from top of each, after scalding and peeling. Chop one cucumber and two green peppers after removing seeds of peppers. Scoop out a third of each tomato and add to chopped mixture. Salt and add lemon juice to taste; drain off surplus juice. Stuff tomatoes with mixture, set on ice, and when ready to serve, add mayonnaise, stiff enough not to run, to top of each.

Beet Salad.—Two quarts of chopped beets, two quarts of chopped cabbage, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful grated horseradish, dessert spoonful of salt, pepper to taste, and cold vinegar to cover. This makes a gallon jar full and will keep all winter.

Delicious Fruit Salad.—Take the contents of a box of pink gelatin, pour over it one-fourth of a pint of cold water, and let stand five minutes. Pour into this mixture one and a half pints of boiling water, stirring thoroughly until dissolved. Add the juice of three large lemons and sugar to suit the taste. Strain through a cloth and let stand until cool. Then pour the gelatin over some raisins, sliced oranges, and bananas and set away in the refrigerator until it becomes hardened, which will take from four to five hours. To serve: Take several large naval oranges, using one for each person to be served and cut off about one-third of each orange, remove the inside carefully so as not to break the rind, then place the rinds in a pan of ice-water until they become firm. When firm enough remove from the water and fill each one with the prepared gelatin, over which put whipped cream, being careful to allow a little of the pink gelatin to peep through. Place a few maraschino cherries on top of the whipped cream. Place some nice, crisp lettuce leaves on the fruit plates, set the prepared oranges on the leaves, and lay a few cherries around on the green leaves, also a small slice or two of orange. This makes an attractive as well as an excellent dessert.

CANNING, PRESERVING.

Green Tomato Sauce.—One peck of green tomatoes, one head of cabbage, ten large onions, one large head of celery, two green peppers, two pounds of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of mustard-seed, three quarts of vinegar and salt to suit taste. Cut up tomatoes and sprinkle salt through them; stand over night, drain off in morning and put all through a food chopper and boil one hour.

Tomato Kromeskies.—Beat lightly the yolk of one egg, add three tablespoonfuls of cold water, one-half a cup of sifted flour, and one-quarter teaspoonful of salt. Stir in one teaspoonful of melted butter, then beat until the butter is smooth and bubbly. Stir in lightly the stiffly beaten white of the egg, then set away in a cool place for several hours. Choose ten tomatoes which are firm and as small as possible. Scald and peel them. Have ready some grated cheese, seasoned, using for each cupful of the cheese a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of paprika, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of ground mustard, a small pinch each of thyme and ground cloves. Roll each tomato in the prepared cheese until thickly coated, let stand for about fifteen minutes, then dip carefully in the butter already prepared and plunge into smoking hot fat. Fry a golden brown, drain and serve garnished with parsley.

To Can Corn.—For eight quarts of corn, which require three dozen ears, allow one ounce of tartaric acid. Cut corn from cob, cook twenty minutes in water, enough to cover, then stir in the acid, cook a little longer and seal in glass jars. When wanted for use empty contents of can in saucepan, add pinch of soda, let boil a few minutes, pour off liquid and season as you would fresh corn. Corn and tomatoes are also nice canned together. Cook together and seal. This makes a tempting dish in winter.

To Keep Jellies from Molding.—Keep a box or bunches of thyme where the jellies are kept, which should be in a dark place, and you will have no mold.

THE LAUNDRY.

Sprinkling Clothes.—If for any reason you have not sprinkled your clothes the night before you wish to iron them, try sprinkling them with boiling hot water. Use a clean whisk broom, as it sprinkles them much finer and evener than by dipping the water in your hand. As soon as your clothes are sprinkled, and tightly rolled up, put on your irons to heat. By the time they are hot your clothes will be ready to iron as nicely as if they had lain over night. Always iron the linens last, as they require more dampness.

Perspiration Stains.—After taking off a garment wet with perspiration, drop it in cold water. Let it soak a while, then rinse it well and dry. Perspiration turns white goods yellow, discolors colored clothes, makes them tender, and causes the goods to split. Putting away damp clothes makes them mildew.

Washing Made Easy.—Soap white cloth well and put in cold water over night to soak. This will loosen all dirt and requires no rubbing. Heat boiler of soap suds early next morning. Rinse clothes, put in water, and boil about twenty minutes. Remove from boiler, rinse well, blue, starch, and hang out. Your clothes will be nice and white with only one-third the usual labor.

Little Helps.—Before washing look over all linen for spots. Tea and coffee stains usually yield to hot water when poured steadily through them. Fruit stains, or in fact any stain can always be removed by rubbing pure glycerine into them before putting into water. After washing dry in hot sunshine.

Never let starch touch the linen. In doing up handsome pieces after drying, dip into hot water, wring out well, roll up for a few minutes, then iron. Linen will stand much hotter irons than other cloth.

Iron napkins on wrong side, then right, until perfectly dry. Carefully fold. After the cloth has been folded once roll on a pole, so when used it will have only one fold down the middle. In short, to have beautifully laundered linen dry in the hot sun, sprinkle with hot water, use hot irons, and plenty of pressure, and fold exactly even.

Glossy Effect.—It is advisable when washing, to put a little gum arabic in the starch. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of the gum arabic in boiling water, and when cool add to the starch. Linen, when starched with this mixture, will have a beautiful gloss. It is the only method by which the same exquisite finish can be obtained on linen goods as when first displayed for sale in the store window.

Removing Clothes from Boiler—When washing, to avoid scalding fingers in catching the clothes up over the clothes stick in removing the clothes from the boiler use a pinching clothespin. Catch clothes with this and throw up over the stick.

Easy Methods.—Shave one bar of soap, pour two quarts water over it, put on stove to boil; when it comes to a boil add one large tablespoonful of coal oil, allow to boil until all soap is dissolved, which generally takes ten minutes. Soak clothes in cold water (hard or soft) overnight; in morning wring out the clothes, have boilerful of good warm water (not hot), add over half solution to boiler and sort clothes and put into boiler. After they come to a boil, boil for twenty minutes; remove to tub of water, rinse thoroughly and put through bluing water, starch, and hang out. For second boiler be sure and add cold water to cool water and add remainder of solution. Unless clothes are extremely soiled they will not need one particle of rubbing; if badly soiled, rub the soiled places with soap before putting in to boil.

Ice Water Help.—"Don't be afraid of plenty ice water." To remove all food, butter, olive oil, fruit or coffee marks from any garment of any fabric apply immediately plenty of ice water, rub quickly with clean napkin until dry.

THE KING'S GRAPES.

The Yield of the Famous Vine at Windsor.

The famous old vine near Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, in which the King and Queen and members of the Royal Family take much interest, is bearing over 500 splendid bunches of Black Hamburg grapes this year, many of the bunches being well over four pounds in weight.

Formerly the great vine, which is nearly 140 years old, yielded over 1,400 bunches, but the King's gardener has reduced the number in late years. Last year about 800 bunches were cut for the royal tables. The quality of the grapes this season is finer than ever.

The Princess of Wales and some of her children recently visited the vinery, and her Royal Highness expressed her admiration of the old vine, which is 120 feet in length, 20 feet wide, and covers a roof area of 2,400 feet.

The grapes are preferred by the King and Queen to any in the royal gardens, and they are always forwarded to their Majesties wherever the latter are staying.

"Did Jones buy that thousand shares of stock in the gold mine he was talking about?" "I rather fancy he did, as I saw him pawning his watch just before last settlement day."



ROUGH ON RATS.—Life

A CELEBRATED EPISODE

"MARY'S LITTLE LAMB" IS BASED ON A LOVE STORY.

The Creature Destined to be So Famous Was in Its Earliest Hours in Frail Health.

Here is the true story of Mary's little lamb. Everybody knows the verses it inspired. Few, however, it is believed, have any knowledge of the life and history of Mary's pet. But a collection of curios belonging to H. Charles E. Chadeayne, of Osining, in New York State, contains all this information.

The collection contains exhibits which demonstrate to a certainty that the lamb was born some time in the year 1817 in the village of Sterling, Mass., where Mary (surname Sawyer) was then residing with her parents. It appears that the little creature destined to be so famous was in its earliest hours in frail health. According to the account, for which Mr. Chadeayne vouches, several lambs were born at about the same time, and Mary made a visit to the fold with her papa.

"Mary," said her father, "that lamb is dead."

"No, papa," replied the intelligent little girl; "for when I move its head it will move it back again."

"BUT IT CANNOT LIVE,"

said her father.

"Oh, yes, maybe it can," replied Mary. "Let me take it home and nurse it and tend it."

To this Mary's kind-hearted papa consented. So Mary took her little lamb and carried it home and warmed it and fed it. Later occurred the celebrated episode in which the lamb took such a prominent part in Mary's schooldays.

Just how long after these historic events it was that the original poet embodied his inspiration in its immortal form is not known, but the proofs show that Mary expressed the opinion that it was not more than a few days. John Rollestone was the poet. In a kind of frenzy he dashed off the first stanzas, which, according to Mary, ran exactly thus:—

Mary had a little lamb,
His fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.
He followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.
And so the teacher turned him out,
And still he lingered near;
And waited patiently about
Till Mary did appear.

THESE LINES AND NO MORE,

Mary stated to a credible witness along in the late 'eighties just before her death, constituted the poem as it was written by John Rollestone. It was not until some years later that Mary read in a newspaper some verses accredited to a Mrs. Sara J. Hale and entitled "Mary's Little Lamb."

Mrs. Hale had used the Rollestone verses, with one or two slight changes, and to them had added a few stanzas of her own with a moral.

The lamb, which never had a name of its own, being always known throughout its long and useful life as Mary's Lamb, continued its beneficence in a posthumous manner. For when there was talk of tearing down the Old South church in Boston, Mary gave a pair of socks made from her lamb's wool to the committee engaged in raising a fund to save the church. The socks were unravelled and the yarn sold in little fragments for a total of $1,125.

One such fragment, duly attested, is the property of Mr. Chadeayne's collection. Mary survived her lamb by something like sixty-five years, passing away in Somerville, Mass., at the age of eighty-three, having in the meantime married a man named Tyler.

WONDERS OF SURGERY.

Vein of a Live Sheep Transplanted to Man's Leg.

An extraordinary surgical operation is reported from Paris, France. Dr. Doyen, who is known in connection with cancer research, successfully transplanted a vein of a live sheep to the leg of a man suffering from arterial aneurism, with the result that the circulation was restored. The patient has now completely recovered. The vein transferred was a fraction over 10 inches in length. Numerous grafting operations have been performed in modern surgery, but this is the first time that an organism from a lower animal has been transferred to man. Dr. Doyen is now in Budapest attending the medical congress, to which he will communicate the details of the operation.

Every time a married woman begins to talk about her rights it's her husband's cue to enumerate a few of his wrongs.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1909.

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, nonpariel measurement.

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

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE. • • QUE

A NATION'S WEALTH AND WARNING.

The Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, of vines and fig trees and pomegranates, a land of oil olive and honey; a land wherein thou thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones aré iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass. When thou hast eaten and are full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which He hath given thee.

Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping His commandments, and His judgments and His statutes; lest when thou hast eaten and are full, and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein; and when thy flocks and thy herds multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied, then thy heart be lifted up and thou forget the Lord thy God; and thou say in thine heart, My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth.

But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is he that giveth thee power to get wealth, that He might establish His covenant which He sware unto thy fathers, as it is, this day.

And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them and worship them, ye shall surely perish. As the nations which the Lord destroyeth before thy face, so shall ye perish; because ye would not be obedient unto the voice of the Lord your God. The Lord shall bring a nation against Thee from far, from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle flieth; a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand, a nation of fierce countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor show favor to the young: and he shall eat the fruit of thy cattle, and the fruit of thy land, until thou be destroyed: and he shall besiege thee in all thy gates until thy high and fenced walls come down, wherein thou trustedest throughout all thy lands. And among the nations thou shalt find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; and thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life.

See that thou forget not the Lord thy God, and that thou obey His voice, and cleave unto Him; for He is thy life, and the length of thy days: that thou mayest dwell in the land which the Lord sware unto thy fathers.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Liberal leaders do not blush to acknowledge that they have appropriated several of the planks in the Borden program, formulated at Halifax, antecedent to the late Federal election. The Leader of the Opposition has again spoken in Halifax, and his presentation of the policy for a scheme of national defence appears so wise that the Globe is already complimenting him thereon. It says that his position will be "gratifying to the great body of Canadians. His clear preference for establishing a distinctly Canadian navy, the vessels to be constructed in Canadian yards by Canadian workmen, shows that he is far in advance of a section of his own party which has declared itself against everyone of these propositions. He will rise perceptibly in the estimation of all whose opinions are of value."

Again, "It must be said that from the beginning he, (Mr. Borden,) has adopted a most patriotic and statesmanlike course." The Globe is constrained to agree with Mr. Borden in insisting "that sectional and partizan considerations shall find no place in the choice of sites for the carrying on of construction, in the awarding of contracts, or in appointments of the staff. We feel sure that the Liberal party will pledge itself to that progress and be as true to this sacred obligation as the leader of the opposition has pledged himself to be."

Mr. Borden's references to the subject of naval defence, which have elicited from the Globe such warm commendation, were as follows:—

"The House of Commons last session laid down a certain policy touching naval defence in which both political parties united. It may not have satisfied the aspirations of all conservatives; but it seemed our bounden duty to place, if possible, above the limits of partizan strife a question of so vital and far reaching and to attain the standard which has for many years governed both political parties in Great Britain with respect to foreign relations. How the present administration will work out the policy which was outlined by the resolution to which I have alluded remains to be seen. One governing principle at least, should control, namely, that out of our own materials, by our own labor and by the instructed skill of our own people any necessary provision for our naval defence should be made so far as may be reasonably possible. In this connection may we not hope that there shall be given a stimulus and encouragement to the ship-building industry of Canada which has long been lacking. To-day should be Nova Scotia's opportunity in this regard. Providence has endowed this province with the material, with the man and with the maritime situation which are essential not only for developing a scheme of naval defence and protection but also for the resuscitation of that ship-building industry which once made Nova Scotia famous throughout the world.

"An objection which has been both privately and publicly put forward is the probability that the establishment of a Canadian naval force will be attended with all the corruption and mismanagement which have left their degrading mark upon the administration of public affairs in certain great departments of the government during recent years. The criticism is not without weight. It emphasizes the necessity of a more vigilant and enlightened public opinion in respect of such matters. In times of great and sudden development, the public conscience sometimes becomes dulled and one must confess that to-day in Canada the voice of public opinion does not make itself heard in such matters with the same emphasis as would be observed unner similar conditions in Great Britain. May we not trust that public opinion in Canada will, in this respect, exact from those in power a strict and unfaltering adherence of administration. the trail of the grafter may be seen let it be absent from the undertakings of any great department which is called upon to solve the problem of defending our coast and protecting our commerce."

The candid friend of the Liberal party, the Montreal Witness, does not believe that the party is perfect, and says so in effect. In a recent criticism of the police force of the province, provoked thereto by the failure of the constabulary to make arrests of the parties implicated in recent bank robberies, it says: "The other day, near Back River, a man was robbed and beaten. That is getting to be a common occurrence in the outskirts of the city. What is needed is a body of similar intelligence, loyalty to duty and esprit de corps as the Northwest Mounted Police, through whose efficiency western and northern Canada has been kept law abiding and the greatest ruffians have been tamed." But the Witness is in despair of compassing any such reform under the present regime, and deals to the powers that be this solar plexus blow: "But we shall hardly get such a body as that, while parsimony on the one hand, and patronage on the other are ruling forces."

The McBride Government (Cons.) B.C., has been granted a dissolution of the Legislatnre and an early election will take place. The government is asking the verdict of the country on its policy of guaranteeing the four per cent bonds of the Mackenzie-Mann railway (Canadian Northern), to the extent of $35,000 a mile. Mr. Galliher, Liberal ex-M.P., for Kootenay, B.C., is in Ottawa and in an interview he concedes the popularity of the government policy and the assured success of the Conservative party at the polls. He says: "The general opinion out in British Columbia is that we can't have too many railways to open up the country, and I think Premier McBride's policy concerning the Canadian Northern will be acceptable to the Province.'

Henri Bourassa's case has its amusing side. A few years ago this gentleman supported the Liberal party in everything. At that time his views on race questions and on matters ecclesiastical were defended by the organs. He was a good man, and free to think ar he liked. Now he is at issue with the party on the subject of graft. One of the organs for this reason attacks him as a reactionary, and alleges that he is the tool of the priests. Apparently a reactionary is alright provided he does not object to the robbery of the Public Treasury, in which case he became all wrong.

The political parties in Ontario are setting their houses in order in anticipation of the next Provincial campaign. Last week the leaders of each party met in conference in Toronto. The Conservatives decided that they would hold a provincial convention in Toronto on January 11th, the anniversary of Sir John McDonald's birthday. The Liberals decided also to hold a convention, but not now. They will hold it in June, 1910. This is good politics and should prove advantageous to the leaders and to the rank and file in the country. A free, frank, and full discussion will inure to the good of all concerned.

Order at Once.

WOOD FOR SALE,—The undersigned offers for sale about 100 cords of dry hard wood and a small quantity of soft maple. Cut in 13 in., 20 in., 2 ft. and 3 ft. lengths. Leave your orders at once with

GEO. ARMSTRONG,
Lachute Road.

N.B.—In writing, state particularly the size required.

...demy Exams.

GRADE III ACADEMY.

GEOMETRY.

HONORS,—C. Black 94, M. Hay 92.
Class I,—A. Mc lure 89.
Class II,—R. Ewan 71.

GRADE II ACADEMY.

ALGEBRA.

HONORS,—E. Giles 100, J. McClure 95

Class I,—H. McOuat 87, I. Morrison 77, C. McBride 75.

Class II,—G. Hay 73, R. Giles 65, L. Burk 64, W. Hamilton 61.

Class III,—E. Ivall 59, I. Riddell 48, H. Giles 41.

GRADE I ACADEMY.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HONORS,—B. Whiteside 95.

Class I,—L. McBride 88, J. Forbes 87, G. Bradford 81, H. Joss 81, N. Christie and M. Nicholls equal 80, A. Grey 79, W. Banford 75.

Class II,—C. Bradford 72, G. Hamiltton 70, B. McGibbon 67, R. Giles, H. Hammond & L. Kerr equal 65, A. McGillivray and R. Rodgers equal 64.

Class III,—C. Bennett 51.

GRADE III MODEL.

SCRIPTURE.

HONORS,—Douglas McGibbon 93, E. Copeland 92.

Class I,—Willie Hay 88, Violet McGregor 78.

Class II,—Willie Calder 74, Hattie McCoy and Ruby Todd equal 73, H. Morrison and Charlie Pollock equal 71, Carman Bradford 70, Leila McOuat 69, Ida Latta 68, May Cruise 67, Alvin Kyle 66, Jack Dodd 64, Jessie Cruise and Jessie Earl equal 60.

Class III,—Arthur Dennis, Arthur Joss and Jennie Wilson equal 58, Douglas Todd 56, Francis Joss 55, Evelyn Middleton and Vern Riddell equal 53, Herbert Morrin 52, Bessie Menzies and Jessie Walker equal 51. Eva Morrison 46, Guy Doig 45, David Campbell 43, Annie McCoy 42, Roy Kennedy 41, Lois McOuat 40.

GRADE II MODEL.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

HONORS,—Grace McOuat 95, Harry Hamilton 93, Florence Reilly 91.

Class I,—Albert Cleland, Cameron Hay, Eleanor Hay and Robert Beers equal 89, Catherine McGibbon, G. Todd and Thayer Carpenter equal 83, Nora Middleton and Katie Reid equal 85, Susie Copeland 84, Jack Menzies 83, Aida Patterson 75.

Class II,—Lawrence Warwick 73, Miriam Burk 72, Mina Morrison 71, Vern Hammond 66.

Class III,—Mabel Nichols 58, Stanley Paul 57, Rita Latta 56.

GRADE I MODEL.

ARITHMETIC.

HONORS,—Edward Jones 99, Gertrude Hammond and Thomas Smith 96, Constance Stubbs 95, Edgar Hammond 93, Constance Banford & D. Simon equal 91.

Class I,—Emma Walker 88, Alison Cottingham, Effie Neil and Lila Giles equal 85, Inez Giles 84, Gordon Carpenter 82, Doris McIntyre 81, John Drennan 80, Roy McRae 79, Jean McGibbon 77, Kyle Patterson 76.

Class II,—Edith Donaldson 68, Margaret McKimmie 61.

Class III,—Mary Hope 59, Mildred Carpenter 51, Alma McNeil 49.

GRADE IV. ELEM.

READING.

HONORS,—Hazel McGibbon 99, A. Drennan and Irene Scott equal 98, D. Beers and Bessie Hammond equal 95, Laura Campbell 92.

Class I,—Wilma Joss 89, Ruby McOuat 87, M. Joss, Howard Kennedy & Edward McOuat equal 85, Johnnie Hope 84, Agnes Hay and Stewart McFaul equal 79, George Hammond, Mary Miller and Jennie Veitch 78, A. Hay and Albert McKimmie equal 77, Robert Cruise and Ruby Shaw equal 76, Geo. Calder 75, John McKimmie 70.

GRADE III ELEM.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

HONORS,—Hazel McCoy 97, Doris Campbell and Lucy Morrison equal 96, Edith Beers and Leona Garretsee equal 95, Grace Mitchell 93, Grace Carpenter 91.

Class II,—Verda Kettyle 89, Myrtle Berry 88, Ernest Saunders 86, Violet Capeland and Stanley McNaughton equal 85, Dora Barley, Elsie Hay and Doris Riddell equal 84, Marjorie Carpenter 81, Willis Cruise 80, H. Campbell 76, Thomas Carpenter 75.

Class III,—Nellie Lister 58.

GRADE II ELEM.

SPELLING.

HONORS,—Willie Baldwin 100, G. Doig 98, Lindsay Demerse, Wilhelmina Shaw and Kenneth Stubbs equal 97, Willie Cruise 96, Katie Jones and Reta Neil equal 95, Lila Cruise and Maud Painter equal 94, Harold Carpenter and Keith Christie equal 91, Hattie Giles 90.

Class I,—Ross Campbell and Stuart Hay equal 89, Alex. Evans & Harold McFaul equal 85, Joule Daoust 83, Alex. Barker and Norma Chambers equal 82, Douglas Bradford 80, Hildege Filion 79.

Class II,—Ernest Calder & Kenneth Hay equal 73, Olive Boyd 65.

Up-to-date clothing at

W. BANFORD & SON.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

It's Jackets Now!





Our new Jackets are all you can desire. We have a variety of colors. We have all sizes just now. Our black ones run up to size 42. These are in extra good grades. Northways made them. You know the name. We have done our best to make it famous, and the firm deserves it. The fit is always perfect; the workmanship the best; the style, modest & neatly tailored. But come early for size & style.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute.

J. D. Campbell's Advt.

GRAIN, FEED, BRAN & SHORTS

in car lots or smaller quantities to suit purchaser.

All at lowest cost prices. Ask for quotations in car lots.

J. D. Campbell & Co.,

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The Nobbiest Hats & Caps



To be had in town may be secured in my store, and all other lines of Gent's Furnishings.

I have secured the services of a first-class tailor from Montreal, and can promise all orders entrusted to my care with promptness and excellence.

D. LAPOINTE,

Main St. Lachute

FALL and WINTER GOODS

DRESS GOODS—Satin Cloths, Venetians, Serges, etc., in all the leading shades.

UNDERWEAR—Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Infants, in all sizes. We make this department a specialty.

HOSIERY—Women's, Misses' and Infants' plain and ribbed cashmeres and woolens, in different weights and qualities.

Flannelette Sheets, Woolen Blankets, Comforters, etc.

All Flannelettes at old prices despite the heavy advance in cotton.

— See Us Before Buying Elsewhere —

HENRY J. GILES & BRO.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Advertising Department in collecting data have come across some very interesting experiences of settlers in Western Canada as instanced :—

A youg Englishman landed in Radid City some six years ago and secured a position with a farmer at $100 a year and his board. After working for some months he secured a position with another farmer at $35 per month and board. Having ambition, after the first year in Canada he rented a farm and in the first year of its occupancy he had 100 under crop; the second year he had 160 acres and this year 180 acres. His crop will amount to about 2,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of oats. In addition to the shack he erected on the property, he has a number of cattle and horses and the necessary implements to work his farm and has made sufficient money to purchase the farm.

The young man is not over 21 years of age, and it goes to show that young men with ambition and progressive ideas can make a competency in a few years in the "Last Great West."

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET TERRIS.

Superior Court.

—: o: —

District of Terrebonne
Sainte Scholastique, to wit :
No. 676.

The William Gear & Sons Co. Limited, Plaintiff; against William Heatlie, Defendant, to wit :

1. One lot of land situated in the township of Chatham, in the county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and designated upon the official plan and in the book of reference of said township, under the number seven hundred and twenty-one [721]—with the buildings thereon erected; subject however, to the legal customary dower in the undivided half thereof reserved in favor of Dame Elizabeth Calder, wife of the defendant.

2. Another lot of land situated in the town of Lachute, and known and designated upon the official plan and in the book of reference of the parish of Saint Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, under number sixteen hundred and eighty five [No. 1685]—with the buildings thereon erected; subject to whatever rights therein and thereon which the said Elizabeth Calder may have.

To be sold, the immoveable firstly described, at the registration office in the county of Argenteuil, in the town of Lachute, the THIRD day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, and the immoveable secondly described, at the door of the catholic church, in the town of Lachute, on the SAME DAY, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
Sainte Scholastique, 27 h September, 1909.

FARM FOR SALE.

—To—

FARM FOR SALE,—Comprising about 200 acres of land in Mille Isles, close to churches, school, blacksmith shops, post-office and general store, short distance from cheese-factory and saw-mill, well fenced and well watered, good sugar-bush of 1000 trees, good house and out-buildings, new butcher shop and slaughter house, ice-house. The proprietor will sell on reasonable terms with

ROBERT POLLOCK, Prop.
Mille Isles, Que.
Baker, Lachute

STRAYED,—On to the farm of James B. Brown, a heifer. The owner is hereby informed that he can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

JAMES B. BROWN; Calumet.

Some choice new styles of Suits for young men for fall and winter. Come at once and get your size and patterns.

W. Banford & Son.

SAFE EVEN FOR CHILDREN

There is not a Trace of Opium or Morphine in "Father Morriscy's No. 10" (Lung Tonic.)

A cough is merely a symptom of an irritated, inflamed or diseased condition of the air passages or the lungs themselves.

Many cough mixtures are simply preparations containing enough Opium, Morphine or similar drugs to deaden the irritation. They relieve the cough but they do not remove the unhealthy condition that caused it. Moreover any medicine containing morphine or opium is unsafe unless prescribed by a competant physician.

"Father Morriscy's No. 10", (Lung Tonic) contains absolutely no drugs of this character. It relieves a cough by removing the cause.

Made of Roots, Barks and Balsams, Nature's own remedies, it clears the mucus from the passages, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, and strengthens the lungs and whole system so that they can throw off the disease entirely. Thousands have proved it. Trial bottle 25c. Regular size 50c. At your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 15

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In lieu of the fact that certain parties are conducting auction sales in the county, and are making the statement that they are working under a license; I have written to the revenue inspector, asking to whom he has issued auctioneer's licenses this year, and have received the following reply bearing date of October 3rd, 1909, which speaks for itself.

Signed, MALCOLM SMITH,
Box 10, Lachute.

St. Eustache, Oct. 23rd, '09.

Malcolm Smith Esq.,
Auctioneer, Lachute, Que.

Dear Sir :—Yours of the 22nd to hSnd, and beg to say that you are the only person to whom an auctioneers license was issued this year, up to this date, the 23rd October, 1909.

Yours truly,
FELIX PAQUIN,
Collector Provincial Licenses.

MALCOLM SMITH,

Licensed Auctioneer.

P.O. Box 10. Lachute, Que.

For the District of Terrebonne. Sales conducted in French and English.

Are you Building?

If so, do not forget that I can supply you with **All the Bricks you need** in any quantity, large or small.

Are you in need of building material, such as Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Drain Pipes, Farm Tiles, Brick, Portland Cement, Plaster Board, Chimney Linings, Laths, Plaster Paris, Asbestos, Etc., Etc.

Have you tried Land Plaster? It is one of the best fertilizers on the market.

J. W. Cottingham

Society is largely formed by clothes. What kind do you wear? See our new suits for men and boys.

W. Banford & Son.

Drop in, we have any amount of bargains for you, on account of being overstocked. W. Banford & Son.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized	$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up	$3,000,000.
Rest and Undivided Profits	$3,405,991.

Travellers

Letters of Credit

under which money can be drawn at any point in the world.

Lachute & St. Andrews Branch, J. R. Parris, M'gr.

Geoffroy Bedard



I have a very large stock of caps of caps of all kinds in the above brand and others.

Now is the right time to leave your order for your winter suits and overcoats, as I have on hand the largest stock of Tweeds, Meltons, and Beavers of all kinds ever brought into this town.

I also have to offer you a complete line of Gent's Furnishings, of all sorts and styles.

Geoffroy Bedard

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign & Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and best material in all the latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Posts, Fencing, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

Great Bargains!

We are offering Great Bargains in Ladies' Long Water Proof Coats while they last 75 of them to clear at the following prices.

25 Coats assorted shades latest styles etc., and turn down collars full length nicely trimmed former prices as follows :—

25	Coats	former price	$7.50	Clearing price	$4.75
25	"	"	"	7.75	"	"	5.50
25	"	"	"	9.75	"	"	6.75

— ALSO —

50 Men's Tweed & Worsted Rain Coats Lined all through best quality material and trimmings former price $9.75. to clear $7.25.

50 Men's Suits in Tweed and black and dark blue serge to clear 20 p.c. off.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Special discounts on the following lines :—15 p.c. off Flannelettes; 10 p.c. off Cottons; 15 p.c. Muslins and Ginghams; 20 p.c. Children's made dresses, and 10 p.c. off all other lines.

No trouble to show you our Goods. Call and see them.

S. W. CHEESEMAN'S General Merchant St. Andrews East, P.Q.

Bargains! Bargains!

That is what you always get when dealing with us, but now especially, after our holiday rush, we will have to make room for our Spring Stock, so be wise and allow us to serve you with the "Best of Goods" at lowest possible prices.

Hardie & Co.

Baker and General Merchants, Brownsburg, P.Q.

THE PAQUIN Fruit and Vegetable Markets

PHONE NO. 6. West End Store

PHONE NO. 59 Central Ward Store

If we please you, Tell Others!
If we Don't, Tell Us!

To our many customers and friends, is this question reasonable?

If we can give you full value for your money with our goods and as cheap as others, why not patronize those who live in town and spend their income among you. In Preserving Fruits we will give you bargains. We order twice a week and will gladly get anything for you that we may not have in stock. In vegetables we get them daily fresh from our market garden. We can give you Tomatoes, Cabbages, Corn, Cucumbers, Onions, Celery, etc., etc.

PAQUIN BROS.,

Opposite Lachute Mills Post-Office.

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

Some of the lines we can save money for you on

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Carpets and Rugs, Linoleums & Floor Oil Cloths, 1, 2, 3 & 4 yds. wide.

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Geo. A. Slater "Invictus" Boots and Shoes. Once tried you will have no other.

Our Store is the Bargain ... Centre ...

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE. GREAT BARGAINS.

AT COST AND FOR CASH ONLY.

Commencing with the 1st of May we will start our Great Sale of Goods, which are all new and comprise the entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, etc., and will be sold Bring along your wants, we can supply them and save you considerable money on your purchases.

In our Millinery Department we have expert hands to attend you. These goods will also be sold at remarkably low prices.

H. PAQUIN, St. Philippe.

FURNITURE REQUISITES.

Furniture Requisites of every description may be had by investigating our beautiful large showrooms. Our prices are correspondingly low but the quality of our ... goods is high ...

When you are building don't forget that we can supply you with sashes doors, ... windows, etc. ...

Lachute Furniture Factory

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

An Unexpected Confession;

Or, The Story of Miss Percival's Early Life.

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Cont'd)

The moment the bolt clicked into its socket the portieres that hung between the library and an adjoining reception room were suddenly parted, and Miss Dexter, her face as white as chalk, her eyes blazing with passion, swept into the room and confronted her astonished hostess.

"Marjorie!" exclaimed Mrs. Lancaster, in a tone of mingled dismay and reproof.

"Yes, I have played eavesdropper, for once in my life, and I do not care what you think of me for it!" cried the enraged girl, with passionate vehemence.

"I thought you were in bed," faltered her companion.

"I know you did—I was in my room, but the door was ajar, and I heard you tell Donald you wanted a private talk with him here I knew that the doors between the reception room and this were not quite closed, and I was determined that I would hear for myself my recreant lover's opinion of me, for I knew well enough what you wanted to say to him," Miss Dexter explained.

"It was not quite the right thing to do, Marjorie," said Mrs. Lancaster, gravely.

"I know it, and I have no excuses to offer. I simply wanted to know just how I stand with Donald. Truly, madam, your son entertains strange ideas regarding honor to allow me to believe for the last ten years that he intended to marry me, and then leave me in the lurch like this!" the beauty complained, with a sudden pout.

Mrs. Lancaster flushed hotly, and her handsome face plainly expressed the disgust she experienced in view of the rude speech that had just offended her aristocratic ears.

But she had set her heart upon sweeping the Dexter millions into the Lancaster coffers, if by any possibility she could achieve such a result.

So, curbing her irritation over the unpleasant contretemps of the evening, and her displeasure at hearing her idolized son so criticized, she set herself to soothe the spoiled beauty's ruffled plumage.

"Dear Marjorie, I do not wonder that you are wounded," she gently remarked, as she went to her side and fondly slipped her arm around the girl's slender waist. "It certainly was very unfortunate that you should overhear Donald's conversation with me, but do not lay it too much to heart, for I am quite sure that he was upset over some outside matter, and I believe that he spoke impulsively——"

"It was an impulse, then, which I warn you will be lasting," the girl interposed, with exceeding bitterness; "he has been hard hit by that miserable little beggar. Ha! ha! She, the peer of the creme de la creme of New York! She shine a queen among the sacred four hundred! Mrs. Lancaster, I give you joy of your future daughter-in-law with her style and her poverty!"

"Marjorie! Marjorie! don't child, drive me quite to distraction," pleaded the proud woman, quivering with mingled rage and fear at the thought of having all her dearest projects overthrown. "I will have no daughter-in-law but you, dear; you shall win him yet, and make him repent all the harsh things that he has said to-night. I believe, if we use tact, we shall be able to bring him to his senses. You will help me, will you not, Marjorie? You love him well enough, do you not, to join me in some plan to prevent him from throwing himself away upon this wretched little nobody?"

CHAPTER XXV.

"Love him!" repeated Marjorie Dexter, with startling vehemence. "You cannot conceive how I love him. I would almost sell my birthright to win him—to win even one look such as he bestowed upon that girl yesterday. Heavens! it nearly drove me wild to see them together! While his rhapsodies tonight were simply maddening."

"Yes, he does seem strangely infatuated with her," said Mrs. Lancaster, looking deeply troubled.

"Well, we cannot ignore the fact that she has a very pretty face; she has a fine form; her complexion is of that rich, creamy hue that makes one think of sunshine on marble. Then those great, black, velvety eyes! Well, one couldn't much blame a man for being magnetized by them," Miss Dexter concluded, with a thoughtful air.

"Really, Marjorie, I do not know what to make of you! One moment you laugh the girl to scorn, the next you vaunt her to the skies!" exclaimed Mrs. Lancaster, in astonishment, while she regarded her companion wonderingly.

"Humph! Perhaps you have heard the old proverb that 'a good general never underrates the forces of the enemy,'" said Miss Dexter, with a cruel glitter in her blue eyes; "and so I, with the one desire of my life at stake, was quick to observe the powers arrayed against me, when we passed the girl yesterday. But she has no style, no culture; she would be a perfect guy in your drawing room."

"Oh, Marjorie! spare me," interposed Mrs. Lancaster, with a groan.

"But she could be cultivated," the belle pursued, "and she would probably spare no effort to make herself all that Donald could wish if, and there is where a big doubt comes in—if she cares enough for him to work for it. Ugh! when I saw that adoring look in his eyes yesterday, as they rested upon her, I could have set my heel upon her lovely face."

"Marjorie, I am afraid there is an element of cruelty in your nature," said her companion, reprovingly.

"Well, you know that jealousy is as cruel as the grave," was the moody response. "But how did Donald make the acquaintance of this Miss Wellington?"

"Why! did I never tell you about that dreadful railway accident at Oakland, when he was returning from California, about two years ago, and came so near losing his life?"

"I knew that there was a railway accident, and that he was hurt, but I never learned the particulars."

"Well, he was terribly bruised and cut about the head, took a fearful cold, and had brain fever in its worst form. Fate cast him into the home of this girl who nursed him for weeks. Donald insists that he owes his life to her, and so I suppose that intensifies his sentiment for her, while there is no doubt in my mind that she made the most of her opportunity. Her father died during this time, leaving her an orphan. She is related to the Cushmans, and it was arranged that she should come to New York to live as the ward of Mr. Cushman, whom you once met here. So she came on under the care of Don and an old lady—another patient who had escaped from the same disaster. After the death of Mr. Cushman, there was some trouble between the girl and Mrs. Cushman, whereupon Miss Independence took French leave, and established herself in the business of apron making."

"Humph! she's spirited, isn't she?" sneered Miss Dexter; "just the kind of a girl to aim for a husband. But what is your plan for breaking up this entanglement?" she concluded, eagerly.

"I think I shall go to see the girl," said Mrs. Lancaster, thoughtfully, "and I will make her understand, plainly, that she is no fit mate for my son. Of course, I do not know just how far matters have progressed between them; but I think I shall be able to make her realize her insignificance and to browbeat her into submission to my commands to relinquish all claim upon him."

"I think you will, too," her companion returned, a gleam of malicious enjoyment in her eyes. "I do not know of another woman living who has it in her power to make another feel so small and mean when you have your stilts and war paint on. I should like to be behind the scenes and witness the squelching act. When will you put your resolve into execution?"

"The sooner the better; I believe I will go to-morrow morning, before Donald has an opportunity to see her," the matron replied, reflectively.

"But what excuse will you make for seeking such an interview? You surely do not want to assume that you fear your son is going to marry her, unless you are sure he has led her to hope he will," Miss Dexter observed.

"Oh, no; of course not. But I have recently given her an order for some aprons, so I can make an errand in connection with that, and gradually lead up to the fact of having seen her with Donald yesterday. I think you may trust me, Marjorie, to make thorough work of the affair," the matron concluded, with compressed lips.

"I'll trust you," said the girl, with a vicious, little laugh, then a lurid light leaped into her eyes, as she added: "I don't doubt you will be able to dispose of the girl easily enough—those poverty-stricken things are always afraid of the rich; but I don't know about your managing Donald so easily."

"With Esther Wellington once out of the way, he will get over his infatuation, and be ready to bestow his attentions where they belong," said Mrs. Lancaster, confidently

"Out of the way? What do you mean?" queried the belle.

"I intend that the girl shall leave New York at once," was the resolute response. "Now dear," the woman added, soothingly, "go straight to bed and worry no more over this unfortunate affair, for, believe me, I will do my utmost to make everything end well."

She led the girl to her door, opened it, then, kissing her, bade her good-night, and the spoiled beauty went away to her room.

Mrs. Lancaster shut herself again into the library and sat down to think.

It was more than an hour later when she sought her own apartment, but when she did so there was a resolute look upon her proud face and a relentless gleam in her eyes that boded no good to the object of her thoughts.

The next morning there was not a cloud, apparently upon the domestic horizon when the family gathered about the handsomely-appointed breakfast table.

Mrs. Lancaster and Marjorie—the latter looking especially lovely in a negligee of pale pink cashmere—both exerted themselves to make the hour pass as delightfully as possible, and no one would have suspected, from the tender glances that the mother bestowed upon her son, or from her fond tone when addressing him, that they had come so near having a fatal rupture only a few hours previous, or that she was secretly planning to wreck his happiness and crush the girl he loved.

They lingered over the meal, for everyone seemed unusually jolly, and when Mr. Lancaster finally arose to go to his office, he remarked, with a light laugh:

"Well, really, I'd a thousand times rather sit here in this congenial atmosphere than bury myself in my sanctum among my musty old law books."

"Thank you, sir," retorted Marjorie, with a saucy toss of her pretty, blond head; "I'm glad to know that you appreciate your surroundings."

As she said this, with the slight emphasis upon the pronoun, she glanced out of the corner of her eye at Donald, and was just in season to catch the slight smile that, for an instant, curled his flexible lips.

The slight aroused all the demon in her.

"He even dares to mock at me!" she said to herself, in a terrible passion. "But wait! the tables will be reversed sometime, then it will be my turn to mock at him."

But she allowed no sign of her rage to become apparent; but, turning from Mrs. Lancaster to him, she sweetly observed:

"Donald, I wonder if your engagements to-day will permit you to take me to see that picture that is talked of so much?"

"I think so, Marjorie," he replied, with ready compliance. "I have an appointment for ten o'clock, but my business will be soon settled, and I will return for you at eleven. Mother"—turning pleasantly to her as he also arose from the table—"have you any commands for me this morning?"

"Thank you, Don, I would like it if you and Marjorie would step around to Arnold, Constable & Co's while you are out, and examine that Turkish rug which I looked at yesterday. Your judgment of such things is good, and might help me to decide if it is just what we want for the hall."

"Very well, I will do so with pleasure," Donald replied, and then, bidding the ladies good-morning, the young gentleman hurried away.

"Now, Aunt Ethel, you can call at any time, between eleven and one, without the fear of running against any snags," Miss Dexter remarked, with a malicious, little laugh, as the door closed after their recent companion.

"I understand, dear, and you managed the arrangement very cleverly," Mrs. Lancaster returned as she echoed her laugh.

Two hours later her elegant carriage rolled into the street where Esther lived, and stopped before Mrs. Field's lodging house.

(To be continued.)

THE COUGHING PLANT.

We have heard of carnivorous plants, which even eat mice; there arge laughing and weeping flowers; but we have never heard of a coughing plant. Nevertheless, there is such a plant, and it grows in the tropics. Its fruit resembles the common bean. It is easily aroused to anger, and, what is yet more strange, it has a horror of all kinds of dust. As soon as a few grains fall on the leaves the stomata—or air-cells—which are the breathing organs, fill with gas, puff out, and throw off the dust, with a slight explosion like the cough of a child with a cold in its head. It is an ornamental plant. One can hardly imagine the concert given by two or three of these strange plants in a drawing-room, where the passage of ladies sprinkles them with rice-powder.

The average man is a willing worker—when he meets another man who is willing to be worked.

The Farm

SHEEP.

No amount of feed will keep the flock from running down if covered with ticks.

Comparatively few farmers realize the loss sustained in a flock from ticks, but attribute it many times to other causes.

Every sheep pasture should have an abundance of pure water.

Watch the fences and repair the weak places. Prevent the first outbreak and the flock will be easily controlled.

Put bells on several members of the flock as a safeguard against dogs.

No more sheep should be kept than can be given good care.

Every farmer should have a small flock for economic reasons.

Every farmer could easily have a nearly perfect flock, even if small.

Turn off the inferior ewes, and so keep improving the flock.

Keep the ram in a dry, clean, light pen in the barn and feed him well.

Seven or eight sheep will pasture where one cow would. From this you can tell how many sheep you can keep, if you are now keeping cows and wish to change off to sheep.

If you have any patches of land that are weedy, fence them off and give the sheep a chance at them. They will trim them up in short order.

Get around often where the sheep are; salt them, count them and make friends of them.

Do not allow the dealer to come in and sort out the largest and finest lambs and leave the culls. Sometimes farmers sell their lambs at a fixed sum per head early in the season. The dealer will call when he needs lambs and sort out the best and never come to get the smaller ones at all.

Sheep must have special feeding. They are essentially pasturing and browsing animals, living in summer on pasture and in winter on dried herbage or on the soft sprouts of bushes. We do not change the natural habits of animals by domestication to any such extent as to alter their feeding or modes of life. Sheep cannot feed on sour food; they require fresh, soft watery food even in the winter to maintain best condition. That the sheep of Great Britain have become the finest in the world is the result of the common practice of feeding roots during winter. This succulent feeding, with unrivaled pastures for the summer, shows in excellence of meat as well as of fleece.

FARM NOTES.

Drawing out of the soil without replenishing the fertility is like drawing money out of a bank without making any deposits.

The best breed of stock for a man is generally the kind he likes best, for he will take more interest in and care of such animals.

Anyone not familiar with the use of sulphuric acid had better leave it alone, and buy fertilizer from a competent manufacturer. There is usually on the farm no means for thoroughly mixing the acid with bones, and on the thoroughness of this work success will largely depend.

Loss of valuable elements takes place in stable manure immediately after it is made and it is never so good again. This loss is small when the manure is kept under cover and spread out, but when put out of doors in a pile loss by fermentation and leaching sets in and becomes a material waste in the aggregate. Economy in time, labor and material is affected when it is hauled directly to the field.

We would like to say to all farmers and those interested in poultry-raising, do not try to breed the fancy with the practical. Master the practical first; then see what you can do with the fancy. But we advise the use of thoroughbred stock for practical purposes, by all means, getting new cocks each year to add vigor to the young chicks, remembering what has been done by one man can always be done again.

Straw as it comes from the thresher is not a good absorbent of liquids. Nature made it strong resistant and practically indurated for its and seed's protection, and until the straw is crushed or cut or in some way broken, it takes up very little moisture, and as an agent for the conservation of liquid excrement it is nearly useless. But let it be run through the cutter so that it is cut and crushed, and it is no longer impervious to moisture. When so prepared half the quantity of straw will produce better results both in absorbing liquids and keeping the animals clean than can be secured when the long straw is used.

DAIRY AND STOCK.

A filthy hog is a reproach to its owners. It prefers on the whole to be clean, but for some reason most hog owners seem to argue otherwise and act accordingly.

How would you like it of a big policeman were to give you a kick or a clout on the ear every time something startles you? And yet that would be as reasonable as it is to jerk and whip a horse when he is startled.

Certain diseases among the human kind, such as typhoid, smallpox and the like, are known as "filth diseases," and are in the main preventable. Most diseases of hogs and cows justly come under the same head.

The dairy head should include no sick animal and especially none showing signs of tuberculosis, contagious abortion or other trouble associated with parturition, or with mammits mammary abscess or other udder disease, persistent diarrhoea, actinomycosis, fever or any ferbrile disease.

FARM SCHOOLS IN BAVARIA.

Travelling Teachers Who Form Clubs and Deliver Lectures

"In order to promte argricultural interest the kingdom of Bavaria has established agricultural schools in almost every town," says Franz J. Hofauer of Munich, Germany.

"These schools are in charge of teachers who in addition to an academic education must be versed in botany, geology, chemistry, physics, zoology and natural history. At a time when nothing is doing in the fields, from November to March, these schools are open, and the peasants for a nominal fee can attend courses on cultivation and fertilization of the soil, the proper rotation of crops on the same land, the best sources for good seeds, irrigation and the raising of stock. They are made acquainted with improvements and new inventions in agricultural implements, the adoption of which can be recommended. They are taught the rudiments of bookkeeping and other commercial knowledge essential for the up to date farmer.

"In the spring after these farmers have returned to their work in the fields it becomes the duty of the teachers who instructed them during the winter to travel from county to county and to act as advisers to the farmers. Much good results from the travels of these teachers. By practical suggestion to the farmers they induce them to make valuable improvements in the cultivation of their farms.

"The wandering teacher helps to form co-operative clubs for the joint interests of a number of farmers in one district. From time to time the teacher has to lecture in these clubs on any subject which might prove of interest to the members. These visits and lectures to the different districts are entirely free to the people, since the State assumes all expenses. There is probably no other country in the world in which so much is done by the State for its rural inhabitants as is the case in Bavaria. Other German States have these agricultural schools, but their teachers are not sent in such a practical way direct to the places where they can do the most good, as is done in Bavaria. The results of this commendable care have ben very gratifying."



Man wants but little here below, but wants that little long.—Life.

Can This Man Read Your Life?

The rich, poor, exalted and humble seek his advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys, and all events of Life.

MANY SAY HE REVEALS THEIR LIVES WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Free test Readings will be sent for a short time to all our Readers.



Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual, and so outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Roxroy, a man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity, and his manner and tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of grateful letters from people who have received readings from him adds to other convincing proof as to his ability. Even Astrologers and Palmists admit that his system surpasses anything yet introduced.

The Rev. G. C. H. Hasskarl, Ph.D of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most sceptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading, send your date, month and year of birth, state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:—

I have heard of your power
To read people's lives,
And would ask what for me
You have to advise?

Be sure to give your correct name and address and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 37, No. 177a Kensington High-street, London, W., England. If you wish, you may enclose 10 cents (Canadian stamps) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not enclose coins or silver in letters.

HERE AND THERE.

Little Bits of Knowledge About 'Most Everything.

Switzerland has an area of 16,000 square miles.

The world's heaviest locomotive weighs 266 tons.

Wigs were worn by the Egyptians and the Syrians.

In Russia 200 people are killed every year by wolves.

Salaries of the Royal Household amount to £193,000 annually.

Deaths from consumption in London last year amounted to 6,419.

The entire space covered by the Tower of London is about thirteen acres.

At one time barbers were not permitted to talk when shaving customers.

Love-messages on postcards are forbidden by the Russian postal regulations.

In Holland the average number of deaths from railway accidents is one a year.

Tea-leaves are gathered four times a year from the tea-plant after its third year.

France has 98 submarines built and building; Great Britain, 68; Russia, 35; and Germany, 8.

In Britain's mercantile marine there are 40,000 alien sailors, who receive pay to the amount of £2,000,000 a year.

Man is the only animal whose nostrils open downwards. Even in the highest apes the nostrils open to the front.

Last year 264,647 couples were married in England and Wales, or 14.9 per thousand. This is the lowest rate for twelve years.

Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather; hard-edged clouds, wind; while a pale yellow sky wet weather.

"Mugwumps" is the nickname applied to those who vote against their party in what they believe to be the interest of their country.

German schoolboys will in future be taught the study of railway guides. They will be required to solve various travelling problems, and be instructed with respect to railway travel in other countries.

RHEUMATISM DRIVEN FROM THE BLOOD

A Remedy Which Assists Nature Makes a Cure Which is Permanent as This Case Proves.

Every sufferer from rheumatism wants to be cured and to stay cured. The prospect of the frequent return of the trouble is not attractive to anybody who has gone through one siege. Most treatments aim simply to "keep down" the rheumatic poisons in the blood. The tonic treatment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has proved by hundreds of cures that it builds up the blood to a point that enables it to cast out these poisons through the regular channels of excretion—the bowels, the kidneys and the skin. When this is done the rheumatism is permanently cured, and as long as the blood is kept pure and rich the patient will be free from rheumatism. Mr. Thomas McNeil, Richibucto, N. B., says:—"Permit me to bear testimony to the worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for acute rheumatism. My son, Frederick, was subject to this painful trouble for a period of eight or ten years, and during this time periodical attacks would regularly occur. His last attack was a most severe one, and the pains were excruciating in the extreme, shooting through the various parts of the body to such an extent that even the approach of any person would cause him to cry out with fear, and he had rest neither day or night. Our family doctor, a man of skill and experience, applied many remedies without avail, and could give no encouragement other than that the warmer weather then approaching might prove beneficial. Just at this time we noticed where some person similarly afflicted had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. He kept on using the Pills, each succeeding box showing improvement, until he had taken ten boxes, when all pains and aches had completely disappeared, and although his mode of life is that of a fisherman, and consequently exposed to both wet and cold, he has had no return of any of the symptoms whatever. The cure is complete, and is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The D. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ROBBERY THE MOTIVE.

Austrian Boarding House Was a Death Trap for Lodgers.

One of the most sensational cases which Vienna has ever known has been brought to light by the arrest of Frau Kobovsky on suspicion of having committed five murders.

Frau Kobovsky, who is a widow forty-three years of age, kept a boarding house. Two of her lodgers died in the house four years ago, and she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing their property. When she came out of prison she resumed the boarding house, and three more lodgers died in it last year.

Recently another lodger told the police that Frau Kobovsky tried to push him into the Danube, and then gave him poisoned wine during an excursion.

The police have discovered that all the five lodgers, who died were rich and elderly, and their bodies will be exhumed and examined.

A POINTER ON MAKING SHOES WEAR LONGER.

In this age there are many different forms of insurance against loss from almost every conceivable cause and it is remarkable to note that we have now arrived at a point where it is possible to insure your new clothes against being prematurely worn out, and no doubt when people are aware of this fact thousands will take advantage of it. The insurance in the form of "Nugget" Waterproof Shoe Polish is the best kind of an investment, for it will double the life of your shoes, because it keeps leather soft and pliable and prevents cracking.

Your dealer keeps "Nugget"—why not insure your shoes? It costs but 10c per box. Tan.

The "Nugget" is a Waterproof preparation which in wet weather retains its shine, and the polish itself will not rub off and soil the clothes under any conditions.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Parker—"Brady's wife is the most intellectual woman I ever met."

Parker—"Indeed"

Parker—"Yes. Why, she can actually tell what time a railway train arrives or departs by consulting the time table."

Don't Grow Old.

Going around with gray hair when Dr. Chase's Natural Hair Restorative will restore it back to its natural color, even though it has been gray for years. Two applications might use from the same bottle will make the hair of one become black and another blonde, just as they were in youth. So it is not a hair-dye; it will not stain the scalp, and is no trouble to apply. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Price one dollar (Postage paid).

THE TREMAIN SUPPLY CO.,
Wood St., Toronto.

CHARACTER BY THE FACE.

Classify Them According to Their Outlines.

In judging the character from the face it is well, first of all, to understand that physiognomists can only reveal tendency; they cannot foretell positive actions.

To read faces the best method is to begin by classifying them according to their outlines, as certain characteristics are ninety-nine times out of a hundred the accompaniment of each class.

According to the text-books, women with the perfectly oval face are tall and of elegant figure, generally, but not always, dark-eyed, energetic, and possess strong individual characteristics. They are firm and self-reliant, and usually constant in friendship and love. They are often leaders, and are enthusiasts apt to be carried away by the power of their own imagination. Frequently the oval-faced woman becomes an actress of great renown. For example, Bernhardt, Duse, and Mary Anderson.

When the face describes a circle there is corresponding breadth and thickness of limbs and body. The complexion is usually florid and the hair and coloring light brown, not often dark, especially the skin.

Round-faced women may be usually read as versatile, impulsive, ardent, and with great elasticity of spirits. The round-faced woman is more inclined to be fickle than her sister of the oval contour.

Where you see a woman with a face which forms a perfect round make a mental note to this effect: A cheerful, loving, and amiable nature, not much persistence, apt to be brilliant rather than thorough, companionable, and unselfish.

The pyriform face is commonly called pear-shaped because its outlines do resemble the shape of a pear. Nine out of ten women with pear-shaped faces have high foreheads, pale complexions, and delicately chiselled features. They are rarely strong women physically, often have delicate chests and slender, stem-like necks. They generally have shining eyes and an abundance of soft, fine, silky hair. They are mentally very alert, quick and nervous, acutely sensitive. This is the literary, artistic, and poetic type.

Women with the temperament belonging to the pyriform face are rarely willing to settle down to the joys of domesticity. They belong to the public and to the world of art and poetry.

BABY'S TEETHING TIME IS A TROUBLOUS TIME

When baby is teething the whole household is upset. The tender little gums are swollen and inflamed, and the poor child often cries day and night, wearing the mother out and keeping the rest of the family on edge. In the homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used there is no such worry. The Tablets allay the inflammation, soothe the irritation and bring the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. Jean Boutin, St. Marguerite, Que., says: "When I sent for Baby's Own Tablets my nine months' old baby was suffering greatly from teething troubles and I hardly got any rest. A few doses of the Tablets relieved her, and the teeth seemed to come through painlessly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EARTHQUAKE PROOF HOUSES.

Twigs and Grass Interwoven With Branches.

In order to protect their homes from earthquakes many of the natives in the territory around Chilpancingo and other towns in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, live in trees. Some of these tree homes are of large size and are ingeniously constructed. Reeds and grasses are interwoven with the twigs and branches of the tree, much in the manner that a bird builds its nest.

The severest wind seldom looses these houses from the tree. Where the trees are large and stand closely together houses of two and three rooms are frequently built in their branches. These houses also afford protection from the "tigers" and other wild animals which are found in the region in large numbers. It is claimed that a "tiger" will not attack its prey unless it is upon the ground. The prime object of elevating these houses into the trees, however, is to keep them from being shaken down by the severe earthquakes which visit the Guerrero territory at frequent intervals.

The rocking of the earth gives the trees a swaying motion that does no damage to the houses. In some localities whole villages of these tree homes are to be seen. None of them suffered damage from the recent earthquakes which wrought such ruin to the buildings on the ground.

Never judge a man's kicking ability by the size of his feet.

It's almost as difficult for you to get a man to take your advice as it is for you to take his.

FALL SKIN DISEASES.

An Article for Mothers.

When the children "break out" with eruptions and skin diseases, so common in the fall, don't run to useless and nauseating medicines. Zam-Buk is what is needed. It is a skin food as well as a healing balm.

Mrs. Chas. Levere, of Prescott, North Channel, Ont., tells how Zam-Buk cured her baby. She says:—"My baby's head and face was one complete mass of sores. The itching and irritation were fearful, and the little one's plight was so fearful that at one time we feared her ears would be eaten off.

"We had to keep her hands tied for days to prevent her rubbing and scratching the sores. Doctor after doctor treated her in vain, until we had had five doctors. They all agreed it was a frightful case of eczema, but none of them did any permanent good.

"As a last resource we were advised to try Zam-Buk. The first box did so much good that we felt sure we were at last working in the right direction. We persevered with the treatment until we had used thirteen boxes, and at the end of that time I am glad to say Zam-Buk effected a cure."

Mrs Holmes, of 30, Guise Street, Hamilton, is quite as eloquent in her praises. She says:—"Zam-Buk cured my boy of boils and eruptions when he was so bad that he had been unable to mix with other children. Prior to the boils breaking out he had had a bad eruption, but Zam-Buk cleared this away too, and made his skin clear and smooth. It is a wonderful preparation, and mothers throughout the land should always keep it handy."

For eczema, eruptions, rashes, tetter, itch, ringworm, and similar skin diseases, Zam-Buk is without equal. It also cures cuts, burns, scalds, piles, abscesses, chronic sores, blood-poisoning, etc. All druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

FREAK PHOTOGRAPHY.

Difficult Task to Photograph a Soap Bubble.

After running horses, jumping athletes, flying cannon-balls, fishes of lightning, and the shifting spectral lines of revolving double stars have been successfully photographed, the airy soap bubble has furnished a stumbling-block that the scientific photographer has had great difficulty in surmounting. An eminent scientist said not long ago that for a long time it had been his ambition to photograph a soap bubble in the act of breaking. He anticipated great difficulty, because he knew the time occupied in the disappearance of a breaking bubble must be only a small fraction of a second.

Whoever has watched a brilliant soap bubble burst knows how quickly it vanishes. The scientist thought it might take one-twentieth of a second; but by repeated experiments he found that the time occupied in the disappearance of the iridescent film was not more than one three-hundredth of a second. To catch and picture one of these vanishing films between the instant of its breaking and that of its complete extinction proved a most difficult undertaking; but it was accomplished.

Some persons may think that it would be equally difficult to photograph a lightning flash; but it must be recollected that lightning makes an intensely vivid impression, while the soft reflection of a soap bubble is evanescent, even in the bright glare of an electric spark. From painting the image of the flying edge of a broken bubble in the three-hundredth of a second to disclosing the existence of great nebulae in the heavens by the cumulative effect of several hours of continuous exposure, the modern photographic plate is performing many wonders in behalf of science, and proving itself one of the most powerful means at man's disposal to unlock the secrets of Nature.

AN EDUCATED TRAMP.

The house of a wealthy lady was approached one day by a tramp seeking a meal. The lady at first refused the knight of the road his request, but finally consented, saying she would give him food if he would first saw some wood. Pleading, however, that he was too weak to work before eating, he obtained the meal, after which his hostess escorted Mr. Dusty Rhodes to the woodshed, and showed him the pile of wood he was to saw. Returning half an hour later, she found her guest sitting in the calm enjoyment of a smoke.

With just indignation she asked: "Why, haven't you sawn that wood yet?"

"Pardon me, madam," said her guest, pain at his hostess' ignorance struggling in his voice. "You should not say 'have sawn' wood, you should say 'have seen' the wood."

An exhibition of temper is invariably a free show.

The things you are going to do add nothing to your bank balance.



Send for free sample to Dept. W. L., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.



INFORMATION.

Mary had a little lamb,
As you have heard before;
Later Mary passed her plate
And had a little more.
Her dinner check was 90 cents
That's what made Mary sore.

HUNTING FOR BIG GAME.

The Highlands of Ontario is an ideal spot for the sportsman during the open hunting season for big game. In the Temagami region moose are plentiful and may be killed during the period from October 16th to November 15th. This territory is a forest preserve of vast expanse, and in addition to being the hunter's paradise, its waters abound with game fish of many species. The home of the red deer is located somewhat to the south of Temagami, particularly in the districts known as "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "Maganetawan River," "Lake Nipissing," and "Kawartha Lakes" territories.

Write to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, for a copy of "Haunts of Fish and Game," issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System which fully describes the hunting territories reached by this line, giving game laws, maps and all information.

NOT ROMANCE.

"Yes, her husband left her suddenly seven years ago, and every night she puts a lighted candle in the window to guide him to the door."

"How sentimental!"

"Well, not exactly. She puts the candle there so she can see to hit him with the club she keeps on the window ledge."

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

Chinamen will not accept sovereigns bearing the familiar St. George and dragon on the reverse side, as the dragon plays an important role in religious matters, and, consequently, they dislike its representation on English coins.

After making a most careful study of the matter, U. S. Government scientists state definitely that the common house fly is the principal means of distributing typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. Wilson's Fly Pads kill the flies and the disease germs, too.

Youngly—"Did you ever notice that the matrimonial process is like that of making a call? You go to adore, and ring a belle, and give your name to a maid." Cynicus—"Yes, and then you're taken in."

INFORMATION WANTED about the man who has never heard of Painkiller. Sold for over 60 years. Is the best remedy for cramps, colic and dysentery, and unequalled as a liniment for cuts and wounds. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'—25c. and 50c.

"Grandfather, I know what I shall give you for your birthday—a nice meerschum pipe." "That's good of you, my dear, but I already have one." "That is to say, grandpa, you did have one. I've just broken it."

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy, and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

The man who is satisfied to merely "get along" in this world mustn't grumble if his neighbor insists on earning enough to travel in style.

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

HOPEFUL.

Mrs. Newed—"Mamma says she does not think we will ever quarrel as she and papa do."

Mr. Newed—"Never, dearest."

"No; she says you will be much easier to manage than papa was."

HELPLESS.

"How's your husband now?"

"Poor man, he's laid up at home with acute rheumatism. All he is able to do now is mind the baby, chop the wood, answer the door bell, an' run errands."

Most wives would be able to save money if their husbands gave them enough to save.

RATHER EMBARRASSING.

"That Englishman is a funny chap," remarked the hat salesman in the big hotel; "he hasn't been out of his room to-day."

"No, he is victim of circumstances," confided the coffee salesman.

"Victim of circumstances!"

"Yes, he put his shoes outside his door last night, according to the English custom, and somebody threw them at a cat down the areaway."

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

THE REASON.

Little Blanche—"At the party a little girl fell off a chair. All the other girls laughed; but I didn't."

Mamma—"Well, why didn't you laugh?"

"Cause I was the one that fell off."

If allowed to roam over your house those few innocent-looking house flies may cause a real tragedy any day, as they are known to be the principal agents for the spread of those deadly diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. No other fly killer compares with Wilson's Fly Pads.

MAKING ROOM.

Little Tommy Tucker had eaten and was filled, but he would not give in.

"Have some more cake, Tommy?" said his hostess.

"I think I could," said Tommy, "if I stood up."

SEE THAT YOU GET THE REAL THING.—Unscrupulous makers are putting up a counterfeit of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. The genuine is made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

PROVIDED.

"I am sorry, my dear sir, but I neglected to bring my surgical instruments with me."

"That will be all right, doctor. The plumber who has been working in the cellar has left his tools here."

Something that Should be Rubbed In.—Whenever pain is felt in the limbs or back, take Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; pour a little in the hand, and applying it to the surface beneath which the pain is, rub briskly. If the first application does not afford relief, which is not usually the case, keep rubbing. The Oil will gradually penetrate to the affected part and relief will come.

CHANGED.

Lancaster—"Are you making as much fuss over your baby now as you were two months ago?"

Forrester—"Oh, no. The baby is making all the fuss now."

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"Some men are so unreasonable," sighed Mrs. Scolder.

"Yes, and all women are," replied Scolder quickly.

Attacks of cholera and dysentery come quickly, there seldom being any warning of the visit. Remedial action must be taken just as quickly if the patient is to be spared great suffering and permanent injury to the lining membranes of the bowels. The readiest preparation for the purpose is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It can be got at small cost at any drug store or general dealers, and it will afford relief before a doctor can be called.

Small Lilian's father was very homely, and one day she said: "Mamma, why did you marry papa?" "Because I loved him, dear," was the reply. "Mamma," continued Lilian, "love will make us women do anything, won't it?"

Some men are too lazy to complain if they can't find work.



ISSUE NO. 40—03.



VANZANT & WARING'S GUARANTEED "SPAVIN CURE" Mailed on receipt of $1.00. Send for booklet—FREE.

The Veterinary Remedy Company, Limited, B x A, 75 Adelaide St., E. Toronto, Canada.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—TO ACT AS AGENT for "TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" in his spare time. Good money. Circulation Manager, Toronto.

CANVASSERS WANTED. Others clear twenty dollars weekly. Apply Alfred Tyler, London, Ont.

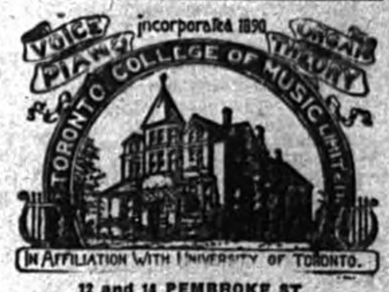
BOYS AND GIRLS WISHING TO EARN money or premiums send your name and address for our juvenile catalogue of easy selling household specialties. Our adult Agents 68 page catalogue is also ready, free on request. Canada Silvercloth Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

COMIC RECITATION BOOK—Best collection published in English languages Ten cents. Arthur Rice, Granby, Que.

MONEY MAKING LITTLE FARMS — IN CALIFORNIA'S Best Fruit, Alfalfa and Stock Growing Section. Rich, Deep Soil—Irrigated. Easy Payments. Write for Booklet. IRRIGATED LAND CO., Marysville . . California

CLEANING LADIES' . . . WALKING OR OUTING SUITS. Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC



12 and 14 PEMBROKE ST. F. H. Torrington, Mus. Dir. ANNUAL CONCERT, MASSEY HALL, NOVEMBER 1st. Tickets may be had at the College.

START NOW for FALL TERM — no better time. Thorough, practical courses, individual instruction and every up-to-date facility provided by our oldest and most reliable school. British-American Business College, Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, TORONTO. Write for catalogue. T. M. WATSON, Principal.



A FEW CENTS will change your windows to rich stained glass. WINDOWPHANIE, beautifully colored and transparent, will do it. Special designs for churches. Samples free. Agents wanted. Write me now. H. P. SULLIVAN, 1169 St. James St., Montreal

Autumn Investments

LIST MAILED ON REQUEST.

For individuals with funds for investment at the present time, whether of large amount or small, we have compiled an extensive list of MUNICIPAL, PUBLIC SERVICE and CORPORATION bonds. The securities offered will receive the approval of the most conservative investors.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Ontario Municipal debentures to yield 4% to 4½%. Other Canadian Municipals — Province, County, City and Town— to yield 4% to 5¼%.

RAILROAD & PUBLIC SERVICE BONDS.

We offer a select list of bonds of Railroads and Public Service Corporations of demonstrated earning power at prices to yield the investor 4½% to 5%.

Canadian Northern Railway Co. Equipments 4 1-2 per cent's.
Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg Railway Company 5 per cent's.
Toronto and York Radial Railway Company 5 per cent's. (Guaranteed by the Toronto Railway Company.)
Suburban Rapid Transit Company 5 per cent's. (Guaranteed by the Winnipeg Electric Co.)

BONDS OF ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIES.

Bonds of long established continuously prosperous industries to yield 5½ to 6%.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. 8 per cent's.
P. Burns and Company, Ltd., 8 per cent's.
Long-Bell Lumber Company 6 per cent's.
Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Consolidated 5 per cent's.

ASK FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

It is a pleasure to select from our offerings a suitable bond and to assist to a thorough investigation of the security.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO 26 KING ST. E.
BRANCHES: MONTREAL—WINNIPEG—LONDON, ENG.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

...SALE

—:o:—

...will be ... by Public Auction ...
the residence of
Mr. JO... CHAMBERS, St. Philippe,
...day, November 2nd, 1909.

The following effects:—5 milch cows, 1 heifer 3 years old, 1 working mare, 30 tons of hay, 100 bushels of oats, 6 tons of straw, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 2 cutters, 2 pungs, 1 pair of iron harrows, 2 pairs of bobsleds, 1 double rack sleigh, 1 dumbbril cart, 1 hay cart body, 1 fanning mill, 1 spring cart, 25 hens and turkeys, 1 set of double harness, 1 set of express harness, 1 set of buggy harness, 6 packs of shingles (cedar), 4,000 feet of dry lumber (mostly pine), 1 double stove, 1 box stove, chairs, tables, 1 sewing machine, 1 chest of drawers, Massey Harris binder (new), 1 Massey Harris disc harrow (new), 1 lumber waggon (new), and many other articles too numerous to mention. All the above machinery and tools are in fine condition and as good as new. The last three articles will be sold in favor of the Massey Harris Co., and will be in 4 payments. All to be sold without reserve as the proprietor has sold her farm.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp.

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

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE

—:o:—

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given in view of the law of the Companies Quebec Act of 1907. It has been ordered by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, patent letters under date of September 14th, 1909, incorporating Messrs. T. Joseph Fauteux, manufacturer, Joseph Page M. D., Arthur Sauve, journalist, Dalma Lanthier, gentleman, Alexandre Gratton, blacksmith, Vetalis Desjardins, merchant, all of the parish of St. Benoit, district of Terrebonne, for the construction or acquiring one or many aqueducts for furnishing water to resiuents in the locality where the company ask to make business and also to make and sell electric power, under the name of the Compagnie d'Aqueduc de St. Benoit, with a total capital of $10,000 divided in 100 shares of $100 each. The main place of business of the corporation will be at St. Benoit.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of the Province this 14 day of September, 1909.

JOS DUMANT,
Asst. Prov. Secretary.

True Copy.

Official Gazette, Sept. 25th.

To All Whom This May Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties paying taxes to the School Trustees of Chatham No. 1, that the undersigned has been ordered by the said trustees to proceed legally, without further notice, to collect taxes and arrears with interest and cost for the recovery of same immediately, and further, I will be at my office on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month to transact school business. All parties presenting bills for payment for wood and other necessary appliances must first have them signed by the school managers and must also present them within a year from when they are contracted or they will not be honored.

The parents of all children attending elementary classes in other municipalities and residing at home in the above school municipality where a school is within reach will be charged school fees for said children and all parties not paying taxes to the school trustees will be charged double school fees for their children attending school controlled by the said trustees and on no account on penalty of forfeiture of the amount, may parents pay school fees to the school teacher.

N.B.—According to law, taxes will no longer be received in instalments, but must be paid in full.

C. F. KAINS.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


Rev. Father Morriscy

"Father Morriscy's No. 10" Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles.

Father Morriscy's remedies have been known for years throughout the Maritime Provinces, and thousands testify to the remarkable cures they have wrought.

The very same remedies, with all their healing virtues, prepared from the late priest's prescriptions, are now on sale throughout the Province of Quebec.

The "Lung Tonic," commonly known as "Father Morriscy's No. 10," is one of the best remedies ever put up for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and lung troubles of all kinds. It removes the mucus, quickly drives away the inflammation and congestion and heals the membranes, leaving them stronger than before and better able to resist disease.

"No. 10" is absolutely free from Opium, Morphine or any harmful drug, and is perfectly safe even for babies.

Trial size 25c. per bottle. Regular size 50c.

At your dealer's. 66

Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd. - Chatham, N.B.

A Free Trip to Bermuda For The Ladies.

—:o:—

Ten ladies will be sent free of all expense to themselves, via New York to the Bermuda Islands, the "Land of Perpetual Summer," this coming winter by the Central Canada Citizen.

People residing in the Ottawa and Gatineau River Valleys are expected to choose the ladies who will take the trip. Those who are not readers of the Central Canada Citizen should borrow a copy from their neighbors, or send a postal card to The Citizen requesting sample copies, that they may learn all about this grand offer to married and single ladies who might wish to take advantage of it.

Interested readers of this notice, and ladies wishes to secure the trip, should write for further particulars at once. Procrastination is an abiding evil, and as this offer is open for a limited time only, it may be lost to them. Don't delay, but write the Central Canada Citizen, Ottawa.

Laframboise

That is a name you should be acquainted with, because at our store you will find a splendid assortment of first-class furniture, stoves and ranges, harness, etc.

Our carriage and repair shop is open and we are ready to attend on any order you may place with us.

We are Funeral Directors.

ST. PHILIPPE

G. J. WALKER,
INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENT.
LACHUTE, P.Q.

Notes discounted and Loans made Only First-Class Insurance Companies represented.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
ANDREW DOIG, Upper Lachute,
Wednesday, November 3rd, 1909.

The following effects:—21 milch cows, 6 heifers 2 years old, 3 heifers 1 year old, 7 calves, 1 bull rising 3 years old, 1 brood mare in foal 7 years old, 1 mare 3 years old, 1 colt 1 year old, 1 spring colt, a quantity of timothy hay and straw, oats, feed corn and turnips.

Included in this lot of cattle are eight head of Pure Bred Ayrshires. A large number of the cattle in this offering are sired by an Imdrted Bull.

On account of ill health the proprietor is obliged to dispose of his entire herd.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

Terms:—$10. and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

ARTHUR H. HOWELL,

Of Montreal, Canadian Secretary London (Eng)., College of Music,

Conductor Lachute Choral Society,
Visits Lachute each Friday.

Lessons given in singing, Piano and Harmony.

Shingles For Sale.

Good Farmers' Shingles for sale at Calumet, near Ferry landing, in large or small lots at $1.25 per M.

Apply to G. H. PERLEY & Co.,
Calumet, Que.

Clapboards For Sale.

7 in. boards 4 ft. at $4.00 per thousand ft. surface measure.

6 " " $6.00 " "
5 " " $9.00 " "
5 " 3 $8.00 " "

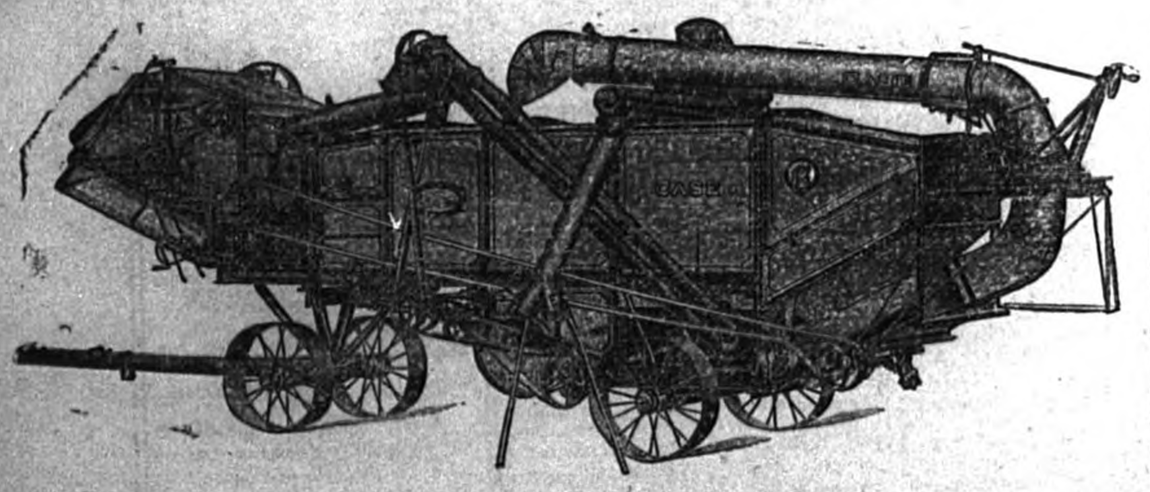
F.O.B. cars or boat.

Apply to G. H. PERLEY & Co.,
Calumet, Quebec.

We have an extra large stock of goods for fall in all lines. Look in

W. BANFORD & SON.

The J. I. Case Threshing Outfit.



Look to us for your Harvesting Machinery. Because with us you will be assured of the Best Makes, the Best Grades and the Best Values. They are a combination of things that will be sure to benefit you. Full lines of everything in Implements always in stock.

D. V. McFaul, LACHUTE

RUBBERS.



Here is just the rubber you want for street wear. A perfect protection from wet feet and yet invisible. It fits very closely to the sole of your shoe.

Here is a good storm and rain rain rubber which I have in stock for Ladies' and Gents. in all sizes, and in 1st and 2nd qualities.





Here is a man's self acting rubber. It is a best quality, neat fitting, stylish rubber.

WM. BERRY,
Main St. · Lachute.

We are Sole Agents for the Slater Shoe.

Over $15,000 Stock
to be sacrificed at
Manufacturers' Prices.

Having decided to retire from business, I offer the public my entire stock of goods, amounting to over $15,000 at manufacturers' prices.

Seasonable Fall and Winter Goods
— Comprising —

Dress Goods, Suitings, Cloakings, Ladies' Jackets, Tailor-made Skirts, Ladies' Undervests and Drawers, Hosiery, Corsets, Carpets, Table Covers, Etc.

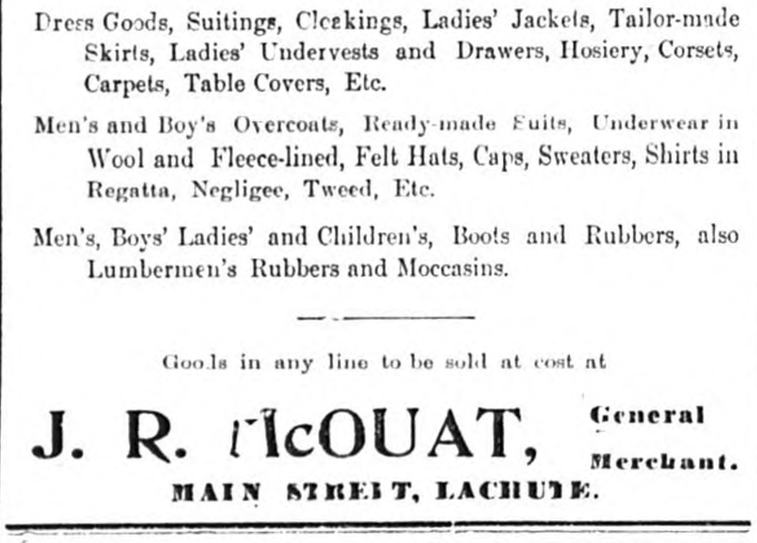
Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Ready-made Suits, Underwear in Wool and Fleece-lined, Felt Hats, Caps, Sweaters, Shirts in Regatta, Negligee, Tweed, Etc.

Men's, Boys' Ladies' and Children's, Boots and Rubbers, also Lumbermen's Rubbers and Moccasins.

Goods in any line to be sold at cost at

J. R. McOUAT, General Merchant.
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Who said STOVES?



T. McOuat & Son, Lachute

Notes... Commercial.

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

H. C. McCONNELL,
[D.D.S. & L.D.S.], DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute every Monday Thursday, Friday & Saturday
Office opposite Christie's Drug Store, Main St.

L. L. LEGAULT B. C. L.,
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"Lamothe & St. Jacques."
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J. L. St. JACQUES, L.L.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every Saturday.

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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR.
LAW OFFICE.
204 St. James Street, Montreal.
Suite 34. Main 2433

DR. J. H. MASON,
Physician & Surgeon.
Main St., Lachute,
Office hours;—8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

DR. HUGH B. FRASER, B.A.
Physician & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College,

DR. A. W. STACKHOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Wm. Doig's store opposite Post Office.
Absent on Monday only.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Will be in Lachute every day except Tuesday.
First and Third Tuesday in Calumet. Second and Fourth Tuesday in St. Andrews.

G. E. BAMPTON, K.C.,
ADVOCATE.
Office; Main Street, East Ward.
Lachute, P.Q. P. O. Box 248.

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET.

DR. A. GAUDRY,
LICENSED VETERINARY-SURGEON,
LACHUTE, QUE.

Canadian Northern Quebec Ry.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of train at Lachute is as follows:—

Leaving for Hawkesbury, 11.59 a.m.

Going East 2.56 p.m.

To and from Lachute to St. Jerome, Sixteen Island Lake, Joliette and points east.

Time-table between Hawkesbury and Rockland.

Leaves Hawkesbury daily except Sunday at 4.30 p.m., arrives L'Orignal 4.45; Evanturel, 5.05; Alfred, 5.20; Treadwell, 5.45; Jessops Falls, 5.55; Wendover, 6.15; Rockland, 6.30.

Leaves Rockland daily except Sunday at 7.30 a.m., arrives at Wendover 8.00; Jessops Falls, 8.10; Treadwell, 8.20; Alfred, 8.45; Evanturel, 9.00; L'Orignal, 9.20; Hawkesbury, 9.30.

Train leaves St. Jerome for Montfort division at 5.35 daily.

GUY TOMBS, G. P. & P. A. C. W. GLENN, Agt. Lachute.