

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1909.

NO.

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. M. 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.

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

Mr. Jas. W. Raitt was in Montreal the early part of the week.

Mrs. Robert McFaul is visiting with her friends in Montreal.

Mr. Chas. Bedard was in Montreal for a few days this week.

Mr. Norval spent the early part of the week with friends in Montreal.

Up-to-date clothing at

W. BANFORD & SON.

Mrs. Massiah of St. Jerome, is in town spending a few days with her friends.

Miss Jessie McConnell is spending a pleasant visit with friends in N. W. York.

Mr. J. C. Spence left for Parry Sound on Saturday last to attend the funeral of his sister.

Mr. W. E. Griffith, Fish and Game Inspector of Montreal, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Marie Bernier left on Friday last for a short visit with friends in Cowanville.

Miss Ella Riddell returned on Tuesday last after spending a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod of Three Rivers, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Thos. Christie, the early part of this week.

There being no quorum on Wednesday evening last, the town council meeting was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Col and Mrs. Evans returned home to Montreal on Tuesday evening, having spent a few days in town and vicinity.

Special values in Stoves, Ranges, Furniture, "Health" Mattresses, etc., at Walter's show-rooms, St. Andrews.

Messrs. Chas. and G. F. Calder were in Montreal yesterday, attending the funeral of the late Hon. Justice Taschereau.

Miss Burgin, of Letchworth, England, who has been the guest of Mrs. T. B. Bos for the past two months, returned home on Thursday.

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.

Mr. H. Gall was in Boston this week attending the funeral of the late Mr. Toxell, who, it will be remembered has spent his summer vacation in Lachute for the past few years.

A meeting of the Masonic Lodge of the district of Ottawa will be held in Lachute shortly. A number of the most prominent members of the craft will be present on that occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Charles Calder were in Grenville on Monday last attending the farewell tea-meeting given to the Rev. and Mrs. Brown prior to their departure for Port Rowan.

The young folks of the town have been having a gala time owing to Halloween coming on Sunday, so that a good number of pranks have been indulged in both on Saturday and Monday evening.

Service in the Presbyterian Church will be conducted in the morning by Mr. J. A. McKenzie and in the evening by Miss Kate Campbell, returned missionary from Seremach, India. Everybody come.

On account of considerable rivalry and keen competition among the bakers in town, the public are now enjoying the privilege of buying their bread at a living price, which has been dropped from 20 cents to 16 cents on a large loaf.

Mr. Geo. Clunie has received acknowledgment from Dr. Burgess, of the Verdun Insane Asylum, of the sum of \$15.72, being the amount collected at the Union Thanksgiving Services in the Presbyterian Church on Monday, Oct. 25th.

The Rev. W. G. Taylor has begun a series of addresses on the conversions of the New Testament for Sunday evenings. Subjects for next Sunday are 11 a.m. — "The Iron Gate"; 7 p.m. — "The Feast of the converted Publican." All are welcome.

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.

The many friends of the Rev. W. G. Taylor of the Lachute Baptist Church, were pleased to welcome his wife and family on Saturday evening last. Owing to illness of her baby boy, Mrs. Taylor was detained at Grose Isle, but was able to proceed after a few days.

The Women's Missionary Society will hold their annual thank offering service on Monday afternoon, Nov. 8th, at 2 o'clock. Miss Kate Campbell will conduct the service, after which there will be a social hour. Tea will be served. All ladies of the congregation are cordially invited.

The Moving Picture entertainment held in the Victoria Hall last Saturday was certainly deserving of better attendance. Mr. Leduc, who was in charge, comes from Hawkesbury, and the way in which the pictures were produced combined with his choice variety of speak for him a full house should be again return.

A new impetus has been given to Sunday School work as a result of the Annual County Convention held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday and Friday of last week. The Convention opened on Thursday evening with the President, Rev. Thos. Mitchell in the chair, and an inspiring address on Sunday Schools and Missions was given by Mr. R. H. Buchanan of Montreal, and one on "The Art of Illustrating" by Rev. E. T. Capel, General Secretary. On Friday three sessions were held and at each of these a most interesting and instructive Bible address was given by the Rev. G. O. Troop, and at the afternoon and evening session two addresses were given by Rev. A. A. Ratley, (a former pastor of the Lachute Methodist Church,) which were greatly enjoyed. The new officers for the coming year were elected. Pres., Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell; Secretary, Mrs. Thos. Christie; Executive, Rev. H. Charters, Rev. B. B. Brown, Mr. G. Calder & Mr. J. Connolly.

PARISH COUNCIL.

Minutes of General Session of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem were held in the Court House, Lachute Town, on Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, 1909. There were present David Black, Mayor, and Councillors John Smith, A. Walker, James C. McClure and P. Desjardins.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted, after which the report of Thos. McGregor, rural inspector on the water-course on the property of W. V. Walker and J. W. McQuat was read.

Moved by Coun. Smith, seconded by Coun. Desjardins, that the said report be received and laid over for further consideration and that the Secretary-Treasurer instruct Thos. McGregor to make an estimate of the proportion of work done by the contractor to that of the whole work called for by the contract and report to the council at its next meeting.

Mr. Thos. McQuat appeared before the council and objected to any division made or to be made by Thos. McGregor of the front road between the complainant and Andrew Blow, inasmuch as the said road had previously been divided by mutual agreement between the parties, and which division is still binding.

BROWNSBURG.

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Do not forget the Box Social on Friday night.

Elsewhere will be found a short article on "The History of a Successful Shot-shell."

Sir Thomas Lipton says if he were Prime Minister, he would give women the vote to-morrow. Has Tommy fallen in love at last?

A well graded new road through the Laurentian Granite Company's property is almost completed and is a great improvement.

It is now night passed off quietly here, although the boys were out in force. Some of the costumes and general make-up were very clever.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Walter Townsend which took place this week at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, after a protracted and painful illness.

Mr. Temple is giving three handsome prizes for the best scores at Billiards, a solid gold ring, a bracelet and a locket. Up to date J. J. Mitchell is ahead with a score of 37. Mr. J. Frew follows with 32, while Messrs. J. Lowe and W. Galloway are bracketed with 28. Great interest is being taken in the competition.

"If you do not see what you require please ask for it" is one of the prominently displayed notices in Messrs. Hardie & Co's General Store. Space forbids the display of a map of the large range of goods they carry, but one can feel perfectly safe in being able to obtain any article carried by the most up-to-date general store, and of the best quality besides. Ask for what you want, Hardie & Co. have it or will get it for you without delay.

The President and Vice-President of The Laurentian Granite Company visited the Curries on Tuesday accompanied by a party of ladies. The latter were particularly interested in the turning and polishing of the large columns for the Hochs Bank at Three Rivers. The columns which are nearly completed are being rushed through, work being now carried on night and day. The splendidly carved caps will, however, take at least two months more.

Your correspondent spent the early part of last week on a visit of inspection to the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, Que. In a later issue a full account of this unique institution will be given. The boys are as happy as kings there, their life is identical to that of a first-class British public school, with far less restraint. Moral training, education, and plenty of outdoor games and amusements coupled with good food, good warm clothes and kind treatment is doing wonders. Mr. W. O. Matthews, the Superintendent, is not only the headmaster, but the personal friend of each of the thirty-nine boys at present in his charge. Applications for entry at a fee of \$15.00 per month are coming from all over Canada.

DEATH.

HEWITT.—At Iowa, U.S.A., on Friday, October 29th, 1909, James Hewitt, brother of the late John Hewitt, of Stagnerville.

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 rest.

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

J. A. BEDARD & SON

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MILLINERY!

A Big Stock of trimmed hats always on hand.

UNDERWEAR for Ladies and children, wool and union, —all white.

All the up-to-date WOOL GOODS, Vests, Scarves and Ties.

Ladies Gloves in Sweden, Deakin, Kid & Wool.

Bias filled Corsets 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 new 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.

GERMAN DREADNAUGHTS

THE WESTPHALEN, FIRST OF NEW TYPE, NOW AT SEA

Three Other Battleships are Under Construction With Heavier Guns.

The first German Dreadnought battleship, the Westphalen, is now completed and has left the shipyards of the Kaiserliche Werft, Kiel, for the open sea. She was laid down in 1907 and was launched on July 1, 1909. According to the German naval programme she was to have been completed in November next, so that her construction has been accelerated by fully two months, says a Berlin letter.

Like her sister ships the Rheinland, Posen and Nassau, the Westphalen has a displacement of about 17,000 tons, with a length of 472 feet and a beam of 82 feet. She draws 26 feet of water and has an indicated horse-power of 24,000, giving a speed of 19.5 knots.

She has a complete belt of Krupp steel 11.8 inches thick amidships and tapering to 6 inches forward and 4 inches aft. Her cost is approximately \$9,250,000. The Westphalen and her sister ships are destined for the North Sea, their draught making it impossible for them to enter the Baltic through the Kiel Canal.

A Wilhelmshaven correspondent dealing with Germany's extensive naval programme says that the Ersatz Oldenburg, which was laid down in the first week of October last, will be launched at Wilhelmshaven in the presence of the Kaiser on September 18 or 25. The completed displacement of the ship will be 19,000 tons—that is, slightly less than that of the British St. Vincent. She will, however,

BE MORE POWERFUL.

For her armament, and that of her two sister ships, the Ersatz Siegfried and the Ersatz Beowulf, which are to be launched in November the German Admiralty has for the first time since 1890 adopted the 12 inch gun. Not only will twelve guns of this calibre be mounted as compared with the ten of the St. Vincent, but the guns are far more powerful than those of the British ship.

The shell of the St. Vincent's 12 inch gun weighs 950 pounds. That of the German gun will weigh 982 pounds. While the ten guns of the St. Vincent will give her a fire of 5,500 pounds the Ersatz Oldenburg will have a fire of 11,784 pounds. In addition the German ship will carry twelve 6.7 inch guns (132 pound shell) and twenty-two 4.1 inch 38 pounders. The total gun-fire of the Ersatz Oldenburg will amount to 14,304 pounds, compared with the St. Vincent's 9,120 pounds. The Ersatz Oldenburg is to be pushed forward in order that she may be completed by January, 1911. This is six months before the date originally set.

The Nassau is now nearing completion and will be well on with her trials before the end of the year. The four ships of the Nassau class will be armed with twelve 11 inch, twelve 5.9 inch and sixteen 3.4 inch guns. The weights of the shells fired from these guns are 700 pounds, 121 pounds and 20 pounds respectively, so that the total weight of metal discharged in one round from all guns would be

10,784 POUNDS.

The fire of the Dreadnought, with ten 12 inch and twenty-four 3 inch guns, is 8,788 pounds, and of the St. Vincent class, now completing with ten 12 inch and twenty 4 inch guns, 9,320 pounds.

The displacement of the Nassau is a couple of hundred tons less than that of the Dreadnought and 3,500 tons less than the St. Vincent's. The Nassau's twelve 11 inch weapons are paired in turrets, two being placed on the centre line, one forward and one aft and one at each corner of the superstructure. All the big guns are on the same level.

The Nassau can bring eight guns to bear on the broadside and six ahead or astern. In addition she has six 5.9 inch guns mounted on each side on the main deck behind thick armor.

According to official information the removal of the first squadron of the German high seas fleet from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven will take place on April 1 of next year. As the result of this disposition the defence of the latter port will be strengthened by eight large battleships, two armored cruisers and three smaller cruisers. The garrison is also to be increased by 8,000 men. Wilhelmshaven will thus be rendered one of the strongest bases of the German fleet.

It is now nearly two years since the German Government decided to remove the naval base from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven, which possesses three dry docks capable of accommodating the largest battleships. The workshops of the imperial dock are perhaps the finest of their kind in the world, being fitted with the best machinery that

engineering skill has been able to devise.

Wilhelmshaven has long been the headquarters of the German torpedo destroyer flotilla. For some years extensive alterations and improvements have been carried out there.

A SUM OF \$7,500,000

has been expended upon the docks, while almost as much is to be devoted to the cutting of a channel through the island of Schlessen, which lies at the mouth of the harbor. The enclosed harbor has an area of 170 acres. It is the Government's intention to concentrate the greatest strength of the navy at Wilhelmshaven, leaving the weaker units in the Baltic.

The British Government has just issued a statement giving a return of the naval expenditure of the principal naval Powers, showing their total expenditure in each of the last ten years, their expenditure on new construction, including armament, and the amount of their new construction in each of those years expressed in tonnage. Making a contrast between 1900 and the present year the figures of the total naval expenditure of the several powers are very remarkable as an indication of the progress of naval competition.

	1900.	1909.
Great Britain.....	\$29,990,529	\$35,142,700
Germany.....	7,648,781	19,538,180
United States.....	13,385,574	28,778,777
France.....	14,985,367	13,553,825
Russia.....	8,662,801	10,028,281
Italy.....	4,903,129	7,758,291
Japan.....		7,300,863

Another interesting contrast is afforded by the relative expenditure on new construction and armaments of the several nations ten years ago and now:

	1900.	1909.
Great Britain.....	\$10,028,561	\$10,556,194
Germany.....	3,401,907	10,751,469
United States.....	4,544,177	10,955,103
France.....	4,718,546	5,760,176
Russia.....	3,149,014	1,822,337
Italy.....	1,156,921	2,190,707
Japan.....		2,494,361

This year the expenditure on new construction and armaments for the British fleet is rather less than in Germany, or only slightly in excess of the outlay in the United States.

This year the seven great Powers are devoting \$190,800,425 to naval armaments. The recent increase in expenditure has been mainly in Germany and the United States. In Great Britain the total expenditure this year is less than it was in 1903 and 1904, as the following figures show:

	1900.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Great Britain.....	\$29,990,529	\$33,151,841	30,981,215	31,472,097	31,003,977	31,261,156
Germany.....	7,648,781	19,538,180	13,385,574	28,778,777	14,985,367	13,553,825
United States.....	13,385,574	28,778,777	35,709,477	32,519,500	36,839,661	35,142,700

The secrets of the new Dreadnought, which is to be laid down at Portsmouth soon after the Neptune has been launched, are being carefully guarded, but despite the precautions taken it is known that there will be important departures in the design of the ship. For one thing she is to have 13.5 inch guns as a main armament, 6 inch guns as a secondary battery, and the torpedoes fired from her submerged tubes will be 22 inches in diameter and will possess an effective range of five miles. The ship will be longer and much heavier than the St. Vincent.

TRACED BY A BUTTON.

How French Police Caught a Belgian Murderer.

An ordinary coat button has just led to the capture of a Belgian murderer after a search of many months. In March 29 last, a postcard publisher named Donald Farquharson Fleuret, a native of Mauritius, was found murdered in his office in Paris. Near the body lay an overcoat bearing the mark of a Brussels firm of outfitters. The coat was much worn and had been fitted with new buttons bearing a Buenos Ayres trade mark. Inquiries at Brussels were fruitless. The coat was then sent to Buenos Ayres, where, after a painstaking search, it was recognized by a tailor who did repairs for the customers of a small hotel there. He had sewn new buttons on a coat eighteen months ago for a Belgian named Knopkaert.

This man's movements were traced through a local shipping office to Paris, and it was ascertained that he was there at the time of the murder. Investigation into Knopkaert's career showed that he was a deserter from the Belgian army. Eventually he was traced to Brussels and was arrested. Charged with the murder of Fleuret, he at once made a full confession that he had killed him in the course of a quarrel.

IT IS NOT EASY.

To apologize.
To begin over.
To take advice.
To admit error.
To be unselfish.
To be charitable.
To be considerate.
To avoid mistakes.
To keep on trying.
To endure success.
To obey conscience.
To be a clean man.
To profit by mistakes.
To keep out of a rut.
To forgive and forget.
To think and then act.
To recognize a silver lining.

PITTY PARAGRAPHS.

A Few Items Which Will be Found of Interest.

A good Arabian horse can canter in the desert for 24 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter without drinking.

In Italy a lady who breaks her betrothal vow is called "civetta," or owl, and is shunned by all eligible males.

Cloth of a pink tint is used in Russia to cover the coffin of a child or young person, crimson for a woman, and brown for a widow. In no case is black used.

A letter posted in Paris can be delivered in Berlin in thirty-five minutes. This is accomplished by means of a pneumatic tube connecting the two cities.

To have an invention protected all over the world it is necessary to take out sixty-four patents in as many different countries, the estimated cost of which is \$17,500.

Every guest at a Norwegian wedding brings the bride a present. In many parts a keg of butter is the usual gift, and, if the marriage takes place in winter, salted or frozen meat is offered.

The Chinese send three invitations to the guests whom they desire to see at their great feasts. The first is despatched two days before the feast; the second on the day itself, in order to remind those they have invited of their engagement; and the third just before the hour has arrived, so as to show how impatient they are to see their friends.

In Turkestan every wedding engagement begins with the payment of a substantial consideration to the girl's parents. If the girl jilts her lover the engagement gift has to be returned, unless the parents have another daughter to give as a substitute. The plan is said to work well, and results in few divorces.

The last time a British soldier was shot for disobedience of orders is believed to have been during the month of April, 1860, when a private of the Fifth Bengal Regiment was court-martialed and shot for disobeying the orders of a lance-corporal, by refusing with two others to take a comrade to the guard-room. The one who was shot was on duty at the time.

DIFFICULTIES OF JAPANESE.

Even the Natives Find the Language Very Difficult.

People who are thinking of taking up the study of Japanese should pause before they attempt the task and ask themselves whether they have a peculiarly strong linguistic aptitude. Even the Japanese find the language very difficult. Anglo-Saxons who growl about the difficulties of our spelling and favor the simplified system would never live if they had to undergo what the subject of the Mikado suffers in the matter of language.

It takes a Japanese child seven years to learn the essential parts of the alphabet. There are signs, which serve the same purpose as initial letters in English dictionaries. Then after you have tracked down in one of these 214 signs some part of the character for which you are about to take a search you still have a veritable Parnassus of Africa ahead of you. The pompous first personal pronoun is avoided whenever it is possible in speaking Japanese. If it must be used it is introduced casually, but generally the abstract noun "selfishness" serves in its stead.

For example, a Japanese would not say, "I don't drink wine," but "Wine don't drink"; or, if this is not clear enough, "Selfishness wine don't drink." Reference to your possessions must be deprecatory. Thus, if a man wishes to point out his own residence he says, "That miserable house," which, of course, could refer to no other than his own.

On the other hand, "That beautiful house" would easily identify the house as belonging to some one else. Moreover, any one who wishes to learn Japanese must be prepared to learn two languages—the written and the spoken. The one differs so materially from the other that if a Japanese is reading a book or newspaper and wishes to do so aloud it becomes necessary for him to translate the written words into the colloquial. To be able to read any of the higher class Japanese newspapers it is necessary to master at least from 2,500 to 3,000 ideographs.

MANY YEARS OF WAR.

Not counting the numerous Indian outbreaks that are not classed as wars, the United States spent about 30 per cent. of the 120 years since 1789 in war. The United States has had six foreign wars and the greatest civil war known to history. The amount expended on American pensions has been greater than the amounts spent by some of the greatest nations on their armies. In 1909 the United States disbursed in pensions the enormous sum of \$153,063,086, while the net cost of the British army and its operations for 1909-9 will amount to only \$123,800,000.

Fewer people would have axes to grind if they had to furnish the motive power to revolve the grindstone.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

A woman named Brown has made her 165th appearance before the Sunderland magistrates for drunkenness.

Outdoor wards for consumptive patients are to be built at the Plumstead Infirmary by the Woolwich Gardens.

Mr. John Brooks, of Higher Quarry road, Broadley, Huddersfield, a foreman navy, left estate valued at \$3,555.

During the school vacation nearly every orchard in the Willesden district has been broken into and the fruit stolen.

Walsall Guardians have decided to charge school children one half penny for admittance to the corporation swimming baths.

The funeral of Constable Charles Algar, who was shot at Gorleston took place in the presence of thousands of spectators.

Dr. Robert Gorton Coombe, London's oldest surgeon, died recently at North Kensington. He was in his ninety-second year.

The widened Blackfriars Bridge is to be lighted with inverted mantles with extra-pressure gas and will be the best illuminated bridge in London.

The King has approved of the Inns of Court Rifles (27th County of London Battalion) being in future designated "The Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps."

At an inquest on a patient who died of lockjaw, the East London coroner commented on the prevalence of this disease in Essex, particularly about Walthamstow.

The Eastbourne Gas Company, of London, recently declared a dividend of 15½ per cent. on the original capital, and the C shares, which was stated to be a record for any gas company.

Police Constable Jackson, who retired on his pension recently, has during the seventeen years he has been stationed at Barking, Ilford, had only one case before the magistrates.

Following a lecture at Ilford by a Salvation Army officer on incidents of the South African war, a collection was taken in an old kettle used by General Piet Cronje during the siege of Kimberley.

The tent for lost children provided on the beach at Yarmouth by the corporation has proved most useful. During the season more than a hundred children have been cared for and restored to their parents.

A vagrant of Notting Hill, who appealed for help, wearing boots from which his bare toes protruded, obtained in one day 15 pairs of boots and when arrested was in possession of another nine pairs.

Because they anticipate a rush to the workhouse in the winter, the Dartford Guardians have decided to hire cottages in which the old men of the "house" will live if the union becomes overcrowded.

Miss E. M. Inglis, who for twenty-five years was in the service of the late Empress Frederick of Germany, died at Cricklewood two weeks since. She was nicknamed "Inky" by the Kaiser when he was a boy.

The number of patients in the various fever hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday was 3,418. Those suffering from scarlet fever were 2,526, diphtheria 834, enteric 57, and there was one case of typhus.

Not only are Scotch and Penzance vessels earning big money in the Scarborough herring harvest, but the Scarborough, Filey, Flamborough, and Whitby cobbles, which carry four men each, are having a large measure of success.

SHREWDEST OF WOMEN.

How Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough Punished Dressmaker.

The famous Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, was the shrewdest of women and hardly anyone ever got the better of her. The fashionable dressmaker of the day was a Mrs. Buda, and the duchess sent her some costly material to be made up into a court dress. When the gown came home her grace noticed that the amount of material used did not correspond with the quantity sent, and resolved to punish the fraud. Mrs. Buda was wearing a beautiful diamond ring, which the duchess pretended to greatly admire, and she asked the flattered dressmaker to lend it to her in order that she might have a similar ring made. In a few days Mrs. Buda received a letter from the duchess, saying that she held the ring as a pledge for the yards of brocade that had been taken from the piece sent for her gown. Needless to say, the brocade was speedily returned, and the ring was placed on Mrs. Buda's finger, the sarcastic duchess improving the occasion with caustic remarks on the offence.

And some people are afflicted with the advice-swallowing habit.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The millionaire Duke of Westminster is said to possess a magnificent set of silver-plate which is declared by experts to be the finest in the world. But in the matter of quantity, however, his Grace of Cumberland is credited to have as much as twelve tons!

It has been said that the young Queen of Holland has rapidly aged of late, and is losing that beauty and cheerful youthfulness which have endeared her so much to the hearts of her subjects. As a matter of fact, however, Her Majesty never looked better than she does to-day. She indulges in forms of exercise which add grace to her figure and carefully studies her complexion. Her Majesty is said to have adopted the custom from the Dutch Indies of taking lemon baths. The lemon bath is made as follows: Five lemons, cut into slices, are left to soak in a basin of water for half an hour. The lemon water is added to that in the bath, and the whole stirred vigorously.

An amusing story is told concerning King Louis of Bavaria. His Majesty was much annoyed on one occasion when the soldier on guard at the palace gates neglected to present arms. The truth was, the soldier did not know His Majesty by sight. "Why don't you present arms?" the latter asked, angrily. "Do you know to whom you are indebted for your daily bread?" The sentry glared angrily at the King, and, imagining him to be the army baker, replied, "So you are the miserable son of a baker who furnishes the soldiers with bread, are you? Well, I should like to have you by yourself in some quiet place. I'd spread your ugly anatomy over three Kingdoms! I'd make dough of you!"

Captain H. Edward Greenstreet, commander of the New Zealand Shipping Company's twin-screw passenger steamship Rimutaka, recently arrived in London after completing his seventy-first round-the-world voyage, and has now started on his seventy-second globe-circling voyage, in the confident expectation that, before he comes ashore for good, he will have reeled off a century of such trips. As he is still in the prime of life, there seems no reason why the aim he has set before him should not be realized. Each voyage from London to New Zealand means 25,000 miles of steaming. Then there is from 1,000 to 2,000 miles on the New Zealand coast, so that each round trip really means from 26,000 to 27,000 miles. Therefore, if Captain Greenstreet completes his hundredth trip, he will have travelled 2,700,000 miles.

Agood story is told of the early days of Rear-Admiral Egerton, who has just been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. As Captain Egerton, the Admiral took part in the bombardment of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace, and no one was more strict in enforcing the order against looting. After Captain Egerton's vessel, St. George, had returned to Simon's Bay Mrs. Egerton celebrated a birthday, and her husband's servant, who had been with Captain Egerton on the Zanzibar Expedition, came to her and asked leave to offer her a birthday present. Permission being readily accorded, the servant handed her a parcel, which, when Mrs. Egerton opened it, was found to contain half-a-dozen silver table-forks, all bearing the badge of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The artless offender had to be reprimanded and the forks returned to the Sultan. The man was also told that the master-at-arms would search his quarters, but, needless to say, nothing further could be found.

The life-story of Sir Rudolph Slatin, Inspector-General of the Sudan, reads like a romance of the Middle Ages. As a boy of seventeen Slatin left Vienna to become a clerk in a commercial house in Cairo. The keen eye of General Gordon singled him out, and at twenty-three the Austrian clerk became Governor of Darfur. He soon made a name for himself. "The Hammer of the Arabs" he was called, for he was one of the bravest of fighters. He had only been Governor of Darfur a few months when the Mahdi swept down upon his province. Twenty-seven times did Slatin drive the enemy back. But numbers told in the end, and he was overpowered. He was held prisoner by the Mahdi for twelve years, during which time he suffered terrible indignities. Then he escaped with a prisoner and two nuns, and there was no happier man in all Egypt when the British forces swept away Mahdism. Some time ago it was rumored that Sir Rudolph, who is a confirmed bachelor, was going to marry. He was asked if the report was true. "I marry?" asked Sir Rudolph, with a smile. "No, thank you. I have been a prisoner for twelve years—never again!"

Passenger Agent— "Here are some postcard views along our line of rail. Would you like them?" Patron—"No thank you. I rode over the line one day last week, and have views of my own on it."

DISCIPLINING OF PRINCES

HOW THE LITTLE ROYALTIES ARE PUNISHED.

Certain Customs and Formalities Which Royal Children Must Observe.

Little princes and princesses, like other children, sometimes violate the discipline of the nursery or school-room, and when they do so they by no means escape punishment, which is frequently more severe than those meted out to children of less highly-placed people.

For example, lessons in the Royal school-room at Marlborough House begin at 6.30 a.m. in the summer, and 7 a.m. in the winter. The prince who is late for school finds his breakfast curtailed to tea without milk or sugar, and bread without butter.

A story is told how, on one occasion, little Prince George declined to partake of any of this frugal fare, whereupon he suffered the pangs of hunger until the midday meal at noon, when, much to his disgust, he was offered the same food again; but this time he promptly accepted it.

The prince who neglects to prepare his lessons properly, maltreats his school books, or refuses to comply with the rule that all the Royal children when five years old are required to obey—namely, to speak in French or German during meals—is punished in different ways.

ONE PUNISHMENT

is detention in the school-room for an hour—or, perhaps, two—after lessons are over, when he is set some special task to do. A greater punishment is to be left at home when a visit to see a cricket-match, or some similar expedition, has been arranged.

No caning can be inflicted on the children of the Royal Family without the consent of the Prince of Wales; but his Royal Highness, though he is averse from inflicting this form of punishment as a general rule, does not believe in sparing the rod and spoiling the prince policy. For any repeated disobedience a child of the Royal house would be caned.

A report of the progress of the Royal pupils in their studies, and on their general behaviour, is submitted to the Prince and Princess of Wales every month by their tutor, and a copy of the report is sent to the King. Any unfavorable mark in the report is sure to be followed by a lecture to

THE ERRING PRINCE

from his Majesty, and might possibly entail some special punishment.

On one occasion some remarks on the monthly report led to Prince George being detained at Marlborough House at Easter, while his brothers departed to the country to enjoy a fortnight's holiday. The particular offence which occasioned this punishment on the little prince was his violation of the rule prevailing in the Royal household that the children must never leave Marlborough House without special permission and must, of course, always be accompanied by some member of the household when doing so. Prince George on two occasions managed to break bounds, and to get into Pall Mall by himself, but his progress further along was stopped by the sentry on duty.

There are certain customs and formalities which the Royal children are taught to observe carefully from their earliest years. For example, each little prince, when he is five years old, must be scrupulous to return the salute of soldiers or sailors, by whom he is always saluted when they pass him.

IF THEY KNOW WHO HE IS

He must always, of course, be especially careful to return the salutes of officers and members of the household. On one occasion Prince George, when leaving Marlborough House, neglected to return the sentry's salute.

The little prince was promptly ordered back by his tutor, and made to acknowledge the salute in the proper manner.

The birthdays of the King and the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra are observed as holidays among the Royal children. Sometimes a holiday is spent at Buckingham Palace, if their Majesties are in London, or some special expedition to a cricket or football match is arranged. Any grave breach of discipline on the part of a prince, however, entails forfeiture of this holiday.—London Answer.

WOMEN SMOKERS OF MEXICO

The cigarette is far more popular among women in the upper circles of European society than it is in Mexico, where if you find a smoking she is quite sure to be an elderly woman of an addicted old customs. That Mexican women generally smoke cigarettes is a notion cherished by foreign writers of Mexican romances sprinkled over their pages with "caracoles," "mi vida," "chile con carne,"

An Unexpected Confession;

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

CHAPTER XXV.—(Cont'd)

On receiving the woman's card, Esther—who, at Mr. King's suggestion, was putting her belongings in order to leave New York by the next steamer, which was to sail the following Wednesday, went down to the parlor, with some surprise, to ascertain her business with her.

As she entered the room, Mrs. Lancaster was positively startled by the girl's levelness, to which she had never paid any heed before. Esther had put on a simple dress of black brillantine, out of respect to Lord Irvington, and its somber color brought out the purity and richness of her complexion with almost dazzling effect. It fitted her perfectly, thus showing her symmetrical figure to great advantage, while she came into the woman's presence with an unconscious grace, yet with a quiet self-possession that astonished her visitor.

"Good gracious! the girl is wonderfully attractive," as Marjorie said, "was Mrs. Lancaster's mental comment, as her critical glance swept the tall, straight figure from head to foot and brought a faint flush to Esther's cheeks.

But aloud she remarked with a lofty air:

"I have called, Miss Wellington, to make a little change in that order of aprons which I sent to you a while ago; I suppose it is not too late."

"Oh, no; they are hardly begun yet, and any suggestion you may wish to make can easily be carried out," Esther obligingly replied.

"Thank you," said Mrs. Lancaster, coldly. "And there is another matter which I would like to speak with you about—I saw you walking on one of the uptown streets with my son, the day before yesterday, did I not?"

"Yes, madam," and now the faint flush became two spots of scarlet; the midnight eyes began to burn with a dazzling light.

"May I inquire how that happened, Miss Wellington?"

"Certainly," Esther calmly responded. "Mr. Lancaster met me just as I was getting off a car, and asked if he might walk with me to my destination. He did so, and on our way back to take a downtown car, you passed us in your carriage."

"Ah, yes; that sounds very harmless and matter-of-fact," said Mrs. Lancaster, feeling a trifle uncomfortable beneath the steady, direct gaze of Esther's wonderful, velvety orbs, "and I, knowing something of Donald's reasons for feeling an interest in you, would not misconstrue his attentions as others might. At the same time, I feel it my duty to speak a warning word to you upon the danger of receiving such courtesies from young men in his position; for, of course, a girl situated as you are, cannot fail to be compromised by being seen in their company. I trust nothing of the kind will happen again in connection with my son; I—"

"Excuse me, Mrs. Lancaster," Esther here interposed, her slight figure drawn proudly erect, her small head poised with a hauteur that would have become a princess. "I cannot think you quite realize what you are saying when you assume that a young lady could be compromised by walking a short distance in broad daylight, or, indeed, at any time—with Mr. Donald Lancaster. I, at least, have a far better opinion of his morality than that."

The proud woman of the world was, for the moment, rendered utterly speechless before this unexpected turning of the tables upon her, by which she had been made to appear to assume that her own son was an unprincipled man, whose companionship would injure the reputation of innocent maidens.

It was an almost paralyzing shock to her!

And this was the girl whom, as she had so arrogantly asserted, she had expected to annihilate and "browbeat into instant submission to her wishes."

"You entirely misconstrue my meaning," she retorted, when she could recover her voice, an angry flush leaping to her brow. "My son is above reproach, but there are people who would misjudge you, if they should see you in public with any gentleman of his standing. More than this," she proceeded, growing bolder and more cruel as her anger increased. "I, his mother, forbid you ever to be seen with him again, or to receive any further attention from him. You not only compromise yourself, but you also wrong him, and the beautiful girl who is to be his wife. I think it would be advisable if you would leave the city at once; I will pay you handsomely to do so."

Esther now arose and stood proud and cold before the woman, with it.

her scarlet lips curling slightly with scorn at the offer of money, her splendid eyes burning like coals, her slender white hands rigidly clasped before her.

She was very beautiful, and her attitude was almost imposing, in spite of her youth.

"I beg that you will give yourself no further anxiety about the matter," she quietly observed, "I have far too much respect for myself, as well as for Mr. Lancaster, to wish to create a false impression regarding either his character or my own. At the same time, allow me to add, it would seem that a gentleman who has so long been a resident of New York, and who is so well known, socially, ought, long ere this, to have established such a reputation for morality and integrity, that his mother would have no fear that his conduct could be misconstrued simply because he chose to show a poor, but respectable, girl the commonest courtesies of life. As for my leaving the city, I will say that I have already arranged to leave New York—"

"Have you?" eagerly exclaimed Mrs. Lancaster, forgetting for an instant the almost unendurable rage and mortification which Esther's cutting remarks had aroused within her. "Where are you going?"

"To school for a few years," the girl briefly replied.

"But where?" rudely persisted the matron.

"That is a matter that can interest no one but myself," said Esther coldly.

"Very well—keep your own counsel and welcome," retorted Mrs. Lancaster, tartly; "but—let me warn you to make no attempt to correspond with my son; in fact, you must give me your solemn promise that you will not," she concluded, dominantly.

"Madam, you have no authority to demand such a promise from me," the girl proudly returned; then added, with an air of at once and forever dismissing the subject: "And now, if you will state just what change you wish made in the aprons, I will see that your wishes are attended to."

"I have no directions to give you, you impudent, proud-spirited beggar! I cancel the order here and now," exclaimed the woman, almost beside herself with passion; whereupon she sprang to her feet, and flounced from the room and the house, her aristocratic self-possession utterly failing her for the first time in years.

CHAPTER XXVI.

With a little gleam of triumph in her wonderful eyes, but a bitter smile on her lips, Esther watched the undignified retreat of her vanquished foe, for such she could not fail to regard Mrs. Lancaster after their recent exciting interview.

If anyone had previously told her that she could have borne herself with so much composure through such a scene she would have been amazed.

But, when brought face to face with the woman, in her overbearing mood, she had, without any conscious effort, risen at once to the occasion, and came off victor of the field.

Doubtless the fact of her recently acquired position as the future lady of Irvington Manor, the knowledge that henceforth her social status would be equal, if not superior, to that of the aristocratic Mrs. Lancaster, had contributed greatly to her self-possession and thus enabled her to meet the enemy upon her own ground; while long experience with her father's moods and vagaries had given her perfect command of her temper, and thus she had the advantage in another way.

But her heart was very sore as she mounted the two flights of stairs to her room and realized how barren her life had been made by the son of the woman from whom she had just parted—by the man to whom she had given all the strength of her young love.

She had always worn upon the third finger of her right hand the forget-me-not ring he had sent to her from Paris, and all the way upstairs it seemed to burn her to the very bone.

On reaching her room she removed it and stood looking sorrowfully down upon it, tears gathering slowly in her beautiful eyes.

"I can never put it on again," she murmured, with a heavy sigh. "Shall I return it to show him that all friendship between us is at an end?"

She pondered silently upon this question for several minutes.

"No," she said, at last, "it is the souvenir of the only really bright experience in my life since mamma died, and I cannot part proud and cold before the woman, with it."

Going to her dressing case, she took from a box in one of the drawers a chain of finely wrought gold and threading it through the ring, clasped it about her neck and concealed it beneath her dress.

"Good-bye, Donald," she breathed, a sob bursting from her lips, "I would not have believed that you could have used me so unkindly—so dishonestly; my brief dream of joy has been rudely broken, but it has taught me a lesson, and I will never again trust a man as I have trusted you."

Then, with a resolute look on her white face, she turned her attention once more to her packing.

But, meanwhile another scene in the drama of her life was being enacted below—a slight circumstance but for which her grief might have been turned into joy—her doubt into faith and hope.

As she was passing down the steps after leaving the house, Mrs. Lancaster encountered the postman, on his second round of delivery.

She started, instantly remembering that Donald had said the night before that he had an important letter to write.

What if that letter had been written to Esther? What if his interview with her had so aroused his obstinacy that he had determined to carry his point at all hazards, and offer to marry the girl at once.

These thoughts were appalling to her, and for a moment she was almost in despair. But she was a quick-witted woman—she never allowed herself to be beaten, if there was the least opportunity to enable her to turn the tables upon her opponents. And now she set her teeth fiercely together and vowed she would prevent this contemplated disgraceful union between her son and the despised apron maker, at any cost, if by fair means, well and good; if they proved ineffectual, then strategy must be employed.

"Wait a minute, Thomas," she said to her coachman, who leaped to the ground to open the carriage door for her, "I have forgotten something."

She ran lightly back up the steps in the wake of the postman, reaching the door just as Mary opened it in answer to his ring and received the letters from him.

The girl looked surprised at Mrs. Lancaster's return.

"I have lost my brooch," she said to her, with a gracious smile. "I wonder if I dropped it in the parlor just now."

"I don't know, marm, ye can go in and see if ye like," the housemaid obligingly answered, and followed her into the room to assist in the search for the missing article of jewelry.

Mrs. Lancaster swept forward to the chair which she had occupied a few moments previous and stooped to the floor with an exclamation of satisfaction.

"Ah! yes, here it is!" she said as she arose, and, turning, displayed a beautiful pin which she had appeared to pick from the carpet.

Mary's admiring glance was fixed upon it, but Mrs. Lancaster's eager eyes were fastened upon the letters in the girl's hands.

"Well, ye're lucky to find it, marm," said the housemaid.

"Indeed I am; and now, my good girl, I wonder if I might trouble you for a glass of water—I am very thirsty."

"Sure, marm, it's no trouble; I'd be glad to get ye a drink," said Mary, obligingly, and laying upon the table the handful of letters which she had just received from the postman, she sped away upon her errand.

This was just what Mrs. Lancaster had hoped and planned for. In a trice she had pounced upon the missives, hastily scanning their superscriptions, until she came to one addressed to Miss Esther Wellington, in her son's familiar handwriting.

"Ha! I felt it in my bones," she muttered, with a chuckle of triumph, as she slipped the epistle into her reticule and replaced the others upon the table just as she had found them, and was quietly looking out of the window when Mary returned with the glass of water.

"Thank you," said the wily woman, with another charming smile and, having quaffed part of it, she slipped a half dollar into the girl's hand and then hastened from the house, entered her carriage, and was driven away, feeling that she had done a good morning's work. All this time poor Esther, utterly unconscious of her lover's efforts to effect a reconciliation, was patiently and bravely bearing her heartache while making her preparations to leave the country and enter upon a new life.

(To be continued.)

SENSE OF PROPRIETY.

"So you stole this man's axe?" said the judge.

"Yessah. I reckon dar ain' no use tryin' ter spute de facts."

"What did you do that for? He said he would have been perfectly willing to lend you the axe."

"Yes; but you see, judge, dat man's on'y jes' moved in der neighborhood. I doesn't know him well enough ter go 'roun' ter his house borrowin'."

The Farm

BROOD SOW AND LITTER.

It will pay any farmer to keep a record of the dates on which his sows are bred, that he may know to a certainty just when the sows will fallow, and be prepared to take care of the litter.

A few days before a sow is due to farrow it is well to place her by herself in a warm, dry place, where she will not be molested, and feed her the same rations she has been accustomed to, as a change in her feed at this time would be likely to upset her or derange her system. When she farrows it is best to let her alone until she comes out, and then give her only a drink of water. When she again comes out, give her another drink and put a very little feed in it.

It is important to be careful that she is brought to a full feed gradually, in order that she may not produce too great a flow of milk before the pigs are able to take it. It must be remembered that this is certainly the most critical period in the life of the young litter, as a little too much milk from the sow at first is almost sure to bring about white scours, which if not checked at once will soon cause death. There is also danger by starting the milk too soon, of causing the sow to become feverish, when her udder will become hard and hot, and soreness will result, so that the sow will not let her litter suckle. This may either kill the pigs or so stunt them that they will not grow as fast as they otherwise would.

After the pigs have got well started, say from a week to ten days, the sow may be fed all she will eat of a good ration, but under no circumstances is it best to make any change in her feed, as bad results are likely to follow. When the pigs are about three weeks old they will show an inclination to eat. At this time they should be given a little of the same feed that the sow is receiving and if it is to be had a small quantity of milk may be added. This side table must be placed where the mother cannot get to it, and the pigs should be given very little at a time and under no consideration should any be left in their trough to sour. Sour or stale feed is an abomination that should never be tolerated.

Started gradually, the pigs can be grown very rapidly. If any changes in the feed must be made they should be made gradually. At the age of three months they may be weaned by removing the sow from the yard or lot where she and her litter have been, and the pigs will hardly know when they are weaned. If one wishes to wean the pigs at an earlier age it may be done, but if the sow is a good milker, it must be done gradually, by removing the sow for a part of the day at first, then after a day or two she may be kept away for a whole day, and after a little all the time, until there is no danger of a caked udder or spoiled teats.

After weaning, the pigs should be kept growing as fast as possible by giving them good feed and plenty of exercise. If one has the milk it would be well to mix the ground feed in it; if not, an addition of the 5 to 10 per cent. tankage will grow them about as well, and make just as large a pig for the age as if fed milk, and at little expense. It is best to mix the feed quite thickly. Pigs that are fed too thin lose to drink too much to get what real feed they need.

As the pigs grow older a little whole corn may be given them. In fact, a variety of feed is always best at this age; but all changes must be made carefully, so as not to upset their systems or check their growth.

Pigs well bred and properly fed should easily weigh 100 pounds at three months of age, and at six months should weigh from 200 to 225 pounds each.

MUTTON CHOPS.

We hear much said about the good that sheep do clearing up the pastures; but there is such a thing as overdoing it. Don't starve your sheep for the sake of trimming up a brush lot.

Put slats across the trough to keep the sheep from fouling it with their feet.

Give your sheep plenty of trough room so that they will not push and crowd each other.

The breeding ewes should be kept strong and thrifty.

Generous and judicious feeding and care mean satisfactory profits in sheep raising.

No animal responds more generously to gentle care than a sheep. Rough, stony pastures will often cause lameness in sheep.

Examine the feet for tufts of grass wedged between the toes. These will cause lameness.

As the damp days of fall come on get your sheep out on the higher ground. They will be healthier and do better.

In selecting ewe lambs to keep for breeders, only those of good form that are hearty feeders should be kept. No profit ever comes from a slow feeder.

The greatest care should be given the selection of the breeding ewes. On farms that need renovation sheep feeding is most desirable.

Breed only from the best. Always use a pure-bred ram.

The type of sheep that combines a large body with a good fleece is the one for the small flock owner.

THE OLDEST LOVE LETTER.

Addressed Over 4,000 Years Ago to the Writer's "Little Ewe."

A love letter 4,000 years old has lately been discovered in Chaldea. The lady to whom it was addressed lived in Sippara, the Biblical Sappharani. Her beloved was a resident of Babylon.

In chronicling this interesting discovery the *Corriere della Sera* of Rome calls attention to the fact that in contrast to the position which women held at the present day in that Orient they possessed in antiquity a great degree of freedom.

In many respects the Oriental woman of antiquity was graced with as much privilege as is the modern European woman. Particularly in Chaldea she could participate in trade, manipulate her own property, be a witness before the court and be the guardian of her own children.

Of the position of women in Egypt we know less, but doubtless it was much higher than that of the present Mohammedan women. In one respect, however, it seems that custom has changed very slightly, for marriage was essentially an affair of trade between the parents of the bridegroom and those of the bride.

This is ascertained from the legal code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, B. C. 2200. The future husband paid the price of the bride and her father provided for her dower and trousseau. Under these circumstances there was no such courtship as precedes marriage in accordance with Occidental ideas.

Still one may believe that many a love letter on papyrus or clay passed secretly between the hands of the bridal pair during the interval of their engagement. The newly discovered letter is written in clay and probably dates from 2200 B. C. It reads:

To the lady, Kasbaya (little ewe), says Gimil Marduk (the favorite of Morodach) this: May the Sun of God of Marduk afford you eternal life. I write wishing that I may know how your health is. Oh, send me a message about it. I live in Babylon and have not seen you, and for this reason I am very anxious. Send me a message that will tell me when you will come to me, so that I may be happy. Come in Marchesvan. May you live long for my sake.

Doubtless the summons to come in Marchesvan is based on the writer's wish that she may have an opportunity to share with him the festivals of that month and the gaiety that comes with them. Though Egypt has so far failed to yield a single love letter, it can claim to have the most beautiful love songs, says the *Literary Digest*. Of all the nations of antiquity, it may most fittingly be called "the land of eternity." There death was only an incident of life, and woman was man's "beloved sister" as well in the "hidden land" as on earth.

This beautiful side of the Egyptian character is shown most clearly in the celebrated Song of the Harpist, of the year 2500 B. C., that probably was sung at the Egyptian festivals: "Graciously grant us days free from sorrow, Holy Father. Come nearer! Be-hold, ointments and perfumes bring we unto you; blossoms and lilies do we bring to adorn the neck of your sister—of her who lives in your heart, of her who sits there beside you. Come near finally. Music and song are greeting you. And the days of sadness—these have sunk away and radiant joy is smiling and will smile till the day on which you will pass into the land that loves eternal silence."

"Trying on his new trousers."

Life.

UP-TO-DATE.

"Black or green tea, Mrs. Rafferty?"

"Shure, Oi've been readin' that pink tay is all the go. Oi think Oi'll be after tryin' some of that."

Many who want to clean up the world are more anxious to hang out their neighbor's wash than to do their own.



OMEGA
DOT CONTEST

Particulars for the Information of Contestants.

Number of answers.....	15,209
Number of correct answers.....	3,102
Number of answers within 20, entitled to consolation prize.....	12,604
Number of Watches given as prizes.....	3

There were so many more than we expected who came out strong for Consolation Prizes that the mailing of them was not accomplished quite up to schedule time. The last lot will be mailed, however, on Saturday, October 9th.

ELLIS BROS., 102 Yonge St., Toronto

A CITY OF MYSTERIES.

Terrible Deeds Committed in Glasgow, Scotland.

Glasgow has been the scene of probably more really world-famous murder mysteries than any other city of its size.

Here lived Madeline Smith, the beautiful heiress, whose arrest on the charge of poisoning her lover, one Emile l'Anglier, created so tremendous a sensation. The trial lasted ten days, and ended in the eminently unsatisfactory verdict—peculiar to Scottish law—"Not Proven."

The luxurious home of Madeline's aristocratic parents was situated in Blythswood Square; and here, too, resided "Pritchard the Prisoner," a doctor who killed his wife and her mother by the administration of tartar emetic. He was one of the earliest of the "slow prisoners," and one of the cruellest and most callous.

Then there was the "Broomielaw Mystery," a murder of the now too-familiar "trunk tragedy" type, the body of a young and pretty girl being found in a box in the middle of the thoroughfare in question one foggy November night.

Glasgow's mystery of mysteries, however, was that known as the "Saltmarket Affair." An aged dealer in antiquities, living alone with an old housekeeper, was found one morning dead in bed, his throat having been cut from ear to ear, and all around signs of a fearful struggle. Upstairs the old retainers were also lying dead, shot through the heart. The street door was bolted on the inside, and the ground-floor shutters were also securely fastened from within. No money nor other property had, so far as could be ascertained, been taken.

The terrible deed, it turned out, had been committed by the deceased's own brother, a worthless scamp, by whom the old gentleman had long been blackmailed.

He had lowered himself to the level of his unhappy relative's bedroom by a rope from above, and, having committed the double murder, had quietly made off, leaving everything intact, and intending later on to claim his victim's estate as the legal next-of-kin.

This he indeed did, and the resultant inquiries led first to his arrest and ultimately to his death at the hands of the public executioner.

SHEEP-SHEARING.

Wages Paid for the Work in the States of Australia.

In New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland sheep-shearers now earn \$8 for every hundred sheep shorn; the rate is \$5.50 per hundred in Victoria. In the last-named State pastoral properties are generally much smaller than those in other States, and, as they have better railway facilities, shearers lose less time in traveling. Hence the lower rate of wages. These rates were fixed by the Federal Government Arbitration Court in 1907.

An ordinary shearers deals with from 300 to 350 per week, which, at \$6 per hundred, means something between \$18 and \$21 for a weekly wage. But experienced men can do much better.

On the Yancannin Station, in the Broken Hill District of New South Wales, twenty competent men, working as a co-operative company, and using machine-shears, sheared in five days no fewer than 16,832 sheep, or 168 sheep per man per day. This was in 1906, and, at the rate then obtaining—\$5—the average earnings of each man for five days works out at \$40.

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.

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The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. . . . QUE.

EXPLODED.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, addressed a meeting in Toronto on Monday evening last in which he strongly reaffirmed his position on the National Defence Policy, taken by him in Parliament last March, and restated in his recent Halifax address. Hon. George E. Foster and other members for Toronto were on the platform. In the introduction to his speech Mr. Borden paid high tribute to Mr. Foster, whom he classed with the famous leaders of the Conservative party since Confederation, thus exploding one of the recent rumors of the Liberal press of disaffection and division in the Conservative party. It had become part of the Liberal game to suggest that Mr. Borden's hold upon his followers was insecure, the inference being that his leadership was becoming formidable enough to make them wish that he would retire. In pursuance of this vein of unconscious compliment to Mr. Borden it suited the Montreal Herald to detect in Premier McBride's dissolution of the British Columbia Legislature an attempt to undermine Mr. Borden's leadership. Incidentally, the only ground on which it based its theory was the assertion that the British Columbia dissolution is taking place two years ahead of time; whereas the fact is that three full sessions have been held and there could have been at most only one more. Apart from this slight misstatement, part of the story was that Mr. George E. Foster realized that he would not find a place in any Cabinet which Mr. Borden might form, and that he had set on foot this intrigue to obtain a leader who would be more friendly to him. When it is remembered that the whole campaign of the Liberal party a year ago was based on the assertion that Mr. Foster would be the finance minister in a Borden Cabinet the cool affrontery of the whole thing became obvious. In October 1908 the country was assured by the Liberals that Mr. Foster was so influential with Mr. Borden that he would inevitably dominate any Cabinet which Mr. Borden might form, and electors were called upon to vote Liberal to save the country from such a calamity. In October 1909 the country was assured by these same Liberals that the relations between the two men were such that Mr. Foster would not be allowed on any terms to be in any Cabinet which Mr. Borden might form. It was a first class sample of the two faced methods of fighting in which the Liberal party by steady practice is becoming remarkably efficient. It was hardly necessary that Mr. Borden should have noticed these double faced tactics by his words of compliment to Hon.

Mr. Foster, but the whole incident will serve to put Conservatives upon their guard and teach them not to rely for inside information of the interior workings of their party upon Liberal journals.

NOTES.

The Customs collections for October show a gain of nearly a million dollars as compared with the corresponding month of last year. While the increase in the total customs revenue for the first seven months of the fiscal year gave an increase of \$6,838,614, or nearly \$1,000,000 a month as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It is well for this country that her development is proceeding at such a pace that the extravagance and graft which have characterized the present regime cannot permanently destroy its credit.

"I do believe it is the duty of every man, no matter what his position to combat the drink evil." So spake Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, at a Temperance held last Sunday in Massey Hall, Toronto. Continuing, the Premier said "I am prepared to join in any reasonable move which has that end in view. I want to make one suggestion. I have watched for years the efforts in this country to reach that end and have watched the effects and I say in all earnestness, judging from what I have seen, that, when the day shall come when the most extreme advocate of doing away with everything in the shape of liquor will be ready to join hands with one not so extreme, when that coalition can be brought about cheerfully and earnestly you will make more progress than you ever dreamed of." Anticipating that his course in this particular might not be thought politically wise, he stated that he had been too long accustomed to speaking out his mind to make any change now. This is a significant utterance coming from the Prime Minister of Ontario, and foreshadows the probable adoption by his party of the "Banish the Bar" policy so strenuously urged by the temperance party of Ontario, and so heartily approved by the Presbyterian Assembly and other church courts.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin advocates the building of the Georgian Bay Canal and the guaranteeing of the interest on the bonds necessary for its construction, to the extent of \$150,000,000. It says that Montreal, Ottawa and the various municipalities along the route, as well as the western provinces, who would secure cheaper transportation to the seaboard for their grain, would, no doubt, cheerfully join in the guarantee. The construction of the canal is a much needed work, but it should not be left to the municipalities to guarantee its bonds. Under the Government's guarantee a lower rate of interest could be secured than by the scheme proposed by the bulletin. It is wiser to maintain the pressure upon the Government at Ottawa than to let up by pursuing some alternative policy however wise it may be.

The committee of the National Geographical Society of the United States has unanimously accepted Commander Peary's "proofs" that he reached the North Pole. This was to have been expected. The criticism of Commander Peary was not that he claimed to have done something he had not accomplished, but that he was somewhat ungenerous in his attitudes towards other good men.

LOST.—On Friday night, between Gilles Bros. store and Presbyterian Church, a Bank of Ottawa cheque case containing \$8. Finder will please leave same at the Watchman Office or Post Office.

Lachute Academy Exams

GRADE III ACADEMY.

HONORS.—R. Ewan 98, C. Black 95.
Class I.—A. McClure 88, M. Hay 87.

GRADE II ACADEMY.

CANADIAN HISTORY.
Class I.—Elmer Giles 89, Irene Riddell 87, Ida Morrison 85, Clifford McBride 84, Lulu Burke 83, Harold McQuat 81.

Class II.—H. McIntyre 73, Robbie Giles 69, Janet McClure 68, Willie Hamilton 64.

Class III.—George Hay 59, Harlow Giles 57, Edward Ivall 40.

GRADE I ACADEMY.

SPELLING & DICTATION.
HONORS.—Nora Christie 99, Barlow Whiteside 98, Harry Joss and Lillian McBride 95, Harry Hammond 93, Adelaide Gray 92, Jennie Forbes 90.
Class I.—May Nicholls 88, Grace Bradford 86, Lillian Kerr 85, Cecil Bradford 81, Carrie Bennett & Glen Hamilton 79, Winnie Banford 75.

GRADE III MODEL.

GEOGRAPHY.
HONORS.—Jack Dodd 92.

Class I.—Violet McGregor 89, Roy Kennedy and Carman Bradford 87, Ernest Copeland 86, May Cruise and Helena Morrison 85, Douglas McGibbon 84, Jennie Wilson 83, Alvin Kyle and Hattie McCoy 80, Jessie Walker 79, Arthur Joss 78, Jessie Cruise and Annie McCoy 76.

Class II.—Frances Joss 74, Charlie Pollock and Ruby Todd 73, Lella McQuat 72, Bessie Menzies, Herbert Morrin and Eva Morrison equal 70, Guy Doig 68, Evelyn Middleton 67, Willie Calder and Ida Latta 66, Vern Riddell 65, Minnie Dennis 63, Douglas Todd 62.

Class III.—Dave Campbell 66, W. Hay 64, Allan McQuat 60, Jessie Earle 42, Lois McQuat 40.

GRADE II MODEL.

SCRIPTURE.
HONORS.—Catherine McGibbon 95, Grace McQuat 94, Alda Patterson & Cameron Hay 93, Eleanor Hay 90.

Class I.—Jack Menzies 82, Nora Middleton 80, Florence Kelly 76, Katie Reid and Susie Copeland 75.

Class II.—Gordon Todd 73, Harry Hamilton & Stanley Paul 69, Thayer Carpenter 68, Nina Morrison 67, Lawrence Warwick 66, Vern Hammond 65, Miriam Burke 62, Mabel Nichols 60.

Class III.—Albert Cleland 49, Reta Latta 48.

GRADE I MODEL.

SCRIPTURE.
Class I.—Margaret McKimmie 79, Doris McIntyre 78.

Class II.—Roy McRae 74, Emma Neil 72, Lila Giles 69, Inez Giles 68, Jean McGibbon and Edith Donaldson 64, Mildred Carpenter & Ellice Palliser 62, Gertrude Hammond 60.

Class III.—Mary Hope 59, Edward Jones 58, Constance Banford & Kyle Patterson 55, Alma McNeill 54, Douglas Simon 53, Constance Stubbs 50, John Drennan 43, Edgar Hammond and Gordon Carpenter 42.

GRADE IV. ELEM.

SCRIPTURE.
Class I.—Annie Drennan 83, Howard Kennedy & Hazel McGibbon 81, Ruby McQuat 80, Johnnie Hope and Muriel Joss 78, Agnes Hay 75.

Class II.—Wilma Joss and Mary Miller 74, Edward McQuat 71, Albert McKimmie and Irene Scott 70, Bessie Hammond 68, Geo. Calder 67, Jennie Veltch 64, Angus Hay 62, George Hammond 61.

Class III.—Stuart McFaul 59, Laura Campbell 54, Donald Beers, John McKimmie and Ruby Shaw equal 45.

GRADE III ELEM.

SCRIPTURE.
HONORS.—Lucy Morrison 94, Grace Mitchell 90.

Class I.—Edith Beers 84, Leona Garretts and Elsie Hay 82, Doris Riddell 80, Hazel McCoy and Ernest Saunders 77, Doris Campbell 76.

Class II.—Marjorie Carpenter 75, Myrtle Berry 74, Verda Kelly 73, Howard Campbell 71, Violet Copeland and Stanley McNaughton 69, Willis Cruise 66, Dora Barley and Grace Carpenter 64, Thomas Carpenter 57.

GRADE II ELEM.

READING.
HONORS.—Gladys Doig 100, Kenneth Stubbs 98, Keith Christie 96, Lila Cruise 95, Harold Carpenter, Hattie Giles and Reta Neil equal 94, Ross Campbell & Katie Jones 93, Lindsay Demore 92, Mand Painter 91, Stuart Hay 90.

Class I.—Alex. Evans 89, Harold McFaul 87, Willie Baldwin and Willie Cruise 86, Kenneth Hay & Wilhelmina Shaw 85, Douglas Bradford 79.

Class II.—Ernest Calder 74, Alex. Barker & Norma Chambers 70, Olive Boyd 67.

Class III.—Allan McNaughton 53.

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.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

HOW MY BOY WENT DOWN.

It was not on the field of battle,
It was not with a ship at sea,
But a fate far worse than either
That stole him away from me.
'Twas the death in the tempting wine cup
That the reason and senses drown;
He drank the alluring poison,
And thus my boy went down.

Down from the heights of manhood,
To the depths of disgrace and sin;
Down to a worthless being,
From the hope of what might have been.

For the brand of a beast besotted,
He bartered his manhood's crown;
Through the gate of a sinful pleasure
My poor, weak boy went down.

'Tis only the same old story
That mothers so often tell,
With accents of infinite sadness,
Like the tones of a funeral bell;
But I never thought once when I heard it,
I should learn all its meaning myself.

I thought he'd be true to his mother,
I thought he'd be true to himself.
But, alas! For my hopes, all delusion!

Alas! For his youthful pride!
Alas! Who are safe when danger
Is open on every side?
Oh, can nothing destroy this great evil?

No bar in its pathway be thrown
To save from the terrible maelstrom
The thousands of boys going down?

GREAT MEN CONQUERED BY ALCOHOL.

'The honorable men are famished.'
It is amazing that young men should be such egoists as to say that they have nothing to fear from a foe that has laid low such great men as Pitt and Addison and Sir George Trevelyan and Charles Lamb and Harlequin Coleridge & 'Bonnie Prince Charlie'—all of these cited by Farrar for England—and such great Americans as Webster and Poe and Yates and many more. Glen Nelson A. Miles long ago wrote to young men to avoid both tobacco and intoxicants if they would give themselves the best chance of success.

Let us put against the sad cases we have named a President of the United States, whose courageous abstinence is an inspiration. When Lincoln was a boy, almost everybody drank. Among those who were working for temperance in that early day was 'Old Uncle John,' as he was called, who gathered the people together for meetings in the rough log school houses of sparsely settled communities. One long-to-be-remembered night he made his plea, ending with an invitation to come forward and sign the pledge. There was only one who moved. A tall boy got to his feet and came up the aisle. Even in that rough audience he made an ungainly appearance in his sadly outgrown clothes, coarse and too short in trousers and sleeves. But a hush fell on the rough men as that boy, with determination in his face, stooped to write the name 'Abraham Lincoln' on the pledge. Lincoln always attributed much of his success in life to his temperance principles.

ARUNDEL.

Mr. David S. Iverson of Huberdeau, who went West on the first Harvesters' Excursion, has returned.

The monthly communication of Laurentian Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M. will be held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, the 11th inst.

Mr. Dawson Boyd, fourth son of Mr. John Boyd, has been seriously ill with typhoid fever in the Hospital at Calgary, Alberta, having been a patient for several weeks. We are pleased to hear that he is now recovering.

The late Mr. John Boyd, whose death was announced last week, was buried in the Methodist Cemetery here on the 28th ult. Deceased leaves a widow, four sons, Nathaniel in California, Sidney, Stewart and William, and four daughters, Mrs. Boyd of Salt Lake City, Mrs. Proudlock, Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Valentine Swail.

SHREWSBURY.

We are pleased to hear of the return of Mr. S. J. Chambers, who has been in Mexico for the past ten years, but who we are sorry to say, happened with a very serious accident in losing the sight of one eye, but otherwise is in good health. Mr. Chambers has been in the employ of lumber-mill companies practically most of the time since, having superintended the erection of several large saw-mills. He has followed the saw-mill business since boyhood and is considered an expert mill man.

Mr. Chambers speaks well of Mexico, having had quite an experience, one of his longest trips being to the Philippine Islands, which lasted forty-eight days. He describes that country as being unhealthy and disagreeable, quite unfit for the habitation of white men, owing to the plague of yellow fever, etc., he being the only one of a number of twenty-three men, who returned alive.

We hope Mr. Chambers will remain in this country, though he speaks of returning to Mexico.

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 woollens, 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.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Charles H. Fletcher

The History of a Successful Shot-shell.

Throughout the world no more critical or conservative class of men are to be found than sportsmen in the choice of their ammunition. Once they have adopted a certain make of cartridge it becomes their favorite. To induce them to discard it in favor of another make, that make must be as good as dead more than "just a good," it must be "strikingly better in every way." Nor will the fact that a few of the competing make are strikingly better suffice, every one of them must be equal to the sample. The history of Lot is reversed in the case of sporting ammunition, for one faulty shell in a case of say 5.0 is quite sufficient to condemn the whole lot in the eyes of the man behind the gun. Now, to ensure the absolute perfection in every shell that is sent out from a factory, the most rigid inspection is required in every process of manufacture and loading that it passes through, and they are many. A watch does not require one-tenth of the care and accuracy necessary in the successful manufacture of a cartridge, and for this reason, after a watch is completed it is submitted to a running test, and if faults appear they can be remedied or the watch condemned, whereas the faults in a cartridge are only known after it has been fired. Now, the Dominion Cartridge Company realized all these points, more especially that to command a good market their shells must be strikingly better than other competing brands, and their wonderful success especially in the Shot-shell Department with their brands of Imperial Regal Sovereign & Crown show that they have accomplished this.

Every employee through whose hands these cartridges pass has good reason to be proud of his part in their manufacture. Their enormous success demonstrates his or her attention to business, and above all, loyalty to the Company, who have to depend on the accurate work of each individual. When it is considered that over 50,000 loaded shot-shells alone are turned out every working day, in a perfect state, from the Brownsburg factory, congratulations are certainly in order to every one connected with their manufacture from the President of the Company to the least responsible employee.

RALPH ARDEE.

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 indicated.

A young 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."

Some choice new styles of Suits for young men for fall and winter. Come at once and get your size and pattern.

W. B. BARNFORD & SON.

SEVEREST INDIGESTION CURED BY "No. 11."

Father Morrissey's Stomach Remedy

So many people with Stomach Trouble came or wrote to Father Morrissey that he gave the matter special attention, and devised his "No. 11" Tablets. Each of these tablets will digest 14 pounds of food—a good meal—so that even if the stomach can scarcely act at all, the meal will be digested.

Read how the treatment cured Mr. Gosline:

Salmon Lake, Nov. 30, 1908. "I was troubled with indigestion, so severe that I really thought I had cancer of the stomach. I took much doctor's remedies till I was forced to seek another resource, and this was the Rev. Father Morrissey. His treatments worked miracles, until I have been entirely cured, so that now I do not look to the quality of the diet but to the quantity."

J. T. GOSLINE.

No matter what form of Indigestion or Dyspepsia you may have, "No. 11" Tablets will help, if not cure you, 50c. at your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

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 hand, and beg to say that you are the only person to whom an auctioneer's 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. B. BARNFORD & SON.

Drop in, we have any amount of bargains for you, on account of being overstocked.

W. B. BARNFORD & SON.

Geoffroy Bedard



I have a very large stock 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 Flannels; 10 p.c. off Cottons; 15 p.c. Muslins and Gingham; 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.

You should get the habit

Of calling on us for everything you require. It will be to YOUR advantage, for we have laid in our stock with the special aim of gaining and retaining YOUR custom. We carry everything that is handled by an up-to-date general store.

Our motto is

HIGHEST QUALITY, FRESH GOODS, & REASONABLE 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, Gingham, 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.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up \$3,000,000.
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$3,405,991.

When remitting money use

Bank Money Orders

Payable at par at any Chartered Bank in Canada (Yukon excepted).

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Congo Free State has received most of the blame for inhumanity to African natives in the last decade. Whatever diplomatic ends were aimed at in the agitation against the Belgian government in this connection seem now to have been either attained or abandoned, for in the last year or two the question has lost all its former prominence. One result is that information as to conditions in Central Africa now comes with broader scope and more fairness.

The London Times, for example, has recently printed an article on the Central African slave trade, in which it is shown that this trade flourishes not only in the southwestern portion of the Congo State, but in the adjoining sections of British Rhodesia and of Portuguese Guinea. That makes three nations more or less responsible for it. The degree of responsibility is made, however, to be considerably different. The slaves, it is stated, go to the Portuguese islands of San Thome and Principe, so that if the Portuguese government prevented their shipment from its ports the traffic would end. The stimulus to the slave traders themselves is their need of weapons partly for use in a long-organized rebellion against the Congo government and partly by natives who are not rebels for protection against these very rebels. Great Britain is given no responsibility save for insufficient policing of those parts of her domain in which slaves are often captured.

If the account is as impartial as it seems to be, we have industrial exploitation responsible for a vast deal of suffering and abuse; on the one side the exploiters being Portuguese island planters, on the other side the Kasai trust. The abolition of the slave trade and accompanying reforms would reduce profits somewhat in both places, but by all accounts the respective industries could easily stand the reduction. Unfortunately neither government shows any sign as yet of compelling it.

Arctic exploration has many martyrs. Its annals abound in stories of intense suffering, of uncomplaining heroism and self-sacrifice. Lieut. Peary declares that the wind is never at rest on the Great Ice, and always it carries an ice drift a foot or two in depth. In the savage blizzards of a frozen Sahara this drift becomes a roaring, hissing, blinding Niagara of snow, rising hundreds of feet into the air, a drift which almost instantly buries any quiescent object, and in which it is almost impossible for the traveler to breathe. Even when the depth of the drift is not in excess of the height of the knee its surface is as tangible and almost as sharply defined as that of a sheet of water, and its incessant, dizzy rush and strident sibilant become when long continued, as maddening as the drop, drop, drop of water on the victim's head in the old torture rooms.

In 1902 Mr. Dillon Wallace and Mr. Leonidas Hubbard made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the huge barren peninsula of Labrador. Food ran short, there was no game and their sufferings became terrible. Their bones were sticking through their skins. They were like walking skeletons. Mr. Hubbard grew so weak that he could proceed no farther. They left him wrapped in a blanket and pressed on in search of food. When they returned he was dead. There is thought to be no living explorer who has suffered more physical hardship than Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swede to whom we owe nearly all our knowledge of the geography of northern Tibet. At the enormous altitudes when he passed through valleys far higher than the summit of Mont Blanc, the mere act of breathing became a matter of such difficulty that four of his companions died simply because they were unable to breathe. When they came to their camping ground one evening two were found stark dead on their camels. The others died gradually from their feet upward retaining their senses to the end.

"Snow, snow, beautiful snow, filling the sky and the earth below,"

and fertilizing as it falls. From experiments conducted at Ottawa, it appears that there are some slight grounds for the widely accepted opinion among agriculturists that snow is a direct fertilizer. It is found to contain nitrogen equivalent in round numbers to about a pound per acre of land covered by an average winter snowfall in that district. The amount of nitrogen as free ammonia was high, but fluctuated greatly, from .082 to .689 parts per million; the nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia ranging from .333 to .075 parts per million, and the nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites ranged from .027 to .390 parts per million. The average of twelve determinations from February 21, 1907, to May 4 was: Nitrogen as free ammonia, .256; as albuminoid ammonia, .052; and as nitrates and nitrites, .163 part per million. It is intended to continue the experiments, both in summer and winter to determine definitely the fertilizing value of both snow and rain.

TEMPERAMENT AND DISEASE

In a former article some facts were stated concerning the different temperaments or types of vital action into which mankind is divided. These are usually reckoned as five, although the classification is not very definitely fixed. Each of these types is distinguished by a predisposition to certain maladies and by a special mode of reaction to the poison of the infectious diseases. Those of the lymphatic or phlegmatic temperament are sluggish and disinclined to exercise, their muscles are soft and flabby, and there is a general absence of tone in the system. The diseases from which they suffer are usually those marked by debility, and they have often to be kept up with tonics even when not really ill.

Those of the nervous type are of small frame, active in mind and body, light eaters and light sleepers. Their tendency is to diseases of the nervous system. They tire easily after a spurt of work or play, but above all things should resist the temptation to resort to "pick-me-ups," which have a fatally good effect for the time being. These people need sleep—but must not resort to drugs to get it—and restful vacations.

The jolly people of the sanguine temperament, with their florid complexions, their hearty appetites and good digestions, enjoy life as it comes. The diseases to which they are most liable are gout and premature hardening of the arteries, with its consequent heart and kidney troubles and apoplexy. The regimen best adapted to ward off these maladies is a restricted diet, especially as regards flesh food, avoidance of alcoholic beverages, and the drinking of plenty of pure water to wash away waste materials.

Persons of the bilious temperament are prone to diseases of the liver, gall-stones, intestinal indigestion and constipation. They are large consumers of food, but derive little enjoyment from eating. They are often much benefited by a course of dieting and consumption of mineral waters, after the plan developed to a high degree by the German watering-place physicians.

The strumous type is less distinctly a temperament than an actual tendency to disease. There is little reparative power here; wounds heal sluggishly, the glands in different parts of the body often swell and sometimes break down, the appetite is small and digestion poor. Persons of this type do not bear confinement well, and are prone to become consumptive unless they live much in the open air.—Youth's Companion.

CHICKENS HAVE MEMORY.

Scientists Discover in Hens a Trait Belonging to Human Family.

If the average man were asked if hens had any memory he would probably say "No." But he would be wrong, according to the experiments of two German scientists. The plan they adopted was to gum twenty grains of rice on a piece of cardboard and between them to place ten grains of loose corn. At first the hens, of course, pecked at both rice and corn, but very soon they learned to leave the rice alone, thus very clearly showing that they remembered that the rice was stuck down.

A very remarkable point about the experiment was that the longer the time between the trials, the better was the hens' memory. When the experiments were made consecutively it took them six times to learn that the rice was not worth touching, but when the experiments were made at intervals of an hour they learned the lesson at the third try, thus showing not only that they had memories, but that they thought the matter over in the intervals.

"Did the widow who was after Sam marry him?" "No; he escaped her." "What did he die of?"

YOUNG FOLKS

EARS FOR EYES.

Aunt Ruth, Bertha and Alice were on the piazza, busy with needlework. Carl and Norton were lounging near.

"Oh, put up your work—do! I want a game of some sort," pleaded Norton.

"This mat never will be done. I don't hurry up," replied Alice. "Shut your eyes, Norton," said Aunt Ruth, "and tell us what you hear."

"Is it a game?"

"I'll leave that for you to say, when we have all tried it," laughingly said his aunt.

"Well," began Norton, as his eyes went together, "I think I hear wheels down the road. Yes, they are coming nearer. Shall I open my eyes now?"

"Wait a minute! Tell us what the wheels are on."

"Why, a wagon of some sort. I guess it's a grocery team—I don't hear it now."

"Where has it stopped?"

"Down the street somewhere—maybe at the Braces."

The others laughed.

"Oh, that's not fair! I'm going to open my eyes—why, I thought it was nearer than that! And it isn't a grocery wagon! It is Mrs. Parker's father, with his double carriage!"

"Let me try it!" cried Bertha. But she mistook a furniture van for an ice-cart, and there was a call for Aunt Ruth to play the part of guesser.

She laid her embroidery in her lap, shut her eyes, and listened.

"Mr. Wilson's horse has just turned the corner of Hubbard Street," she presently announced.

"Why-ee! How could you tell?" gasped Norton.

"I know his step," she replied. "I never thought anything about a horse's step," said Alice.

"If you will listen to various horses, you will find that their steps differ as much as people's. But here comes a doctor's carriage!" said Aunt Ruth, her eyes still shut. "I think it must be Doctor Post, going to see the Higby baby—yes, he has stopped there. Am I right?"

"Exactly!" responded Carl. "But how in the world do you do it?"

"I wasn't sure until he stopped; but as I heard only the horse's hoofs, I knew it must be a rubber-tired carriage, and I thought at once of Doctor Post. He often comes about this time."

"I wish I had such ears," said Bertha.

"You can train your ears, and this good practice."

"Oh, let me try it!" begged Carl. "I hear an auto down on Hubbard street! Now I'm going to guess. It must be Mr. Huntington's, because Mr. Barry never comes home at this hour."

"No!" "Wrong!" chuckled Norton and Bertha.

"Oh, it's that friend of the Shipman's!" he went on, as the car drew near.

"No, it's not!"

"Don't tell!" Carl put in. "Why, it is stopping here!" His eyes flew open. "Uncle Stanley!" he shouted, jumping up and waving his arms.

"Who wants a ride?" called out the man in goggles.

"I!" "I!" "I!" was answered from the piazza, while Carl said, "We'll play that game again, or I'll play it by myself, till I can tell Uncle Stanley's auto when I hear it." Youth's Companion.

QUEER FREAK OF NATURE.

Mountain Near Pachuca, Mexico, Covered With Spikes.

One of the most remarkable geological freaks in Mexico is a mountain situated on the outskirts of Pachuca which presents the appearance at a distance of being covered with spikes. The sides of the mountain are closely studded with stone columns or palisades. These columns are five to twelve feet long and as large around as an average man's body. It is a remarkable uplift of nature which has the appearance, however, of being the handiwork of human beings. One side of the mountain is almost perpendicular, and the stone columns protrude from the surface at right angles, forming an impressive picture.

Pachuca is one of the most noted mining districts in Mexico, and it is said by geologists that this remarkable spiked mountain is out of keeping with the remainder of the formation of the mineralized region. The stone is as hard as flint, and has withstood the elements for ages. The spikes form a natural battlement that makes the mountain appear from a distance like some ancient fort. The mines of the Pachuca district are situated not far from this wonderful freak of nature, but the formation encountered in their respective underground workings is of an entirely different kind from that of the palisade outcropping.

If the average man doesn't get all that's coming to him he is lucky.

METHUSELAH NOT SO OLD

NEARLY EIGHT HUNDRED YEARS CUT OFF.

Reduction in Ages of Biblical Patriarchs—Cycle of Moon Was a Year.

In a recent discussion of Jewish characteristics the Jewish World says: "Methuselah loses his famous record, for his 969 reputed years are whittled down to 78½."

There has always existed a certain amount of doubt, even among believers in the literal truth of the Bible, concerning the great age to which the Jewish patriarchs are recorded as having lived. Some of the theories evolved to reduce the Biblical records of this kind to something near the allotted span of man are dealt with in the article.

A MONTH WAS A YEAR.

It is surmised, the Jewish World says, that in the earliest times the month, the period of a man's cycle, was called a year. Thus Adam's 930 years of life, calculating a year at 29½ days, the length of a lunar month, works out to 75½ years. After the month year there came a five-month year, the limit of five being derived from the fingers on one hand, it being remembered that primitive people always used the fingers for counting purposes. Then came the twelve-month year. Excuse for this rearrangement is found in the Psalmist's limit of life of three score and ten years, and it is maintained that between the times of Noah and David no such extraordinary change could have taken place as to reduce the life of man by eleven-twelfths. On the five-month year basis Abraham's 175 years' work out at 72 and Isaac's 180 at 74.

BEGAN WITH EGYPTIANS

Perhaps, too, there intervened a six-month year, discovered by Jacob while watching Laban's flocks. Thus Jacob's 147 years work out at about 73. The twelve-month year began with the Egyptians, who saw that a complete period was made up of the two "years," in one of which the days were longer than the nights and in the other the nights longer than the days.

The Christian and Jewish years, concludes the Jewish World, will not forever be separated, "for," it says, "in due course Rosh Hashona will fall at Christmas time and then catch up the Christian year. This, however, will not happen for 30,000 years."

PAUPERS ON A DIET.

Were Getting Too Fat in a Yorkshire Workhouse.

Remarkable dietetic experiments have been conducted in a Yorkshire (England) workhouse during the last few months with the object of reducing the superfluous weight of two aged but exceedingly fat paupers. With such success has the "cure" been carried out that in sixteen weeks the patients have each lost three stone, and at the same time gained in health and strength.

For fifteen years Henry Williamson and Joseph Kemp have been inmates of the Keighley Workhouse. Both men possessed insatiable appetites and in addition to their own food were always on the lookout for any crusts of bread or odds and ends left at meal times by the other inmates, and yet they were always hungry. Both men suffered from ailments which prevented them from taking exercise or doing much work. This fact and their gargantuan appetites led to a steady increase in girth. Kemp, who is sixty years of age, at one time, weighed nearly 280 pounds, and Williamson, who is seventy-seven, became so stout that he could only walk with difficulty.

The workhouse medical officer, Dr. W. M. Gabriel, ultimately decided that for the benefit of their general health they would have to undergo an anti-fat cure, and the old men were placed on a special dietary. The men, however, got surreptitious supplies of food from other inmates, and Dr. Gabriel then had the patients placed in an isolation ward of the workhouse infirmary. The nurses made them understand that what was being done was solely for their benefit, and after a few days the men who at first resented the treatment, fell in with the doctor's proposal.

Three meals a day were allowed them, the dietary including brown bread, green vegetables, watercress and stewed fruit. Potatoes, sugar and fat in any form were strictly forbidden. The efficacy of Dr. Gabriel's treatment exceeded expectations, and the two patients are highly pleased with the result.

BOUND TO DO IT.

Though talk is cheap, The moral's lost; Some men would talk At any cost.

People who set a good example never know what it will hatch out.

THEY NEVER RETURNED

THE TRAGIC HISTORY OF POLAR EXPLORATION.

Disastrous Expeditions Into the Regions of Perpetual Ice.

The first great tragedy of Arctic exploration was the mysterious disappearance of Sir John Franklin and more than 100 of his companions. After having made two successful voyages to the frozen North, Franklin left Greenhithe on May 1845. Just about two months later he sent despatches home from Whales Island, and then followed a silence which has never since been broken.

FROZEN HOPES.

In 1871 there was another Arctic tragedy. Captain Hall, the commander of the U. S. ship *Polaris*, left New York with high hopes in the June of that year, was frozen in by the following September, and died in November. His crew, more fortunate than he, survived, and, after intense suffering, reached Newfoundland in May, 1873.

Still more disastrous was an expedition which left San Francisco a few years later—that of the *Jeannette*, commanded by Captain De Long. This steamer, after having a thousand perils, eventually sank during a terrific hurricane, previously having broken down in two. The whole of her crew escaped, only, however, soon to meet with another disaster. While they were making for the Siberian coast, one of the three ship's boats foundered with all hands, and the other two, in charge of De Long and Commodore Melville respectively, separated, the leader's boat drifting to the shores of the Lena delta, and Melville's reaching a Siberian settlement on the River Lena.

Melville and his companions—a party of ten in all—traveled inland, succeeded in procuring assistance, and returned to succor the leader and his party. After many hardships, they reached De Long's last camping place; but, unhappily, they were too late. Thirteen frozen bodies lay half buried in the snow.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Intensely tragic, again, was the Greeley expedition. Through the failure of a relief-ship—which was fast in the ice far away to the south—Greeley and his comrades found themselves, at the beginning of the long Polar night, with only forty days' provisions, less than one-fifth the quantity required.

One man became so madly ravenous that he actually pilfered from the slender store of rations, and, being ultimately caught red-handed, was condemned to death. "Private Henry will be executed to-day," wrote Greeley. And he was. When the end was very near a steamer's whistle was heard, and soon afterwards a relief party burst into the hut in which the survivors lay. Saved—saved from the very jaws of death!

Later, August Andree threw away his life in an attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon. He vanished completely. So, too, about fifteen years ago, did a small party which left St. John's under the command of the Swedish naturalists Bjorling and Kalstenius.

Such is in part—the list might easily be extended—the heavy toll which has been exacted from explorers by the frozen North. It illustrates as nothing else can the dangers of the Arctic regions.

HEALING BY ELECTRICITY.

Wounds Healed by Ozone Produced by Electric Fluid.

A new use for electricity involving its employment as the handmaiden of surgery is recommended to medical men in the last issue of *The Roentgen Ray Archives*, a German scientific review. The writer affirms that the healing of wounds, cuts, and laceration, which have become infected through the presence of dirt and other extraneous matter, can often be effected by the application of rays emanating from high-power electrical currents.

Wounds of this kind, which include those produced by gunshots and powder explosions, form a large class, often extremely dangerous, owing to the difficulty of securing surgical cleanliness. The present writer points to the successful experiments of Dr. Martin Freund, the German bacteriologist, as evidence that electricity applied under proper conditions will kill the microbes of tetanus, the most dangerous of germs to be feared in these cases.

The healing influence of electricity in such wounds is attributed in part to the ozone which is produced through powerful electrical discharges, it being well established that ozone is destructive to noxious bacteria. The writer suggests that electricity itself can be used to heal sores and abscesses caused by Roentgen ray burns, which, heretofore, have proved extremely difficult to treat successfully.

Fashion Hints.

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

Wide velvet ribbon will decorate many of the best hats. Cords are to be one of the chief novelties of the new gowns. Colored embroidery will be much used in the newest neckwear.

Ribbons have been coming gradually into fashion again as trimming. The new coat collars are odd and attractive and cut on decidedly novel lines.

The most popular tunic is one that is draped rather low.

Linens and gingham are the most comfortable wear for little girls in school.

The newest skirts have a deep hip-yoke effect that fits the figure closely.

Large collars and deep closings are among the most notable features of autumn coats.

The waist for afternoon wear can be made with Dutch round neck or with the high collar.

A hat of greenish blue moire has its crown encircled with a wreath of brown leather leaves.

One of the most popular waists for dressy wear this season is the model with the bib effect.

The star belt is made of dull gold covered with tiny silver sequins in the shape of stars.

Velvet belts, cut in the design of flowers, each blossom holding a gem, will be a pretty fashion.

The latest whim of the Parisian is carrying the evening gloves in the hand instead of wearing them.

The French tailors are making a great effort to give the back of the new coat a small contracted look.

For evening wear elaborate gold and silver belts, hand painted, jeweled or embroidered will be popular.

While the plain nets are popular, those with the dot and the fermicelli design are more in first style.

For evening wear there are huge turbans of white marabout, trimmed with white aigrettes and a rhinestone buckle.

Hatpins of mammoth dragon flies, huge beetles, and other terrible things are reproduced in iridescent glass.

Cloth of silver gives a most effective touch to a turban of black velvet designed for a middle aged woman.

Tulle is worn not only as a foundation material for many dresses, but as the trimming and decoration of many others.

The transparent effects are in full sway among the silks, gray over rattier blue, green or black over Bevers blue being lovely.

The semi-princess dresses have been in close competition with the princess models since their first introduction, but so far neither has gained the upper hand; both styles are perfectly suitable for dressy gowns.

SREDNI KOLYMSK PRISON.

Another Prison of Horror Discovers in Siberia.

The story of an isolated Arctic district in Siberia where a few political exiles are detained was told by Harry de Windt in a lecture at the Travel Exhibition at Olympia, London. The place is Sredni Kolymsk, and its existence is probably known in Russia only to the Russian secret police, who have sole charge of it.

"At Sredni Kolymsk," says Mr. de Windt, "I witnessed such scenes of indescribable horror and misery that I cannot even recall them without a shudder. I doubt whether the existence of such a place is known to the czar."

When Mr. de Windt visited the place he and his companions were the only white people not exiles who had ever been there with the exception of a couple of shipwrecked sailors. At Sredni Kolymsk there have been ten suicides in seven years, although no more than a score of political prisoners are there at a time. It is situated well within the Arctic region, at the extreme end of Siberia, 9,000 miles from St. Petersburg. It takes the exiles three years to make the journey, and owing to the swamps surrounding it the place can only be approached in winter.

The last part of the journey is done by the exiles in reindeer sleighs, with shelter huts every 200 miles. The nearest settlement to this forlorn prison is 470 miles, and the nearest town is thousands of miles away.

In a school the children were asked to come prepared with the meaning of the word "bachelor" for the next lesson. This was one little girl's confident definition: "A bachelor is a very happy man." The teacher wanted to know more. How did the child know that? "Father told me so!"

Wife—"Am I, then to have my own way?" Husband—"Certainly, my dovey. When we are both agreed you can have your way, and when we differ I'll have mine."

AFTER SIX YEARS OF INDIGESTION

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Made a
Permanent Cure

There are many medicines that will relieve indigestion for a time—there are few that will make a permanent cure. But there is one medicine that is a sure cure—that medicine is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have cured thousands of cases—many of them of years standing. Cases like that of Mr. John E. Seale of Montreal, Que., after many other medicines have been tried and found worthless. Mr. Seale says: "For nearly six years I suffered with indigestion. During all that time I was constantly taking medicine for the trouble, but never got more than temporary relief. Finally I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using them for some time the trouble disappeared and I am now able to eat heartily without the least trace of the suffering I formerly endured. I can, from my own experience, strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a permanent cure for indigestion."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are good for every disease that good blood is good for, simply because they make good blood—that is why they cure rheumatism, heart palpitation, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and the ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Love disarms death.
No truth is learned until it is lived.

Uprightness is mostly a matter of backbone.

The heart of any reform lies in the reform of the heart.

The religion that goes farthest begins with those nearest.

Lazy people are always loyal to the letter of the Sabbath law.

It's hard raising fruit in the heart that is filled with freight.

Half of a new truth is better than the whole of an outgrown one.

Each day's chances to serve are opportunities to offer sacrifice.

Some men have faith in God only as a refuge from the fear of men.

Many a man keeps his hands white at the expense of his heart.

The hardest test of love is what it does with the unlovely and unloving.

Folks who are most hungry for fame often give others nothing but blame.

If you cannot carry heaven into your business you may find you have no business in heaven.

Not only can you produce a brighter and more lasting shine with "Nugget" than with any other shoe polish sold, but you can do it in less time and with less effort.

Thousands were convinced of its superiority at the various exhibitions this year.

Why don't you try it?

At all dealers 10c. per tin.

Black or tan.

Speaking of literature, many a man's love letters have made a decided hit—with a jury.

Externally or Internally, It is Good.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

The activity of some people is devoted exclusively to stirring up trouble.

The world is filled with would-be leaders who couldn't even follow successfully.

When a man gets excited over his ignorance he is likely to think he is enthusiastic for some truth.

I OWE MY LIFE TO GIN PILLS.

If you want to see a happy woman, just call on Mrs. Mollie Dixon, 59 Hoskins Ave., West Toronto.

"After ten years of suffering from Kidney Disease, I believe I owe my life to Gin Pills. Before I began using Gin Pills my back ached so much that I could not put on my shoes, but after taking three boxes of Gin Pills these troubles are all gone. It is a pleasure for me to add one more testimonial to the great reputation of 'Gin Pills.'"

Mrs. N. Dixon.

Box, 6 for \$1.25, at all dealers. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co., (Dept. W. L.) Toronto, Ont.

HAVEN OF REFUGE.

One Reason Why England is Free From Anarchists.

The reason that Anarchist crimes are practically unknown in England is that the Terrorists have agreed to regard that country as a sort of haven of refuge, and, therefore, to be kept neutral.

One of the few Anarchist outrages which came anyway near being actually carried out, was that planned by Martial Bourdin, a Frenchman, who, some thirteen years ago, tried to blow up the Greenwich Observatory. His bomb, however, exploded prematurely and he was the only person to suffer, being killed on the spot.

At Walsann, in 1891, a plot was matured by alien Anarchists to blow up public buildings and assassinate certain officials, and bombs were made and filled. But the police were kept well informed, and pounced upon the gang, most of whom were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. About the same time an Italian Anarchist, named Polti, together with a companion, was captured in London with an unexploded bomb in his possession. These two also went into penal servitude for lengthy periods.

Occasionally, too, Anarchists have fallen out amongst themselves while temporarily resident in England, with the result that murder has been committed. A typical case of this class of crime occurred a few years back, when an Anarchist shoemaker, resident in Clerkenwell, London, was assassinated by a "comrade" whom he tried to induce to murder Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The wholesale murders of Armenians at Peckham, too, in 1903, by the Terrorist Dakran, may be properly relegated to this category, for victims and assassin were alike Anarchists in everything but name.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Most of the troubles that affect little ones may be traced to the stomach and bowels, and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all the other minor ailments of babyhood and childhood. The Tablets are easy to take and are guaranteed free from opiates. Mrs. H. Matthews, Canfield, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl who had a weak stomach and was badly constipated. The Tablets cured her of both troubles, and I really feel as if they had saved her life." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bigbee—"I say, Smallbee, you are just the man I want to see. You have known me now for five years, haven't you?" Smallbee—"Yes." Bigbee—"Well, I would like you to accommodate me with the loan of \$10." Smallbee—"Sorry, Bigbee, but I can't." Bigbee—"Can't? Why not?" Smallbee—"Because I have known you for five years."

"I must compliment you on the remarkable lightness of your bread," said the customer. "Thank you," said the gratified baker. "It is my aim to turn out the lightest bread in the town." "Yes," continued the customer; "and if you get it much lighter it will take two of your pound-lobes to weigh sixteen ounces."

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

It's as easy for some men to make money as it is for others to make trouble.

Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

Don't tell other people what they should do. Do what you should do yourself and let it go at that.

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

STARTLING ENCOURAGEMENT

"Was Amelia's father encouraging when you went to ask him for her hand?"

"Not very. He asked me to put the proposal in writing so I couldn't back out as all the others did."

Drill Sergeant (after three hours' steady drill with the new recruit):—"Right about face!" New Recruit (not moving):—"Thank goodness, I'm right about something at last."

Mudge—"It's funny how much easier it is to meet fellows I owe money to than to meet the fellows who owe me money." Yabsley—"Perhaps it is because there are so many more of them."



SHE KNEW IT.

"The longer I live," sighed the sage, "and the more I learn, the more firmly am I convinced that I know absolutely nothing!"

"I could have told you that twenty-five years ago," said his wife, "but I knew it would be of no use."

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and dandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

And this is the season of the year when the wife begins reminding you of your promise to build a coal bin in the cellar before snow flies.

CRUELS ERRORS made nowadays. For instance when a person buys an imitation of "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster" said to be genuine. Be careful and see that they are made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

Go ahead and do the best you can and don't worry about the consequences.

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

HE COULD GO.

At the death of the Duke of Wellington the whole Diplomatic Corps was invited to the funeral at St. Paul's. The French Ambassador, on receiving his invitation, was very much upset. He hurried off to his colleague of Russia, Baron Brunnow, and confided to him the difficulty in which he was placed.

"The Queen," he said, "expects us to go to St. Paul's, to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. How can I go, considering the injuries which the Duke inflicted on my country? What shall I do?"

Baron Brunnow listened gravely to his colleague's exposition and then replied: "As the Duke is dead," he said, "I think you can safely go to his funeral. If you were asked to attend his resurrection, I should say refuse the invitation."

"I understand," said Mr. Staylate, "that a Western genius is perfecting an apparatus by means of which a person's face may be seen miles away." "Well," replied Miss Patience Gonne, "it certainly will be a boon to see some faces a long way off, if they can only be kept there."

Red, Weak, 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.

Some men who pat you on the back would rather punch your head.

The long-haired pianist is known by his locks as well as by his keys.

In the causes of infant mortality cholera morbus figures frequently, and it may be said that complaints of the bowels are great destroyers of child life. If all mothers would avail themselves of so effective a remedy as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial many a little one could be saved. This Cordial can be given with safety to the smallest child, as there is no injurious substance in it.

SURE.

He—"I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling."

She—"Yes!"

He—"Yes, indeed! Take 'parlour,' for instance. Having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world."

WANTED SOMETHING SOLID.

The first day out—Steward—"Did you ring, sir?"

Traveller—"Yes, steward, I-I rang."

Steward—"Anything I can bring you, sir?"

Traveller—"Y-yes, steward. B-bring me a continent, if you have one, or an island—anything, steward, so I-lul-lul-lul as it's solid. If you can't sul-sul-sink the ship."

Guest—"Who kept up that terrific pounding on the piano last night?"

Host—"It was next door."

Guest—"A great annoyance, isn't it?"

Host—"That it is. I'd like to play on that piano for about an hour—with a hose."

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True Copy.
Official Gazette, Sept. 25th.

**To All Whom This May
Concern.**

C. F. KAINS.

Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

D. V. McFaul, LACHUTE



50c. at your dealer's.

Fother-Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd. • Chatham, N.B.

We are Funeral Directors.

G. J. WALKER,
INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENT
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans
made Only First-Class Insurance
Companies represented.

ROBT. GOODFELLOW,
Margel P. O. Que.

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

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

We are Sole Agents for the Slater Shoe.

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

Who said STOVES?



JUY TOMBS, C. W. GLENN
G. F. & P. A. Art. Lachute

The Watchman,

And the Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIV

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 12, 1909.

NO. 42

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.

For Sale.—A bay mare, first-class driver. Apply to H. M. GALL, Lachute.

FURS.—A large assortment of neck furs in Collars, Stoles & Ruffs. Our window contains only a small part of them. Look at them, anyhow.

W. BANFORD & SON.

A Ladies' Jacket for \$1. at J. R. McQuat's we offer twenty fine Jackets ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$7.00 for one dollar each.

Hats, Caps, Mitts and Gloves. A very large stock to choose from, also a full supply of leather and sheep-lined Coats for shantymen. Something to suit everybody at

GEOFFROY BEDARD'S, The Tailor.

Clothes are not everything, but they help in many ways. Take a look at your old Jacket, then one look at our new ones. 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.

Specialties in Nobby Suits!



We have not only a nice line of Ready-made Clothing, but we can furnish you from head to foot with all you need, and at the most reasonable prices too.

Our store is always well stocked with the choicest provisions. Ring up phone 2, and we will carefully fill your orders.

Carpenter Bros.

The One-Price Store, Main St. Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss DeLisle is visiting friends in Quyon this week.

Miss Lottie Pollock of Montreal, was in town on Friday last.

Mr. T. B. Patterson of Montreal, spent Wednesday in town.

Miss Smith of Ottawa, is in town this week visiting Mrs. Given.

Mr. P. Brissette of Montreal, spent a few days this week in town.

Mrs. Burroughs of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Sloggie last week.

Mrs. A. Beers spent a few days in Montreal this week with her friends.

Mrs. Omer Paquette is spending a short visit with friends at St. Herbas.

The Rev. G. R. McFaul, of Ottawa, was in town the early part of this week.

Miss Jessie McConnell returned from a pleasant trip to New York on Saturday.

Anything and Everything being sold at cost at J. R. McQuat's.

Mrs. Dr. Rutherford of Hawkesbury, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. R. McQuat, this week.

Miss Barron returned this week from a pleasant two months visit with friends in Courtenay, B.C.

Mrs. Ferris of Albany, N.Y., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Banford, returned home on Wednesday.

Bring your boy along, too. Keep him well dressed. We have his size in Overcoats and Suits.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Mrs. A. Murdoch and children who have been spending the summer with friends left Thursday last for Vancouver.

Mr. John Paul intends holding a Shooting Match for 30 turkeys, on Mr. George Stanforth's farm, on Saturday, Nov. 13.

Men's and Boys' overcoats, ready-made suits, at cost price at J. R. McQuat's. If you want one, buy now.

Mrs. Leonard and Master Howard Morrison and Mrs. Ferguson of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John McGibbon last week.

Mrs. D. Lapointe was in Montreal the early part of this week, attending the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Lapointe, of that city.

We offer you, while they last, a few Men's Fur Coats suitable for carter, drivers or milk-men, from \$15 to \$25.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Messrs. O. E. Leroy of Cushing, L. H. Leroy of Calumet, and R. Matthew of Gerville, were in town on Monday on business.

Miss Jean Dobbie desires to express her many thanks to all the friends who so kindly assisted her in her recent sad bereavement.

The many friends of Miss Winnie Dodge will be pleased to welcome her home after an absence of three years in Rhode Island, N.Y.

Miss Olive McMillan who has been the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. And. McQuat, left for her home in Minnedosa, Man., on Thursday.

I have a very large stock of ready-made Suits and Overcoats which I am offering at very low figures. Call and see them.

GEOFFROY BEDARD, The Tailor.

Methodist Church.—Sunday services Nov. 14th, Lachute at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., & St. Canute 3 p.m. Rev. Prof. Bland of Montreal, will preach. Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor, will preach at East Settlement at 3 p.m., and at Brownsburg at 7.30 p.m., on the subject, "When Ignorance is Power." Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

We notice that Major Perry, of the North-west Mounted Police, has been made a C.M.G., being one of the King's honors. Major Perry is known to a large circle of friends in Lachute, having married a daughter of the late G. L. Meikle.

The Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Daleville, will conduct the service in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning next and will administer the rights of baptism. The Rev. W. G. Taylor is preaching at Daleville in the morning, Mount Maple in the afternoon, and Lachute at 7.30, taking for his evening subject, "The Conversion of Bartimaeus."

BIRTH.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Lachute Mills, on Thursday, Nov. 4th, 1909, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Cunningham.

BRISSETTE.—At Lachute Mills, on Wednesday, Nov. 10 h, 1909, a son to Mr. and Mrs. P. Brissette.

DEATH.

DOBBIE.—At Chatham, on Saturday, November 6th, '09, Thos. Dobbie, aged 72 years.

HAMELIN.—At Lachute Mills, on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, '09, Felix Hamelin, aged 67 years and 9 months.

BROWNSBURG.

What do you require, Ma'am? Hardie & Company have it.

Mr. George Hardie unfortunately lost his gold watch whilst viewing the wreck on Sunday. A notice to that effect will be found in our Lost columns.

The last car-load of polished granite columns for the Hochelaga Bank at Three Rivers was one composing the wrecked train, but both it and a car of dressed granite remained on the tracks uninjured.

There was quite a gathering of friends of Miss Edith Maitland at her home on Saturday evening, the occasion being the celebration of her birthday. She was presented with a handsome gold watch with every good wish by her numerous friends in Brownsburg. After doing justice to a splendid supper for which Mr. and Mrs. Maitland deserve congratulations for it was a dandy. The remainder of the evening was spent in the real Old Country style, and with song and story the time passed away all too quickly. It's too bad that Miss Maitland hadn't a birthday every week for good times come only once in a while in Brownsburg. However, it's earnestly hoped that Miss Maitland and her worthy parents be long spared to see many such happy birthdays. Thanks to Mr. Maitland, our worthy hostess, the table was never empty, so the inner man was always well supplied.

CUSHING.

Mr. E. F. Cooke was in Montreal last week.

Miss Wheelan spent a few days last week with friends in Montreal.

Mr. H. Murdoch and Mr. Reid of Brownsburg, spent Sunday here.

Mrs. G. O. S. Conway of Stonefield, and her daughter, Mrs. A. Cass, were guests at Highland Home on Tuesday.

Miss Lily Palliser of Lachute, who is teaching in Ogdensburg this term, was a guest of the Misses Nicholls on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Hart who spent the past month here the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. Whelan, left last week for her home in Concord, N.H.

Rev. Mr. Fraser conducted the funeral at Point Fortin on Monday last of the late John Middleton, a well-known resident of that place.

On Saturday night last at about eleven o'clock the Str. "Welshman" of the Ottawa Forwarding Co., took fire at the Chute-au-Blondeau wharf and was burned to the water's edge, almost the whole of her cargo which consisted of hay, cheese and other produce for the Montreal market being destroyed. The crew had barely time to escape to shore with their lives for the fire made rapid headway among the hay and other inflammables. The constant blowing of her whistle soon alarmed the inhabitants up and down both sides of the river and soon a crowd had gathered to watch the spectacle of the burning vessel, and it was a sight well worth seeing. Some of the costumes in which the sight-seers appeared were highly interesting too, as some hurried toilets were made when the alarm sounded. As soon as the fire subsided sufficiently to allow the work, the remains of the vessel were got into deeper water and sank in order to save what was left of her cargo. The steamer was one of the oldest on the Ottawa River, being over forty years on the route, but had been rebuilt some few years ago. There is an insurance though probably not enough to cover the total loss. She will, no doubt, be rebuilt.

C.P.R. FREIGHT DERAILLED.

George Smythe, a C. P. R. freight engineer, who lives at 75 Rochester Street, Ottawa, was on Saturday night last badly injured as the result of being pinned under his overturned engine. The accident happened at Staynerville. Smythe's train was on a siding when a train of cars on another sidetrack in some manner ran down an incline and struck against it. A car heavily loaded with stone was the one which came in contact with the train. It struck the engine, overturning it and smashing the car. Smythe was pinned under the engine and only extricated after a very trying experience in which Mr. Jack Mason, of Mount Maple, with many others worked like trojans, and had the pleasure of releasing him.

ARUNDEL.

Dr. Douglas Graham was here on a visit to his parents last Saturday.

Mrs. W. D. Graham Jr., is poorly.

Mr. Bert Matthews expects to have his mill dam finished by the 12th inst., when he will again start grinding and sawing at Bark Lake, at the old stand.

Order at Ones.

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., 22 in., 2 ft. and 3 ft. lengths. Leave your orders at once with

GEO. ARMSTRONG, Lachute Road

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 list.

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

J. A. BEDARD & SON

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MILLINERY!

A Big Stock of trimmed hats always on hand.

UNDERWEAR for Ladies and children, wool and union,—all white.

All the up-to-date WOOL GOODS, Vests, Scarfs and Ties.

Ladies Gloves in Swede Deerskin, Kid & Wool.

Bias filled Corsets 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 new 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.,

An Unexpected Confession;

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

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd.)

Meanwhile Mr. Humbert King was very busy attending to the many things that must be done before his return to England. He had given orders for the embalming of his friend's body, and arranged for its transportation across the Atlantic, for Lord Irvington had expressed the wish to be laid to rest in the tomb of the Irvingtons in his own country.

He had passed away during Wednesday night, and the next day Mr. King took passage for himself and Esther on the Etruria, which was to sail at noon on the following Saturday.

No one, save those who had been present at her marriage, knew exactly under what circumstances our young heroine was going abroad, and they were bound to secrecy, as it was thought best to avoid all notoriety.

It was generally believed, by the people in the house, that Mr. King, out of a feeling of gratitude to her for her kindness to his friend had offered to send her to school for the next few years, and that, during this time, she was to make her home with his family, and this was regarded as rare good fortune for the friendless girl, who, hitherto, had been obliged to support herself by her own efforts.

On Friday Mr. King took his young ward to one of the large stores on Broadway to have her fitted out for everything needful for her comfort during her voyage.

She was told to select only articles of the best material and latest make, regardless of cost, and this, her first experience in purchasing just what she wanted and what her refined taste dictated, was a perfect delight to Esther.

But she gave a little gasp of dismay when, after her selections were made and the bill presented to her companion, she saw the—to her—startling amount which she had been betrayed into spending.

"It is all right," said Mr. King, with a little smile of amusement, "and we are not quite through yet, for there are one or two other things that I want you to add to your purchases. It will be very cold during the voyage, and I think it would be well for you to have a seal jacket, cap and muff. Come, we will go to the fur department to look at some garments."

A seal jacket!

Esther could scarcely credit her own ears as she heard this. She had often looked with longing eyes upon the bright and happy girls whom she had seen enveloped in such costly and comfortable attire, but she had never even dreamed that she would ever become the possessor of anything of the kind.

"Will—they not cost a great deal?" she timidly inquired of her companion.

"Yes, sealskin is rather expensive," he responded, "but that does not signify; Russ told me he wanted you to have it, and anything else in the way of finery that you might desire. So, you perceive, I am only obeying his orders. Perhaps, however, there is some other kind of fur which you would prefer," he concluded, with sudden thought.

"Oh, no; sealskin is the most beautiful of furs," Esther responded, with a sigh of infinite content.

So to the fur department they went, where she was fitted with an elegant garment—for Mr. King was critical and would have none but the best, and as she glanced into the full-length mirror and saw the stylish figure, in its costly wrap reflected there, she began to realize for the first time since her marriage, that she was really going to be a "fine lady," according to Jennie's ideas regarding the term.

Early on Saturday morning she bade her landlady and the servants good-bye, leaving with each a choice little gift as a souvenir of her sojourn in the house, and then started for the steamer, accompanied by Jennie, who was going to see her off, and who was almost heartbroken over the approaching separation, for she had learned to love her friend very dearly and to depend upon her as well during the year or more that they had been together.

Mr. and Mrs. Leighton—the rector and his wife—also met them at the pier, to wish the young lady of Irvington Manor bon voyage, and a happy future amid new scenes beyond the Atlantic. Esther, in spite of the great change awaiting her, experienced very few regrets, in view of leaving her native land.

The outlook for her seemed very bright and attractive. She had stepped, as by magic, into an assured position, where, with almost unlimited means at her command, she could henceforth live her life pretty much as she wished.

She was eager to begin her studies, for school life had a great attraction for her, and thus, beyond the next three or four years, she had not, as yet, laid any plans for her future. It had been agreed between herself and Mr. King that she was not even to be introduced to people more than was absolutely necessary to establish her identity and rights as Lady Irvington, until she should come forth from school finished and ready to take her proper position in the world.

Her chief regret in leaving America was on account of Jennie, who would be left alone and entirely dependent upon her own resources. Still, she was leaving her well established in a good business, which, if rightly managed, would be likely to increase, and thus give her a good living.

Esther was quite ill for the first day or two after sailing, and was obliged to lie quietly in her berth; but the third morning she made her appearance on deck, where, although she looked very white and seemed weak, she began to recuperate rapidly.

After that she found the voyage very pleasant, and, as Mr. King was a delightful companion and continually thoughtful for her comfort, she thoroughly enjoyed every moment.

She soon began to attract the attention of other voyagers, as they observed the tall, graceful girl, clad in her costly furs, taking her daily constitutional, leaning upon the arm of her middle-aged escort. She appeared to bloom into greater beauty with every succeeding day, as the pure salt air painted her creamy cheeks with a healthy and beautiful color.

But Esther's nights were not always as quiet and restful as she could wish, for, in the stateroom adjoining her, there was a passenger who was evidently a great sufferer from seasickness, while it was also patent that her disposition was not the most angelic of her sex.

She kept one of the weary stewardesses waiting upon her almost constantly—running up and down to bring her this, and that and the other thing, according to the whim of the moment, until Esther heartily pitied the much-tried woman.

"Doesn't she get any better?" she inquired of the stewardess one morning as she met her looking worn and heavy-eyed, coming out of her neighbor's room.

"No; at least she thinks she isn't any better, though I'm sure she might get up and be dressed if she would, and she gets crosser and crosser, until I am at my wits' end to know what to do with her. She's an old miser, too," the stewardess added, with some show of temper, "grumbling at every sixpence she puts out, and yet wanting every dainty the ship affords."

"Is she travelling alone? Has she no companion?" Esther inquired.

"No, miss, she doesn't seem to know anybody aboard, more's the pity, for then I might get a little rest. She's just been giving me a tremendous raking over because I couldn't stay longer to bathe her head and coddle her; but I have other duties that have to be attended to. There! just hear her now!" the woman concluded, as a shrill voice screamed out:

"Stewardess! stewardess! come back here! I want you!"

Then there followed a violent pounding upon the panels of the stateroom that was both ludicrous and irritating.

"She appears to have some strength left," said Esther, with a roguish gleam in her eyes.

"You are right, miss, and you should see her eat! She has an appetite like a shark."

"Perhaps I could do something for her and relieve you," the kind-hearted girl observed, as the din continued. "You go on and get a little rest, if you can, for you look very tired," she added, pleasantly, "and I will drop in upon her for a few moments."

"Thank you, miss, it's very good of you, I'm sure," said the weary stewardess, gratefully, as she glided away herself of the offer and disappeared down the passage.

Esther then gently opened the stateroom door, and, putting her bright face inside, said, with a genial smile:

"Madam, the stewardess is busy just now and cannot come; perhaps, though, I can do something for you."

The woman ceased her pounding the moment the door opened now, turning her pallid, wrinkled face toward the speaker, regarding her wonderingly.

"Who are you?" she curtly demanded.

"Why, how wonderful!" Esther exclaimed, in a startled tone, a

look of astonishment sweeping over her face. "Miss Percival! Can it be possible? How strange that we should meet again like this!"

CHAPTER XXVII.

The woman was indeed Miss Percival, but she continued to regard her visitor with an expression of curiosity and perplexity in which there was not a vestige of recognition.

"Why don't you tell me who you are?" she demanded, in response to Esther's exclamations of surprise, and with a note of irritability in her sharp voice.

"Don't you remember me, dear Miss Percival?" the fair girl continued, as she entered the room and closed the door. "I know that I have changed, but I am sure you cannot have forgotten Esther Wellington, with whom you spent so many weeks after your accident nearly two years ago."

"You are not Esther Wellington," returned the woman, frowning, but still earnestly studying the lovely face looking so smilingly down upon her; "your voice sounds something as hers used to, and your eyes resemble hers; but, otherwise, you are no more like her than black is like white. She, poor child, was about the ugliest specimen of humanity I ever set eyes upon," Miss Percival concluded, with unfeigned frankness.

Esther burst into a cheery, musical laugh.

The fact that the woman had utterly failed to recognize her was a greater proof of the wonderful transformation in her than any mere assertion of the fact could have been; and, knowing that she was no longer ugly, it did not pain her now to hear her former appearance so criticised.

"You are right," she said, presently, and checking her mirth; "nevertheless, I am that very same 'poor child,' though somewhat improved, perhaps, and I am also very glad to meet you once more."

"I can't believe it!" the spinster returned; "but your voice and ways are like Esther's, and the more I see you, the more familiar you grow. But what has become of those dreadful crooked teeth?—have you had them all out and replaced by a set of false ones?"

"No, indeed!" said Esther, with another burst of merriment that showed the lines of perfect pearls to the best advantage; "but I have had four taken out and the others straightened. It was a long, hard piece of work, but I have always felt paid for it."

"Humph! I should think you might. You were awfully round-shouldered, too, and thin as a rail."

"Yes, I know; but I practised calisthenics faithfully, to get rid of the stoop in my shoulders, while time and good health have done the rest. Now do you believe that I am Esther?"

"Yes, I suppose I must; but it seems wonderful," said Miss Percival, her eyes lingering upon the fair, smiling face looking down upon her, "and you seem so much happier than you used to."

"Yes, I am happier," said Esther. "And now tell me what I can do for you; you know I am a good nurse, for you have tested my qualifications in that line in the past, and know whereof I speak," she concluded, brightly.

And the spinster, thus reminded of her aches and pains once more, began to sigh and groan, and bitterly bemoan her hard lot.

"I've been shamefully neglected ever since we sailed; I've been constantly sick, and had to lie here, day on and day out, with no one to speak a kind word to me or attend to my needs."

Esther opened her great black eyes in surprise at these complaints; for, while she did not like to think that Miss Percival would willfully falsify, she knew from her own observations how busy the poor stewardess had been kept waiting upon her, catering to her whims.

But she made no comment. She saw that the woman was weak and miserable, and, as she was well and strong, she resolved to do what she could to make her more comfortable and happy during the remaining three days of the voyage.

"Well, I will take you under my friendly wing, now that I have found you," she said, with a cheery smile. "If I had suspected who was my neighbor, I would have come to you before this. Now tell me what you have had for your breakfast."

"Oh, a dish of that endless porridge, an under-done egg, as cold as a stone, the wing of something the stewardess called chicken, a couple of muffins heavy as lead, and a cup of muddy coffee."

Esther laughed outright as her companion concluded her rehearsal of this uninviting bill of fare, but she happened to know that every article mentioned had been the best of its kind, and if Miss Percival had partaken of such a breakfast she was sure she could not be in a very critical condition.

"And were you sick after eating this repast?" she inquired.

"Well, not so bad as I have been; but my stomach is far from being settled yet," complained the spinster, with an injured air.

"I'll fix you," said Esther, with a wise little nod. "I have a bottle of champagne in my stateroom;

that is considered excellent for seasickness, and I will bring you a glass."

"Champagne?" exclaimed Miss Percival, with surprise, but brightening visibly. "Humph! you must have been coming up in the world since I saw you to afford such luxuries."

"Oh, a friend provided me with a couple of bottles before I started," the generous girl explained; then slipped away to get the coveted beverage, smiling to herself as she wondered what Miss Percival would say if she knew what an upward stride she had taken along fortune's ladder, since they parted in the Grand Central Station, in New York, nearly two years previously.

(To be continued.)

RECENT CLERICAL BULLS.

Mr. Spurgeon Was a Keen Collector of Mixed Metaphors.

The proceedings at a recent Church Congress were enlivened by the intrusion of several very fine bulls, of which the following are samples. At one meeting Canon A. W. Robinson, in his opening remarks, warned his auditors that his speech would be "pointed to the verge of bluntness," while later in the evening Sir A. Coote, explaining his presence at such a gathering, said that he was like "one of these satillites of Jupiter which, when they were visible, were always obscured."

The late Mr. Spurgeon was a keen collector of mixed metaphors, finding a rich field in the correspondence that daily overwhelmed him. A lady, enclosing a small contribution for his schools, wrote: "I hope this widow's mite may take root and spread its branches until it becomes a Hercules in your hands." The pulpit prayers of ambitious probationers added something to the great preacher's store.

One prayed that "God's rod and staff may be ours while tossed on the sea of life, so that we may fight the good fight of faith and in the end soar to rest." "We thank Thee for this spark of grace; water it, Lord," was the sententious, almost imperious entreaty of another promising young man. Still another prayed, "Gird up the loins of our mind that we may receive the latter rain." "As if we were barrels whose hoops were loose," was Mr. Spurgeon's laughing comment.

It was an Irish clergyman who remarked, sadly, "This is a sad and bitter world; we never strew flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead"; while another, a Hibernian cleric, preaching a funeral sermon while the corpse lay before him, exclaimed, "Here, brethren, we have before us a living witness and a standing monument of the frailty of human hopes."

Equally unconscious of his humor was the parson who, at the close of his sermon, said; "And now let us pray for the people on the uninhabited portions of the earth"; as also the minister who, pleading for funds for a parish cemetery, asked his parishioners to consider the "deplorable condition of thirty thousand Christian Englishmen living without Christian burial."

Even more unfortunate was the clergyman who was addressing a woman's missionary meeting. "My sisters," he said, solemnly, "it is terrible to think that thousands of gallons of rum go into Africa for every brother who is sent there." "Rather a large allowance for one missionary," was the whispered comment of one of the sisters to her neighbor.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Malice always misconstrues. Long prayers often hide wrong practice.

Formation is always better than reformation.

No man can save men without suffering with men.

It is hard work growing saints in the soil of the pit.

You can measure any man's aspiration by his perspiration.

No man has a large mission who neglects the little ministries.

Religious forms easily become caskets in which faith is buried.

This is a godless world whenever the divine is all in the past tense.

When a man is ethically wabbling he is usually theologically rigid.

Real prayers and real mountains always put a pick in your hand.

You will not help the man who is looking to you by looking at yourself.

Greatness of character rises in willingness to make small beginnings.

There's nothing a lazy man enjoys better than designing. "Busy," signs.

The worst fools are those who worship a God in the hope of fooling him.

Some men use the beam in their eye to pick out the mote in their brother's.

Too many measure their moral soundness by the amount of sound they make.

The more a man talks about the next life the worse he is apt to walk in this one.

Don't abuse the rich; we can't all be paupers.

The Farm

WINTER CARE OF POULTRY

Keeping fowls over winter costs money. Nothing should be kept that does not pay its debts with interest. At the fall roundup make a thorough sorting. Every fowl should stand squarely upon strong, well-developed legs, whose scales are clear and distinct, overlapping each other neatly. Next in importance is the head, which should be rather small with a compact comb of clear, healthy rose color, a firm beak and bright eyes.

Though much more rare, there are defects in the body to be looked after, such as crooked backs, clogged oil-glands, etc. The too numerous males, and the late pullets that will eat all winter and then help flood the markets with inefficient eggs in the spring, should be sorted out. If there is a swelled head or a consumptive have it killed immediately. It is the more merciful way.

With a flock of sturdy, healthy fowls, not too numerous for their quarters, poultry keeping is usually successful; but to bring best results loving care is needed. Loving is used advisedly.

Be careful of the roosting places. A cold draught all night is as dangerous as roosting in the open air; corn fodder set up around the wind-jest sort of a hen house will make it habitable.

As for the roof, if no water drips directly on the roosts, and holes are not large enough for the hens to fly through, it will do.

Most important of all—feed and water, water and feed continually. Feed with a liberal but judicious hand as great a variety as possible, but regularly.

A good ration is to feed whole wheat one morning and on the next a warm mash of table scraps, meat, cooked vegetables or anything obtainable mixed up with hot water and meal into a thick mash, which should be carefully seasoned with pepper and salt. This is a handy way to feed a few red peppers occasionally or poultry food, for a tonic.

Every night, half an hour before sunset, give a good ration of corn heated until some of the kernels are brown.

The fowls should have fresh water or milk slightly warmed twice a day and plenty of cracked and ground earth and bone, beside having water slacked lime by them all the time.

If some snowy morning, the zephyrs are rather rough as you go forth in hand to sweep chicken paths, it may be some comfort to remember that business is business, and that profit and pains taking go hand in hand.

TELLING AGE OF CATTLE.

At twelve months an animal should have its milk (calf) incisors in place.

Fifteen months. At this age the central pair of incisors (milk teeth) may be replaced by a pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), these being through the gums, but not in wear.

Eighteen months. The middle pair of central incisors at this age should be fully up, and in wear, but the next pair (first intermediary) not yet through the gums.

Twenty-four months. The mouth at this age will show two middle (permanent broad) incisors, fully up and in wear.

Thirty months generally shows six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediary fully up and in wear. The next pair (second intermediary) well up but not in use.

Thirty-six months shows three pairs of broad teeth, which should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shedding with the corner permanents just appearing through the gum.

Thirty-nine months. Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear; the corner teeth (incisors) through the gums are not in wear.

FARM NOTES.

Keep the churning-room as near 60 degrees as possible. Never fill the churn more than half full of cream. Churn at medium speed. Always use a thermometer, and in summer churn at 60 degrees.

Of the absolute necessity of potash for plant food there can be no doubt. It is essential to the life of plants, and there seems to be no end to its combinations with other component parts of the soil, which are thus dissolved and made assimilable.

It would be folly for any farmer to attempt to manufacture acid phosphate or dissolve bone fertilizer at home. The making of high-grade commercial fertilizer is a business requiring technical training, and for one who knows nothing about it, failure will almost certainly result. Before the bones are treated, they should be ground very fine, and the finer the grinding the more perfect will the acid act.

The wages may not be so high

on the farm as in the city, but men are able to save more of them, and at the end of the month or year, the farm hand often has more money than had he been working in the city. Probably a reason why there is such an apparent antipathy to working on the farm is the false opinion men entertain that farm labor is degrading. At the present day, when farm work is performed by machinery largely, and business methods obtain to a great extent, there is no ground for such a thought. A more logical reason is perhaps the usually long hours for labor on the farm.

PLANT INTELLIGENCE.

Defensive Means Employed Against Insects.

Writing of the Italian catchfly in his essay, "The Intelligence of the Flowers," Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet and philosopher, shows how this simple little white flower goes with seemingly intelligent thought about the business of its own preservation. Apparently very timorous, very susceptible, to avoid the visits of importunate and delicate insects the *Silene Italica* furnishes its stalks with glandular hairs, when it oozes a viscid fluid in which the parasites are caught with such success that the peasants of the south use the plant as a fly-catcher in their houses.

Certain kinds of catchflies, moreover, have ingeniously simplified the system. Dreading the ants in particular, they discovered that it was enough, in order to prevent them from passing, to place a wide viscid ring under the node of each stalk. This is exactly what our gardeners do when they draw a circle of tar or other sticky substance round the trunks of the apple-trees to stop the ascent of the caterpillars.

In a popular work, "Les Plantes Originales," Mons. Henri Coupin examines some of the defensive means employed by plants. Some of these weapons are quaint and startling.

Monsieur Lothelier, a student at the Sorbonne, has made a number of interesting experiments with thorns, resulting in the conclusion that shade and damp tend to suppress the prickly parts of the plants.

On the other hand, whenever the place in which it grows is dry and burned by the sun, the plant bristles and multiplies its spines, as if it felt that, being almost the sole survivor among the rocks or in the hot sand, it is called upon to make a mighty effort to redouble its defenses against an enemy that no longer has a choice of victims to prey upon. It is a remarkable fact, moreover, that, when cultivated by man, most of the thorny plants gradually lay aside their weapons, leaving the care of their safety to the supernatural protector who has adopted them in his fenced grounds.

Among the plants that have ceased to defend themselves the most striking case is that of the lettuce.

"In its wild state," says Monsieur Coupin, "if we break a stalk or a leaf, we see a white juice exude from it, the latex, a substance formed of different matters which vigorously defend the plant against the assaults of the slugs. On the other hand, in the cultivated species derived from the former, the latex is almost missing, for which reason the plant, to the despair of the gardeners, is no longer able to resist, and allows the slugs to eat it."

It is nevertheless right, comments Maeterlinck, to add that latex is rarely lacking except in the young plants, whereas it becomes quite abundant when the lettuce begins to "cabbage," and when it runs to seed. Now it is especially at the commencement of its life, at the budding of its first tender leaves, that the plant needs to defend itself. One is inclined to think that the cultivated lettuce loses its head a little, so to speak, and that it no longer knows exactly where it stands.

Certain plants, among others the Boraginaceae, supply the place of thorns with very hard bristles. Others, such as the nettle, add poison. Others, the geranium, the mint, the rue, steep themselves in powerful odors to keep off the animals.

But the strangest are those which defend themselves mechanically. Monsieur Maeterlinck mentions only the horsetail, which surrounds itself with a vertiable armour of microscopic silica. Moreover, almost all the Gramineae, in order to discourage the gathering of slugs and snails, add lime to their tissues.

DIFFERENT.

"Mrs. Jones is different from most women."

"How do you make that out?" "I was invited up there to dinner the other night, and she didn't once apologize for the meal she was serving."

A NEW WRINKLE.

"Thar's a sign up there, daddy, what says 'Don't blow out the gas.'"

"Well, who blowed it out? I jest hit it a lick with my britches an' I hain't seen othin' er it sence."

EDUCATING AN EMPEROR

CHINA'S RULER IS NOW ONLY THREE YEARS OLD.

One of Hundred Golden Tales for the Instruction of a Baby Sovereign.

The little Emperor of China is now three and his education in philosophy and statecraft is about to begin. Following immemorial tradition his childhood's lessons will be told him in the "Hundred Golden Tales." Here is one of them interpreted by a Russian writer, Mr. Duroschevitch.

The all powerful Bogdychan (Emperor of China) had often seen at his court clever and cunning peoples; the notion struck him that for once he would like to see happy men.

"I am the sun, which gilds only the mountain summits, whose beams never light up the valleys," he said to himself, and ordered his chief master of ceremonies to bring him the register of the lower servants of the State.

The master of ceremonies brought 666 paper rolls, each 66 yards long, and even they scarcely had space for all the names.

"Dear me, what a number!" said the Bogdychan. He put his fingers on the name of the mandarin of the forty-eighth class, Tan-Li, and commanded: "Learn what sort of man this is!"

TAN-LI'S CHARACTER.

The commands of the Bogdychan are obeyed forthwith, and before he had time to count 10,000 his master of ceremonies returned and said, as he bowed deeply:

"This man is an old, true servant of thy throne, all powerful Son of Heaven. He is an honest, humble official and an exemplary father to his family. He lives in concord with his wife, and both bring up their daughter in the fear of God and love of toil."

"Then he shall know a pleasure," said the Bogdychan. "I shall make him happy by a look from my eyes. Go and inform him that he may present himself to me with his family on the first day of the new moon."

"He will die of joy!" cried the master of ceremonies.

"We will hope that that may not happen," answered the good Bogdychan smiling. "Go and fulfil my will."

"Well, what have you to tell me?" he asked, as the master of ceremonies returned to the palace.

"Thy will, which is sacred, has been fulfilled, all powerful Son of Heaven!" answered the official, and fell to the ground before the Bogdychan. "Thy gracious command was made known to Tun-Li amid drum beating and trumpet blasts, and the jubilant cries of the people, who praised your wisdom."

"And what did Tun Li?"

"He seemed to have lost his senses from joy. The earth has never seen such mad delight!"

The day when Tun Li should present himself at court seemed to approach very slowly, like everything that we hope for. The Bogdychan wished as quickly as possible to see a happy man, and one evening he disguised himself as a simple coolie, and went with one attendant to the remote quarter of Peking.

WHERE TUN LI LIVED.

From a distance he could hear the noise in Tun Li's house. "Is the jubilation really so great?" thought the Bogdychan amazed. And joy glowed in his heart.

He drew nearer to listen. This is what he heard:

"Most miserable of women! most worthless being that the sun has ever seen!" screamed Tun Li. "Cursed be the day and the hour when it was my lot to marry you. Truly, evil dragons gave me the thought!"

"For three hundred moons we have been man and wife," answered Tun Li's wife, weeping, "and I have never heard you utter such curses. Once you found that I was your dear, sweet, true wife. You praised me."

"Yes, but that was when we did not have to present ourselves to the Bogdychan!" answered Tun Li raging. "You will cover me with shame. You will make me the scorn of all men. How can you know how to make thirty-three graceful bows as etiquette requires? I shall sink in the earth from shame of you, of you and our daughter. She is the most misshapen creature in all the world. A horror that the Sun has never looked on the like of!"

"Father," answered Tun Li's daughter, sobbing, "Father, have you not always called me your pretty child, your dear Mu Sian, your sweet Mu Sian? Have you not often said that nobody in the world was nicer, brighter or more obedient than I?"

"Yes, but your feet are two fingers long," cried Tun Li in despair. "I am sure that the Bogdychan will die of fright if he sees such a monster of a foot."

we must present ourselves to the Bogdychan!" cried Tun Li, beside himself.

At that moment a gong sounded at the door, and

THE MONEY LENDER

entered the room.

"Well, how is it, Tun Li?" he asked. "Have you thought over my conditions?"

"But we will die of hunger if we accept your conditions!" groaned Tun Li, and covered the grief in his face with his hands.

"As you will," remarked the money lender, shrugging his shoulders. "But bethink you time is passing. If you delay longer neither the blue silk coat with gold bordered sleeves for you, nor the silk embroidered gown for your wife, nor the dress with flower-work for your daughter will be ready, nor everything else that you must have to be presented at court. What will you do then?"

"I must give in to all," gasped Tun Li.

"Then do not forget what I have said so that afterward there be no quarrel. I will deliver you all that you need and you will give me every new moon three-quarters of your pay."

"But we will die of hunger!" cried Tun Li and wrung his hands.

"Take the half. Do not ruin us," Tun Li, his wife and poor little Mu Sian fell on their knees before the money lender and implored him to take only half Tun Li's pay.

"We will have to go hungry all our lives!" they cried.

"Not three-quarters of your pay every new moon," said the inexorable money lender. "That is my last word. Yes or no?" And Tun Li answered gasping: "So be it! As you will!"

"Oh, heaven!" groaned the Bogdychan, and tears streamed from his eyes.

"Dare not call me so!" he cried in his bitterest anger to his master of ceremonies when he returned to the palace; and that officer, as custom required, fell to the ground before him and called him all powerful.

"Thou shouldst list to me on nothing," said the Bogdychan and tears started in his eyes. "I called all powerful! I who cannot make one man happy!"

And as he wandered through his beautiful fragrant gardens he thought sadly: "I am the sun which lights and warms only from afar, but sings and parches when he comes near the poor earth!"

MR. GRATEBAR TO PHILIP.

On the Qualifications Essential to Great Success.

"Devotion, Philip," said Mr. Gratebar, "is absolutely essential to the attainment of any measure of success, and as at the beginning of your career you will be working for somebody else this means that you must then be absolutely devoted to the interests of another. This will jar you at first, when as far as you can see your efforts are simply adding to his wealth, but you can be certain that there is no surer way of adding to your own."

"But it should be noted, Philip, that something more than that is required of one who would go far. Devotion is a fine trait and never without profit to its possessor, but really to get far you must besides have brains. For their devotion alone men must always command, as they do, our respect and admiration and yet among those possessing it we may find many who though never slackening endeavor never get anywhere."

"They stay faithful, thanks be for that, and with that their lot is better than it would otherwise be, you may be sure, and yet they don't get on much in the world and they may wonder why. The reason is, Philip, that they lack brains. Really to get on, Philip, I repeat, besides devotion you must have brains, originally and readiness, courage, enterprise, vigor, determination, if you will permit your poor old father just for once to drop into slang with you, Philip, a somewhat classy combination."

"I have never myself bewailed my lot. I have always rather been inclined to smile over nature's forgetfulness or omissions in my case in failing to endow me with all those so much to be desired qualities, the absence of at least some of which you must yourself have observed in me. I never begrudged any man his ability or his strength if these endowments were rightly used. I have found and I still find life very pleasant as it has come to me or as I have been able to make it, and I shall be quite content, Philip, if all these fine and splendid qualities that command great success come to be developed in you."

"But be sure, Philip, that for a foundation you must put in devotion, and this must be unqualified and unstinted, complete and believing; for with all the ability we may be able to bring to bear on the outcome of any work or enterprise in which we may be concerned depends finally upon the spirit in which we engage in it. Spirit may seem like a pretty intangible sort of asset, but it is the most valuable of all, and devotion breeds it, it is. For your foundation, Philip, put in devotion."

SUICIDE WITH HATPIN.

A rather unusual suicide was that of John Howson at Bristol, England, recently. The man was in the hospital suffering from pneumonia, and was at time delirious. At the nurse was leaning over his bed, he suddenly sprang up, and seizing a hatpin from her cap, stabbed himself to the heart.

The nurse extricated the pin, but the man died shortly after. The doctors who performed the autopsy found a tiny puncture in the heart.

EYES' QUEER MALADIES

PEOPLE WHO SLEEP WITH THEIR EYES OPEN.

A St. Louis Man Who Has Not Closed His Eyes for Twenty Years.

To "sleep with one eye open," to be always "wide awake," are bits of advice which it is very difficult to follow literally. Yet there are several individuals who can truthfully claim the distinction of sleeping with both eyes open. One of the most interesting of these cases is that of Joseph Anderson, of St. Louis, who for twenty years has never closed his eyes, sleeping or waking, and who will probably never close them again in this life, says London Tit-Bits.

Anderson is now in the City Hospital, St. Louis, under the care of physicians who fear to make any experiments to restore the natural movement of the eyelids, lest by so doing they destroy also the sight of the eyes. If Anderson agrees to take the risk, then an attempt will be made to give him back the ability to close his eyes—a luxury which the unfortunate man is very anxious to enjoy. The story of Anderson's mysterious malady is interesting, and may prove something of a warning to other men who are following his occupation.

A WIDE-EYED AMERICAN.

This "wide-eyed" American is sixty years of age, and twenty years ago was a quarry workman. The lime dust that was perpetually getting into his eyes created an inflammation, which, however, did not bother Anderson very much. A few weeks later, however, he began to notice that it was getting more and more difficult for him to close his eyes, and one night when he lay down to sleep he found it impossible to lower the eyelids. He made desperate efforts to do so, but failed, and throughout the night he lay there staring at the ceiling. When he rose in the morning he felt in no way weary, and came to the conclusion that he must have slept with his eyes open.

During the days that followed Anderson tried to exercise his eyelids, but couldn't as much as wink at a comrade when the latter asked him to take a "smile." "It caused me some trouble at first," Anderson said to the surgeons, "as I couldn't go to sleep, but just lay there staring at the ceiling. But gradually I became used to it and slept as well as any man—with my eyes open."

For eighteen years Anderson thought little of his ability to go to sleep with his eyes open, but then came headaches and he began to suffer a good deal. He believed that he had rheumatism of the eyes, and when he couldn't stand the pain any longer he went to the hospital, where the surgeons hailed him as one of the "queer" cases which delight the medical profession. They laughed at his idea of rheumatism, but Anderson persists that he is right, and declares that if rheumatism can be cured that one day he will be able to close his eyes again. Attempts at a cure will probably be made, and Anderson's case is being watched with considerable interest by medical men in all sections of the country.

RESULT OF RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism of the eyes is not so unusual as readers may possibly think. An interesting case may be recalled. When Wilkie Collins, the famous novelist, was at the height of his fame he became afflicted with what was then diagnosed as "rheumatism of the eyes." The author suffered the most excruciating pain for eight months, during which time he lay on his face, shielding his eyes with his arm and dictating the greatest of all his novels, "The Moonstone." The malady left him as mysteriously as it had come, and never again was the author troubled with his eyes, though the visitation left him very near-sighted.

The case of a young child, named Dorothy Cross, greatly interested the surgeons of Newark Hospital a few years ago. This child was born with the eyelids attached to the eyeballs, so that it was impossible for her to close them. The doctors feared to operate lest the sight should be damaged, but finally cut loose the eyelids, and by means of grafting were enabled to hide the scars. For several months the child had to be instructed in the way of closing and opening her eyes, until the function became a natural one and she could "blink" as often as she had a mind to. According to the doctors the case was not an isolated one.

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KING EDWARD'S ORDERS

Origin, Romance and Etiquette of the Decorations.

When King Edward goes abroad amongst his subjects on occasions of ceremony, the least observant eye will, says the Strand Magazine, not some details of the insignia he wears. Everyone is aware that the emblems of an order of knighthood are not restricted to one portion of the royal person; they may be worn on the right or left shoulder, across the bosom, on the left breast, around the neck, or suspended at the hip. It is probable that the broad blue ribbon of the Garter is familiar to all, but that it is equally possible to wear the badge of the Garter round the neck, on the left shoulder, on the breast, or encircling the left leg may not be generally known.

It has been said that the desire to possess honorary distinctions has shown itself in various shapes from very remote times, and to be able to wear them on the person as evidence of some particular qualification in the individual has been an object of human ambition almost from time immemorial. The sovereign naturally leads the way; he is the first man in the state; he is himself the fountain of honor. But with the accumulation of honorable decorations at all the courts of Europe, it grew impossible for one individual to wear all the chains, ribbons, medals and crosses of which King Edward is the recipient. Consequently, a selection only can be worn, and this selection is governed by his majesty's predilections and the nature of the occasion. Thus, at a purely British function, the display of the insignia of British orders and of British decorations is naturally the rule.

But first of all let us see what the insignia of an order generally consist of. In the case of the order of greatest distinction, the Garter, the consist first of a habit, collar, badge, star and the garter. In what is called a full chapter of the order, of the complete habit and insignia. His majesty would wear the collar, from which is suspended the George (a gold and enamel representation of the Saint George and the Dragon), with the star (worn on the left breast). This full chapter of the habit is worn only on certain days, known as collar days. On ordinary occasions—a levee or a court—his majesty wears the ribbon over his left shoulder, from which is suspended the lesser George (an oval badge, with a representation of Saint George and the Dragon), with the star. The garter, which is worn only with breeches and bears the motto of the order—Honi soit qui mal y pense—is worn below the knee on the left leg.

The badges have grown so numerous it has been found necessary to fasten the small ones issued to Companions of any order in a closely packed row upon the left breast. By this means it is possible for his majesty to wear a great many orders and decorations. For, in addition to a row of, say, nine on the breast, he can carry four stars below a ribbon suspending a badge across his breast, another round his neck, another fastened to his right shoulder and another to his left, making in all seventeen decorations which King Edward VII. can wear at once, whereas King Edward VI. could only have worn three or four.

TELLING THE AGE OF A FISH.

The age of a fish can be determined with accuracy by inspection of the otoliths or bony concretions which are found in the auditory apparatus. These otoliths increase in size during the entire life of the fish, each year adding two layers, a light colored layer formed in summer and a dark layer formed in autumn and winter. The alternate layers are sharply contrasted and very distinct, so that there is no difficulty in counting them. The number of pairs of layers is equal to the number of years the fish has lived. By this method Wallace has made an interesting study of the distribution of fishes of the plaice species over various sea bottoms, according to age. In this way the rapidity of growth of fishes and the effect of fisheries on the population of the sea can be determined.

A READY-MADE VERDICT.

Again Mark Twain tells a story of the little town of Fargo, North Dakota, which once boasted a postmaster and coroner rolled into one person. This official was called one day to give his verdict upon the case of a stranger who had been the victim of a fit in the main street. As the man was known to nobody, he was hurried to the much-prized new "City Hospital."

There the case was diagnosed as appendicitis, but when the operation took place the attending surgeon discovered that the patient had been previously relieved of his appendix. The doctor endeavored to retract his steps, but the strange man died from the effects of the operation.

The postmaster-cornor, in rendering his verdict filled in the space after "Cause of Death" with a rubber stamp which read "Opened by Mistake."

HAVE YOU MENTAL POISE?

ARE YOU SURE YOU ARE QUITE SANE?

Try the Following Simple Tests and Determine Whether You're All There.

Are you sure that you are perfectly sane? Are you sure you possess the proper mental poise and that your mind and muscles work co-ordinately? It seems a foolish question to ask, doesn't it? But thousands of people have had occasion recently to prove their sanity by a simple test used by medical men. They tried it in their homes, their offices, in the streets, on railroad trains, and in cars.

No doubt you heard of a New York City magistrate who had applied the simple test to a woman, asking her to close her eyes and strike the point of her nose with the tip of her index finger. She failed to accomplish the trick and committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue hospital for examination by physicians into her mental condition.

After reading the account you promptly tried it on yourself. Don't deny it, for people all over tried it, and most of them emerged victoriously. It is a peculiar phase of the curious test that every one who hears of it is constrained to try it.

PRACTISE THESE YOURSELF.

But if you accomplish the nose and finger test and are cocksure of your physical and mental fitness here are a few other "stunts," simple tests used by medical men, for you to try:

Close your eyes and make a quick grab at the lobe of your ear. Can you seize it—or did you clutch your hair, pinch your cheek, or miss entirely? Better out the smokes and drinks and tune up.

Stand with your heels and great toes tight together and then close your eyes. Can you stand up a minute—or do you feel dizzy or are you forced to open your eyes to keep from falling? That's bad—you'd better take a good stiff walk every morning.

Stand with your feet together and then raise one foot. Can you stand that way for half a minute with your eyes closed? If you can't, you aren't in fit condition and your nerves are frayed out. Take a vacation and tune up.

Close your eyes, extend your arms from the sides, and try to bring the tips of your index fingers together in front of you. Sounds easy, doesn't it? Well, try it quickly half a dozen times, and see how many times you miss. You'll not be so confident of yourself, perhaps.

TRY TONGUE-TWISTERS.

Now try a little vocal exercise. Just a sentence, "Round and round the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran." Look at it and then repeat it quickly—run right through it as if it were a favorite bit of verse.

Or try this one: "How much wood could a woodchuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood." Or that old familiar one, "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers; a peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked."

Can you do them without stammering and stuttering? If you can't, the muscles of your tongue are not responding to your brain impulses as they should. Talk to your wife more at breakfast time. It'll be good for both of you.

SIMPLY AS TESTS.

These simple tests are used by medical men to test the muscular co-ordination, say the medical experts. They are not necessarily used to determine a subject's sanity, though sometimes they are indications of mental trouble. The tests sometimes show symptoms of general paralysis of the brain, familiarly known as "brain storm." But chiefly they are used to show the condition of the nervous system. In an insane person muscular co-ordination usually is poor, and they cannot go through the tests, simple as they seem.

The tests are used chiefly to determine muscular co-ordination and diseases of the spinal cord and the nervous system.

WHERE EDUCATION FAILS.

An old "darker" in Alabama called across the fence to his neighbor's son, who is a student at the Atlanta University.

"Look hyar, boy," he said, "you goes to school, don't yer?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Larning 'rithmetic an' aggering on a slate, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it don't tak' two whole days ter make an hour, do it?"

"Why, no," answered the boy.

"Wal," said the old man, "you was going ter bring that hatchet back in an hour, wasn't yer? An' hit's two whole days sence you bordered hit. What's the use of yer education ef you go ter school a whole year, an' den can't tell how long hit takes ter fetch back dat hatchet?"

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

New schools at Ballyconnell are to cost \$4,905.

A five-year-old hunting horse was sold at the Kilkenny Fair for \$600.

The potato crop of Cranlough is well above the average of former years.

Swinford, Co. Mayo, is now furnished with water works and electricity.

Two acres of land with a house attached at Caherloo, Cummer, was sold by auction for \$750.

The total amount of fish landed on Irish coasts in the year 1907 is given as 747,056 hundredweight.

Mr. Carnegie has agreed to increase his gift of \$6,250 for Bangor Public Library and Technical School to \$7,500.

Richard Justin, a laborer, was executed in Belfast gaol for the murder of his daughter, whom he beat to death in March.

Wild scenes of riot and disorder have been occurring at Templemore on account of the refusal of the tenants to pay rent.

An animal described by some as a lion, and by others as a bear, appeared recently in the Rosemead and Knochra district, Queen's Co.

Thirty-five men who are alleged to have participated in the recent riots at Lurgan between Orangemen and Nationalists, have been arrested.

A battery is to be erected at Kilroot Point, near Carrickfergus, for the protection of Belfast Lough and the valuable docks and shipping at that place.

The funeral took place recently at Louth of Patrick Morris, who had attained the age of 100 years and five months. The deceased was a blacksmith.

A dwelling house near Tullaroan has been blown up with blasting powder. Four infernal machines were discovered in the house, which was empty.

The Ballyshannon constabulary recently succeeded, after an exciting raid, in capturing an illicit distillery in full working order, among the Donegal mountains.

Richard Justin, laborer, aged 40 years, was hanged in Belfast jail for the murder of his 4-year-old daughter. This was the first execution in the city for eight years.

The Countess of Aberdeen has sent silver thimbles bearing mottoes in Irish, to the little girls composing the deputation which presented her with an address in Lurgan recently, and to the boys a new kind of autograph book each.

While some workmen were recently engaged in digging a foundation of a dwelling house on a farm at Callow, a few miles from Ballyghaderreen, they came upon the skeleton of a man in a good state of preservation about three feet from the surface.

THE TIGER'S PREY.

How His Taste Changes—Ferocity of the Man-eater.

In the intervals of rest and recreation which Mr. Rees doubtless allows himself he may do worse than give his most attentive consideration to certain facts mentioned by a writer in the current number of the Indian Forester bearing upon the evolution of the forest tiger's taste, first for cattle and then for human meat.

When tired of the monotony of the menu provided by deer or wild pig the forest tiger develops a taste for domestic cattle, and then its modus operandi is very interesting study. The venue is changed from deep forest to cattle breeding area, where the tiger leisurely carries on its depredations until shot—an operation which, however it might shock Mr. Rees, is one of the most beneficent acts of the sportsman.

As the writer in the Indian Forester says, the transition from cattle slaying to man slaying is not a great step. Where cattle abound human beings are, and once the tiger has tasted human meat it develops an extraordinary passion for it. And so it must have its daily feed. It goes anywhere in search of food.

Many years ago a tiger swam the Rangoon River, nearly a mile in width, and landed in the heart of the locality, crept under the raised floor of a Burman hut and was promptly slaughtered.

About six years ago a large tiger was observed on the platform of the Shwe-Dogan pagoda at Rangoon and was shot by a party of soldiers told off for the purpose. The superstitious Burmese attributed the outbreak of plague in Rangoon to the shooting of this tiger, which they declared was some particular manifestation of the Buddha. It is a curious fact, however, that the plague outbreak occurred shortly afterward, and the city has not since been free of the scourge.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 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, nonpareil measurement.

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

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. QUEBEC

THE NAVAL POLICY.

Canada's Naval Policy, as at present formulated, may never sink any German Dreadnoughts, but from present appearances it may wreck a political party, if not a government. Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P. for Jacques Cartier, has openly declared his opposition to the policy adopted by the Laurier Government and probably expresses the view of the larger majority of French-Canadians. Word comes from Ottawa that the Government is revising its plans for a Canadian navy, and, instead of an initial expenditure of \$20,000, will content itself with a scheme involving not more than \$2,000,000 a year. Mr. Monk would have nothing done in the erection of a navy until the people of Canada have been consulted on the subject. On the other hand, there is a very insistent demand in Ontario and the West that whatever Canada may do in the matter it shall be of a character to immediately strengthen the British navy. The grant of several modern warships of the latest type, placed under the command of the British Admiralty, it is argued would render more effective service to Britain should war ensue than is possible by any other means. The situation is giving anxiety to politicians, while to the people it seems a natural, grateful, reasonable thing that the Motherland should receive from her children the most effective help in the present crisis.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Toronto Saturday Night has addressed an open letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, calling for the expulsion from his Cabinet one of his ministers, of whose identity there is no doubt. It reads: "I now ask you in the name of common decency, in the name of men who trespass not, in the name of the fair women of the land, in the name of the rising generation, to rid your Cabinet of a man whose morals—or lack of morals—outrages every sense of decency. "If this Cabinet officer can, by any trick of conscience, consider himself vindicated, so much the better for him, but by the same token this seeming vindication does not satisfy the public conscience. The people of Canada demand more than this; they demand this man's resignation."

NOTES.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, in view of the present month being the time for presenting petitions for hotel licenses in Montreal, has instructed his clergy to urge their parishioners to sign only

petitions against such licenses. His Grace also asks his clergy to help in every possible way the praiseworthy initiative of the temperance committee of the National Federation of Women. This is only one of many instances where the Archbishop has shown his practical, sincere, courageous sympathy with the cause of temperance.

The question of our interprovincial bridge between Hawkesbury and Grenville is once more on the tapis.

Mr. Ed. Proulx, M.P., is authority for the statement that it is almost certain that the sum of \$50,000 will be placed in the estimate at the coming session of Parliament, and that the work will be commenced soon.

Satisfaction with the course of the Department of Justice in recommending a commutation of Mrs. Robinson's sentence is universal; but there is a widespread feeling that instead of reducing the death penalty to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, the term might have been made much less. No doubt, however, she will be paroled, after serving a brief portion of this sentence.

The political waters are troubled. The local governments, east and west, are having troubles of their own. In Quebec serious charges have been brought against Cabinet ministers, and in the case of Hon. Mr. Tupper the charge is tacitly admitted by Premier Gouin. In British Columbia a general election is being held with nominations to-day. A re-alignment of the forces is taking place. Sir Hibbert Tupper is out in opposition to Premier McBride's (Cons.) railway policy. While the fight there is a bitter one it is generally conceded that the Prime Minister will be returned with a good following.

The proceedings of Parliament, this year, will be big with interest. Possibly never in the interest of Confederation have more vital problems been to the fore than those which are scheduled for the second session of the eleventh Parliament of Canada.

King Edward completed his 68th year on Tuesday last. Long live the King.

Halley's comet is scheduled to touch the earth on its approaching visit, but as that body is chiefly gaseous, no harm will result. Does this apply to the vicinity of Ottawa during the session of Parliament?

It was a deserved tribute which Earle Grey gave to the memory of Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in the northwest, when he credited him with preventing that portion of Canada from becoming a "wild and woolly west."

The debates of the past week have created more than usual interest in the elections to the Legislative Assembly which are to be held to-day in three constituencies the St. James division of Montreal, Chambly, and the St. Sauveur division of Quebec. While originally the contests were between Government supporters and independents, the course of ministers and ministerial supporters has practically made the independents' position that of oppositionists. Montreal's chief interest is in the St. James division and Chambly, where Mr. Laflamme and Mr. Marcell have conducted energetic campaigns. If they are elected two clever men will go to the Legislature and the province will be assured that important measures will be brought under non-partisan views.

THE LATE MRS. TOWNSEND.

In the presence of a large company of mourning relatives and friends the funeral of the late Emma Catherine Blair, wife of Mr. Walter Townsend, of Brownsburg, was conducted by Rev. B. B. Brown, of Lachute, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Manderson, of Stonefield, in the Ogdenburg School-house, Thursday, Nov. 4th, 1909. For some months she had been a constant and patient sufferer at her late home in Brownsburg and latterly at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where all that scientific medical treatment and skill in nursing could offer to relief, comfort and ease was accorded her. Her calm, dauntless courage and patience amidst suffering and critical operations were the marvel of the surgeons and nurses. She testified to a preparedness to meet her Maker. The sorrowing husband has the sympathy of their many friends.

THE LATE ALEX. EVANS.

At the home of Mr. John Peet, Lakefield, in his 73rd year, Mr. Alex. Evans departed this life on the 5th of November, 1909. The deceased had lived for three years with his nephew, the late John Evans of Geneva, after whose death he resided at Lakefield with his niece, Mrs. Peet. The funeral service and burial were conducted by Rev. B. B. Brown, of the Lachute Methodist Church, in the Lakefield Methodist Church. The Revs. Mr. E. W. Lewis, Mr. Garner and Mr. Byron assisted in the interment which was made in the Anglican Cemetery. Among those who attended the funeral from a distance were Mr. Richard Evans of Sawyerville, brother of the deceased, and Messrs. William and Alfred Evans of Owen Sound, Ont., nephews.

THE LATE THOS. DOBBIE.

It is our painful duty this week to again record the loss of another of our County's old landmarks in the death of Thomas Dobbie, which occurred at his home in Chatham on Saturday morning last, Nov. 6th, at 2 o'clock. Deceased had been in failing health for some time, although only confined to his bed a few days prior to his death. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, after which service the members of Laurentian Lodge, No. 14, I.O.O.F., of which deceased was one of its oldest and most honored members took charge. Mr. Dobbie had been a member of the Lodge since its inception 29 years ago, and some 35 of the brethren were in attendance to pay their last tribute of respect and deposit their sprigs of evergreen in the grave of their departed brother as a token, that while they bury his frailties with his body, his virtues shall lastingly dwell in their memories. Up to the time of his death Mr. Dobbie had lived a very active life, and was an ardent agriculturalist, having served many years as Director of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society. In politics he was one of the war-cries of the Liberal party. One brother, Mr. Robt. Dobbie, of Cushing, and two sisters, Mrs. R. Patton, of St. Philippe, and Miss Jean Dobbie, who had remained at home with her brother, are together with a host of relatives and friends left to mourn his loss.

THE LATE FELIX HAMELIN.

The "grim reaper" has been busily at work in this vicinity of late, and we are now called upon to chronicle the death of Mr. Felix Hamelin, who passed away at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 10th, at the advanced age of 87 years and 9 months. Mr. Hamelin was born in Saint Hermas, and when quite young, removed to L'Orignal with his father and shortly afterwards went to Hawkesbury and later to the logging business, later accepting a position as boss carter in Smith's Falls. From there he went to Perth and entered into partnership with Mr. Thomas Ayers and later rented a mill in Hawkesbury which they ran successfully for seven years. In the year 1878 Mr. Hamelin came to Lachute and commenced operations for the erection of a mill on their newly acquired property which they purchased from Mr. Hammond. In 1880 the business in Hawkesbury was disposed of and the new mill started, and although run for many years solely in the manufacture of wooden goods, the business has gradually increased, until to-day the products of the Hamelin & Ayers Co. Limited, manufacturers of Paper and Pulp Mill Felts, Bobbin and Shuttle Works, Handle Mills, Telegraph and Telephone Cross-arms, Etc., are known and extensively used all over the world.

Up to within three years ago, Mr. Hamelin had lived an unusually active life and had always taken great interest in anything pertaining to the progress and welfare of the town. He was for many years associated with the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, which a couple of years ago recognized his services by appointing him an honorary Life Member of the Society. He also received like recognition from the Argenteuil Rifle Association in which body he took keen interest. Mr. Hamelin always championed the cause of education and was instrumental in securing the school privileges now enjoyed in the West End. The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended.

THE LATE JOHN MIDDLETON.

Mr. John Middleton, of Point Fortune, whose death we chronicled this week, was born on August 6, 1833, of Scots parentage, at Millhill, Hendon, Middlesex Co., England. He came with his parents to Canada in 1842, residing with them in Montreal and St. Andrews. In 1850 he married Margaret Pitcairn of Pt. Fortune, who, with four children, Miss Middleton, of the home, John, of Morin Plains, Archibald, of this town, and Mrs. C. Spratt of Winnipeg, survives him. After his marriage he lived for some time in Ottawa, whence he removed to Point Fortune, residing there for the 42 years from 1867 until his death on the 6th November, 1909. A sociated with his name as designer and builder, stand the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of Point Fortune. Connected by profession with Presbyterianism, his interest in the religious and financial well-being of his congregation was in-easing. For over 40 years he was annually chosen to the Secretary-Treasurership of the church; and unless unavoidably prevented, was always present at the religious services. As a Justice of the Peace, he, in more than the ordinary degree, qualified himself for the performance of the duties of the office, so that his judgments were respected; and with his knowledge of the law and love of peace, reconciliations were often effected between would-be-litigants. As one interested in the people of the municipality, in public affairs and educational matters, he was a number of times elected to the office of Mayor, and for many years held the post of Secretary-Treasurer in the civil, and Trustee in the school municipality. To his foresight in drafting the bonus by-law, was due in great measure, the continuance of daily train service on the branch railway line to Point Fortune since the C.P.R. Company changed the route of their main line from Rigaud to Ottawa. As a true Canadian he not only took a keen interest in discussing political questions, but he sought to live out, in his own environment, what he recognized as factors in the well-being of our national life, notably that of cementing the dual-race foundation in our nationhood, through a more sympathetic understanding and appreciation of each other by the people of French and British origin. No wonder that his death is felt as a personal and public loss by the whole municipality, irrespective of creed or race.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late SAMUEL FALLOON, 6th Range of Grenville, on the Ronge Road, 4 miles north of Calumet. Tuesday, November 23rd, 1909.

The Following Effects:—2 heavy draft horses weighing about 1400 lbs. each, 1 spring cow, 8 milch cows, 2 year old heifer, 2 year old bull, 2 one-year old bulls, 2 calves, 2 fat pigs, 3 spring pigs, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 seeder, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 iron harrow, 1 plow, 1 cultivator, 1 waggon, 1 buggy, buckboard, 1 tumble cart, 1 milk cart, 1 threshing mill, 1 fanning mill, 1 light sledge, 2 sets of double sleighs, 2 sets of double harness, 2 sets of buggy harness, 1 set of cart harness, 2 buffalo robes, a quantity of oats, hay, straw, and potatoes, 2 doors, 7 window frames, some matched lumber, 2 sets of trace chains, cow chais, 3 guns, factory cars, 2 coolers, weigh scales, daisy churn, washing machine, saws, axes, crow-bars, shovels, traps, forks, augers, whistles, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. Terms: \$5. 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 \$1.00 per thousand ft. surface measure.
6 " " " \$6.00 " "
5 " " " \$8.00 " "
5 " 3 \$8.00 " "

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

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

Fur lined Fur Coats for Ladies, Some choice ones now in. We have some low priced ones, sable collar, rat-lined. Try one on.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Now We're Selling Overcoats!

We bought a lot of the New College Overcoats the other day at a low price cleaning out several lines from manufacturer.

Now we offer them at low prices, all sizes, and beautiful patterns and colorings.

Boys' Overcoats.

Youth's Overcoats.

Children's Overcoats

Ladies', Misses and Children's Jackets, nearly one hundred to choose from. Hurry up!

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 cash 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 woolsens, 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.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of Imitations
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Lachute Academy Exams

GRADE III ACADEMY.

ALGEBRA

HONORS.—C. Black and R. Ewan 98, M. Hay 91.

Class I.—A. McClure 58.

GRADE II ACADEMY.

LATIN

Class I.—I. Riddell 89, E. Giles 88, I. Morrison 84, L. Burke and H. McQuat 82.

Class II.—R. Giles 72, C. McBride 71, J. McClure 64, W. Hamilton 63.

Class III.—G. Hay 53.

GRADE I ACADEMY.

BRITISH HISTORY.

HONORS.—B. Whiteside 96, Norah Christie and J. Forbes equal 91, G. Hamilton and H. Joss equal 93.

Class I.—G. Bradford 81, L. Kerr 79, H. Hammond 78, L. McBride 75.

Class II.—W. Banford, A. Grey and M. Nichols equal 68, C. Bradford 62, R. Rodgers 60.

Class III.—C. Bennett 53, B. McGibbon 40.

GRADE III MODEL.

ARITHMETIC.

HONORS.—Helena Morrison & Jessie Walker 100, Ernest Copeland 98, B. Menzies 97, Willie Calder and Jessie Cruise 96, Minnie Dennis 95.

Class I.—Willie Hay 87, Annie McCoy 86, Hattie McCoy 85, Douglas Todd and Ruby Todd 83.

Class II.—Jessie Farie & Ida Latta 72, Dave Campbell 69, Jack Dodd and Violet McGregor 65, Alvin Kyle, Douglas McGibbon and Lella McQuat equal 64, Carman Bradford 62, Frances Joss 61.

Class III.—Herbert Morrin & Jennie Wilson 55, Arthur Joss 52, May Cruise 51, Eva Morrison 48, Roy Kennedy 46, Reuben Chambers 43, Evelyn Middleton 42, Charlie Pollock 41.

GRADE II MODEL.

BRITISH HISTORY.

HONORS.—Grace McQuat 90.

Class I.—Mabel Nicholls 89, Cameron Hay 81, Eleanor Hay and Alda Patterson 82, Susie Copeland 78.

Class II.—Catherine McGibbon 73, Jack Menzies 72, Thayer Carpenter and Gordon Todd 69, Miriam Burke 65, Vera Hammond 62.

Class III.—Stanley Paul 58, Nora Middleton 56, Rita Latta & Lawrence Warwick 40.

GRADE I MODEL.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Class I.—Constance Stubbs 80.

Class II.—Edith Donaldson 74, Margaret McKimmie 72, Kyle Patterson and John Drennan 69, Inez Giles and Lila Giles 67, Mildred Carpenter 63, Doris McIntyre and Roy McRae 61.

Class III.—Edward Jones 59, Mary Hope 58, Edie Neil 56, Jean McGibbon, Gertrude Hammond and Gordon Carpenter equal 54, Edgar Hammond 53, Constance Banford & Emma Walker 49, Douglas Simon and Thomas Smith 47, Ellice Palliser 45.

GRADE IV. ELEM.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

HONORS.—Hazel McGibbon 96, M. Joss 94, Albert McKimmie 93, Laura Campbell and Annie Drennan 92, Howard Kennedy 91, Bessie Hammond and Irene Scott 90.

Class I.—Wilma Joss 89, John McKimmie 88, Angus Hay, Edward McQuat and Ruby Shaw equal 87, Johnnie Hope & Ruby McQuat 86, Jennie Veitch 84, George Hammond 81, Donald Beers 79, Agnes Hay 77.

Class II.—Mary Miller 69, George Calder 63.

Class III.—Robert Cruise 51.

GRADE III ELEM.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class I.—Lucy Morrison 88, Grace Mitchell 84.

Class II.—Doris Campbell, Leona Garretts and Doris Riddell equal 62, Howard Campbell 61.

Class III.—Percy Carpenter 57, V. I. Copeland 49, Verda Kettyle 45, Haze McCoy 42, Marjorie Carpenter 41.

GRADE II ELEM.

ARITHMETIC.

HONORS.—Willie Baldwin & Gladys Dolg 100, Kenneth Hay 99, A. Barker 98, Reta Neil 97, Maud Painter and

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.

Got Father Morrissey's "No. 10"

Just in Time To Save His Life.

Mr. Aylward's letter tells the story: Campbellton, N.B., Feb. 5, 1909. Father Morrissey Med. Co.,

During the winter of 1907, while travelling on the Gaspé Coast, I contracted a severe Cold which settled upon my lungs.

After I returned home I wrote to Father Morrissey explaining my case. I received a letter from him with a prescription for his medicine, which could not be filled at the time here. After one week's delay I received it, just in the nick of time to save my life. After one month's use I felt like a new man.

Yours truly,

Jno. Aylward.

There is not much time to lose when a cold settles on the lungs. Pneumonia kills within a week. With Father Morrissey's "No. 10" at hand, you don't even have to wait for a doctor. "No. 10" cures all throat and lung troubles. It is a real Lung Tonic, and fortifies against future attacks. Trial bottle 25c. Regular size 50c, at your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 62

Wilhelmina Shaw 96, Lindsey Demers 95, Harold Carpenter & Norma Chambers 93, Ernest Calder, Willie Cruise, Jodie Daoust, Hattie Giles, Stuart Hay, Katie Jones & Kenneth Hay equal 92, Harold McPaul 91.

Class I.—Lila Cruise 87, Keith Christie and Bella Cunningham 82, Douglas Bradford 80.

Class II.—Olive Boyd 71, Alex Evans 69, Ross Campbell 65.

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.

We have also a large stock of shanty clothing,—sheep-lined Coats in duck and corduroy, splendid warm goods.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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

Drop in, we have any amount of bargains for you, on account of being overstocked.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Geoffroy Bedard



Now is the right time to have 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 have a very large stock of caps of caps of all kinds in the above brand and others.

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 Flannels; 10 p.c. off Cottons; 15 p.c. off Muslins and Gingham; 20 p.c. off Children's made dresses, and 10 p.c. off all other lines.

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

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

You should get the habit

Of calling on us for everything you require. It will be to YOUR advantage, for we have laid in our stock with the special aim of gaining and retaining YOUR custom. We carry everything that is handled by an up-to-date general store.

Our motto is

HIGHEST QUALITY, FRESH GOODS, & REASONABLE PRICES.

Hardie & Co.

Baker and General Merchants, Brownsburg, P.Q.

THE PAQUIN

Fruit and Vegetable Market

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 give 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, Gingham, 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.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized	\$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up	\$3,000,000.
Reserve and Undivided Profits	\$3,405,991.

Special facilities for

Collections

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

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A leading British medical organ warns the young men in the secondary schools and colleges to avoid medicine as a career. In spite of all recent restrictions and efforts to raise the standard of admissions to medical schools, in spite of long courses and additional training in hospitals, the profession is so "congested" that the average practitioner finds it hard to make a decent living. The spread of mental healing and the improved sanitary conditions of our cities and towns are among the causes of the decline of medical incomes. In short, young men are urged to shun medicine unless they are devoted to the science of health, take an intellectual and humanitarian interest in it and expect to practice at a sacrifice. It may be observed that there is scarcely a profession which does not complain of oversupply of practitioners and decreasing demand for their services or falling returns. It would not be a bad thing if thousands of young men "intended" for law, medicine, engineering, teaching were induced to take up farming and gardening and see what brains, education, industry and efficiency can do by way of increasing the yield of land.

The English brewers have unwisely sought to stem the rising temperance tide in their country by alleging the old fallacies about the nutritive qualities of beer. This has attracted the medical and other papers into liberal expositions of the scientific proof of the matter, which is highly detrimental to the claims of the brewers. It is pointed out that in order to get as much true value as there is in a glass of milk a man would have to drink so much beer that the alcohol in it would make him stupidly drunk, if it did not bring him to the verge of delirium tremens. The statement of Baron von Liebig, the great German chemist, is recalled that there is more nutritive value in the flour that one can hold on the point of a table knife than in 40 quarts of the best Bavarian beer. Gantier, the great French chemist and authority on foods, points out that beer contains an immense proportion of the salts that work so disastrously upon the body, and are one of the causes for the ending of the arteries and a tendency to apoplexy, which proves so fatal to beer drinkers. Sir William Roberts, in England, and a number of eminent German physiologists have carried on patient and long experiments upon dogs and human beings which have proven that beer is highly detrimental to digestion, interfering to a very marked degree with the digestion of starch, which is the largest component in everybody's food.

A Pittsburg millionaire, whose name is not to be made known, but who is not Andrew Carnegie, has given to the city Teachers' association \$250,000 as the substantial foundation for a pension fund for those who devote the best years of their life to work in the public schools. The example is one worth study. "What shall I do with my money?" is a question often asked by people of wealth who have no immediate kin with claims upon their bounty as well as by those to whom great fortunes have come, the responsibility for distributing which is keenly felt. Recent years have witnessed the establishment of a well endowed foundation for retiring allowances for college and university teachers, a foundation for carrying on research in abstract and difficult lines where the prospect of financial returns is remote, one for investigating problems of present day society, one for earnest search into the causes of infectious diseases.

All these are good. But the provision for the veterans of the public school service has not yet been made. In a country where the schools are counted the bulwark of the nation this is a strange situation. The teachers, as a rule, are poorly paid. They have little chance to save for the rainy day. Many of them give their lives with unflinching energy to shepherding the character of their youthful charges. It is a profession lacking some of the compensations which the college and university teacher have. But its fundamental importance to one ever doubts. The Pittsburg beginning may remain an isolated case. On the other hand the gift to the teachers of that city may lead to similar ones elsewhere. It may even inspire some one of large resources to endow a general fund for the country at large, which, administered wisely, would prove a boon to many who look forward fearfully to the days of retirement and close calculation when they should be happy in the gratitude and care of those who realize what they have accomplished for young life and character.

YOUNG FOLKS

A NEW STUDY.

When the twins came home at noon they ran straight to mother, to tell her about something that had occurred in school. They were not sure what to call it, but they were very much excited.

"Just think, mamma," cried Theodore, "right in the middle of the geography lesson Miss Chester asked me how many white horses I saw on my way to school!"

"And in spelling," piped up Theodore, "when I was expecting her to ask me to spell and define 'frigate,'—" cause that came next,—she said, 'Can you tell me, Theodore, how many pots of flowers there are in the hall window?'"

"Well, could you?" asked mother.

"Why, no, mama! I never thought about it. Mary Jepson offered to go and see; but Miss Chester said no, and went right on with the lesson. Wasn't it funny?"

"And she asked Helen Powers, just after she had recited a rule in numbers, if she met any dogs when she was coming to school. You know Helen is dreadfully afraid of dogs, and she said she met two."

What do you s'pose, mama, made her ask such queer questions right in lesson-time?"

"I think," mama said, smiling, "that she wants you to learn to use your eyes, so as to know what you see."

"Do you think she'll mark us in it if we don't answer right?" questioned Theodore, anxiously.

"I don't know, dear; but if I were you I would try to notice things on the way to school—and elsewhere. Then if she asks you, you will be ready."

The next day, as the twins raced in, mama smiled. "How does the new study come on?"

"Oh, it's funnier and funnier!" Theodore giggled. "Why, mama, Miss Chester asked Jessica Brown what colored dress Frances Pease was wearing to-day—you know she's a monitor in the upper hall. Wasn't that queer! And nobody could tell! Betty White guessed it was blue; but it wasn't. It was brown, trimmed with red!"

"But that wasn't so funny as the other question!" burst out Theodore. "Just before dismissal she asked Thomas Harvey if Miss Beach—she is the teacher in Number 4, right across the hall from us—wore her hair in a braid down her back or pinned up on her head."

"First he didn't know what to say, and he thought a minute, and then he said she wore it pinned up. And the funny part is that she wears it short and curled all over her head! Two or three of us raised our hands."

"I did!" put in Theodore.

"Yes, we both did. But Miss Chester let Julia Cole tell."

Tom said he never noticed anybody's hair. I wonder what she'll ask to-morrow!"

"Observe everything as closely as possible," mother advised them, "so as to be ready when your turns come."

As the questioning went on, at least two of Miss Chester's pupils made marked improvement in the new study. When she called upon the twins they were able to give fairly correct answers. On the last day of the month they came home from school very happy. Each had been presented with a pretty pencil and note-book.

"Miss Chester wants us to put down in them the things that we see," explained Theodore.

"She says," went on Theodore, "that it is a great thing to learn to use one's eyes."—Youth's Companion.

TEASED TO DEATH.

Hazers Indicted for Manslaughter in Bavaria.

In Erlangen, Bavaria, Professor of Mathematics Dr. Bohn was teased to death by his class, and a number of the student hazers are under indictment for manslaughter. Dr. Bohn was a very nervous man, and a practical joker in his class discovering the fact, stirred up the other scholars to play tricks on him and make his life a misery. The professor implored his pupils to leave him alone, explaining that his health was at stake, but the practical jokers, so-called, would have their way, and continued to annoy him. Finally the professor's wife and daughters called together the leading boys of the class, asking them to put a stop to the persecution. They responded nobly, and put up a sign saying: "Whoever annoys Professor Bohn will be soundly thrashed." The threat worked to perfection, but it came too late to save the professor. Soon after the sign was put up Dr. Bohn took to his bed, never to rise again.

The less you know about certain people the better opinion you have of them.

The man who knows it all never tires of trying to put others wise.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

WESTMINSTER FAMILY'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

Got the Land When Worthless and Hung On—Some Marriages Helped.

The generally accepted modern system in the real estate business is to buy low and hang on for a raise. The best example with which history supplies us of the success of this system is that of the Westminster family.

Mr. Lloyd-George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Limehouse speech, gave a striking illustration of the enhanced value of the Duke of Westminster's London property when he stated that when Mr. Goringe, the well-known London draper, wanted the lease of the property he occupied renewed the Duke would only do so on condition that £4,000 a year was paid for ground rent, instead of the few hundreds as hitherto. Furthermore, Mr. Goringe was obliged to spend a large amount on the erection of new premises and pay a fine of £5,000.

MANY MORE.

This lease, however, is but one of many on the Duke of Westminster's property in Mayfair which have fallen in of late years, and which have been renewed at enormous premiums. As a matter of fact, at the end of thirty years the whole of the leases on the 400 acres which the Duke owns in this aristocratic part of London will have fallen in, and his present income, estimated at close upon £200,000 a year, will have increased fivefold.

ONCE A MARSH.

It is difficult to realize that this land, on which some of London's finest houses are erected—some of them range in price from 6,000 guineas to 30,000 guineas—was worthless marsh when the Duke's ancestors acquired it a couple of centuries ago.

Nevertheless such was the case. Parts of it were drained, and the land let on long leases at low rents. It is doubtful if the Grosvenor of that day ever dreamt for one moment that his marshy land would develop into the most fashionable quarter of London. Society, in course of time, migrated there, and thus Belgrave became the centre of wealth, luxury, and fashion, and helped to swell the wealth of the landowners.

MARRIED 30,000 ACRES.

It is chiefly by fortunate marriages that the Grosvenor family has become one of the richest in the country. The 30,000 acres which the Duke owns in Cheshire came into the family in the reign of Henry VI. by reason of the marriage of Rauf de Grosvenor with the only daughter and heiress of John Eaton, lord of the manor of Eaton, from which the magnificent modern country seat of the Westminster—Eaton Hall—which has cost a million to build, takes its name.

BELGRAVIA.

For the origin of the Grosvenor wealth, however, one must go back many centuries, when Hugh Lioms, who was head huntsman, or Gros Venour (hence the name), to William the Conqueror, performed such valiant deeds at the Conquest that the Norman Duke made him Earl of Chester and richly rewarded him with lands in the north. Lupus died a Benedictine monk, and since then the story of the family has been one of continued prosperity.

It was Sir Thomas Grosvenor, who died in 1700, and sat at one time as M.P. for Chester, who brought the London estate into the family by leading to the altar Mary Davis, the daughter of Alexander Davis, who first owned the marshy land on which Belgravia now stands.

A MONEY-LENDING ANCESTOR

Quite a romance of commerce in the manner in which the latter obtained sufficient money to buy the land, which ultimately came into the Grosvenor family. His uncle, a man named Hugh Audley, saved a considerable sum of money out of the profits of money-lending. Being left part of his fortune, Alexander established a dairy business, and bought five pasture fields of about 430 acres on the land now known as South Belgravia. It was his daughter Mary whom Sir Thomas Grosvenor married, and thus brought in to the family the land which comprises to-day the most valuable of London's estates.

This marriage was followed by other Grosvenor alliances, the majority of which added acres and rents to the swelling wealth of the family. And as they acquired riches so they made shrewd purchases of further property, which increased in value as they calmly looked on.

MADE LUCKY MARRIAGES.

A nephew of the first Earl Grosvenor who died just over a hundred years ago, made a lucky marriage with an heiress who owned many thousands of acres in Dorsetshire, and the cycle of successful marriages can be traced right down to the present members of the family.

HEALTH

FUN AT THE TABLE.

It is astonishing to one who has not studied the subject thoughtfully to learn how completely under the control of the nervous system, or rather of the emotions, the entire digestive apparatus is.

It is a matter of every-day experience that the appetite is under the subjection of the feelings, although not of the will. The impulse to "celebrate" any good news by a dinner is founded upon the fact that when one is pleased and elated, hunger is excited. In early times this hunger was gratified on the moment—just as the accompanying thirst too often is now; but the modern man usually defers his eating to a suitable occasion.

The loss of appetite caused by bad news or misfortune of any kind is too well known to need more than mention. Worry or physical fatigue will often act in the same way. The same causes that destroy the appetite will arrest or greatly retard the process of digestion. It is a matter of common experience that any disagreeable occurrence during or just after a meal will stop digestion, and may bring on a bilious attack with headache, nausea, and a coated tongue. Concentration of the mind or anxiety will act in the same way.

On the other hand, as the appetite is stimulated by good news and mental elation, so digestion is favored by whatever promotes gaiety and high spirits.

"Laugh and grow fat," like so many popular sayings, is an expression which contains much truth. Dyspepsia is a malady that will seldom be found in the family where the dinner gives occasion for cheerful talk and mirth, and where all worry and "disgruntlement," and especially quarreling, are under a ban.

Every member of the family should make it an absolute rule to put worry and all thoughts of business or study aside for the moment, and to come to the table prepared to be light hearted and gay. This is not only as a moral duty, but rests upon the very physical reason that his appetite will be better, and his food will taste better, and will be better digested.

In this connection it goes without saying that bills and disagreeable letters should never be the accompaniment of the morning meal, because a day started with chagrin is a very hard day to straighten out.—Youth's Companion.

STERN MEASURES FOR INDIA.

Seditionists There Not Popular. Says Under Secretary.

The strong hand with which the Government of Great Britain is going to put down sedition-mongering in India was the main feature of an address of the Master of Elibank when introducing the Indian Budget the other day in the English House of Commons.

The main points of the Under-Secretary's speech were as follows: The financial year closed with a deficit of 3½ millions.

A serious falling off in the gross receipts from the Indian railways, owing to restricted trade.

Lord Kitchener's great work in remodeling the Indian Army.

The ruined harvests of a year or two ago have resulted in the loss of 7,000,000 tons of food grain, valued at £28,000,000.

The authorities have been able to close the relief works since, and there is no general distress now.

The Under-Secretary gracefully expressed the sympathy of the House with Lady Wyllie, and its indebtedness to the Indian gentleman who gave his life at the Imperial Institute in the attempt to save Sir Curzon. "The crime was at isolated act and not connected with any general wide-spread conspiracy against British power," he said.

"A committee," he went on, "has been set up under Lord Amhurst to introduce friendliness young Indian students in this country to families with whom they may live and see real British life—a better type than can be seen in Bloomsbury boarding houses."

"There are in India," said the Master of Elibank, "a few seditionists, and they are held in contempt by the mass of the people of India."

"This country will maintain order, and the stirrers-up of sedition will be removed from the sphere of a mischievous activity. There will be no supineness of vacillation in dealing with anarchical outrage and sedition."

Blotbs—"Why don't you consult a doctor about your insomnia?" Slobs—"What! And run up more bills? Why, it's because of what I owe him now that I can't sleep."

When it comes to settling up the score there is nothing more expensive than the wedding presents you received.

MAIDENS AS SOLDIERS

WERE ONCE RECKONED A FIGHTING STRENGTH.

In the Early Ages Women Fought and Died on the Field of Battle.

From the nature of things women soldiers can only be found as a class among barbarians—up to this time at any rate. The Dahomey Amazons made a poor show against the French, but Burton had been much impressed with them forty years earlier—and he was a judge. The discipline was terribly severe in his time; he did not doubt they were very formidable troops. Relaxation of discipline ruined them, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

The mythical Amazons claim a word, since Prof. Sayce adduced such striking evidence to suggest that they were the warrior priestesses of the Hittite invaders. Of the American Amazons it may be recalled that Humboldt thought the legend not impossible; and he has studied the original records. Very few who have written on the subject are thus qualified probably, but Mr. Alfred Wallace has shown us lately that Spruce, the great botanist, looked into the evidence carefully and formed a strong opinion that it was trustworthy.

THE VIKINGS.

Much more interesting are the shield maidens of the Vikings. Would that we knew more about them personally. The historical sagas allude to them, but always, so far as I remember, in a matter of fact way, as to male personages.

One of the very grandest poetic sagas is that of the Shield Maiden Hervor, but even this takes for granted nearly everything we particularly want to know. She dressed as a man, and joined the Vikings. Presently she gained the command of her party—and the story opens, true in the main probably.

The circumstantial account of the Battle of Bravoll between Sigurd of Denmark and Harald Hilditoun of Norway mentions several shield maidens who commanded troops. One even bore Harald's standard. All fought like heroes, or remons, and I think all died on the field; but it seems that they were only women who rose to command by daring and military genius. Is there any authority for the legends of Viking bands wholly feminine?

The old Irish "Book of Lecan" says casually "for men and women went alike to battle in those days"; and the record of tribal obligations called "Hasting" reckoned women among

THE FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Moreover, the life of Abbot Adamnan, of Iona, tells how he, hearing of this dreadful practice, went to Ireland, called an assemblage of the chiefs and bishops and persuaded them to pass a law, still extant, entitled, "Lex innoceuntum," which forbade this summoning of women to war. It seems likely, however, that they still turned out of their own free will—indeed, the practice is not yet extinct, by all accounts.

At the present day, in Europe, the Montenegrins and their hereditary foes of Albania include the women among their fighting force—or did, at any rate, a very few years ago—before Prince Nicholas had organized his army. All departments of supply were left to the wives and daughters; also the recovery and transport of the wounded. But when the fighting line was seriously pressed the women reinforced it. Assuredly they would have followed the old custom, in spite of the Prince's reforms, had Austria advanced into the Black Mountain the other day.

SUCCESSCROWNS EFFORT

Hustler Generally Gets What He Worked For.

Perhaps you have heard the story of the young fellow in a big office who was laughed at by his associates for working harder than seemed necessary. They asked him one day what good it did him and what he expected to get. "The big desk in the corner," said the hustler. And there was much laughter, because the big desk in the corner was the manager's. But the day came when the young man was liked work sat there and gave orders. Some men, it is true, have no big desk, no pleasant or better position in sight. But those who have not are fewer in number than any near-sighted socialist thinks. The great thing to do is not to "knock" the man ahead of you and make yourself sore by coveting his job, but to look for his strong points, the points at which he outweighs you, and develop them yourself. And no one can develop in himself any quality he cannot learn first to admire in some one else.

If we were all mind readers there would be no such thing as friendship.

Fashion Hints.

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

Shawls may be worn this winter. The shepherdess shape hat is worn.

Black satin revers and cuffs are to remain in style.

The all black hat still retains much of its popularity.

Zibeline, serge, and the cheviots are popular for coats.

The so popular empire green has found its way into footwear.

Nothing masculine is now fashionable in the feminine outfit.

Toques and turbans are to be worn by young and old this fall.

There is an ever increasing tendency toward the skirt that is draped.

Street suits are to continue much as they have been in general design.

Long quills are much used to trim walking hats.

Shimmering silk stuffs in two-tone effects will be much seen through the winter.

An interesting revival is the cross-over bolero, made of silk and bordered with fringe.

The crop of buckram hat shapes would indicate that the covered hat has come once more.

There is an increased popularity of the skirt with the deep hip yoke, joined to a plaited flounce.

Trim, high stocks are taking the place of Dutch and Eton collars in popular favor for the autumn.

The turban worn by young women is a much larger affair than that intended for more elderly ones.

There has been a revival of shirt blouses which the short waisted gown put in the background.

The tucked sleeve is smaller than the one which is plain, and either may be made in the full or shorter length.

There is no trimming on a waist which gives it so much individuality as a touch of hand embroidered work or braiding.

The beautiful willow plumes are coming into their own again after the rage for fruit trimmings on late season hats.

For dressing sacks flannels and albatross are appropriate, as well as cotton crepe and other wash materials.

Dutch collars will be worn in the house because of their comfort, but for modish street wear they will be less seen.

Favorite materials for school coats for the little ones are the heavy tweeds, plain or with double face, and wool serges.

There is something so distinctive and smart about the Gibson waist that its popularity has increased ever since the first appearance.

Crowns on late autumn hats will probably be lower and a less important part of the hat than they have been for some time past.

Green is being pressed as a color for autumn, the olive and soft shades for street wear, and the pale green for evening gowns.

A natural successor to the feather boa, which, while still worn, is not so popular as it used to be, is the marabout neckpiece.

Patent leather slippers are always suitable to go with anything, and may be varied by different colored hose worn with different frocks.

Some of the new hats have become brims turned back sharply at the side, something after the style of the summer hat, while others are in tri-corner shape.

This year the use of the button has become a fine art. For coats the buttons are almost always large and comparatively few of them are used.

A silk shirt waist to match the skirt with which it is worn always looks well, and if brightened up by linen turnovers is especially attractive.

The new raw silks are woven with a rough finish that makes them look at first glance like some new genre of crepe de chine. They are beautiful and will be effective in reception gowns and theatre dresses.

Bedford cord in the silk or wool weave and the silk serges is used for making the dressier models, while mohair and serges are preferred for dresses which will receive hard wear.

The semi-princess dresses are so popular that many women are selecting separate waists and skirts and joining them effectively in semi-princess style, thus giving individual effects.

Many of the season's girdles are high in front, though they actually encircle the waistline once more. A white satin model of this type shows a richly embroidered and braided girdle.

He—"That fellow over there cheated me out of a cool ten thousand." She—"How could he?" He—"Wouldn't let me marry his daughter."

She (indignantly)—"You had no business to kiss me!" He—"But wasn't business; it was pleasure."

GOOD BLOOD AND GOOD HEALTH

Is the Result Obtained When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are Used.

To have good health you must have good blood. It is not only when the blood is bad that the health is poor. The blood is the life-giving fluid of the body—it is therefore an absolute necessity that it should be kept free from all impurities and poisons. To do this nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills make new, rich blood with every dose; they drive out every impurity—every poison—and thus give good health. Concerning this Miss Bernadette Lapointe, of St. Jerome, Que., says:—"For several years my health was very bad—my system was completely run down. I had indigestion almost continually; my heart was weak; I had headaches and backaches, and was sore all over. My blood was very poor and more than once I was in despair. I tried many supposed remedies, but none of them helped me. One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, telling me that she had found them good in a case similar to mine. I followed her advice and began taking the pills. They soon gave me some slight relief. Encouraged by this I continued their use for several months and they strengthened my whole system. I am to-day in excellent health and always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house for if I feel a little out of sorts I take a box of Pills and am soon alright again."

Thousands of young girls throughout Canada suffer just as Miss Lapointe did. They are sickly all the time and are totally unable to take the enjoyment out of life that every healthy girl should. They need a tonic to build them up—to enable them to withstand the worries of household or business duties; to give them strength to enjoy social life. Such a tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills give blood to bloodless girls; they strengthen the nerves; banish headaches and backaches; cure indigestion, rheumatism, heart palpitation and relieve the many ills of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

\$22,000 LEFT TO CATS.

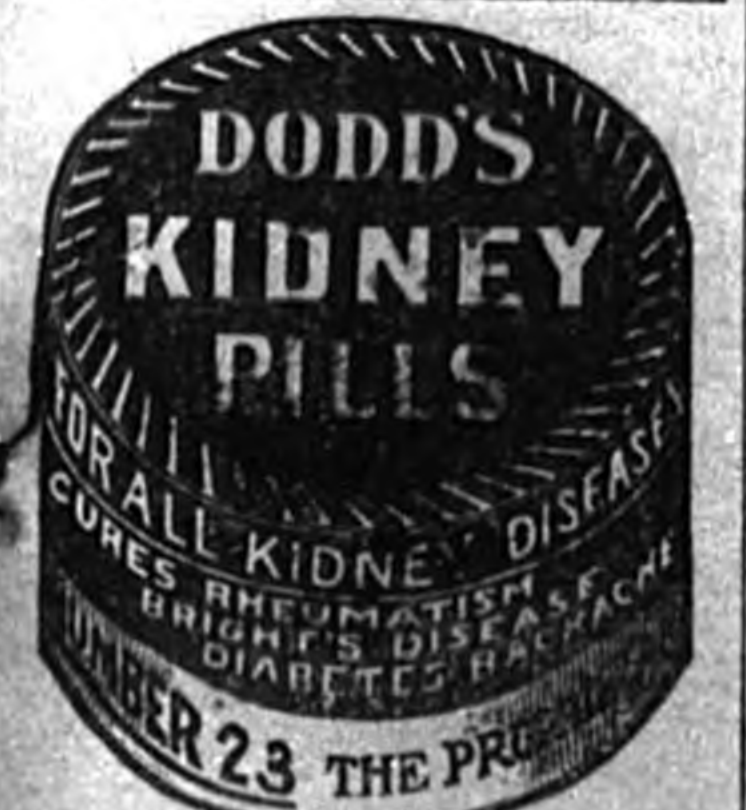
Woman's Will Leaves Them Over Half of Her Estate.

All the cats in Ireland would purr their grateful regard for the late Miss Alice Mary Swift of Earlsfort Mansions, Dublin, if they knew the provisions of her will. About \$22,000, more than half the amount of her estate, is left to cats—that is to say, is devised for their benefit. Of this \$22,000 goes to the Dublin Home for Forsaken and Starving Cats for the support of the home and for the chloroform chambers, where cats may be put painlessly to death. Miss Swift was always against vivisection and a clause in her will provides that if ever any of the cats are used for vivisection or anatomical purposes the bequest shall be void; \$550 is left to the chief of the Irish constabulary, and any person who prosecutes any one for cruelty to cats will receive \$10 out of the income.

A GREAT SHOE FOR DRY FEET

The "Wood-Soled Boots," or Clogs advertised in this week's issue, are a Marvel of Cheapness. They are cut from grained leather, and being lined with thick warm felt, should be a very great boon to Farmers, Fruitgrowers, Poultrymen or any wishing real damp protectors. For stable use they are ideal. Thousands of them are sold by the proprietors of The Scott's Wholesale Specialty Coy., 134 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

The animal trainer having been taken suddenly ill, his wife reported for duty in his stead. "Have you had any experience in this line?" asked the owner of the circus and menagerie, with some doubt. "Not just exactly in this line," she said; "but my husband manages the beasts all right, doesn't he?" "He certainly does," "Well, you ought to see how easily I can manage him."



ISSUE NO. 42-69.

SHOES THAT TALK.

African Natives are Very Fond of Squeakers.

The East Coast African, buying shoes, is less concerned with fit or style than with a quality the white man cannot ignore, or, at worst, wishes to, if he cannot. That is, the squeak.

"Do they talk proper loud?" inquires the ingenious native, first of all; and if they do not "talk" he will not buy.

In the south seas it is the same with the bronze man as in Africa with the black. Perhaps it is only a natural desire for harmony in the attire, for his other articles of dress, although seldom numerous, are frequently also "loud." The preparations of a native crew about to receive shore leave are amusingly described by a passenger.

"Tapitua, who is a great dandy, puts two gold earrings in one ear and fastens a wreath of cock's feathers about his hat. Koddie, christened George, gets into a thick blue woollen jersey, very suitable for antarctic weather, a scarlet and yellow paroo or kilt, and a pair of English shoes which make him limp terribly; but they are splendid squeakers, so Koddie is happy."

"Ta puts on three different singlets,—a pink, a blue and a yellow,—turning up the edges carefully so as to present a fine display of layered colors, like a Neapolitan ice, and gums the gaudy label off a jam tin about his bare brown arm, thus christening himself with the imposing title of 'Our Real Raspberry.'"

"Neo is wearing two hats and three neck handkerchiefs."

"Oki has a cap with a 'P. & O.' ribbon and Union Steamship Company's jersey, besides a three-penny piece in the hollow of each ear. Truly we are a gay party by the time we are ready to land."

So certain are the islanders to select squeaking shoes that many clever manufacturers now put special squeakers into goods intended for the island trade.

The value of shoe-music was recently amusingly impressed upon a good-natured visitor who presented some shoe-polish to a native friend, whom he had found mournfully contemplating the fast-fading glories of his foot-wear.

The native departed, grateful and overjoyed, but inquiry a day later proved that the gift had not accomplished all that was expected of it.

"Shoe feathers shine again, all right," explained the recipient, figuratively, "but shoes don't sing."

LITTLE ILLS OF CHILDHOOD HOW TO CURE THEM

On the word of mothers all over Canada there is no other medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets for the cure of such ills as indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, constipation, simple fever, worms and teething troubles. This medicine is good for the new born baby or the well grown child. Absolutely safe—you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this is true.

Mrs. G. S. Ward, Rivington, Que., says:—"I cannot praise Baby's Own Tablets warmly enough." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HE NEW.

Little Willie was playing one day with the girl next door, when the latter exclaimed:

"Don't you hear your mother calling you? That's three times she's done so. Aren't you going in?"

"Not yet," responded Willie, impudently.

"Won't she whip you?" demanded the little girl, awed.

"Naw!" exclaimed Willie, in disgust. "She ain't goin' to whip nobody! She's got company. So when I go in, she'll just say: 'The poor little man has been so deaf since he's had the measles!'"

UNNOTICED.

"Where you at Mrs. Gray's function last evening?"

"Yes. I saw you there."

"That's strange. I didn't notice you. But, of course, you didn't have on a new dress."

AN IMPOSSIBLE THING to find a plaster equal to The D. & L. Menstrual Plaster, and it is being imitated. Get the genuine. For side aches, backaches, stitches, nothing equals it. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

Customer—"What do you mean by selling me that stuff you called hair-restorer, and telling me it would restore my head to its original condition?"

Chemist—"Didn't you like it?" Customer—"No, I didn't. If I had kept on much longer, I should have been entirely bald. Original condition, indeed!" Chemist—"Most people are born bald, sir. That is the original condition."

You may know that a man means his prayer for the kingdom of heaven when he tells the truth in a horse trade.

GOLD BROUGHT ON KIDNEY DISEASE

BRANTFORD LADY SUFFERED TILL CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. A. H. Thomson had Heart Disease, Lumbago and Rheumatism, and Tells How She was Restored to Health.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 11 (Special)—How Colds, LaGrippe and other minor ills settle on the kidneys and develop Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Bright's Disease and other terribly dangerous ailments; and how any and all of them are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills is fully shown in the case of Mrs. A. H. Thomson, whose home is at 48 Albion Street, this city.

Mrs. Thomson was, some years ago, taken with Cold and LaGrippe and Straining, which affected her kidneys, and the result was Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism and Heart Disease, which caused both her and her friends grave anxiety.

She had suffered some years when she heard of cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and bought a box, which she used with such splendid results that she continued to take them till she was cured. Since then she has used Dodd's Kidney Pills in her own family and recommended them widely to her friends, all of whom have warm words of praise for the standard Canadian Kidney remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Bright's Disease are all Kidney Diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys. You can't have any of them if you keep your kidneys sound and your blood pure. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys sound. Sound kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood.

HER ONLY REGRET.

The Bride—"Oh, darling, our honeymoon was just the loveliest ever."

The Groom—"It certainly was, dearest."

The Bride—"And I have only one regret—I may never have the pleasure of going through another."

A Good Name is to be Prized.—There have been imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil which may have been injurious to its good name, but if so, the injury has only been temporary. Goodness must always come to the front and throw into the shadow that which is worthless. So it has been with Electric Oil; no imitation can maintain itself against the genuine article.

PREVENTION.

Oholly Softened—"Say, Mr. Killtime, I—er—love your daughter and want to marry her. Is there any insanity in your family?"

Mr. Killtime—"No, young man, there is not, an', moreover, there ain't er-goin' to be!"

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.

When a young man is handed his college diploma he knows everything there is to know—except how to earn a living.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effective.

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

THOROUGHLY PREPARED.

At a religious service in Scotland the late Lord Kelvin noticed a youngster accompanying his grandparents and sitting wise as a young owl through the sermon.

At the close of service Lord Kelvin congratulated the grandfather upon the excellence of the young man's behavior.

"Och, aye," returned the veteran, "Duncan's weel threatened afore he gangs in."

Teacher—"Johnny, what is a hypocrite?" Johnny—"A boy that comes to school with a smile on his face."

Don't judge a man by his clothes. It may be his tailor's fault.

And the butcher plays for big steaks.



Send for free sample to Dept. W. L. National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

It is unlucky to be kicked in the back by a piebald horse on a Sunday.

All the luck of an iron horseshoe is lost if, when picking it up, you are inadvertently run over.

When travelling by rail, it is distinctly unlucky to be alone in a carriage with a homicidal maniac.

If on your wedding-day the clergyman forgets to ask you for his fee you may consider yourself very lucky indeed.

If at dinner you upset your soup-plate five times it is a sign that you will not be asked again. You are unlucky.

It is unlucky to be the thirteenth guest at a dinner-table, which is laid for twelve only. The better course is to wait until you receive an invitation.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

A one-legged Welsh orator named Jones was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him:—"How did you come to lose your leg?" "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree and looking up my descent I found there was some Irish blood in me, and, becoming convinced that it was settled in the left leg, I had it cut off at once." "By the powers," said Pat, "it would have been a very good thing if it had only settled in your head."

Practically all Canadian druggists, grocers and general dealers sell Wilson's Fly Pads. If your storekeeper does not, ask him why.

Medicine Man—"What is the matter with your majesty?" Cannibal King—"Oh, I've an awful indigestion." "What have you been eating?" "I have just polished off an American millionaire." "Good heavens! No wonder you are ill. I've told you repeatedly to beware of anything rich."

Red, Weak, Watery Eyes.—Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes, Eases At Your Druggist. Write For Eye Book. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

In the sailor's family the father is the mainstay and the mother the spanker.

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

DISTANCE OF BIRD'S FLIGHT.

The ruby-throated hummingbird passes over a distance of 2,000 miles twice a year. The hooded crow, ordinarily a sluggish bird, hurls itself through the air at the rate of 108 miles an hour. The northern bluethroat, a hopping bird, flies 108 miles an hour in migration.

"I er—er want to ask you, sir, for your—er—daughter's hand, sir," said a bashful suitor to his beloved one's parent. "Well," responded the father, "I'm not willing to listen to any proposition involving all of her, sir!"

People don't use brooms when they make sweeping assertions.



THE GLAD KIND.

Wedderly—"I shed tears to-day while burying my wife's pet poodle."

Singleton—"Fond of it, eh?" Wedderly—"Not any, thank you. I shed tears of joy."

A Pill for All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

ANOTHER.

"As I understand it, an X-ray will go straight through a man's head. There is nothing else quite so penetrating, is there?" "Oh, I don't know. Did you ever hear my daughter sing?"

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.

Jimmy—"Johnnie is untruthful, or something." "Why?" "Jimmy." "He told me his grandfather lost a leg or arm in every battle he fought in, and I asked him how many battles he was in, and he said 'More'n forty.'"

Perry Davis' Painkiller. Its effects are almost instantaneous. Cures cuts, burns and bruises, taken internally cures, cramps, diarrhea and indigestion. Avoid imitations. There is but one Painkiller—Perry Davis—35c. and 50c.

Mrs. X. (away from home)—"John, did you leave out anything for the cat before you started?" Mr. X. (who dislikes the beast)—"Yes; I left a can of condensed milk on the table, with the can-opener beside it."

Regarded as one of the most potent compounds ever introduced with which to combat all summer complaints and inflammation of the bowels, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial has won for itself a reputation that no other cordial for the purpose can aspire to. For young or old suffering from these complaints it is the best medicine that can be procured.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOU NEEDN'T GO AWAY FROM HOME to get an education. We teach you in spare time. Bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, writing, arithmetic, commercial law, business correspondence, stenography, teachers' certificate, stenographer's course, steam engineering, mechanical drawing, book binding, agriculture, journalism, special English and 150 other courses. For what you need, Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. K, Toronto, Can.



13 and 14 PEMBROKE ST. F. H. Torrington, Mus. Dir. ANNUAL CONCERT, MASSEY HALL, NOVEMBER 1st. Tickets may be had at the College.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN—DON'T BE IDEAL. Show samples of our reliable medicines, superb toilet preparations, pure baking powder, and favorable extracts to your neighbors and forward their orders to us. You can easily make from ten to twenty-five dollars a week and have permanent position. Goods sell on sight and repeat orders come fast. Book "How to Succeed," and particulars sent free. The Home Supply Co., Dept. 18, Market Building, Toronto.

WE WANT NOW IN EVERY UNDEVELOPED DISTRICT a reliable agent to sell Peabody's Perfect Fruit and ornamental trees. Consider this. Good pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Stock guaranteed up to grade and delivered in good condition and all the advantages of selling well-known stock. Write now for agency for Fall and Winter months. Peabody Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

COMIC RECITATION BOOK—Best collection published in English language. Ten cents. Arthur Rice, Granby, Que.

SILVERCLOTH will clean your silverware and other fine metals like magic. No powder or other aid required. The prepared cloth does all in a quick, clean, handy way. Price 10 cents. Send address for trial sample. Canada Silvercloth Co., Toronto.

TYPEWRITERS

Bargain prices, \$15 to \$65, (all makes) taken in exchange for Model 10 and 11 Remingtons. Many of these machines show little use. Remington Typewriter Company, Limited, 144 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Gloves cleaned. They can be sent by post, in per or the best place in the world. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

Turkey Feathers

CAN BE QUICKLY TURNED INTO CASH. H. W. Nelson & Co., Toronto, Ont.

WARM FEET AT 40 BELOW

Isn't This Just What You Have Been Wanting? Well Try Our Grained Leather Clogs (8 BUCKLES) LINED WITH THICK COBY FELT.

Men's or Women's \$1.25 Men's Best Quality \$1.50

These Celebrated Wood-Soled Boots are the Warmest Footwear you can put on. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS. Also imported direct from the Old Country Men's Scotch HAND-KNITTED Socks 5 pair enclosed in parcel for \$1.00. Only from The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., 134 Princess Block, Winnipeg.

"What did Jinx say at the banquet last night?" "Nothing." "Why, he told me he made a speech!" "So he did." Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

Do You Realise the Danger of a POISONED FINGER?

DEATH OFTEN LURKS IN A CUT.

YOU see this danger illustrated in the case of Mr. W. C. Edwards, a well-known Friendly Society leader, of Peter Street, Toronto. He cut one of his fingers with a piece of glass, and instead of applying Zam-Buk to prevent blood poison and to heal it, he neglected the cut, and blood poison followed. He says:—"The blood-poison from the finger spread up my hand and arm and caused me terrible agony. After two months' treatment the doctor said there was no cure, and amputation would have to take place if I intended to save my arm. I left that doctor and consulted another. After a few weeks' treatment, he also told me that operation would be necessary. He said the bone had become diseased and the finger would have to be opened so that the bone could be scraped. I went away to consider when I would have the operation performed and met a friend who advised me to try Zam-Buk.

"That night I bathed the wound and put on some Zam-Buk. I got a little sleep for the first time for many nights. In the morning the wound began to bleed instead of the foul discharging as in the past. This was a healthy sign so I went on with the Zam-Buk. Well, to cut a long story short, in a few days I put away the slag, and in a few weeks the finger was healed completely. To-day that finger is as sound as a bell and I owe it to Zam-Buk. I spent over \$20 in doctors fees and when I think how Zam-Buk at such a trifling cost saved me from amputation I am very grateful for the balm I can tell you."

WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES.

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, sprains, festering sores, ulcers, scalds, blood-poisoning, eczema, bad leg, diseased ankles, running sores, ringworm, cold-cracks, chapped hands, chilblains, and all other skin diseases and injuries. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, 5 for \$1.25 or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse anything offered "just as good."

Zam-Buk

LOUISA.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thompson were in Lachute on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Neill is spending a few days at Glen Brook Farm.

Mr. Wm. Abbott spent a few days recently the guest of Mr. Thos. Seale.

Miss Myrtle Watchorn was visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Morrison on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morrison were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Seale on Sunday.

Mr. Walter Reid, of Wm. McFaul's camp, spent the week-end with his friends in Lachute.

Mr. Henry S. W. Neill has taken a position with Mr. James Morrison, Jr., for the winter.

The many friends of Mr. S. Watchorn will be pleased to hear he has returned from the West.

The Orangemen held their Annual Ball on Nov. 5th, which was largely attended and a good time was spent. Much praise is tendered the members for the splendid supper and the good order of the floor. The music furnished by Mr. Reilly was much enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Seale entertained a few of their friends at a Hal o'we'n Supper on Saturday evening, October 31st, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Those from a distance were Miss M. Watchorn, of Morin Plains, and Messrs. W. Crowell, W. West and W. McFaul of Lachute.

STR. WELSHMAN BURNED.

The steamer Welshman, owned by the Ottawa Forwarding Company, was burned to the water's edge at Chute-au-Blondeau about one o'clock Sunday morning last, and the hull and cargo now lie at the bottom of the river. The loss will amount to about eighteen or twenty thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

Full particulars have not yet been received by Mr. R. T. Holcomb, the manager of the company, but as far as can be learned the fire started from the explosion of a lamp. The boat had left Ottawa Friday night, bound down with a cargo of general merchandise and 65 tons of bulked hay and was taking on more cargo at Chute-au-Blondeau, when the lamp exploded, the hay which in an instant was a mass of flame. This burned so rapidly that it was impossible to stay the fire, and to save the wharf and storehouse the boat was cut loose, run near the shore and scuttled. It is understood that the wreck is now lying in about six feet of water and as much as possible will be salvaged. As yet, Mr. Holcomb does not know whether there is enough left of the boat to make it worth while to rebuild her. The boat was in charge of Capt. Ralger with a crew of ten men, but as they were all working at the time there were no narrow escapes.

The Welshman was an old boat, built in the seventies, but was rebuilt by its present owners six years ago. It was a wooden boat and was worth \$16,000, though a new boat of the same size would cost \$25,000 to-day.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given in view of the law of the Companies Quebec Act of 1897. 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 F. A. X. manufacturer, Joseph F. A. M. D., Arthur Gaudry, journalist, Dalma Lantier, 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 residents 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. 23th.

G. I. WALKER.

INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENT.
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans made. Only First-Class Insurance Companies represented.

Father Morrissey's "No. 10" (Lung Tonic) Saved His Life

Mr. Jno. Aylward, of Campbellton, N.B., writes on Feb. 5th, 1907, telling of his narrow escape from death:

"During the winter of 1907, while travelling on the Gaspé Coast, I contracted a severe Cold which settled upon my lungs. After I returned home I wrote to Father Morrissey explaining my case. I received a letter from him with a prescription for his medicine, which could not be filled at the time here. After one week's delay I received it just in the nick of time to save my life. After one month's use I felt like a new man."

Father Morrissey's remedies are now on sale throughout Eastern Canada so that you can get "No. 10" when you need it. But it is even better to keep a bottle in the house, ready for instant use the minute you or your children show signs of a cold of any kind.

Taken at once, "No. 10" breaks up the cold quickly, and saves many a severe illness.

Trial size 25c. per bottle. Regular size 50c.

At your dealer's.

FATHER MORRISSEY MEDICINE CO. LTD., Chatham, N.B.



Rev. Father Morrissey



Mrs. Thomas Gray, nee Margaret donnell, of Point Fortune, and her Sims, of Cushing, whose photograph, daughter, Mrs. George Smith, of Long Beach, California; Mrs. George reproduced herewith, was born on Bradford, her husband, her son John, Aug. 18, 1879, in Abbey Home, Maryport, Cumberlandshire, England.

When twenty-one years of age she was married to Joseph Thompson, of Moose Jaw, Sask.; Mrs. William the same parish; and embarking on Bradford, her daughter, May, her the ship 'Harkless,' Captain Mounsey, daughter Jean, with her husband, Thomas Gourlay, and her son Thomas, with his wife, all of East Hawkesbury; and Mrs. Edmund Bradford, her daughters, Bertha and Gertrude, of East Hawkesbury, and her son, Herbert, of Montreal; also a father of the late Sir J. C. Abbott, grandson, Archibald McDuff, of East they settled in East Hawkesbury. Here Mr. Thompson died; and some years later she was married to Thomas Gray, then a farmer, but earlier a stone mason employed in the building of the locks on the Carillon and Grenville canals, part of the waterway system—a military enterprise connected with Montreal and Kingston.

On August 18, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edmund Bradford, East Hawkesbury, the hundredth anniversary of her birth was celebrated. The relatives present were four daughters with some of their descendants, namely, Mrs. John Mac-

MEN! LISTEN!

Sheep Lined,
Fur Collar Coat.



Are you out in the cold every day? If so, here is the warmest coat you can buy. It is a Corduroy Coat with a Fur collar and a Sheepskin Lining and has Wind proof Cuffs. Just the pro-Coat for Teamsters.

LEATHER COATS.

Men! Do you want a coat which will keep you warm on a cold day and dry on a wet day? Here it is. A Reversible Coat made of Leather and Corduroy, and you can wear either side out. Perfectly Comfortable and warm.



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.

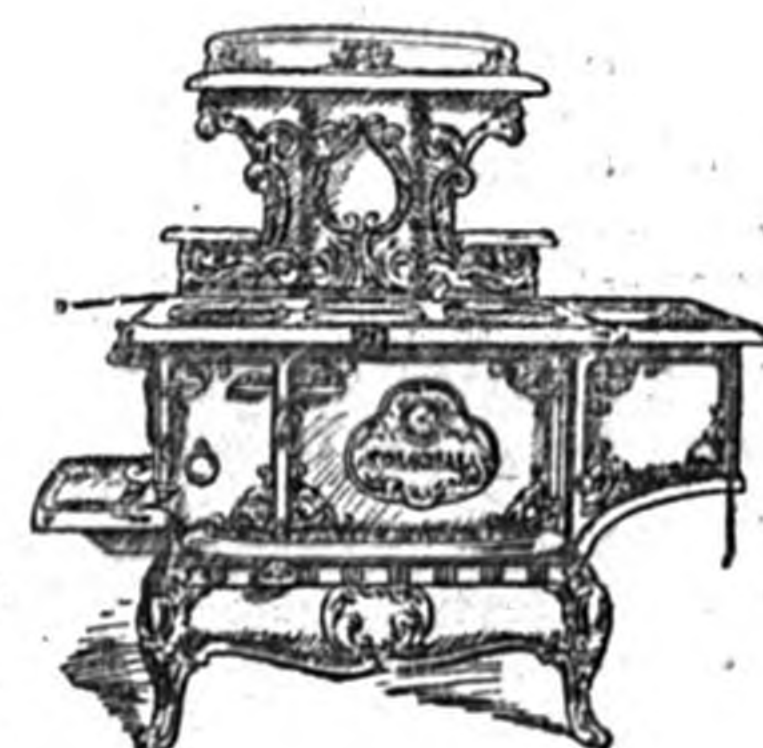
Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Ready-made Suits, Underwear in Wool and Fleece-lined, Felt Hats, Caps, Sweaters, Shirts in Regatta, Negligee, Tweed, Etc.

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

Commercial.

DR. C. E. E.,
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.

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LAW OFFICE.
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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, 11.50 a.m.
Going East 2.55 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'Original 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'Original, 9.20; Hawkesbury, 9.30.

Train leaves St. Jerome for Montreal division at 6.35 daily.

GUY TOMBS, C. W. GLENN,
G. F. & P. A. Agt. Lachute.

When in need of Farming Machinery, Gasoline Engines, Etc. call on

D. V. McFAUL, LACHUTE

The Watchman

And the Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXIV

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 19, 1909.

NO. 43

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.

WANTED.—At once, a girl to work for a family of three. Apply to MRS. A. W. STACKHOUSE, Lachute.

FURS.—A large assortment of neck furs in Collars, Stoles & Ruffs. Our window contains only a small part of them. Look at them, anyhow. W. BANFORD & SON.

A Ladies' Jacket for \$1. at J. B. McQuat's we offer twenty fine jackets ranging in price from \$4.50 to \$7.00 for one dollar each.

Hats, Caps, Mitts and Gloves. A very large stock to choose from, also a full supply of leather and sheep-lined coats for shantymen. Something to suit everybody at GEOFFROY BEDARD'S, The Tailor.

Clothes are not everything, but they help in many ways. Take a look at your old jacket, then one look at our new ones. 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.

Specialties in Nobby Suits!



We have not only a nice line of Ready-made Clothing, but we can furnish you from head to foot with all you need, and at the most reasonable prices too.

Our store is always well stocked with the choicest provisions. Ring up phone 2, and we will carefully fill your orders.

Carpenter Bros.

The One-Price Store, 75 N. St. Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Robert McArthur spent yesterday in St. Therese.

Miss Katie Beers spent Tuesday last with friends in the city.

Mrs. Quinn spent the early part of the week with friends in Hawkesbury.

Mr. Wm. McCluskey, of Lost River, left on Tuesday last for Duluth, Minn.

Anything and Everything being sold at Cost at J. R. McQuat's.

Mrs. McNeil of Vancouver, is here on a short visit to her sister, Mrs. I. Christie.

Miss Nettie Kettle, who has been visiting friends in New York, has returned home.

Mr. Wm. Stanforth and Master Cecil spent the early part of this week with friends in Montreal.

Men's and Boys' overcoats, ready-made suits, at cost price at J. R. McQuat's. If you want one, buy now.

Mrs. Feenden of Westmount, was in town this week as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. A. W. Stackhouse.

There are always a good many people who keep the balance of the community busy wondering how they live so well.

Mr. Chas. James, who has been spending a couple of months in the West, returned home on Monday much delighted with his trip.

When you see a tarantula peeling resting on the sidewalk and a fat man unconsciously approaching it, the indications point to an early fall.

Bring your boy along, too. Keep him well dressed. We have his size in Overcoats and Suits.

W. BANFORD & SON.

Mr. M. Derbyshire is calling an auction sale of his household effects for Saturday, Nov. 27th. The house will also be put up for auction as Mr. Derbyshire has decided on going to California.

Miss Perthie Muir was the hostess at a novelty shower on Thursday last in honor of Miss Bella Gordon, whose marriage is announced to take place on the 24th of November, to Mr. Wm. Nicoll of Newark, N.J.

Buy your elastine for wall tinting at J. R. McQuat's. Today's price 30c. for a 5 lb. package.

Methodist Church services on Sunday, Nov. 21st, when Rev. B. B. Brown will preach both morning and evening. At 10.30 a.m., subject, "A Perplexing Problem." 7 p.m., "It's Solution—Christ Exalted."

We offer you, while they last, a few Men's Fur Coats suitable for carsters, drivers or milk-men, from \$15 to \$25. W. BANFORD & SON.

Mr. Ray Styan left yesterday morning for Winnipeg, where he has secured a more lucrative position. Ray has a host of friends who are sorry to see him leave the town, but who wish him the best success in his new venture.

The annual meeting of the Swastika Club is to be held in their club rooms on the Main St. on Thursday next, Nov. 25, at 8.30. The executive are desirous of raising a large number present, and look for a substantial increase in membership.

Don't forget the Debate on Monday evening next in the Methodist Church Hall, between the young men of Br. W. Banford and Lachute. Topic—Resolved that electricity is a greater boon to man than steam. Admission 10c. Public invited.

I have a very large stock of ready-made Suits and Overcoats which I am offering at very low figures. Call and see them.

GEOFFROY BEDARD, The Tailor.

The usual services will be conducted in the Baptist Church on Sunday next by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Taylor. Morning subject at 11, "Be a Gideon." Evening subject at 7, "The Tearless Land." Solo on ill-d "Shadows." All are cordially invited.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the members and adherents of the Lachute Baptist Church on Wednesday last when they met in a special way to welcome their new pastor and his family and to discuss the work of the Church during the winter. Refreshments were served and a short program of song indulged in.

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.

Our Brownsburg correspondent asks a question concerning our new Post-office, which certainly is somewhat of a stickler. Judging from the vastness of the enterprise of the Government in favoring Lachute with this massive structure, we are inclined to think that the form or has the preference, owing to the insignificance of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

—Too poor to take a home paper? Well, that is a distressed condition. Buy a hen, feed her crumbs and waste from the kitchen and she will lay eggs to pay for a year's subscription; then work her up into pot pie and she will pay first cost; so the paper will be clear profit. Repeat this process year after year, meanwhile learn wisdom and cease to be poor.

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. George Graves is critically ill. Drs. Fraser and Alexander are in attendance.

Which do you think will be completed first, the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Lachute Post-office?

And now for the next four or five months we can joyfully sit around our stoves in the evenings and watch them eat up our hard earned money.

Mr. Willie White, who has been suffering from a severe illness for the past three weeks, continues to hold his own and it is hoped will soon be convalescent.

Winter has come to stay. We have everything you require to keep comfortable and warm. Let us show you some of our lines of winter goods. —HARDIE & COMPANY.

Miss Bell Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duncan, was severely bitten by a dog on the ankle on Monday last. Dr. Hugh Fraser dressed the wound, and Mr. Duncan had the animal shot at once.

Reports from the surrounding farmers are that their hens are out on strike and refuse to lay, so up goes the price of eggs. Wish we could go on strike like them, and get fed and housed and clothed just the same.

A very enjoyable birthday-party was given at the residence of Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Carpenter on Tuesday evening in honor of their eldest daughter, Miss Annie Carpenter's birthday. Miss Carpenter was the recipient of many handsome presents.

The mail being handled at our Post-office continues to increase in size at a tremendous rate. We should petition the Government for a new Post-office without delay. There will be plenty of it (delay) before it is ready for occupation judging by Lachute's experience.

Mr. Temple has added another competitor to that of the best score at Billiards, namely, for the three best scores at Pool. The competition closes New Year's Day. The scores up to date are as follows:—Billiards: J. Mitchell, 37; A. St. Onge, 36; J. Frew, 32. Pool: A. St. Onge, 5; S. Derbyshire and H. May, 12. 11c prizes for the latter series, 1st, gold ring; 2nd, gold watch-chain; 3rd, pocket knife.

The Dominion Cartridge Company has decided to close down their Detonator Plant until January next, and as a consequence, Messrs. Elliott & Hall have purchased a farm in the district of Lake Louise, whilst Messrs. Craig & Connolly went to the woods for the winter.

One day shanty life, however, proved sufficient for the latter gentleman, who is back with us once more. It is said that other employees of that Department contemplate going elsewhere to seek their fortune. This is sincerely to be regretted, as they were a fine lot of men with plenty of sporting blood.

The Laurentian Granite Company are making everything snug for the winter at their Quarries. The smaller outer Quarry has been closed, but the large one will remain open throughout the winter months in order to keep the granite-cutting and polishing department supplied. The Company have a large amount of work on hand, and orders are coming in regularly. The splendid quality of the granite coming from these quarries is only now beginning to become known, and as the formation permits of the quarrying of almost any size of block desired without crack or flaw, there is no doubt that there is a busy and prosperous future before the Company. The crusher is also proving a great success.

LAKEFIELD.

The death of Mr. Robert Hicks has cast quite a gloom over this community coming as it did so unexpectedly, for although the deceased had been in poor health since his return from Ottawa. No one thought his illness was so severe as it really was, and almost before his friends realized his precarious condition he passed away on Nov. 8th, despite all that kind friends and medical aid could do, at the old homestead. He leaves to mourn his loss two loving sisters and a brother who were all devoted to him during his last illness, also a daughter, Mrs. J. Johnstone, residing in Oranville, Ont., and a son, Robert John, who lives in Winnipeg, Man. The large concourse at the funeral on November 12th, testified to the universal respect in which the deceased gentleman was held. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. W. Garner, pastor of Trinity Church. The chief mourners included Mr. John Hicks, his son; Mr. J. Johnstone, son-in-law; Miss K. Johnstone, grand-daughter; Mr. J. Hicks, brother; Miss Mary Hicks and Mrs. Wm. Rogers, sisters; Mr. W. A. Rogers, nephew. The pall-bearers were Messrs. T. Hodges, T. Copeland, M. Scott, Geo. S. Rogers, J. Rogers and John Peet. The deceased was in his 60th year and was highly respected by all who came in contact with him.

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., 22 in., 2 ft. and 3 ft. lengths. Leave your orders at once with GEO. ARMSTRONG, Lachute Road.

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 list.

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

J. A. BEDARD & SON

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MILLINERY!

A Big Stock of trimmed hats always on hand.

UNDERWEAR for Ladies and children, wool and union,—all white.

All the up-to-date WOOL GOODS, Vests, Scarfs and Ties.

Ladies Gloves in Swede Dog-kin, Kid & Wool.

Bias filled Corsets 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 new 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

Impressive figures recently published showed how systematically Germany was training her industrial army, from the rank and file up to the generals. The Teutonic example has been studied by British educators and officials, and a voluminous report has been issued by a department of the government recommending far-reaching improvements of the present schools and methods of public instruction. The committee finds lack of technical and industrial training to be one of the more prolific causes of unemployment. Thousands of young people, it says, drift from job to job, learning nothing well and unlearning something every year, until at 20 they definitely are incapable of doing anything useful. The time industry is hampered by lack of efficiency, efficiency and skill, and trade that would naturally go to England is lost to other nations.

Here are some of the changes the committee recommends: Increased attention to the connection between day schools and evening schools; exemption from attendance at school between the ages of 14 and 16 only when the children are employed in suitable establishments; municipalization of factories to give advice to parents and others as to proper employment of children; the establishment of continuation schools where they do not exist and compulsory attendance up to the age of 17; employment of children to be required to attend school; statutory prohibition of children working and training from overstrain; the adjustment of education to local needs and conditions both in the day schools and the evening continuation schools.

The committee further recommends the training at public expense of teachers for the continuation schools. This, as well as the other reforms, would involve great additional expense, but the committee holds that there is true economy in liberal expenditures on education, general and special, industrial and technical. Taxation might be higher, but there would be more wealth and income to tax, and the burdens would be felt less than they are now. On this question, at any rate, there should be no difference of opinion between the government parties and the elements of the opposition.

It does not require much prescience to foresee that armaments will soon go to the limit of armor, and that twelve-inch guns will soon be as obsolete as the six-foot bow. The coming of the aeroplane will revolutionize everything. As it is said, is about to launch out into a huge expenditure on Dreadnoughts. The king of fish showed a keen insight into the probabilities of the future when he said two years ago: "Why should we spend two millions on a battleship when there is every reason to believe an aeroplane costing no more than a battleship may reduce it to old iron before it leaves the stocks?"

The aeroplane dashing through the air at 100 miles an hour capable of dropping 100 pounds of high explosive or of asphyxiating shells on any point from any height, is the nearest approximation to a machine kind has made to the discovery of vril. It was by the invention of vril—that potent compound of electricity and dynamite by which a child could destroy an army by waving a wand—that Lord Dunsany prophesied the ultimate extinction of war. The aeroplane is the next step to vril. For it places formidable forces of destruction at the disposal of any one who can raise \$50,000 and find half a dozen desperadoes to do his bidding. What this means is that the human race which has hitherto organized itself for defense from enemies on or below the water surface is absolutely unprotected from attack from above. The opportunity which this gives to the desperado was perceived years ago by M. Azeff when he recommended the Russian revolutionists to resort to the aeroplane as the most effective means of destroying the government.

If the governments do not cease

their absolutely fatuous habit of preparing for war with each other they may find themselves confronted by forces of destruction with new and increased power. Against which they will be powerless. For the time is loose by making war. For each other heaven itself would rain hell fire upon the modern cities of the plain. In sheer self-defense the instinct of self-preservation ought to compel governments to federate into one international world state, with international tribunals interpreting the laws of an international parliament, whose decisions would be enforced by an executive without whose command appeal to force on earth or in heaven would be absolutely forbidden. This may read like Utopia. But it is the only alternative to the destruction of civilization. If we refuse to recognize that the aeroplane will soon render war impossible, human society may find itself hurled by bottomless perdition like Lucifer and his hosts in "Phosphoric Hell."

The minds of men, especially of ruling men, are slow to perceive the signs of the times. But the aeroplane, which renders armaments obsolete, will probably open their eyes to its significance by abolishing frontiers. The smugglers of the air will have everything their own way. It will be impossible to enforce the payment of customs duties on any goods save those which are imported by the ton. The drying up of the customs revenue may produce a government that will reduce and then to abandon their armaments. But even if all the more thoughtful among us will do what is in our power to prevent this, the question is: When the aeroplane comes and the old order goes, what is to take the place of war?

A CLEAN MOUTH.
Now and then one hears incredible stories of persons, otherwise apparently intelligent and cleanly, going round for months and even years, with their mouths full of germs, and decaying teeth. These persons will give the most ridiculous reasons for their uncleanly folly. They are too busy, or they have an insatiable dread of the dentist, or some such nonsense. In the very poor and very ignorant all this may be understood and forgiven, but in other classes it is unpardonable. Luckily their number is small, and their punishment is sure. Very few of those who are children to-day will be able to say by and by that they suffer on account of neglect of their teeth in youth.

The modern germ theory of disease as applied to the mouth and teeth has brought about so much exact knowledge of prevention and cure that even a decayed tooth should be a disgrace to any civilized man. It is universally accepted that a clean surface does not decay. All decay is caused by germs, and the germs cannot multiply and work evil unless particles of food are left on or under or between the teeth. When these particles are so left they first become softened by the saliva and then afford lodgment for certain germs which excite an acid fermentation. The acid so formed attacks the enamel of the teeth and this is highly perforated.

Now the door is opened for the germs of decay to enter. In this minute opening in the enamel is laid a shaft of light where the germs increase and their action is the destruction of the vulnerable dentine. This whole process of the formation of the destructive acid may take place within a single day, if the toilet of the mouth is neglected. Seeing how easy it is for this destructive work to be started, one should make trips to the dentist very regularly, that damage already done may be repaired, and that the deposits which settle on the teeth in the form of tartar may be cleaned away. This tartar does serious damage as long as it is allowed to stay, and it cannot be removed by any home treatment.

Some girls sing outwardly in the parlor and scold inwardly in the kitchen.

Mr. Braggs—"I saw something new in dresses to-day." Mrs. Braggs—"Oh, what was it, John?" Mr. Braggs—"Your sister's baby—it's just two days old."

YOUNG FOLKS

It was on a stormy winter evening that Aunt Ruth was called upon for a new game.

"What will you plant your garden at?" she responded.

"Nice weather for it," said Aunt Ruth, smiling. "My fields are all named alphabetically. What should you advise me to plant?"

"Apples!" cried Carl.

"You don't plant apples," said Aunt Ruth. "You plant seeds. Don't they, Aunt Ruth?"

"Yes, and this is a long garden farm. I want it well stocked. Apples will be all right."

"And apricots," added Norton.

"I was just going to say that," said Aunt Ruth. "I can't think of anything else."

"Artichokes!" cried Carl.

"I think I'll plant some artichokes," said Aunt Ruth. "I can't think of anything else."

"Well, what shall I have in my garden?" asked Carl.

WHALE CATCH IS SMALL

SLUMP IN THE ARCTIC FROM LAST YEAR'S RECORD.

Deep Sea Whalers More Unfortunate Than the Shore Fishermen.

Notwithstanding elaborate preparations and the keen vigilance of the whaling fleet, the catch of bowhead whales this year will fall miserably short of that of last year's record.

Along the Siberian side and along the Alaskan side from Behring Strait to Point Barrow the whaling fleet has been unable to get to the westward of the Siberian whaling grounds, but little more bone can be expected from the whaling fleet.

The catch on the American side is especially disappointing. At Point Hope, where twenty-five large whales were taken last year, only thirteen were taken this year, and most of them were small and of little value on the Paris market.

At Cape, where ten or twelve whales were killed last year and from which point tons of bone were shipped, only 400 pounds of bone were secured this year.

At Barrow, where the whaling fleet has been made by any of them, the whaling fleet has been made by any of them.

Unless the whaling fleet has been made by any of them, the whaling fleet has been made by any of them.

That are in Practice To-day.

The Russian Government recently received a petition from the Siberian Buddhists requesting that medical schools should be established among them in which the ancient Tibetan art of healing should be taught.

The Russian Academy of Medicine has been making investigations concerning the claims of the ancient Tibetan art of healing.

The physicians of Tibet, 1,500 years ago, employed the same means of diagnosing the condition of a sick person as the physicians of the present day—they felt the patient's pulse, looked at his tongue, etc.

RELICS OF ANCIENT CITY

Excavations Are Proceeding Rapidly.

Three Roman Camps Found—The Excavations Are Proceeding Rapidly.

The Cologne Gazette publishes an account of some remarkable excavations made at Numantia by Prof. Schulten.

This camp is a rectangular building, from five to six kilometers east of Numantia, a position which agrees with the description of Appian of the location of the Roman camp.

The location of the Roman camp is especially interesting, as the fortifications are still above the general level of the ground and are generally well preserved.

The walls are two and a half metres thick and extend for about five kilometres.

The excavations are proceeding rapidly. Already several barracks have been uncovered, and many day by day some new discoveries are made.

Whipped for Begging Alms.

Vagrants With Smallpox Receive a Double Dose.

Until the recent trouble over the case of the aged beggar sentenced to the Middlesex Sessions to be whipped, there was no prohibition of many people, outside the legal profession, who were aware that a man rendered himself liable to a flogging for simply asking alms.

Yet such has always been the law of England ever since the days of Bluff King Hal of Canterbury.

Never strive for an inside view of a bad egg.

Fashion Hints.

FADS AND FANCIES.

The prevailing hat is the large black velvet.

The days of the black and white hat are numbered.

Blues inclined to peacock are taking the place of the gray and black.

French flannels, and some of them are highly effective, are still in vogue.

Even in children's clothes the ever present note of black is found.

Many of the most elaborate gowns are assuming draped tunics, lines, and have taken on the tunics and tunics.

Women everywhere rejoice over the definite reinstatement of the cloth gown, since silks, satins, and velvets cannot be made to show the chic effect of a well-made and smartly designed cloth dress.

Many of the new cuirass gowns are designed to hook up the left arm. This leaves an open line at the front and back, which helps to carry out the idea of the cuirass.

HEALTH HINTS.

A bag of hot salt relieves neuralgia.

It rests and serves to change your position frequently.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 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, nonpareil measurement.

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. QUEBEC

A SEAT WON.

The results of the by-elections for the House of Commons in the Province of Ontario last week were satisfactory to the Conservatives. In West Middlesex, Mr. Ross, son of Hon. George W. Ross, who resigned his seat in the Legislature, to accept a nomination for the Commons, was returned by an increased majority. Mr. Calvert, ex-M.P., who resigned to accept an appointment on the Transcontinental railway commission, had a majority of only 12 in the late general election. Mr. Ross increased this to 153, his gains being made in the town of Strathroy and the township of Caradoc, and were more of a personal tribute than an endorsement of the Government policy.

In North Essex, rendered vacant by the appointment of ex-Speaker Sutherland to the bench, the Government candidate was defeated. Mr. Sutherland's majority in the late federal election was 552. The Opposition captured the seat by a majority of 77 votes. Many Liberals, chiefly in the town of Windsor, deserting their party, and either voting for the Conservative candidate or refraining from voting altogether, thus revealing a serious break in the Liberal ranks.

The Globe, writing of Mr. Ross's increased majority, says: "Whatever else this increase may be held to indicate, it certainly shows no weakening in the hold of the Laurier administration on either the County of Middlesex or the Province of Ontario." Of the lessons of the North Essex election the Globe had nothing to say; but if the increased majority in Middlesex may be construed as an endorsement of the Government, surely the conversion of the majority of 552 into a minority of 77 may be accepted as conclusive evidence of a signal defeat for the Liberal party and policy in North Essex and the Province of Ontario.

Mr. George H. Perley, M.P., for Argenteuil, has lost no time in inviting the attention of Parliament once more to the importance of the anti-tuberculosis propaganda. He has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution: "That in view of the encouraging results which have come from the money already spent in disseminating information regarding tuberculosis, and of the interest which the people of Canada are taking in this question, and also in view of the great saving in life which has been brought about in other countries by practical work in this connection, this House is of the opinion that Parliament should now take more active steps to further lessen the great suffering

and mortality caused by this disease."

In this subject Mr. Perley has evinced a sustained and intelligent interest, and his appeal to Parliament to join in a vigorous crusade against one of the most prolific sources of mortality in Canada has been fortified by unanswerable and unanswerable arguments. If Parliament moves slowly let him not be discouraged for the cause is worthy and the considerations compelling. Behind him are not only the people of his own constituency but the more enlightened and intelligent of the population of the Dominion, and the day is not distant when the voice of the people will be heard and the Government that legislates for the protection of the herds of the field from the ravages of the consumptive bacillus and establishes its quarantine against the infected immigrant, will be obliged to take adequate measures for the eradication of the White Plague from the Dominion of Canada. The discouragements encountered by the Member for Argenteuil are less than those of the anti-slavery reform, but his triumph is not less assured than theirs has been.

Mr. Perley has given notice that he will move for a copy of all orders-in-Council, despatches, correspondence, reports, documents and papers, touching or relating in any way to the question of preferential arrangement between Canada and Australia. He is evidently preparing for a busy session.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne closed on Monday evening, and in its way was a record. It was the shortest in the history of Confederation. This by no means implies that it was the least important. The question of naval defence was untouched by any speaker, except by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. McLean, M.P. for South York, Ontario. The Opposition have reserved any criticism which they may be disposed to make on the subject till such time as the Government makes formal announcement of its policy.

Senators are all honorable men—or should be. But in the Auditor General's report there are some surprising statements, one of which is to the effect that two senators "were each paid his sessional indemnity of \$2,500, less a deduction of \$15 per day for each sitting day over the fifteen allowed, although the former was only two days in attendance, January 20 & 21, and the latter only one day in attendance, January 2. It would appear that you have paid these senators under subsection 2 of section 25 of the act, rather than under section 33 of the act, which states that a member shall not be entitled to the said sessional allowance for less than thirty-one days' attendance, but his allowance for any less number of days shall be twenty dollars for each day's attendance." The effect was that one Senator got \$2,020 for two days' attendance, and one got \$2,005 for one day's attendance. The reply in effect was that these senators were entitled to draw their indemnity on this basis. The Auditor-General also charged that Senators Frost, Mitchell and McMullen drew more indemnity than they were entitled to by the record of attendance. The reply was that Senator McMullen had been ill and that the others contended that they had been present on days on which the record did not mention their presence.

Mr. James Ross, president, has agreed to sell out his entire holding in the Dominion Coal Company to the interests merging that with the Dominion Steel Company. He will get \$95.00 each for 50,000 shares.

Lachute Academy Exams

GRADE III ACADEMY.

Class I.—C. Black 88, M. Hay and J. Calder equal 75.
Class II.—A. McClure 73.
Class III.—R. Ewan 47.

GRADE II ACADEMY.

Class I.—L. Burke 78, H. McQuat 76.
Class II.—E. Giles and I. Morrison equal 64, I. Riddell 62, W. Hamilton 60.
Class III.—R. Giles 54, C. McBride and J. McClure equal 49, H. Giles 47.

GRADE I ACADEMY.

HONORS.—B. Whiteside 99, A. Grey 94.
Class I.—J. Forbes 85, L. McBride 84, H. Hammond 82, N. Christie 79, M. Nicholls 76.
Class II.—R. Giles 71, G. Bradford 70.
Class III.—C. Bradford 56, W. Bradford and G. Hamilton equal 52, I. Kerr & B. McGibbon equal 45, A. McGillivray 42, H. Joss 41, R. Rodger 40.

GRADE III MODEL.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Class I.—Violet McGregor 88, Carman Bradford and Francis Joss equal 76, Helena Morrison 75.
Class II.—Ernest Copeland & Hattie McCoy equal 71, Annie McCoy 68, Minnie Dennis 67, Eva Morrison 66, Willie Calder and Ruby Todd equal 64, Willie Hay 63, Ida Latt 62.

Class III.—Roy Kennedy 60, Jack Dodd and Lella McQuat equal 58, Jessie Earl and Bessie Menzies equal 57, Evelyn Middleton 56, May Cruise, Jessie Walker and Jennie Wilson equal 55, Douglas Todd 53, David Campbell and Guy Doig equal 50, Arthur Joss 44, Vera Riddell 42, Jessie Cruise 41.

GRADE II MODEL.

ENGLISH.
HONORS.—Grace McQuat 97, Aida Patterson 94, Cameron Hay 90.
Class I.—Susie Copeland 78, Catherine McGibbon 77, E. J. Hay 75.
Class II.—Jack Menzies 71, Robert Beers 62.
Class III.—Miriam Burke 58, Nora Middleton 54, Harry Hamilton 53, Vera Hammond 51, Gordon Todd 50, Florence Kelly 42, Chayer Carpenter 41.

GRADE I MODEL.

DICTATION.
HONORS.—Margaret McKimmie 93, Mildred Carpenter 92, Effie Neil 91, Constance Banford and Constance Stubbs equal 90.
Class I.—Jean McGibbon 85, Doris McIntyre 82, Edgar Hammond 81, Mary Hope 80, Edith Donaldson 78, Ellice Pauliser 75.

Class II.—Thomas Smith & Douglas Simon equal 74, Emma Walker 73, Lila Giles 70, Inez Giles and Edward Jones equal 68, Kyle Patterson 67, Alma McNeil 63.

Class III.—Roy McRae 59, Gordon

GRADE IV. ELEM.

ARITHMETIC.
HONORS.—Annie Drennan 95, Ruby McQuat 93.
Class I.—Edward McQuat & Ruby Shaw 88, Laura Campbell, Angus Hay & Jennie Veitch equal 86, Howard Kennedy 84, Hazel McGibbon 83, Johnnie Hope 82, George Hammond and Irene Scott 78, Albert McKimmie 76, Muriel Joss 75.
Class II.—Stuart McPaul 74, George Calder 73, Bessie Hammond 67, Wilma Joss 66.

Class III.—John McKimmie 46, Agnes Hay and Mary Miller 45.

GRADE III ELEM.

ARITHMETIC.
HONORS.—Ernest Saunders 92, Willis Cruise 90.
Class I.—Elsie Hay 88, Verda Kettyle 85, Edith Beers 83, Grace Mitchell and Lucy Morrison 82, Leona Garrett 81, Myrtle Berry 80, Stanley McNaughton 78, Doris Campbell 76, Dora Barley and Hazel McCoy 75.
Class II.—Doris Riddell 73, Violet Copeland 68, Marjorie Carpenter 63, Grace Carpenter 62.
Class III.—Percy Carpenter & Thos. Carpenter 51, Howard Campbell 49.

GRADE II ELEM.

RAPID & MENTAL ARITHMETIC.
HONORS.—Hildegard Filion 97, Gladys Doig 96, Willie Baldwin 95, Joule Daoust 94, Lindsay Demerse 92, Douglas Bradford 90.

Class I.—Ernest Calder, Lila Cruise, Willie Cruise, Stewart Hay, Wilhelmina Shaw and Kenneth Stubbs equal 89, Keith Christie and Hattie Giles equal 88, Kenneth Hay 87, Harold McPaul and Maud Painter equal 84, Alex. Barker 83, Harold Carpenter 82, Reta Neil 78, Norma Chambers 77, Katie Jones 76.

Class II.—Alex. Evans 69, Ross Campbell 67, Olive Boyd 65.

Class III.—Ethel Cole 52, Julia Hudson 40.

BIRTH.

CRUISE.—At Miami, Manitoba, on Tuesday, Nov. 9th, John Cruise, in his 78th year.

DEATH.

HICKS.—At Lakeside on Nov. 8th, 1909, Robert Hicks in his 69th year.

AUCTION SALE.

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

SAMUEL FALLOON,
6th Range of Grenville, on the Rouge Road, 4 miles north of Calumet.
Tuesday, November 23rd, 1909.

The Following Effects:—2 heavy draft horses weighing about 1400 lbs. each, 1 spring cart, 8 milch cows, 2 yr old heifer, 2 year old bull, 2 one-year old bulls, 2 calves, 2 fat pigs, 3 spring pigs, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 seeder, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 iron harrow, 1 plow, 1 cultivator, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, buckboard, 1 umbrella cart, 1 milk cart, 1 threshing mill, 1 fanning mill, 1 light at night, 2 sets of double sleighs, 2 sets of double harness, 2 sets of buggy harness, 1 set of cart harness, 2 buffalo robes, a quantity of oats, hay, straw, and potatoes, 2 doors, 7 window frames, some matched lumber, 2 sets of trace chains, cow chas. 3 guns, factory cas. 2 coolers, weigh scales, daisy churn, washing machine, saws, axes, crow-bars, shovels, traps, forks, augers, whiffletrees, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

Terms: \$5. and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.
M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

S. M. DERBYSHIRE, Lachute.
Saturday, November 27th, 1909.

The following effects:—1 horse 6 years old, 1 bay mare 7 years old, 1 buggy (new), 1 concord buggy, 1 burrow, 1 set of single harness 1 parlor set, 1 sewing machine, 2 bedroom sets mattresses and springs, 1 iron bed mattresses and springs, 1 sideboard, 1 diningroom table, 6 diningroom chairs 4 rocking chairs, 1 arm chair, 1 cooking stove and pipes, kitchen utensils, baby carriage, 2 camp beds springs and mattresses, 1 dinner set, and a lot of bedding, 1 set of bob sleighs, 2 buffaloes. These articles are all new and must be sold.

Also a brick house and lot on Main Street. House open for inspection all next week.

Sale to commence at 12 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.
M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

FRANK J. BLAOK, Jerusalem.
Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1909.

The Following Effects:—One work horse, 1 brood mare (in foal) 1 colt 2 1/2 years old, 10 milch cows, 2 double waggon, 1 cutter, 1 express, 1 set of double harness, 1 set of single harness, 1 horse fork and rope, 1 rack sleigh, 1 reaper, 1 mowing machine, 1 drill harrow, 1 set of wooden harrows, 1 seeder, 1 root cutter, a quantity of hay, straw, turnips and cornstalks, 1 range "Famous Active" No. 9, 1 sideboard, 1 parlor suite of 5 pieces, 1 cherry bed-room suite, 1 solid oak bedstead, 1 horse blanket, 2 punchons, 2 bicycles (lady's and gent's), 12 turkeys, a lot of hens, 1 set light driving double harness, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 a.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing 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 " " " \$6.00 " "
5 " " " \$9.00 " "
5 " 3 " \$8.00 " "

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

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

Fur lined Fur Coats for Ladies. Some choice ones now in. We have some low priced ones, sable collar, rat-lined. Try one on.
BANFORD & SON.

Now We're Selling Overcoats!

We bought a lot of the New College Overcoats the other day at a low price cleaning out several lines from manufacturer.

Now we offer them at low prices, all sizes, and beautiful patterns and colorings.

Boys' Overcoats.
Youth's Overcoats,
Children's Overcoats

Ladies', Misses and Children's Jackets, nearly one hundred to choose from. Hurry up!

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 cash price. Ask for quotations in car lots.

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

The Noggiest 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 woolsens, in different weights and qualities.

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

— See Us Before Buying Elsewhere —

HENRY J. GILES & BRO.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

ARUNDEL.

Rev. Stirling Graham has gone to Egypt as a missionary.

Dr. Douglas Graham left here on the 13th inst., to take charge of the Sanatorium at Lake Edward in this province.

Mr. Loy of McDonald & Robb, Valleyfield, and Mr. Johnson, of the Christie & Brown, Montreal, were in our township on Tuesday.

Miss Helen Thompson has returned from her trip to Brooklyn, Montreal and Glenagarry.

We are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. John Colquhoun, postmaster, and farmer Lake View, which occurred on Saturday last.

Our Masonic Lodge will in all likelihood be represented at the forthcoming district meeting to be held at Lachute.

LOUISA.

—: o:—

The first snow fell here on Tuesday the 16th, inst.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morrow spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Seale.

Miss Lillie Robinson was the guest on Monday of Mrs. J. A. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Watchorn are spending a few days visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cram, (nee Miss M. Duncan,) of Morden, Man., is spending a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Seale.

FARM FOR SALE.

—: o:—

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.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve Strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Positively, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the Cardiac, or Heart Nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more stability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is alone directed to these weak and wasting nerve centers. It builds up, it strengthens; it offers real, genuine heart help.

If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strengthen these nerves—re-establish them as needed—with

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

The Place to Buy

Your Flour, Feed and Grain, at the most reasonable prices, is at W. J. Graham's. We aim to give you satisfaction by giving you the best that's going. Don't forget we carry the Western Oats.

We do general gristing and custom sawing and planing. Lumber also taken in exchange for flour feed. Phone up No. 45. Prompt delivery.

W. J. GRAHAM

Flour, Feed and Lumber Merchant,
Lachute, Que.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000.
Capital Paid Up \$3,000,000.
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$3,405,991.

When remitting money use

Bank Money Orders

Payable at par at any Chartered Bank in Canada (Yukon excepted).

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

Rheumatism Cured in 3 Weeks

By Father Morrissey's "No. 7" Tablets.

Mr. James LeB. Johnstone, a prominent member of the Citizen's Band, of Chatham, N.B. 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 Morrissey'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 Morrissey's No. 7" Tablets have a remarkable record of cures of Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles. They act directly on the kidneys, which have become clogged with impurities and are therefore unable to free the blood of the poisons it is continually gathering from every part of the body. The tablets clear the kidneys and tone them up for their work so that they can properly purify the blood. Once the Uric Acid is taken out of the blood the agonizing pains stop, and the Rheumatism is cured. "No. 7" tablets cost 50c at your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 19

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. KAIN.

We have also a large stock of shanty clothing—sheep-lined Coats in duck and corduroy, splendid warm goods.

W. BANFORD & SON.

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 out-buildings well fenced and well watered. Convenient to Church, school, post-office store, cheese factory and saw-mill on the 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.

Geoffroy Bedard



I have a very large stock 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 Flannels; 10 p.c. off Cottons; 15 p.c. Muslins and Gingham; 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. jg

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

You should get the habit

Of calling on us for everything you require. It will be to YOUR advantage, for we have laid in our stock with the special aim of gaining and retaining YOUR custom. We carry everything that is handled by an up-to-date general store.

Our motto is

HIGHEST QUALITY, FRESH GOODS, & REASONABLE PRICES.

Hardie & Co.

Baker and General Merchants, : Brownburg, 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

FISH OF ALL KINDS!

Smoked Fish, Fresh Fish, Dried Fish and Salted Fish. Oysters received every Friday.

In Vegetables we have a large stock for your winter supply.

All kinds of Fruit in their season. Special attention given to all phone orders. Goods promptly delivered.

PAQUIN BROS.,

Opposite Lachute Mills Post-Office.

McFAUL BROS. ADVT.

Some of the lines we can save money for you on

Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Carpets, and Rug, 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,

MUST GET ROYAL CONSENT

"MATCH-MAKING" OF PRINCE AND PRINCESSES.

Queen Victoria Used Her Influence Further to Cause of Lovers.

The news that negotiations have been commenced for a marriage between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark, may give the average reader the impression that the engagement has been as easily arranged as an ordinary betrothal. But this is not the case. Before a royal marriage can take place, royal consent must be obtained, not only from the monarch, but also from the monarch's subjects. The marriage of an English Princess without the consent of the King would be null and void, even if the "knot" were tied by all the archbishops in the kingdom.

CHOOSING A ROYAL BRIDE.

When a young King wishes to marry, he can seldom choose his own bride. Directly after his accession, his parents begin to consider the royal marriage, and to select a suitable Princess for their son. So it happens that when the heir to the throne arrives at a marriageable age a certain number of eligible partners are mentioned to him, and he is obliged to choose from among them. But also the ministers of his country, the Parliament, and the people.

When the engagement of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was publicly announced, it was in accordance with royal law, "must be a landowner, must be well brought up, and must be a Protestant." Queen Victoria, who was a German Princess for the King, but he himself preferred the beautiful daughter of the King of Denmark. His Majesty first met Queen Alexandra at a children's party at Buckingham Palace, when he was only thirteen years of age, but he did not meet her again until six years had passed. His relatives arranged an "accidental" meeting between the royal couple in the Cathedral of Speyer, and shortly afterwards their engagement was publicly announced.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S COURT.

Almost from the day of the idea of a union between Prince Albert and Queen Victoria had been a favorite day-dream of his father, the Duke of Coburg, and his wish was to see his son-in-law on the throne of England. The Duke of Coburg, who was a German Prince, was a very popular figure in England. He was a very good man, and a very good father. He was a very good husband, and a very good son. He was a very good friend, and a very good neighbor. He was a very good citizen, and a very good subject. He was a very good man, and a very good father. He was a very good husband, and a very good son. He was a very good friend, and a very good neighbor. He was a very good citizen, and a very good subject.

A FAMOUS MATCHMAKER.

Queen Victoria used her influence in several instances to further the cause of her young dream. When the engagement was announced between Prince Frederick of Prussia and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, the King of Prussia was very angry. He was very angry because he was a German Prince, and he was a very good man. He was a very good husband, and a very good son. He was a very good friend, and a very good neighbor. He was a very good citizen, and a very good subject. He was a very good man, and a very good father. He was a very good husband, and a very good son. He was a very good friend, and a very good neighbor. He was a very good citizen, and a very good subject.

WHERE WILLIAM MET HIS WIFE.

The German Emperor's marriage on his twenty-second birthday to the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, a niece of Prince Christian, was immensely popular throughout Germany, the reason being the fact that the bride was a native Princess and not one from a foreign clime. It is said that Queen Victoria brought about the union between the Kaiser and the Princess, and we all know that the

EMPEROR MADE HIS FUTURE WIFE'S ACQUAINTANCE AT BALMORAL WHEN HE VISITED HIS GRANDMOTHER IN 1878.

The acquaintance was renewed at Silesia in the autumn of the following year, when the Kaiser was shooting on the estate of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, the father of Princess Victoria. Here an engagement was arranged, and the marriage was solemnized on February 27th, 1881. Born in 1862, Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, married, on May 24th, 1885, his cousin, Princess Irene of Prussia, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alice. Queen Victoria helped to bring this union about, and it is said that she was partly responsible for the marriage of the Kaiser's sister with the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, G.C.B., on February 15th, 1878.—London Tit-Bits.

MONROE'S FARM.

These in Portugal Have Been Cut Up Into Small Portions.

The Portuguese are an extremely conservative people. Every one follows rigidly the methods employed by his father and forefathers. In every part of the country the old wooden ploughs are still used. When a man dies, instead of one of his sons taking the whole property, the property is divided into as many parts as there are heirs. More than this, each separate part of the property is thus divided.

Thus, if a property consisted of ten acres of pasture and eighty of vineyard and ten of arable land, and there were ten heirs, each heir would receive one acre each of grain and pasture and eight acres of vineyard. This process has been going on for a very long time, so that now the most fertile part of Portugal the land is divided into incredibly small portions. The immediate result of this, according to the United States Consul, is that the product of the land is barely sufficient to sustain its owners. South of the River Tagus, on the other hand, there are enormous tracts of excellent land lying unused, but it has been found impossible to induce the farmers of the north to move into this region and take up large holdings.

WILD FARM LABORERS.

These Hands Doing Endless Work.

Like the farmers of the Canadian west, the agriculturists of Germany are compelled to import harvest hands. These men, a rough-and-ready lot, come over from the eastern frontiers from Galicia and Poland. They are very cheap, and the owners of the farms, draws attention to the fact that these foreign laborers constitute a menace to the security of the inhabitants, because they are guilty of all kinds of outrages and acts of violence in country districts. At Stavenhagen two houses were burned down, and no doubt exists in the neighborhood that the foreign laborers perpetrated arson. The wife of an innkeeper in the same district was attacked by foreign workmen and wounded. At Grahov a foreign workman stabbed a young man at an evening dance, and wounded two men who chased him by prodding them with a broom.

At Stavenhagen a young German was beaten to death by foreign laborers. At another village close by a similar outrage was committed, and also ended fatally. At another village a young man was attacked by foreign laborers and severely injured by being prodded with a broom. The foreign laborers on a farm at Wollin rose up in revolt against their employer and after performing various acts of violence, burned down the barns and ricks on the farm.

WORDS THAT WIGH.

Every evil to which we do not submit is a benefactor. Emerson. You will find life full of sweet savour if you do not expect from it what it cannot give. Renan. You will be governed by reason, and be true to the best of yourself, you will be happy. Marcus Aurelius. Nobody does anything well that they cannot help doing work is only well done when it is done with a will. Ruskin. It is not possible to secure distant or permanent happiness, but by the force of some immediate gratification. Johnson. I believe that we can do better than in seeking to become better, nor more agreeable than by having a clear conscience. Socrates. Let no man turn aside ever so slightly from the broad path of honor on the plausible pretence that he is justified by the goodness of his end.—Dickens.

BELIEFS ABOUT BABIES

FATES THAT DETERMINE THEIR FUTURE.

How Sober and Civilized People Bring Good Luck to the Infant.

The peasantry of Greece firmly believe that the future of a child is determined by the fates, known by the name of the Moirai. In the popular mind this trio of Fates are supposed to be three old women, who, when a child is born, take it into their hands and decide its future. They are supposed to be seated on a throne, and when a child is born, they take it into their hands and decide its future. They are supposed to be seated on a throne, and when a child is born, they take it into their hands and decide its future.

THE GIVING OF THE BAIL.

On no account must a child's beauty be alluded to when the Moirai are present, as their duty is to make its good looks disappear—marks on a baby's skin are looked upon as sent by these harbingers of weal or woe. It is supposed to be the duty of the Moirai to make its good looks disappear—marks on a baby's skin are looked upon as sent by these harbingers of weal or woe. It is supposed to be the duty of the Moirai to make its good looks disappear—marks on a baby's skin are looked upon as sent by these harbingers of weal or woe.

ROBBERS THREW A BOMB.

Tried to Wreck a Treasure Train in India.

A bomb was thrown one night recently at the Goalundo mail train, between the Chakka and Simul stations, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, the scene of the crime being a few miles away from the station. The train was carrying fifteen lakhs of rupees (£100,000) in specie from the Bank of Bengal to the Dacca, Jute districts. The three natives in charge of the treasure showed great courage. They pulled the communication cord and refused to leave the carriage, which was said to have been almost blown to pieces. An extremely high explosive was used, but luckily the bomb struck the van at a sharp angle, and thus the train was not derailed.

THE DREAMS OF AVARICE.

Good luck to the infant in the future is also supposed to be assured in other ways. The Spaniards sweep their children's faces with fine red ribbons for this reason, which is to keep their faces from having a bell of woman's hair placed about it, and to achieve a similar object. Rumanian mothers tie red ribbons around the ankles of their offspring. A very old but very pleasing custom prevails in Iceland when the first tooth makes its appearance, for then a lamb is presented to the child to be its first prey. In Holland garlic, salt, bread and steak are put in the cradle of the new arrival, while to protect their children from the evil eye, the mothers place the youngsters' cradles under a long or a knife, and the latter weapon is utilized for a like purpose in some districts in England.

LEARNED MOTHER.

Three Daughters Found Out What House-keeping Meant.

This happened years ago, but it is worth repeating. In a certain home was the over-indulgent mother of three daughters. You can just imagine what the work of these girls had been. They had learned to cook, to bake, to scrub and to look after the house, although they had never learned to do any of these things. They had learned to cook, to bake, to scrub and to look after the house, although they had never learned to do any of these things. They had learned to cook, to bake, to scrub and to look after the house, although they had never learned to do any of these things.

FORGERS FOOL GOVERNMENTS

Skilled Workmen are Employed to Cut Dies.

Dresden and Severs china can be imitated so successfully as to deceive not only the ordinary collector, but experts as well; and the British Museum contains more than 100,000 pieces of such imitations. Even governments are deceived. The British Museum contains more than 100,000 pieces of such imitations. Even governments are deceived. The British Museum contains more than 100,000 pieces of such imitations.

ENGINEER WAS ARRESTED

SOLD DIAMONDS FROM GERMAN AFRICA.

Smuggled Large Quantities and to be Plan- The Lokalan Zeiter, a Berlin paper, reports the sensational arrest of a German engineer, and the connection of this case with the possession of large quantities of diamonds. It is alleged that the engineer, a long time ago, had been in South-west Africa to farm them, and had been in possession of large quantities of diamonds. He had been in possession of large quantities of diamonds. He had been in possession of large quantities of diamonds.

ARRESTED IN BERLIN.

After tracing the engineer from town to town, the German police arrested him in Berlin a few days ago. Large telegraphic and mail correspondence with his partners was seized, from which it appeared that he intended to form a company to exploit his finds. The Government have telegraphed to the Windhoek authorities to locate the deposits in question. The arrested engineer, says another report, is a young Berlin, named George Heim, who in October, 1905, was engaged as a diamond expert by the "Kolonial Bergbau-Gesellschaft," and sent to Landeritzburg to act as prospector and valuer of the company's diamond fields. During the last few months, he had been in the company's employ, with the aid of accomplices, he is alleged to have smuggled 200,000 marks worth of diamonds to Germany, mixing the stones in soft cement, which was afterwards allowed to harden, thereby deceiving the Customs.

PLANNING ANOTHER COUR.

The Morgenpost says that the correspondence seized shows that Heim was planning another big coup.

Heim returned to Germany in May, and sold the stones in Dresden, Leipzig, Hamburg and Berlin, where he did some good business. He had contracted for future purchases. When the first supply of stones was exhausted, Heim sent his accomplices to Germany for more, which were also smuggled to Germany in cement. The Morgenpost says that the correspondence seized shows that Heim was planning another big coup. He is said to have discovered large diamond fields in the southern part of South-west Africa, near Cape Colony, which, however, he had not worked until his (Heim's) return from Germany. Heim is said to conduct the operations and erect a secret polishing plant on the fields, so as to avoid any possible chance of detection.

A NIGHT WITH A SALMON.

Liverpool Angler's Fight With a Gammy Fish.

A prominent member of the Liverpool (England) Fly Fishing Club went angling in the River Wyre at Garstang a fortnight ago. He did not return to dinner in the evening, and his friends, who were waiting for him, became very anxious. They went out to look for him, and found him in a state of collapse. He was taken home, and died the next day. The cause of his death was a large salmon, which he had caught. The salmon was very large, and it was very difficult to catch. The angler was very old, and he was very weak. The salmon was very large, and it was very difficult to catch. The angler was very old, and he was very weak.

MAKING FORTUNE.

Police Chief of Russia as Mining Magnate.

M. Lopukhine, the ex-police chief of St. Petersburg, now in exile in Siberia, is being treated with great consideration by the authorities, and is engaged in business which may bring him back to St. Petersburg a wealthy man. He is said to have acquired platinum mines, and to be planning the organization of a banking concern, being allowed all the freedom of a military prisoner on parole. M. Lopukhine has the active and practical support of a powerful Moscow financier, who owes to him the life of his son. When M. Lopukhine directed the department that was then a student, was discovered to be mixed up with the revolutionaries, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. Had the arrest been effected, there is little doubt that a court-martial would have pronounced sentence of death, but the police chief sent the father a warning, and the son was able to escape from the country.

UNAUTHENTIC.

The house of a gentleman and a lady.

"I've walked many miles to get you, sir, because people told me that you were very kind to poor chaps like me." "Oh, they said so, did they?" "Yes, sir; that's why I came." "And are you going back the same way?" "Yes, sir." "Then, in that case, will you be good enough to contradict this rumor?"

WEALTH AWAITS OWNERS

HOW CLUES TO UNCLAIMED MONEY MAY BE FOUND.

Fortune of \$1,000,000 Recovered from the Death of a Gentleman. The death of a gentleman has resulted in the recovery of a fortune of \$1,000,000. The gentleman was a very rich man, and he was very kind to poor chaps like me. He was a very rich man, and he was very kind to poor chaps like me. He was a very rich man, and he was very kind to poor chaps like me.

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BOMBS THROWN AT LORD MINTO.

Lord Minto, the viceroy of India and Lady Minto, had a narrow escape on Sunday from being killed by bombs. They were driving through one of the streets, when without warning, two bombs were thrown at their carriage. A dragoon who was riding alongside spurred forward, and with outstretched sabre intercepted the first bomb, hurling it some distance into a sand heap. The second bomb struck the viceroys' jemidar, a native lieutenant, who was holding an umbrella over Lady Minto, and fell harmlessly to the ground. Neither bomb exploded as the soft sand acted as a buffer.

Just prior to this, as the carriage passed through one of the streets, a bomb exploded some little distance away. Police and others, attracted by the explosion, ran up and found a man on the ground with his hand blown off. He proved to be an innocent bystander. The bomb throwers made their escape in the excitement.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

Already there are indications that the gambling fraternity of Canada and their sympathizers will dodge a straight issue by asking Parliament for amendments which it is pretended will make gambling respectable. It is possible that the bonton of the gambling world will ask for legislation limiting a number of days in the year during which race meets may be held without the exaction of a license fee, and they will consent to the imposition of a fee if they should exceed the limit by one day; the fee to be doubled in proportion from day to day until in a few days it would become practically prohibitory. This would crush out the financially weaker clubs and associations and leave the field to the strong ones. From our viewpoint it matters not how many days horses may be raced, but it does matter very seriously if gambling is allowed for a single day.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given in view of the law of the Province of 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 Pasteur, manufacturer, Joseph Page M. D., Arthur E. E. E., Journalist, Dalma Lanthier, gentleman, Alexandre Gratton, blacksmith, Vetalia 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 residents 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. 23th.

G. I. WALKER.

INSURANCE & FINANCIAL AGENT.
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans made Only First-Class Insurance Companies presented.



Rev. Father Morrissey

Father Morrissey's Liniment

gives prompt relief.

It "rubs in" quickly and thoroughly, going right to the seat of the pain. Scarcely a trace of it stays on the skin. That is one reason why it is so effective.

With a bottle of Father Morrissey's Liniment in the house you can save yourself and your family hours and hours of needless pain.

"There's ease in every drop."
25c a bottle at your Dealer's.

30

Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd. Chatham, N.B.

Rub It In And The Pain Comes Out

Pains and aches will come to every household, and the prudent mother keeps a bottle of Father Morrissey's Liniment on hand to meet them.

Whether it's cuts or bruises, burns or frost-bites, chapped hands or chilblains, sprains or sore muscles, back ache, tooth-ache, ear ache, rheumatism, sore throat or pain in the chest,

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

THE PERFECT TEA MONSOON TEA

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

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon Tea. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages. That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea. It is put up in sealed tins of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 2 lbs., and sold in three favours at 25c., 50c., and 75c. If your grocer does not keep it, will him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.



James E. Nicholson

Almost Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with
CANCER ON THE LIP,
AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair
AYER'S Sarsaparilla Regularly the Standard

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Of Montreal, Canadian Secretary London (Eng.), College of Music.
Conductor Lachute Choral Society, Visits Lachute each Friday.
Lessons given in singing, Piano and Harmony.

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Gray?

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

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

1/2 lb. a bottle. All druggists.

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

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

Drop in, we have any amount of bargains for you, on account of being overstocked. **W. BANFORD & SON.**

MEN! LISTEN!



Sheepskin Coat.
For Collar Coat.

Are you out in the cold every day? If so, here is the warmest coat you can buy. It is a Corduroy Coat with a Fur collar and a Sheepskin Lining and has Wind proof Cuffs. Just the proper Coat for Teamsters.

LEATHER COATS.

Men! Do you want a coat which will keep you warm on a cold day and dry on a wet day? Here it is. A Reversible Coat made of Leather and Corduroy, and you can wear either side out. Perfectly Comfortable and warm.



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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.

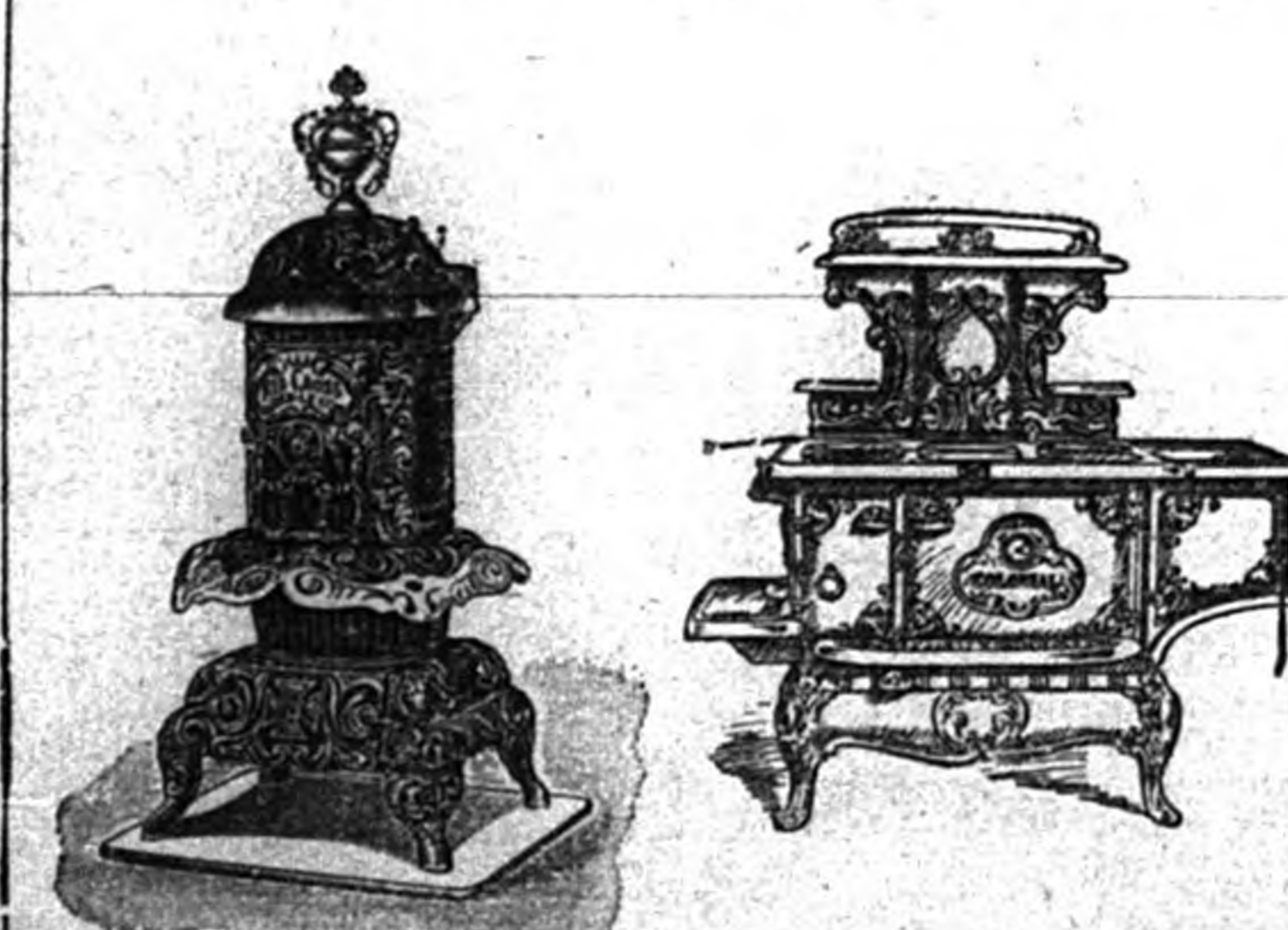
Men's and Boy's Overcoats, Ready-made Suits, Underwear in Wool and Fleece-lined, Felt Hats, Caps, Sweaters, Shirts in Regatta, Negligee, Tweed, Etc.

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

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Who said STOVES?



T. McOuat & Son, Lachute.

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Office over Banford's Store. Will be in Lachute every Saturday.

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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.

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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.

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Money to loan on security. Office BETHANY STREET.

DR. A. GAUDRY,
LICENSED VETERINARY-SURGEON,
LACHUTE, QUE.

Canadian Northern Quebec Ry.

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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 1.45; Evansville, 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 3.00; Jessops Falls, 5.10; Treadwell, 5.20; Alfred, 5.45; Evansville, 5.55; L'Orignal, 6.20; Hawkesbury, 9.30.

Train leaves St. Jerome for Montreal division at 5.35 daily.

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G. F. & P. A. Agt. Lachute.

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