The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 4. 1913. — NO. 24

Central Market!

VEGETABLES, FISH & OYSTERS.

We have on hand, vegetables of all kinds, in season. Oysters containing good wholesome meat is one of our specialities, also Fish, fresh, smoked and salt. Quality guaranteed and Prices O. K.

FRUIT.

In this line we have just what you need.

A full stock of Apples (fine eating), Oranges, Bananas, Pine Apples, Grapefruit, Lemons, etc etc,

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market, - Main Street, Lachute.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Don't leave ordering your coal until too late. Many had an unpleasant experience last fall. Don't be caught again, but place your order at once. Best quality $7.50 per ton.

W. H. AYERS,
Lachute Mills.

Phone 51-Ring 5.

PLEASE REMEMBER that your subscription is due.

A lot of fine patterns Scotch Ginghams at nine yards for $1.00 while they last.

W. BANFORD & SON.

BOAT HOUSE FOR SALE.—New last year, and in 1st class order.

Apply, WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute.

Men's fine tailored suits all sizes in Fit Reform and other choice makes, full stock now in.

W. BANFORD & SON.

If you are thinking of travelling there are many things you want to consider. It is very helpful to consult the varied routes obtainable and see how you can take your trip to best advantage. We keep always on hand a supply of folders, booklets and timetables of the varied railroads, also steamship sailings of the Ocean Liners of the C.P.R., Allan Line, Canadian Northern, White Star, etc. that you may consult, and we will be pleased at any time to impart such information pertaining to same. Special rates for parties desirous of touring in Europe. Over 70 routings from which you may choose. Write **J. S. Giles,** Lachute, Telephone 27. Night call 27-Ring 4.

BIRTHS.

KELLY.—At Kenmore, Ont., on Saturday, June 28th, 1913, to Rev. and Mrs. Kelly a son.

The Good Templars had a very enjoyable picnic on July 1st, to Carillon, afterwards taking in the Regatta at St. Andrews. On Wednesday next an Ice Cream Social will be given in Rices Hall. Each member will have the privilege of bringing one friend. Admission 10 cts.

Orangemens Picnic.

The Royal Orange Lodge will hold a good old fashioned basket picnic, in Dalesville on Saturday July 12th. There will be a splendid programme throughout the day including races for everyone, a tug-of-war between the married and single men, and dancing from 3 until 11.30 p.m. The price of the latter will be 50cts which includes supper for lady and gentleman. A refreshment booth will also be opened so you are sure of a good time.

Mr. Arthur Fletcher, the great horse tamer and colt breaker, offers to break any horse of bad habits, such as backers, kickers, run-a-way, hard to harness, bad to shoe, and guarantees to give a young colt, a thorough good training. Any person having a horse of the above description will do well to write to.

ARTHUR FLETCHER,
Hawkesbury, Ont.

RIVINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs J. McMahon are visiting friends at Vankleek this week

Mrs. A. Balmforth and family, are occupying their summer cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McVicar have gone to visit friends in North Nation Mills.

Mr. Harry Warren, of Montreal has been spending a few days here the guest of Mrs Jas. Arnold.

The Rev. Mr. Simon, of Grenville Baptist Church, exchanged services last Sunday with the Rev. A. Haddow.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

GENUINE SPECIALS

We are putting on a line of Specials just now that will tickle your fancy we know. Just make up your mind that you must and see them. We can only enumerate a few.

2,000 yards of English Prints
Regular 14 and 15 cents for 10 cents.

500 yards of Denham's
Regular 25 cents for 15 cents.

500 yards of Anderson's Ginghams
Regular 15 cents for 10 cents.

New Spring Dress Goods, all Shades and Colors from 50 cents to $1.50.

Our Grocery Department is always well stocked with the choicest and best of goods.

R. McFAUL,

Main Street, - Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss S. McGibbon is spending a few weeks in Kenmore, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. (Dr) Alexander and family motored to Montreal this week.

Miss Annie McFaul of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. John H. McFaul this week.

Miss Denman and Mr. A. Burnett were the guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mrs. Morrow and daughter of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. R. Creswell this week.

Mr. W. S. McKimmie left on Saturday last for a weeks visit to friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Menzies has returned home after spending a short visit with friends in Almonte.

Miss Wilson, of Gould, Que., is the guest of her sister Mrs. Mossman Gall for a few weeks.

Mrs E. Wilson and son, of Winnipeg, is spending a pleasant visit in town with her many friends.

Mrs. Paul Jousse and children, of Vankleek Hill, are here for a month's visit with Mrs. T. Jousse.

Mrs Blair and son and Miss Stuart of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie for the holidays.

Mr and Mrs. Remi Bonhomme and two children were in town over Sunday as the guests of Mrs. M. Roby.

Miss McLaurin, returned missionary from India, is to occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday next.

Mr and Mrs. Robt. E. Morrin have left for Vankleek Hill, to attend the marriage of their niece Miss Hazel Morrin.

Miss Ethel Winters left on Saturday last for a visit with friends in Fergus, Ont., Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKenzie and family returned home on Friday last from a weeks visit with friends in Montreal.

The Misses Vasey, Anderson and Roberts, of Montreal, and Messrs. Davis and Roberts were guests of Mrs Deacon this week.

Mrs. James Bennett and Mr. John Hutton returned home from a pleasant trip to Weir and Crystal Falls on Friday last.

Mr. Wm. Drennan returned home from his Western trip on Monday evening and had a most enjoyable visit with many old friends.

Misses Irene, Gertrude, and Winnie Riddell and cousin Edna Little, of Montreal, also Mr. Austin Riddell, of Grand Rapids, are home on a short visit

CARD OF THANKS. Mr Chas. McKenzie, desires to thank the many friends for their kindnesses extended to him in his recent bereavement.

The Misses Catton were the hostesses of a Miscellaneous shower last Thursday afternon in honor of Miss Nettie Morrin, whose wedding took place on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Paul takes this opportunity of extending his gratitude to the many friends who so willingly came to his aid in saving his property from fire on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Donaldson, who has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Lackey for the past week, has returned to Ottawa to relieve the superintendent of the King's Daughters Guild, who will be absent on a holiday trip during the month of July.

The Baptist Church are announcing an Ice Cream Social on July 15th, on the lawn of Mrs. John McGillivray. Keep the date open and don't miss it, as you will be assured of a real good time. A choice programme will also be rendered. Tickets 25cts.

The Rev. T. W. Ball, Rector of Christ Church St. Andrews, has been offered and has accepted the position of Curate-in-charge of the Church of the Ascension, Montreal. Mr Ball will preach his farewell sermon in St. Andrews, at the eleven o'clock service, on the sixth of July.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Belanger, jr., in the death of their little son, aged three years who died Saturday last from the effects of swallowing some fly poison, which had been placed upon the table. The funeral took place on Monday morning.

No man liveth to himself and no man does business independently of his fellow business men. Take your home paper. Do not imagine the big dailies fill up all this space. There are many little crevices of a good, cheer, social sunshine, personal mention in the home paper that the big dailies do not print

There are two little words, simple enough in themselves, that introduce untold trouble in the world and responsible for more gossip, scandal and harm than any two words in the English language. These two words are no thing more than, "They say." They have done more to ruin the reputations than all other things. If you never quote what "they say" you may be quite certain you are not a gossip.

It is proposed to hold the St. Simeon's Church Sunday School Picnic on Wednesday afternoon, July 9th. Express s and launches will be in readiness at the bridge near the parsonage at 1 p.m. to convey the children a couple of miles up the river. It is expected that the ladies of the parish who are interested, will furnish baskets of eatables such as they alone know how to provide. Prizes for races etc., and a treat for all the children have been provided for by the generosity of a few of the Church members.

Mrs G. F. Calder returned home from Montreal on Wednesday accompanied by her son Jamie who has been in the hospital undergoing a slight operation.

News has been received that Mr. W. E. Morrison, who was operated upon in Montreal for appendicitis on Wednesday, is on a fair way of recovery.

A Public Auction is being called for Tuesday, July 8th, 1913, at the residence of the late Robert Elliott, St. Columban, of the farm effects and household furniture Sale at 10 o'clock sharp.

The hydrants prove effective

The pretty home of Mr. George Paul on Foundry Street had a close call on Tuesday. The alarm was first given by Mrs Rogers who lives opposite and saw smoke pouring from the kitchen. Fortunately Mr Rogers was home and it was not long before many willing hands were at work and speedily got the fire under control. The furniture was all removed from the house as it looked as if the fire had taken between the roof. Prompt service supplied by the hydrant recently installed at the corner of Barron Avenue, is a silent endorsation of the wisdom of Council in rushing through the system, and will effectively check any would be grumblers at the extravagance of our Council in trying to put our town on an up-to-date footing.

The Strawberry Social.

The Strawberry Social, which was announced to take place on Mr. Robert Miller's lawn, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of St. Simeon's Church, was postponed to Friday, June 27th, owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

The postponement, however, did not cause the expectant townspeople to lose interest. They knew that the good Anglican ladies had a reputation to maintain; they turned out in large numbers to partake of the promised treat, and they certainly were not disappointed.

The lawn was brilliantly lighted by electricity, thanks to the great kindness of Mr. J. T. Ayers of the Lachute Electric Co. Chinese lanterns also figured in the decorations, and the general effect was that of an enchanted fairy dell. The ice cream, candy and soft drink booths were well patronized. An excellent programme was rendered in which Mrs. Lackey, the Misses Draper, McKimmie McCoy, and Messrs. Yelling, Oldfield, McBurney, Dumouchel, Goldsworthy and Shaw took prominent part.

Great praise is due to Mr. and Mrs. Miller for the use of their beautiful lawn for the occasion, and to all the ladies, men, and even children of the church who contributed money and material, and who worked so hard and so harmoniously to make the social what it proved to be—a decided success.

Votes of thanks, proposed by Mr. Slater M.P.P., and heartily supported by the applause of the people, were tendered to all who so cheerfully and ably assisted and more especially to those of the other religious denominations. The net proceeds amounted to almost $113.

BEECH RIDGE.

—:o:—

The national picturesqueness of dear old Beech Ridge, was enlivened on Saturday last, by the advent of over fifty, happy faced visitors, dressed in holiday attire, all bent on doing honor to one of its fair daughters, and the husband of her choice.

The occasion was a pretty house wedding, which took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craik Morrin, of Maple Ave., Beech Ridge, Que. when Janet Mave (Nettie) their second daughter was married to Mr. Andrew Tolhurst of Montreal.

The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. J. A. McKenzie of Lachute, Que.

The house was decorated with ferns and the bride and groom stood under a bell of Maurguretes suspended from an arch of greenery. The bride entered leaning on her Fathers arm, to the tune of Mendelsshons wedding march, played by her cousin Miss Adele Loynachan.

She was attired in a gown of White Satin, trimmed with pearls and shadow lace, wore orange blossoms in her hair and carried a sheaf bouquet of White Roses and Lillies-of-the-valley.

She was attended by her sister Miss Minnie E. Morrin who wore a White Lingerie embroidered gown, trimmed with pink, and carried a bouquet of pink roses, and maiden hair ferns.

The groom's gift to the bride was a Pearl and Cameo brooch; and to the bridesmaid a Peridot and Pearl broach; to the groomsman, gold cuff links.

Mr. W. A. Tolhurst, brother of the groom acted as best man.

The ceremony was followed by a dinner, after with a cortege of vehicles followed Mr Tolhurst, and bride who were in an Auto, to the station at Lachute, where after receiving a demonstration, they left on the evening train for Quebec, Tadousac and other Saguany points.

The bride travelled in a navy blue costume with hat to match trimmed with yellow rose buds.

The young couple were the recipients of a large number of beautiful and valuable gifts, from their friends, who join in wishing them as pure and uncloaded a life-sky, as smiled down on them, on that glorious June-day afternoon.

The Uncles and Aunts of the bride and groom were present, also, a few close personal friends.

J. A. Bedard & Son.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Have all your shoes the last year been perfectly comfortable?

If your answer is "Yes," you buy your shoes of a shoeman who knows how to fit feet right.

If your answer is "No," you haven't been having your feet fitted at J. A. Pedard & Son's.

You can always wear comfortable fitting footwear, without sacrificing style or quality a particle by bringing your feet here to be fitted.

We'll fit your feet right and match your desires perfectly or no sale. When we sell you a pair of shoes, you'll be a walking advertisement for this store.

You can take your time, when you come here to look at shoes. No "hurry up" in this shop. You are going to get just what you want in fit, style, shape and leather, if it takes an hour to do it. You must be fitted right and satisfied in every way before we'll take your money. That's our way.

Our customers will all tell you that "a perfect fit or no sale" is an immutable rule at this store. Every shoe, every clerk, every facility of this big stock is at your service. Call and see us soon,

Yours truly,

J. A. BEDARD & SON.

THE ELITE

Renewed supply of Trimmed Millinery all imported. Come early and get first choice, also a lot of made up dresses for Ladies', Misses and Children at prices that will astonish you New Blouses all white as well as Bulgarian trimmed. Improve your figure by wearing the famous Bias Filled Corsets. Kept only at.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, July 5th.

In Wrong.
A Western Redemption.
By the sea.
A trail of gold.
The Comedy baby.

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family . . and for friends far and near . .

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silver ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER VI.—(Cont'd.).

"Yes," she resumed, evidently gratified by the manner in which he had received this piece of news, "according to present plans we intend to stay at Sandethal about a fortnight, and then move on somewhere else; but it depends principally on what sort of sport Ebenezer has."

"Good gracious!" thought Harry, "what a name! But he might have been an Ezekiel, or an Obadiah, or a Beelzebub for the matter of that. He's bad enough for anything."

"Is your husband a great fisherman?" he inquired politely. "If so, perhaps I may be able to give him some fishing."

She laughed out loud, and her laugh was very clear and girlish. But she checked her mirth suddenly, and said with droll solemnity:

"Oh, dear no. I don't suppose he ever threw a fly in his life. He rejoices in two professions. When he is at home he is an inspector of schools, but when he is abroad he is a lepidopterist." And she infused an immense amount of importance into the last word—more, indeed, than appeared quite genuine.

"I beg your pardon for my stupidity, but a lepi—lepi—what did you say?"

"I said lepidopterist," with her eyes shining mischievously.

"Oh! indeed!" said Harry, feeling decidedly impressed.

"It's rather a mouthful, isn't it? but I always call Ebenezer a lepidopterist because it sounds so grand and puzzles people so."

"I am ashamed to confess my ignorance, but what is the exact meaning of the expression?"

"Meaning? Oh! it means a person who catches moths and butterflies; who covers every bush he comes across with sugar and treacle, and who goes out at all unrighteous hours of the night armed with a green gauze net and a pile of little cardboard boxes that smell most horribly of camphor."

"And is that what your husband calls sport?" exclaimed Harry, a trifle contemptuously.

"It's his sort of sport. If he comes back with one or two common-looking specimens, which yet are not common, but rare, he considers he has had an excellent evening of it."

"How strange."

"Yes, it seems strange to you and me, but then," looking brightly up at him, "we are not lepidoterists, and possess no soul for beetles and grubs. At present we are out for a holiday, and Ebenezer hopes to have a real good time among the moths." And she glanced at her husband to see in what spirit he was taking her badinage. But in his surly face she found but little encouragement to proceed. He munched away at his bread and cheese in stolid but disapproving silence.

"And do you go moth-catching too?" inquired Harry, who could not conceive wherein consisted the amusement of this particular species of sport, and therefore wished to learn more about it.

A disdainful smile curled the corners of her very pretty mouth.

"Not I. Like a sensible being, I prefer my bed; but," lowering her voice so that her husband should not overhear the remark, "I'm more or less obliged to pretend to take an interest in the odious creatures."

His admiration received a slight shock. There was a deception implied in her speech of which he could not but disapprove, especially as her frank, open manner seemed entirely to contradict such sentiments.

"Why?" he asked bluntly. "I don't see that you are obliged to take an interest in things you dislike."

She colored. His words contained an unconscious touch of reproof, which struck home.

"Well, the truth is we have not been married very long."

"I gathered as much," said Harry. "You look like a bride."

She shrugged her shoulders, and added with a careless gesture: "It does not do for a woman to give too strong an expression to her likes and dislikes just at first. Men don't approve of it."

"Oh! don't they? You speak with great authority. Is that the result of your vast experience?"

She turned her eyes full upon him, with a comical air of superior knowledge.

"Yes, of course. But it's useless entering into explanations. I see you are a perfect ignoramus in all matters connected with matrimony, and, if you'll take my advice, you'll remain so."

Harry blushed up to the roots of his hair. It was a little absurd her talking to him as if she were old enough to be his mother.

"I'm not thinking of getting married just yet," he said. "But we have wandered from the point. What I want to find out is, why a woman should pretend things she does not feel?"

"Don't you know that we are all born actresses? The sex are famous for their powers of deception."

"Granted, but still my question remains unanswered."

"Good gracious! How persistent you are! Let me ask you one back in return, and, perhaps, you will be able to answer it without my help. Tell me then, why is it necessary to keep a man in good humor, why has the Deity conferred upon the race such very uncertain tempers, and why are they just like wild beasts with regard to their passions and appetites?"

And so saying, the little bride, who, if she had not been married very long, had clearly lost no time in making some very remarkable discoveries connected with the state, turned to her husband, and said:

"Have you finished your supper, Ebenezer? If so, perhaps you had better go and see that your boxes are carefully stowed away."

"They're all right," he growled in reply. "I took care to put them safely in the cabin directly I came on board. It's not likely I should leave them kicking about."

"In the cabin! Oh, dear! Oh, dear! You know how I hate the smell of camphor."

"I do, but unfortunately I can't help that. You should have stated your aversion to it in time."

She bit her nether lip, but said nothing. She only looked at him with a hard look in her bright, young eyes, which for the moment quite altered their expression.

Ebenezer rose from his seat, and displayed his full proportions. They were not much more than five feet in height. Looking at him thus, he appeared all feet and head. He stood over his wife and hesitated. She sat still, and took no notice of his movements. Her quietude irritated him.

"Aren't you coming, too?" he said sharply. "What the dickens do you want to sit there any longer for?"

She jumped up with sudden alacrity, and an apparent willingness that was baffling to a quarrel-seeking man.

"Yes, of course. I was only waiting for you. Let us come, by all means."

Harry felt vexed with her for going without giving him a parting word; but his vexation soon passed away, for, as she walked out of the saloon, she turned and smiled in a manner which seemed to say, "Won't you come, too? Do."

She had very coquettish ways, this little bride, that were evidently natural to her individuality.

At all events, Harry found them so, for he gravitated towards her side, much as a needle is drawn by a magnet. They had only exchanged a few sentences, but she interested him greatly.

Very shortly he went on deck, and the first person he saw was his late companion standing by herself, leaning against the bulwarks, and looking meditatively down into the water. She had changed her straw sailor hat, and put on a stalking cap. It fitted her little head closely, and her starlike eyes shone out from under the brim like two diamonds. They were dangerous eyes to Harry, because he had never been accustomed to such things, and filled him with a species of intoxication that pervaded his whole frame.

"Where is your husband?" he asked as he joined her, trying to throw as much civility as he could into the inquiry. "Has he gone after the moths in hopes of catching one in his cabin?"

"At the present moment, I believe him to be fussing about after the beetle boxes. We might lose all our luggage rather than one of these precious receptacles."

"He seems a great enthusiast, at least, according to your accounts."

"Poor Ebenezer!" with an arch of her delicate eyebrows. "I really think he is a little off his head. It seems such a queer thing to waste so much time on moths and butterflies, when you might be studying human things."

"They are more interesting, certainly," said Harry, looking down into her soft face, which was lit up by the moon, that just caught it with a silvery light.

"Yes, the contradictions of men and women, their characters, natures, and dispositions, possess a greater fascination for me than anything else in the world. One admires beautiful scenery, of course, but chiefly as the accompaniment of man."

"You puzzle me tremendously," said Harry, emboldened to make the confession by her extreme friendliness.

"Me? Wherefore? Pray explain in what way."

"Because you and your husband appear so totally dissimilar that I can't help wondering how you ever came together."

She drew a deep breath, and immediately changed the conversation, which, on so short an acquaintance, was certainly getting very personal.

"Are you a good sailor?" she asked presently.

"I don't know. You'll laugh at me, but I've never been on the sea in my life."

"Haven't you, really? You will soon find out your capabilities, I expect."

"No doubt I shall. I only hope my powers of resistance may prove stronger than I anticipate."

It was very pleasant work, standing there in the soft, balmy air of a summer evening, with the harbor lights shining all round, and the quiet, darkling sky overhead, talking to a pretty woman. What if their observations were of the most commonplace description? The hour and the scene rendered them thoroughly enjoyable. It was a new experience in Harry's life, and one that he greatly liked.

And the pretty woman seemed to feel the romance of the tender twilight also. For she grew very communicative and confidential, in an artless, innocent, girlish sort of way, to which it was impossible to take exception. She and Harry were just like two children. Before many minutes had gone by they had exchanged names, ages, plans, places of dwelling, etc.

She told him her name was Annie Thompson, that she would be twenty next birthday, and that she had been married exactly four weeks. And as she volunteered this piece of information, a little unconscious sigh escaped from her that was not lost upon her listener, who became more and more engrossed by the charms of his companion. Then she threw off the melancholy which had stolen upon her, and said with a little forced laugh, that somehow made his heart grow big:

"It seems so odd to be a married woman. I have not realized it yet, and I hope, I do hope I shall learn, after a bit, not to laugh at the moths. You were quite right when you said one ought not to pretend."

Harry made no reply. A sense of sadness prevented him from doing so. He detected a tragedy, though perhaps such a very common occurrence as the life-union of an ill-assorted and uncongenial husband and wife is hardly worthy of the name.

He liked the little woman, and felt sorry for her. A bond of sympathy seemed already to have sprung up between them, in which, needless to say, Ebenezer was not included. Her hand was lying on the top rail of the bulwarks close to him. It was getting rapidly dark; great banks of cloud were massing themselves on the horizon, and gradually spreading upward. Harry touched Mrs. Thompson's hand with his in a way that was not accidental, but which might have been so construed had the lady chosen. The next moment he bitterly regretted having committed so great an impertinence.

By the darkening light he could see her eyes suddenly fill with tears, and without a word she turned away and left him. He felt miserably ashamed of himself.

But before long his thoughts were diverted from the unpleasant channel into which they had fallen. The screw began to vibrate. Ten o'clock chimed out from St. Mary's church hard by, and slowly, very slowly, the good ship slid away from the side of the dingy wharf, and, with a dexterity almost marvellous, was steered past the numerous craft lying snug in harbor, through the wharf gates, which were so narrow that there was only room to pass, then, turning sharp to the right, she threaded her way amongst the countless barges lying black and still on the smooth water, and so at length out into the widening mouth of the Humber.

When once fairly free of all these impediments, speed was gradually, but steadily, increased. The low, flat lands on either side faded by degrees, and before long the roll of the mighty ocean began to make itself felt by those on board The Colorado. The wind freshened, angry crests of white foam appeared on the top of the swelling waves. The murmur of tongues on deck ceased. An ominous silence succeeded, and one by one the passengers glided swiftly away. Ebenezer, with his wife tucked securely under his arm, had been walking up and down, up and down, like a sentinel on duty.

Suddenly the vessel gave a lurch, worse than any of its predecessors, and Mr. Thompson uttered a piteous cry. He dropped his better half there and then, and tottered to the ship's side. Poor man! When he turned round again, his countenance was positively ghastly, and contorted by inward pain.

"Annie," he gurgled, disjointedly, "I can't stand this any longer. I'm go—going to make a bolt of it."

"I think you had better," she responded, as sympathetically as a person can who has never suffered from the miseries of sea-sickness and wonders at the sensation.

When Ebenezer had disappeared, she turned to Harry and said:

"I'm afraid we are going to have a rough passage after all."

"I'm afraid so," he responded limply. "It looks uncommonly like it."

He tried to talk and to brave it out a little longer, but a deadly sensation of discomfort, a kind of giddiness in the head, and of lightness in the stomach, which reminded him of a high swing when the air seems to rush through it, was creeping over his frame, rendering even Mrs. Thompson's presence a matter of indifference. Twice she made some playful remark, and twice he essayed to open his lips in response. The third time he raised his head with a species of desperation, and said, spasmodically:

"Forgive me, but—I—I—must—follow your husband's example."

Whereupon he also rushed downstairs as fast as ever he could, feeling that if he remained another minute a catastrophe was imminent.

Mrs Thompson looked at his retreating form and murmured:

"Poor young man."

She had not said "Poor young man" when her Ebenezer had succumbed so woefully, under her very eyes as it were, but then he was fifteen years her senior and her husband, which made all the difference.

As for herself, she delighted in seeing the great green waves tossed from the vessel's prow, and churned into foam by her sharp keel. The swell and the motion caused her no inconvenience. They only brought back a sense of freedom which for four whole weeks she had not once experienced. She stayed upon deck till quite late, and was happy. Had it not been for Ebenezer she would have remained there all night, but she feared his querulous reproaches if he imagined that he was being neglected. True, he did not pay her much attention, but he expected a great deal in return. After matrimony, that is generally the way. The woman lords it for a few months during the time of her engagement, but she pays for this piece of impertinence all the rest of her life. Her reign is a very short one, and soon over, as Annie Thompson was already beginning to discover.

(To be continued.)

Thrifty French Wives.

No wives, according to a Frenchwoman, are so much the partners of their husbands as those of France. "You will often in Paris," she said, "see elegantly-dressed women, with apparently no thought in life but pleasure, who are managing their households down to the minutest details, and, withal, aiding their husbands in their business cares. Such women will make their own clothes, practice a hundred dainty economies in the house, and put by a portion of their allowance against a rainy day. Thrift, in fact, is so deeply ingrained in the French wife that she is often ready to manage her husband's business as well as his household."

FARM WOODLOTS.

Rapid Increase in Value Through Timber Scarcity.

With the increasing inaccessibility of the forests and the consequent high price of wood, the small wooded areas common on the farms of eastern Canada are also increasing in economic value. They frequently occupy soils unfitted for agriculture, and with a little care can be made to furnish the farmer with a continuous revenue in fuel, fence-posts, rails, poles and structural timber.

Unfortunately these woodlots are frequently allowed to deteriorate through carelessness or lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer. He takes great care to farm his agricultural lands to the best advantage, but often fails to realize that by farming his wood-lot with the same care, he could get the same increase in productiveness. Cattle and weeds are not permitted in a wheat-field, yet in the wood-lot the cattle range at will, and instead of removing the weed-trees the farmer allows these to increase in number, removing only the trees best suited to his purpose.

To save the farmer from himself, the Dominion Government has appointed a technical forester, with headquarters at the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, whose principal duty is to answer all inquiries and give free advice on these matters. If necessary, arrangements can be made for a personal inspection of wooland properties by this expert. No conditions are imposed on the owner of the woodland, it being assumed that he who is anxious for advice will accept it when given. The expert looks to the soil and to the local market, shows how to improve the character of the crop and its rate of growth by proper thinnings, and, if desired, gives advice regarding tree-planting, hardwood-coppicing, felling methods and the most profitable sizes to be grown.

Further information on this subject can be obtained by writing to the Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

Most things can be overdone. For instance: too many appetizers spoil the appetite.

"SALADA"

Tea abounds in stimulating goodness.

A most wholesome and pleasing beverage.

IN LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

Black, Green and Mixed.

070

FLEET FOOT



Outing Shoes

For Everybody

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

ASK YOUR DEALER.



BOOST YOUR TOWN BY ORGANIZING A

BRASS BAND

Information on this subject with printed instructions for amateur bands and a printed form of Constitution and By-Laws for bands, together with our big catalogue, will be mailed FREE on request. Address Dept. "D."

WINNIPEG MANITOBA | THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., LIMITED | TORONTO ONTARIO



Keep Cool

You can have a comfortable kitchen the hottest summer day if you use a

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

No Coal. No Ashes. No Dirt.

Furnished with 1, 2 and 3 burners, with shelf and racks for keeping food hot, and indicator on oil tank.

For best results use Royalite oil. Stock carried at all chief points.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Montreal Toronto Halifax
Winnipeg Vancouver St. John



Are you one of those to whom every meal is another source of suffering?

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets will help your disordered stomach to digest any reasonable meals, and will soon restore it to such perfect condition that you'll never feel that you have a stomach. Take one after each meal. 50c. a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

150



Whenever you feel a headache coming on take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

They stop headaches promptly and surely. Do not contain opium, morphine, phenacetin, acetanilid or other dangerous drugs. 25c. a box at your Druggist's.

175

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

If You Have Two or More Cows



it will pay you to use the STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR instead of skimming cream by the old method. By using the

Standard

you will get $15 more profit from each cow per year—and this is a low figure. Most dairymen do much better than this with the Standard. You can thus readily see that it takes but a short time for the Standard cream separator to pay for itself. And by taking advantage of our EASY PAYMENT PLAN you can pay for your Standard out of the extra profits it earns for you. You've heard a lot about the Standard. It's the separator that has made new world's records for close skimming at experimental farms, cheese and butter factories, and on the farm. Write for folder, entitled "Skimming Results." It gives the proofs. Also ask for our catalog.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works, RENFREW, CANADA.

BRANCHES: SUSSEX, N.B.; SASKATOON, SASK.; CALGARY, ALTA.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE IN CANADA.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED PORTLAND CANADA CEMENT MONTREAL

Do You Know What This Label Means?

It means cement of the highest possible quality.
It means cement tested by experts whose authority is final at all our mills.
It means cement acknowledged by engineers, architects and hundreds of thousands of farmers to fulfil every requirement of scientifically made Portland cement.
It means a cement that is absolutely reliable, whether used for a great bridge or for a concrete watering trough. You can use

Canada Cement

with complete confidence that your concrete work will be thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to have this confidence in the cement you use, because you have not the facilities for testing its qualities, such as are at the disposal of the engineers in charge of big contracting jobs.

These engineers know that when cement has passed the tests made upon it at Canada Cement mills, it will pass all their tests.

And this same cement is sold to you for your silo, your foundations, your feeding-floor, your milk-house or your watering-trough.

Used according to the directions in our free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," Canada Cement never fails to give satisfactory results. Write for the book. It not only tells you how to mix and place concrete, but will also suggest scores of uses for it on your farm, every one of them valuable to you. In asking for the book you do not incur the slightest obligation.

There is a Canada Cement Dealer in Your Neighborhood

Address: Farmers' Information Bureau

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

ESCAPED FROM AN AWFUL DEATH

In the spring of 1912 I had business in Toronto. I became acquainted with J. V. Ryan, a man of about 23. He told me the following story, which I am convinced is absolutely true, as I have the utmost confidence in him, says a writer in Wide World Magazine.

I went to the States in the early part of 1911 and after some knocking about in the West secured employment at Libby McNeill's ranch B 24, near the north forks of the Concho River in Colorado. Everything went along all right until February, 1912, when a party of us were sent out about 50 miles from the ranch on outpost duty for a round-up turn. Here some of us struck lucky at a small stream where we went to wash up, for in the sand we found a deposit of gold dust.

We promptly took possession of a deserted miners' camp in the neighborhood, and Tom May and I, who for a long time had been the best of chums, installed ourselves in one of the old shacks.

Although Tom and I had been good friends in the past, we had not been gold seeking long before I decided to quit him, for he had become an habitual drunkard. Accordingly, after a few words, I went to a rickety hut near the stream and made it as homelike as possible, leaving May in possession of the first shack.

I had spent a hard day in the washings, and was returning home, well satisfied with my siftings, when, just as I got to my door, I saw the whole population of the little camp rushing toward my shack. I stood still waiting, wondering what on earth was the matter. They came on shouting, and when they were quite near one of the foremsot caught sight of me at the door.

"There he is!" he yelled. "That's him! Some on ye get round to the back, or he'll give us the slip. Come out like a man, you scoundrel, and face the music!"

"Shut up your jaw, Jim, and let me tell him what we want him for," interrupted another man, then turning toward me, he said, sternly, 'Ryan, you're accused of stealing Tom May's bit o' dust, and there's men here who say they can prove it. Now, be a man and own up. Give Tom back his dust, and the boys won't be too hard on ye. But if you don't, I'll not say as we won't give you a drop too much."

I was utterly astounded by the charge. Tom May and I had lived comfortably together until his habit of coming home drunk every night had caused a bitter quarrel between us, and then, as related, we had separated. Tom still lived in the hut, and I had gone to my present abode. I was so astonished by the accusation that for a moment I could not answer. My hesitation was my undoing. Before I could recover myself I found the half-drunken crowd surging round me, and in less than a minute I was a prisoner in their hands. The leader of the mob shouted to those who held me to be gentle, as I was to be tried then and there.

After a lot of confusion, everybody shouting and nobody listening, a man named Rafferty took a stand on my barrow outside the door and managed to attract the attention of the mob by firing his revolver in the air a few times. Then he started to give them some directions in respect to the constitution of a Judge Lynch court.

"You, O'Hagan, and you, Lebass, take the men aside and choose twelve as a jury," he ordered. "We'll give him a fair trial. In the meantime, let Thompson, Reynolds and May go into Ryan's shack and search for the dust. You, May, are a relative of Tom's, so be careful in your work."

I was soon tied to a tree close by my door, and the jury, quickly chosen, were only waiting the result of the search. I knew that under the rough planking of my hut, close beside my cot, there was a substantial bag of gold dust. Tom May had an equal chance with me in seeking and washing the dust, but he had spent much of his findings in drink, whereas I had saved all mine, for I had in my mind's eye a girl and a cottage away in Glenree, County Wicklow. I knew the temper of the fellows. Maddened by the vile stuff called, aptly enough, rot-gut whisky, they were in no condition to weigh any evidence for or against me. I felt quite sick, for I was certain that the full penalty for what they considered a capital offense would be exacted.

Presently the searchers inside the shack gave a shout, and in another moment they appeared in the doorway. Tom's cousin holding up to view a canvas bag, which I knew held my savings.

"Look here, boys!" he shouted. "Here is the very bag which poor Tom showed me only last night, when he paid me my winnings."

"Where is Tom?" asked somebody. And the crowd took up the question, "Aye, where's Tom?"

A hush fell on the mob for a moment. Then the cry was heard on every side:

"Where's Tom May? Go and bring him. Tom! Tom May! Where's Tom?"

Everybody asked the question, but no one could answer it.

Once more Rafferty mounted the barrow, and soon had the crowd listening to him.

"Jim, you and Lebass go over to Tom's shack and fetch him," he said. "He should be here as principal witness, anyhow. This court can't go on without him."

Jim Rafferty, then, was to be my judge. That meant little chance for me, for I had given Rafferty a well-merited thrashing some few days previously for an insult of a gross nature, and I knew that he hated me.

Soon the messengers came back with the news that Tom was not to be found. After a while it was decided to put me down in a vile hole in the vicinity and keep me there until such a time as Tom could be found.

Some of the drunken brutes were for an immediate execution, but the judge ruled them out of order, and I was accordingly dragged to a dismal old tunnel, leading heaven only knows where, and securely bound, thrown a few yards within its foul depths. They placed a guard at the entrance and left me, bound hand and foot, lying on my back on the damp floor.

Out there in Colorado there is no twilight, and suddenly it became dark as pitch. I could not sleep, for the wretches who had tied me up had drawn the ropes so tightly as to stop the circulation from my knees down, and my hands felt dead with pain. My head ached terribly; I felt as if it were going to burst. After a few hours of this awful agony I became unconscious, and when I came to myself I fancied I was in a saloon where they were throwing dice, for I could hear the rattle.

"Good heavens!" had almost escaped my lips, but my eyes just then caught a sight that paralyzed my tongue. I had heard a rattle right enough, one of the most deadly that ever struck on a human ear. It was the awful signal of the diamond rattlesnake.

Coiled at my side, with its ugly head poised and its eyes shining like points of fire, was a full grown rattler. Every movement of its writhing coils gave rise to the awful sound that had roused me. As in a trance I watched the swaying of its head, and wondered where it would strike. The cords had numbed my body, but I wondered if the reptile would notice the drops of cold sweat which dripped off my face.

But here I was compelled to turn my starting eyes on the other side, for the same awful sound came close to my ear. Then—horrors!—I felt the cold, loathsome muzzle of the reptile move over my forehead, and the scaly length of its body drag its awful coils right across my face!

In a moment the place was alive with sound; I seemed to be in a nest of the creatures. The sight was so unnerving that I lost consciousness, and it is a mercy that it so happened. When I again knew anything about the world it was daylight. The sound that had awakened me was caused by the entrance of four men, who dragged me to my feet, and, cutting the rope which bound my legs, told me to follow. No matter how willing I might be to obey, I could not even stand, much less walk. But my escort was only too willing to carry me for, as one fellow remarked callously, "it will be his last jaunt."

Arrived at my hut, they propped me up against the wall. I looked round anxiously at the faces of the crowd, but I saw nothing to give me any hope. Indeed, there seemed to be a sullen desire on their part to begin the work they had at heart—to hang me to the nearest tree.

Presently, some sort of order was brought about by the judge, whose first words drove the blood from my face in a rush to my heart. Had I not been leaning against the hut I should have fallen.

"Citizens," he shouted, "there's little use in my telling you what you all know well by this time. You have seen with your own eyes the dead body of poor Tom May——"

Here I became faint, and two rough fellows came to my assistance.

"The prisoner not only did that meanest of mean acts—robbed his pard," went on the judge, "but he now has to answer the charge of murder as well."

Here he had to draw a gun and threaten the crowd, who hung back as he proceeded.

"Jack Ryan, you are charged with murder and robbery. What have you to say in your defense?"

All I could do, of course, was to deny any knowledge of the imputed crimes, and the judge then told the crowd how, at a late hour at night, a party, searching for Tom May, had come across his body lying near the hut I had occupied, hidden in a dense mass of underbush. He had been dead for some hours, and the opinion of everyone present, said Rafferty, would back his own as regarded the person who had killed him.

"What say you, citizens? Is the prisoner guilty?" he concluded.

With a mighty shout the crowd answered, "Guilty!"

When the noise had died down the judge proceeded complacently:

"Wall, boys, take him to that tree yonder and finish him. That's the sentence of this here court."

I was more overcome by the news of Tom's death than by the knowledge that my own life was forfeited. But just here, for some reason or other, a halt was called in the proceedings. There was a whispered confab between the judge and a few of the leaders, and the result was that I was taken back to the cave and placed in the same position as before.

Quietness seemed to have settled down on the camp, for no sound save the tramp, tramp of my guard disturbed the stillness of the place. I begged the sentry to take me outside, telling him of my experience with the snakes, but he was hard as stone, and would not listen to me.

Wearied out in mind and body, I soon fell asleep, in spite of my fears. I was awakened by the sound of footsteps, and, looking up, I saw at the entrance four men, who carried on their shoulders the dead body of Tom May!

Entering, they placed the corpse in a sitting position opposite to where I sat, leaning against the opposite wall. The face was cruelly distorted, and gave ample indication of a horrible end. There was no visible sign to indicate the manner of his death, and failing any tangible proof of how he had died, the men had fastened their suspicions on me.

I could not account for my respite, and sat staring at the corpse and waiting.

Night came at last, and then, to make the face of my supposed victim more plain, the wretches placed two lamps in such a position that I lay in obscurity, while the corpse showed up in all the ghastliness of death.

One thing I felt thankful for—the snakes avoided the light, and I was not molested.

In spite of the horrors of my position I slept well, and next morning, much to my surprise, I was conducted to my own hut, and told that I was to be closely guarded until the authorities at Fort Hendrick could be communicated with.

At about noon on the day following my watch with the corpse of Tom May, there arrived in camp a detachment of twenty troopers, led by a Captain Morrington. The whole circumstances were placed before him, and the soldiers formed three sides of a square, with the captain on its fourth side. I stood between two soldiers, while the witnesses were collected in a group at the right of the officer.

Evidence as to the finding of the body was given by those who discovered it. The captain asked to see the spot. He and two soldiers went to the back of my hut, and one of them crept into the bush to see the exact spot.

Suddenly he jumped to his feet, giving one startled cry, "Rattlers!" Everybody got as far away as possible, and the captain, returning to the group of men, demanded to see the body. He glanced at it, and then turned toward the crowd.

"You are a lot of hot-headed fools!" he said. "Anyone with eyes can see that the man died with snakebite."

And so it proved. Tom had gone to hide the gold which he had previously, in a fit of spite, accused me of taking, and had been bitten by a rattler after doing so. When the bush was burned to clear away the snakes, the place was found to be literally alive with the venomous creatures. Tom's gold was found in a hole which served as an exit from the cave in which I had been confined. The finding of the gold, of course, completely exonerated me, and the men vied with one another in making a fuss of me.

Poor May! In his drunken spite he dug a pit for me, but fell into it himself.



A CAMPAIGNER IN THE INTERESTS OF CONSCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Despite the fact that he was born in September, 1832, Lord Roberts, without question the most popular of British soldiers, continues to work with great activity in what he whole-heartedly believes to be the best interests of his country. His remarkable campaign in favor of citizen service, which included visits to Bristol, Wolverhampton and Leeds, ended for the time being at Glasgow, where the veteran Field-Marshal spoke to nearly twenty thousand people, urging upon them the importance of the proposals of the National Service League. In the course of his speech in St. Andrew's Hall, in which was held the principal of the three meetings, his Lordship said: "I desire to inaugurate a reform that in a few years will provide for the defence of these islands a citizen army sufficient in numbers and efficiently trained. . . . As a means for the defence of these islands, the voluntary system, and the false confidence which that system inspires, are sapping the very foundations of the national character, drying up the sources of manly energy, and are a standing menace to the independence of the British Nation."

GRAFT TAILS ON FISH.

One Goldfish So Treated Recently Sold for $1,000 in Japan.

Among the many interesting arts in which the Japanese excel is that of the making of fish-tails. Almost every one has seen the bush-tailed gold-fish, with its four, five, and sometimes six, long tails, but it is not generally known that most of them are not its own.

When the little goldfish are very, very young their flesh is as clear as glass, so that one can see every bone in their tiny bodies. At this time the few that are born with two or more tails are put by themselves, and then a queer-looking old Jap, with a great magnifying glass fastened in front of his eye and wee sharp tools handy, reaches down under the water and cuts off the tails of the plain little fish, and then three or four of these tails are joined on to the backbone where the one was cut off and fastened there with tiny bandages until they grow fast.

The Japanese, who are very skilful in queer things of this kind, grow the finest goldfish in the world, and it is a very good business, for very fine fish of the kind often bring as much as $300 to $500, and one sold not long ago for $1,000.

Bless Her Heart.

Newedd—"Did you sew the button on my coat, love?"

Mrs. Newedd—"No, darling; I couldn't find the button, so I just sewed up the buttonhole."

The weaker a man is the stronger his habits grow on him.

HOME

Strawberries in Many Styles.

Strawberry Shortcake, I.—Chop a tablespoon of butter into a pint of flour with which you have sifted a teaspoon of baking powder and a half teaspoon of salt. When the shortening is well mixed moisten with enough milk to make a soft dough. Roll or shape with the hands into a round loaf and put to bake in a steady oven. When done split it open, cutting only the edge and then tearing the rest of it apart and put between the two thicknesses a quart of berries which you have mashed and sprinkled thickly with sugar. Leave enough of the berries to heap on the top. Eat this warm with cream and sugar. If you choose you can add to the looks and the deliciousness of the dish by putting whipped cream around the cake and on top of it.

Strawberry Shortcake, II.—Cream a cup of sugar and two tablespoons of butter and stir into them three eggs, beaten light, and half a cup of rich milk. Beat well, put in a cup of flour, which has been sifted, with a teaspoon of baking powder, and bake in three layers in jelly cake tins. When cold take the cakes from the tins and spread halved strawberries between the bottom and second and the second and third layers, reserving enough whole berries to arrange on top. Heap whipped cream over all and pass cream with the cake.

Strawberry Float.—Crush two quarts of ripe strawberries, drain the juice from them, sweeted to taste, and mix with it a pint of rich cream. Whip light the whites of four eggs with as many tablespoons of powdered sugar, beat the crushed berries into this, adding a little more sugar if the berries are unusually tart. Pour the cream and juice into a glass dish and heap the berries on top of this. If you wish you can line the bottom of the dish with split lady fingers.

Strawberry Charlotte.—Mash a quart of ripe berries and strew them with sugar. Let them stand for ten minutes and then put through a vegetable press. Whip the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and then beat in by degrees the berries you pressed through the sieve. Cut sponge cake into thin slices, line a glass dish with this, heap the whipped berries on top of it, sprinkle with sugar, and arrange ripe berries on it here and there.

Strawberry Jelly.—Soak a package of gelatin in a cup of cold water for an hour, unless you use the instantaneous gelatin, in which case a shorter time is required. Crush two cups of ripe berries and set them aside for a quarter of an hour with a cup of granulated sugar stirred into them. Dissolve the gelatin in a pint of boiling water, add the sugar and mashed berries, and strain through a fine sieve or a coarse cloth. Set aside to get cold. When this stage is reached, whip the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth and beat the partially formed jelly into it, a little at a time. Turn into a mold, let it stand on the ice until thoroughly chilled, and serve with whipped cream.

Strawberry Trifle.—Line the bottom glass dish with slices of sponge cake or with split lady fingers. Moisten with a little strawberry juice mixed with as much cream. Cover the layer of cake with one of berries which have been crushed lightly with the back of a spoon, not mashed to a pulp. Over these place another layer of cake and another of the berries. Continue until the dish is about three-quarters full, then pour over all a custard made by cooking together the yolks of three eggs, two tablespoons of sugar, and a pint of milk. This should be ice cold before it is poured over the berries. It is better to make it early in the morning or even the day before. Whip the whites left from the custard to a stiff froth with a little powdered sugar, heap this over the dish after the custard has been poured in, decorate, if you wish, with a few whole berries, and serve. Should you prefer a simpler dish, omit the custard and cover the cake and fruit with whipped cream.

Strawberry Tarts.—Line patty pans with a good puff paste and bake. Prepare a good boiled custard of the yolks of three eggs, two tablespoons of sugar, and a pint of milk; cook together until smooth and thick, and when cold pour into the pastry shells. Lay in enough ripe berries to fill the shapes—there should be only enough custard to make them about half full—whip the whites of the eggs stiff with a little powdered sugar, heap on the berries, brown lightly in the oven, and eat ice cold.

Worth Knowing.

Chloride of lime in a weak solution will take out peach stains.

When cooking figs, add half a lemon and a small stick of cinnamon.

Pure alcohol is an excellent thing to clean black Spanish or Chantilly lace.

Washing a fountain pen every few months will prolong its life many years.

Grated horseradish mixed with lemon juice is better than mixed with vinegar.

The secret of boiling rice is to put it into plenty of boiling water at the start.

Cultivate the throwing-away habit. Your garret will benefit, also your nerves.

Grimy feathers can be given an alcohol bath, after which they are shaken until dry.

Always shrink and set the color fabric of children's dresses before making them up.

Linens should always be soaked a long time before washing. Stains will come out much better.

If woollens are wrapped in newspapers before being put away, moths will not disturb them.

When using melted cheese on sandwiches remember to melt it in a hot oven and serve at once.

A saving of 11-2 to 2 cents may be had by purchasing canned goods by the case or two dozen.

It is best to scald the milk before making a custard. This ensures smoothness in the custard.

Acid burns should be drenched with water and washed with a solution of baking soda and water.

For white spots on the nails, a solution of turpentine and myrrh in equal parts is an excellent remedy.

The most obstinate coffee stains can be removed by a solution of lukewarm water and the yolk of an egg.

A spoonful of oxgall to a gallon of water will set almost any colored fabric, if soaked in it before washing.

Ugly cracks and splits in furniture can sometimes be filled with beeswax, so that they will hardly show.

Fasten stockings together in pairs by means of coarse thread before sending them to the laundry.

Pecan nut meats, chopped and laid between slices of buttered brown bread, make delicious sandwiches.

Apples, cored and filled with chopped dates or figs, then baked, make excellent breakfast fruit.

After peeling onions, rub the hands with parsley or celery if you would counteract the onion odor.

When froning lace, lay in on a Turkish towel and press the lace smoothly on the wrong side.

Pineapple juice is said to be the best tonic any person of poor digestion can have.

The brush should be removed from a carpet sweeper once in a while thoroughly cleaned and dipped in boiling water.

Moths lay their eggs from May to September; therefore, care should be taken of all woollen garments during that time.

To make a candle burn low, put salt around the wick, under the flame. It will give a soft, steady light and will burn all night.

Excellent griddle cakes can be made with a small quantity of boiled rice left over. Such rice is always good for croquettes.

Sun your mattresses as often as you can. Put them out on the porch roof in the hot sun. This will keep them fresh and clean.

Lower the temperature of an oven considerably after the roast has been in 20 minutes and the juices will be retained.

It is a good idea to have a pot roast for dinner the day you iron. The meat can cook over the ironing fire, thereby saving coal.

If a coat of thin white paint is put on the ordinary wire screen, those inside may look out, but outsiders cannot see into the room.

Pearls of Truth.

Jealousy is the fear of apprehension of superiority; envy our uneasiness under it.—Shenstone.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, true supreme excellence is simplicity.—Longfellow.

Be charitable before wealth makes thee covetous and lose not the glory of the mite.—Sir Thos. Browne.

The ultimate result of sheltering men from the effects of folly is to fill the world with fools.—Herbert Spencer.

Be not curious in unnecessary matters—for more things are shown unto thee than men understand.—Ecclesiasticus.

Without hope it is impossible to pray; but hope makes our prayers reasonable, passionate and religious.—Jeremy Taylor.

By examining the tongue of a patient physicians find out the disease of the body, and philosophers the disease of the mind.—Justin.

We must know ourselves, and if that does not serve to discover truth it at least serves to regulate our lives, and there is nothing more just.—Pascal.

If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers it shows he is a citizen of the world and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them.—Bacon.

No Joke.

Gabe—What is the difference between wages and salary?

Steve—When a man gets wages he saves a few dollars a week. But when he gets a salary he borrows a few dollars a week.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913.

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

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion,

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. - - QUE.

C.P.R. FAITH IN CANADA.

—:o:—

On behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has authorized a statement that in the next year $100,000,000 will be spent by that corporation on its western extensions, hotel and steamship extension development, and the addition of rolling stock. Coming at the present time of money stringency, when even the big American systems are feeling acutely the necessity of restricting their financing and curtailing expenditures, the expansion programme of the Canadian Pacific is not only a grand demonstration of the resources of the company, but a monumental mark of confidence in Canada's immediate prospects. Were there any liability of a pause in Canada's productive progress and commercial development, would such an immense project of exprnsion be announced and at once undertaken? The very expenditure of this sum in so short a time will, along with the other extensive railway development under way, supply new motive power for our progress. The Canadian Northern Railway has a very large programme in hand for the completion of its transcontinental system and subsidiary companies lines, and there can be no halt in its operations for the next two or three years. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is to be completed by August, 1914, and by the end of this year the National Transcontinental will be ready, except for the Quebec bridge and an eastern section. Such railway development as this is founded on keen knowledge of and faith in Canada. It is only one of the many bases of rock upon which the prosperity of the country stands.

There will be satisfaction throughout the country over the announcement that the Duke of Connaught will in due course return to Canada and that his term in the governor generalship will be extended another year. As representative of the King, the Duke has done his duty without meddling with or trying to influence Canadian opinion, and in this has set an example that all occupants of his high office should make it a point to follow. In all proper spheres of activity he has been earnest, courteous and kindly. He has deserved and holds the regard of all who have seen in him a gentleman in office.

Certain men, it is alleged, will seek the disallowance by the Government of Canada of some resent school legislation in Saskatchewan on the ground that it is unconstitutional. It is likely they will seek in vain. The courts have an effective way in dealing with unconstitutional laws. Let the objectorf appeal to them and keep the war localized.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

—:o:—

Successful Pupils and their standing in all subjects

—:o:—

READING.

Honours,—Nora Rodgers 99. Dorothy Newton 95, Lawson O'Brien 94, Enid McCullough and Iona Riddle equal 93, Ada Nightingale 92, Hazel O'Brien 91, Isabella Bennett and Mabel Rodger equal 90.

Class I,—Ellen Nicoll, Mary Westgate and Muriel Bates equal 89, Fraser Carson James Smith and Gertrude Tomalty equal 88, Alma Gordon and Susan Kelly equal 87, Grace Copeland 86, Ruby Miller and James B. Smith equal 85, Leslie Smith 84 Ena Peet 83, Dawson Cleland 78, Clifford Leishman 75.

SPELLING & DICTATION.

Honours,—Mary Westgate 100, Nora Rodgers 99, Ada Nightingale and Iona Riddle equal 97, Enid McCullough 96, Clifford Leishman 95, Alma Gordon 94, Ruby Miller and James Smith equal 92, Dorothy Newton and Ena Peet equal 91, Mabel Rodger and Gertrude Tomalty equal 90.

Class I,—Susan Kelly and Hazel O'Brien equal 88, Isabella Bennett 83, Grace Copeland and Lawson O'Brien equal 81.

ENGLISH.

Honours,—Nora Rodgers 91.

Class I,—Mary Westgate 83, Dorothy Newton and James Smith equal 82, Enid McCullough 81, Susan Kelly and Clifford Leishman equal 80, Fraser Carson, Alma Gordon and Ena Peet equal 77, Gertrude Tomalty 76, Isabella Bennett and Ada Nightingale equal 75.

Class II,—Hazel O'Brien 70, Muriel Bates and Dawson Cleland eq al 67, Mabel Rodger and Iona Riddle equal 65, Grace Copeland and Lawson O'Brien equal 63.

Class III,—James B. Smith 58, Ruby Miller 55, Ellen Nicoll 47, Leslie Smith 46.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Honours,—Mary Westgate 91.

Class I,—Nora Rodgers 89, Clifford Leishman 77, James Smith 76, Ada Nightingale 75.

Class II,—Alma Gordon 73, Dorothy Newton 68, Ena Peet 65, Mabel Rodger 62, Iona Riddle 60.

Class III.—James B. Smith 59, Grace Copeland 58, Hazel O'Brien 55, Isabella Bennett 54, Susan Kelly 51, Dawson Cleland, Enid McCullough, Muriel Bates and Ellen Nicoll equal 50.

Class IV,—Lawson O'Brien 45, Gertrude Tomalty 38, Fraser Carson 37, Leslie Smith 33, Ruby Miller 31.

ARITHMETIC.

Class I—,Ena Peet 85, Susan Kelly 79, Dorothy Newton 77, Nora Rodgers 76, Isabella Bennett and Mary Westgate equal 75.

Class III,—Clifford Leishman 72, Alma Gordon 70, Lawson O'Brien 67, Dawson Cleland 64, Ruby Miller 63.

Class III,—Enid McCullough 59, M. Rodger and James Smith equal 58. H. O'Brien 57, Iona Riddle 56, Ada Nightingale 54, Muriel Bates and Grace Copeland equal 53, Fraser Carson 51, Ellen Nicoll 44.

MENTAL & RAPID ARITHMETIC.

Class I,—Nora Rodgers and Mary Westgate equal 89, James Smith 84, Enid McCullough 79, Alma Gordon 77, Enid Peet 75.

Class II,—Isabella Bennett 71. Clifford Leishman 70, Ruby Miller and Ada Nightingale equal 67, Iona Riddle 65, Grace Copeland and Hazel O'Brien equal 63.

Class III,—James B. Smith 52, Muriel Bates 51, Mabel Rodgers 50, Gertrude Tomalty 49, Susan Kelly 48, Lawson O'Brien 46, Dorothy Newton 42. Ella Nicoll and Fraser Carson equal 41, D. Cleland 33.

GEOGRAPHY.

Honours,—Nora Rodger 91.

Class I...Mary Westgate 87, Clifford Leishman 75.

Class III,—James Smith 74, Alma Gordon 71, Enid McCullough 70, D. Newton, Ena Peet and Iona Riddle equal 64, Susan Kelly 63, Isabella Bennett 61, Mabel Rodger and James B. Smith equal 60.

Class III,—Ada Nightingale 55, Grace Copeland 54, Ellen Nicoll and Lawson O'Brien equal 50, Dawson Cleland 48, Muriel Bates 47, Fraser Carson 45, Leslie Smith 44, Hazel O'Brien 42, Ruby Miller and Gertrude Tomalty equal 36.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Honours,—Nora Rodgers 98, Mary Westgate 91.

Class II,—Clifford Leishman 63, D. Newton and James Smith equal 62, G. Copeland and Iona Riddle equal 61.

Class III,—Enid McCullogh 56, James B. Smith 55, Mabel Rodger 53, Lawson O'Brien 52, Hazel O'Brien 50. Isabella Bennett and Ena Peet equal 47, Alma Gordon 41, Susan Kelly 40, Ellen Nicoll 37, Gertrude Tomalty 35.

FRENCH.

Honours,—Mary Westgate 98, Nora Rodgers 96, Dorothy Newton 91.

Class I,—Iona Riddle 87, Clifford Leishman 81, James Smith 80, Alma Gordon 79, Ada Nightingale 76, Isabella Bennett 75.

Class III,..Dawson Cleland 57, Enid McCullough, Ena Peet and Grace Copeland equal 53, Ella Nicoll 55, Susan Kelly 53, Mabel Rodgers and Fraser Carson equal 47, Hazel O'Brien 45, L. O'Brien 42, James B. Smith 37, Ruby Miller 34, Gertrude Tomalty 32.

SCRIPTURE.

Honours,—Nora Rodgers 100, Clifford Leishman 99, James Smith and Mary Westgate equal 97, Enid McCullough 92.

Class I,—Susan Kelly and Ada Nightingale equal 89, Muriel Bates 83, Dawson Cleland, Grace Copeland, Alma Gordon and Iona Riddle, equal 82, D. Newton 78, James B. Smith 77, Isabella Bennett 76.

Class II,—Ellen Nicoll 74, Fraser Carson 72, Ena Peet, 66, Mabel Rodger 64, Ruby Miller 62.

Class III,—Lawson O'Brien 57, Leslie Smith 55, Gertrude Tomalty 54, Hazel O'Brien 52.

The Summer School.

The high standing of Lachute Academy throughout the Province, and consequent creditable reflection upon Mr. C. McBurney B. A. the head of that institution is doubtless responsible for the success of the present undertaking as there are some 77 young ladies and two gentlemen who are in attendance representing every county in the Province in which is to be found a Protestant community. The attendance is far in excess of the most sanquine and is a cause of genuine pride, because we feel assured that the townsfolk will give our visitors a real welcome and help them to leave down with good unpressions, that have been learnt not only from the Academy but by personal contact of an agreeable, happy populac. The following are the names of those duly registered.

Aikin, Edith H., Dunkin.
Aitkin, Ruth A, West Brome.
Alexander, Etta M., Leeds Village.
Allan, Annie Cowan, Alva.
Argue Cecilia Jessie, Yarn.
Armstrong, Margaret L. Knowlton.
" Sarah E., Davidson.
Bain, Bertha J. S, Leeds Village.
Bartlett Myrtle E., Melburn.
Beech, Hector M Colquhoun.
Bice, Myrtle L. Magog.
Black Marion V., Scottstown.
Cairns, Bessie May, Hemmingford.
Campbell, Janie, Black Capes.
Carmichael, Elenor S., Escuminac.
Cooke, Lyde, New Carlyle.
Coapland, Pearl, Knowlton.
Cox, Florence, E. Lysander.
Cruise, Ethel May, Lachute Mills.
Donaldson, Edith A., " "
Donnelly, Hildred, New Carlyle.
Ewing, Edith Blanch, Powers Court.
Freeth, Katherine W. Brownsburg.
Fowlie, Hilda E. Red Mountain.
Gallant, Hilda E. New Carlyle West.
Goodfellow, Ethel, Huntingdon.
Grandmaison, Lila, East Templeton.
Hamilton, Flora, Beeth.
Healey, Cora, J. Richmond.
Hansen, Elenor, Brownsburg,
Jeakins, Catherine M. Iberville.
Kerr, Hazel, New Richmond.
Keys, Ethel Sarah, Grenville.
Knapp, Edith W. Windsor Mills.
Lavallee, Ethel Val-Cartier Village.
Le Sauteur, Beatrice Marie, Quebec.
Levers, Florence, Glen Elm.
Liudsay, Catherine L Hull.
Longmore, Mildred E. Lysander.
" Clara E. Leeds Village.
Letts, Hannah, Dunkaven.
MacDonald, Jessie, M. Tullochgorum.
MacMillan, James B. Huntingdon.
Mchanghlin, Hazel M. Knowlton.
McCullough, Elen, C. East Farnham.
Mahannah, Muriel St. Armand Centre
McIntyre, Jean, East Tenipleton.
Millar, Alice Lyle, Knowlton.
Morrison, Maud, Arundel.
Morron, Norah May, Windsor Mills.
Neil, Hatlie M. Glen Murray.
O'Brien, Nora, Dunkin.
Parsons, May, North Wolph Town.
Powell, Janie, Black Capes.
Racicot, Mrs. Norah, South Ely.
Randall, Constance, South Bolton.
" Syble W., "
Rankan, Evelyn Maude, New Erim.
Reid, Lena E. Mystic.
Reilly, Florence R. Hill Head.
Robinson, " E. Shigawake.
Sally, Maggie M. Charteris.
Silverson, Ruby, Dalesville.
Stewart, Dora Annie, Maple Grove.
" Wilhemina, Glen Elm.
Smaill, Christina C. Beith.
Stephens, Elizabeth, A. Goldwin.
Stowe, Lilah Blanche, South Bolton.
Strong, Coloner Agnes, North Sutton.
Sulwa, Maida, Port Daniel Centre.
Swail, Evelyn, E. Sawyerville.
Taylor, Margaret, St. Andrews East.
Turner, Bertha E. Bury.
Tyrell, Margaret, Grenville,
Walker, Jessie E. Lachute.
Weir, Iva E. Melburn.
Willard, Gladys, Bell, Magog.
Wark, Florence, Inochness.
Wilson, Anna M. Hudson Heights.

News of Brownsburg.

—:o:—

Mr. Fred Freeth was the guest of his parents for Dominion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Laurie were in Montreal for the holidays.

Mrs. Stalker, of Lachute, was the guest of Mrs. P. Gallery on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Calder spent the week-end. at her home in Odgensburg.

Miss Laura Calder, of Laurel, was the guest of Mrs. C. Vary last week-end.

The Misses Maggie Vary and Eva Gallery spent this week in Montreal.

Mr. Erwin, of Montreal, is now working for the D. C. Co. at their factory here.

Miss Bella Ruddiman, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Cam Vary this week.

Mr. Norman Fisker, of Montreal, spent the week-end here the guest of his mother Mrs. Roberts.

The Misses Maudie and Lela McOuat, of Montreal, spent Dominion Day with their mother.

Mr. John McCluskey left on Monday June 24th for a visit to his many friends in the Western land.

Mr. W. Campbell O'Flaperty and family of Montreal were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Newlinge last week-end.

The Misses Winnifred Savage and Lena Campbell attended the picnic at Hawkesbury on the 1st of July.

The Fortnightly Church of England service will be held as usual in the Presbyterian Church at half past seven on Tuesday evening next.

On the evening of Thursday of last week the people of Brownsburg were alarmed by the report of a terrific explosion. During the severe electric storm which was raging at the time, one of the buildings of the D. C. Co's Fuse Plant was struck by lightning. The building was badly shattered but will soon be in working order again.

The Club held a very successful Practice Shoot on Saturday last, when a large turn out of members were on a hand to view the shooting. The Club members are greatly gratified by the interest shown by the ladies who although not taking part in the shooting greatly helped the Field Captain in other ways.

The committee would like to see a large turn out of ladies in future and will gladly teach them to become familiar with the working of the guns.

Competition for the silver spoon was hot and Mr. Kettyle had a hard struggle to wrest it from the grass of about a dozen high-binders and tong men who were after it also, his score of 90 p.c. was however too high for any one to surpass. Saturday was the last day of the contest for Mr. Colphin's and Mrs. Pasco's Practice Prizes and the following were the winners and their scores.

Best score out of 50 birds. Mr. Golphins Prize.

(1) Wyman McGibbon 46, (2) Fergie Kettyle 45, T. A. Wilson.

Messrs. Kettyle and Wilson having tied for second place, will shoot off the tie at next practice.

Mrs. Pasco's Prize, (1) Kit Lupien 26 (2) A. M. Campbell 26, (3) W. Reilly 24

Brownsburg School.

—o—

The following are the successful pupils of Brownsburg Model School, in grades II Model and IV Elementary.

Gr. II Model, (marks possible 1000)

George Prosser 921½, George Bain 861½. Willis Hooper 837, Alice Cameron 809½, Frances McOuat 751 (absent one exam,) Edwin Johnson 712, Charles Moseley 636½. Charles McManus 539 (Does not take Latin,)

Gr. IV. Elem..(marks possible 1000,)

Sadie McOuat 857½,) Grace McKiddie 765½, Alex. Evans 668½, Frances McGibbon 646, Ina Van Buren 631.

E. PLANCHE Teacher.

CUSHING.

—:o:—

Mr. A. Walford was another Dominion Day visitor.

Mr. McAlpine, of Montreal, is staying at Mr. H. Hartley's.

Miss Grace Weir, of Whitby Ont, has arrived to spend the summer vacation at her home here.

Mrs. E. O. Heatley and children of Montreal arrived on Saturday to spend a month in Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hartley and family have arrived at Arrawanna Cottage for their annual vacation.

Mrs. Sayers and two children, also Mrs. Tracy and little daughter, of Montreal, have taken rooms for a month at Mrs. S. Townsend's.

Mr. S. Whelehan and little daughter Grace are spending a week or two with their friends here. Mr. Whelehan also spent Dominion Day in Cushing.

Miss Grace Heartley, graduate nurse of St. Barnabas Hospital Newark N. J. is here spending a well-earned vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Heartley.

Mr. H. J. Holliday who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast on Y. M. C. A. business was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Watson on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

We alarm with much satisfaction that our young friend T. Weir Jr. passed with success an examination which he recently underwent before the Department of Marine and is now a qualified captain competent to take command of any vessel freight or passanger on Canadian waters.

A very enjoyable concert was held in the Stone Hall on Monday evening, the programme contributed by some of the members of the 21st Battery who stopped off in their return from Petewawa assisted by our local talent. The ever welcome Sandy Hughes contributed no small share to the pleasure of the evening.

On Friday evening July 11th, a lawn social is to be held at the residence of Mr. Geo. Nicolls when a collection will be taken up in aid of the Stonefield Baptist Church. A good programme, ice-cream etc. will be some of the attractions.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Monday, July 14, 1913, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a charted bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returnturned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

New Wash Goods

We have just received the first lot of fine Wash goods from New York

in

Crepe Chiffon, Serpentine Crepe
Foulards, York Chambray,
Bate Seersucker, Everett
Shirting

We also expect another case with other lines---daily.

These are new beautiful lines and we are selling them below regular prices.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized : : : - $2,000,000,00
Capital paid up and Surplus : : - $1,588,868,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL : MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Snorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street, Lachute.

A Grand Opportunity of Securing Good Goods at Wholesale Prices

Having concluded to increase our stock in other lines of goods we intend to carry, and our space being limited, we have decided to offer our stock of Dry Goods, comprising white and bleached sheetings, pillow cottons, prints, ginghams, muslins, lawns, dress-goods etc. Everything without exception generally understood under the name of Dry Goods (a large portion bought for this Spring and Summer trade) the — whole without reservation at —

Positively Wholesale Prices or less for Cash or Approved Credit.

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $39.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is about all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why? Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

OTTAWA
SEPT. 5-13, 1913
Central Canada Exhibition

—:o:—

Freight Paid on all Live Stock Exhibits from Ontario and Quebec points.

Two Daily Aeroplane Flights Starting from Front of Grand Stand.

Grand Spectacular Show, "Siege of Delhi," and Latest Creations in Fireworks.

—:o:—

Full Programme Six Days and Six Nights.

New $100,000 Implement Hall Completed.

$20,000 in Premiums
Exciting Horse Races
Industrial Displays
8 Vaudeville Troupes
Free Band Concerts
Lowest Railway Rates
Big Improved Midway
Entries Close Aug. 29.

Prize List, Programme Etc., sent on application.

E. McMAHON, Manager,
26 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Just Received!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

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

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnisnings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

ROOFING!

Corrugated Iron
Brantford Felt Roofing
Everything in Galvanized Roofing and Eave Troughing.
Tinware, Enamelware and Agateware.
G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Paid Up Capital, Rest & Undivided Profits $8,420,519

Accounts of Individuals and Business Firms solicited.

Collections

Made at all points.

Drafts Issued. Coupons collected.

Money transmitted abroad by Bank Draft or Cable Transfer.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
Grenville Branch, - W. H. Lamb, Manager.

Splendid Prize List for Ottawa's 1913 Fair.

—:o:—

The prize list for the Central Canada Exhibition of 1913, which is now being distributed, is an attractive and interesting booklet. The Ottawa Fair dates are from September 5th to 13th, affording six full days and six full nights of complete programme. Exhibitors are advised that entries close August 29th. A new and special entries from for live stock calling for various details of information, is sent out in order to expedite the compiling of the catalogue of exhibits before the Fair opens.

The big feature of the 1913 Fair, in Ottawa so far as farmers are concerned is the Free Freight proposition. The exact conditions are set out thus: "Freight charges (not express) on exhibits of live stock, from points in Ontario and Quebec will be refunded to the exhibitor by the Exhibition Association. The arrangement covers charges from last shipping point to Ottawa. The regular one-way rate must be repaid by the exhibitor and refund will be made by the Secretary upon production of the original bill of lading. Exhibits remaining intact will be returned free to original shipping point."

Upwards of $20,000 in prize money is provided for. The classification has been carefully revised with changes made to meet the wishes of exhibitors. A class of aged Percherons was added in the horse department with $105 prizes. The sum of $100 was transferred to the Agricultural class of horses. Three new prizes were established for grade dairy cattle. An addition of $250 appears in the poultry premiums, all the 2nd prizes being raised from $1 to $1.50 and third, from 50 to 75 cents. There are several other changes.

Persons interested may obtain copies of the prize list by writing E. McMahon, Manager, 26 Sparks street, Ottawa.

Professional & Commercial.

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

DR. HENRY MURPHY,
V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET

G. E. BAMPTON, K. C.
Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

The Estate of the Late
JOHN SMILLIE, Ogdensburg,
Thursday, July 10th, 1913,

The following effects:—1 horse, 1 cow, 25 hens, 8 tons of hay, 1 tumbril cart, 1 single sled, 1 buggy, 1 set of single light harness, 1 set of tumbril cart harness, 1 cooler, 1 cooking stove, dining room chairs, 1 arm chair, 1 bedspring, 1 table, 1 bedstead, kitchen utensils, 1 stone boat, 1 alarm clock, 1 barrel of pork, 13 pounds of tea, 1 bag of sugar, 6 bags of seeds, 25 cords of stove wood.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

The farm will also be offered for sale at the Court House at Saint Scholastique, on Thursday, August 7th, at 10 o'clock.

TERMS: $10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 6 per cent off for cash.

R. TODD, Licensed Auctioneer

Exactly opposite the Bridge of QUEBEC.

"Pontville"

The coming Town, where Real Estate Lots will assure large benefits to the present buyers.

Agents wanted. APPLY

The Ste-Foy Realty Co.
Limited.
83 DU PONT STREET, QUEBEC, P. Q.

The York Chambray Foulards are lovely wash goods and also Bates Seer Sucker 15 cents per yard.

W. BANFORD & SON.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH, WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

—:o:—

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties,—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within 9 miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

BICYCLES.

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue to McNIECE & ORCHARD, 774 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.



J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realise the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify the public that I have taken out my license and am now prepared to conduct all sales by Auction which may be instrusted to me in both French and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

ECHO OF THE JAMESON RAID

THOSE WERE LIVELY DAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An Amateur Adventurer Tells of Most Daring Audacity.

Toward the end of 1895, you may remember, the foreign residents of South Africa, bent on securing an increase of political power, resolved to assert their claim by force, if necessary, and arranged with Dr. Jameson to help them, writes an adventurer in London Answers.

For various reasons, these arrangements broke down. Exactly what the difficulties were I forget. All I can say is that, despite hitches and muddles, some time in December, Dr. Jameson, at the head of a small fighting force, set out from somewhere or other to march on Johannesburg. In other words, the Jameson Raid began.

Well, it was just about this time that I fetched up in Johannesburg, and found the town, needless to say, in a state of wild excitement—which soon turned to panic when news came through that the valiant doctor had been defeated by the Boers.

The Call to Arms.

What would happen now? A wholesale massacre of all the townsfolk by infuriated Dutchmen—that was the least some people seemed to expect. And the Goldfields Committee, thoroughly alarmed, began immediately to prepare for a siege.

Now, it seemed absurd to me that I, a needy but distinguished stranger, should remain inactive. So, although I had no authority for doing so, I jumped up on a barrel in the town square, and called to arms all men hailing from the same county as myself.

This I did, little thinking of the likely consequences. Hence perhaps you vaguely imagine my feelings when I found myself at the head of three hundred valiant soldiers. What was I to do with them? I had no authority to command them; nor could I lay claim to a single rifle or round of ammunition; and, what is more, I had pledged myself to provide my men with food, also with five bob per head per day.

In the circumstances, clearly it was for me to make myself as inconspicuous as possible. So I marshalled my force in brave array, nominated a certain hoary-headed veteran as "colonel," appointed myself his adjutant, and set out for a deserted mine some six miles distant, where I hoped we might possibly be safe from interference.

To Feed My Army.

Once there, however, the problem which confronted me assumed a different shape. It was no longer merely a case of wondering what three hundred unarmed men could hope to do against a mob of infuriated Boers, or what would happen to those men, myself included, when the Boers arrived, but how we were to exist in the meanwhile.

Accordingly, I bade my followers make themselves at home in their new quarters, then returned to Johannesburg to see if I could collect some of the necessary munitions of war.

To ask for rifles seemed injudicious; but in the commissariat department confusion fortunately reigned supreme; and there, without any difficulty, I procured a ridiculous supply of food. I remember collecting, among other things, 4,000 tins of sardines, 500 cheeses, and 300 bottles of pickles.

Hardly the ideal diet for fighting men, perhaps; but its arrival, I assure you, consoled my warriors not a little, especially when they heard that rifles were following.

But, of course, the rifles didn't come. Nor, for that matter, did the Boers. Still, we were expecting them hourly; and my men, restive on the second day, at the end of the fourth were in a state bordering upon terror.

I was at my wit's end to know what to do, until the dear old British Government stepped in and saved me from my horrible predicament.

Disbanded!

It came about like this. The authorities at home having officially repudiated all responsibility for the Jameson Raid, the townsfolk of Johannesburg not only surrendered to the Boers, but also wisely endeavored to cover up all traces of their original intentions. Accordingly, word was sent to the commandants of all the brigades stationed round the town, bidding them to present themselves at headquarters on the following morning to receive the money to disband their men.

Disband my men! Yes, that is what I longed to do. But obviously I should have to pay them first. And how was that to be done? I seemed still to be in as bad a position as before. Yes, but with this difference, I saw no chance of escape now, whatever happened. So, to play a bold game struck me as being the wisest policy.

Again, therefore, I returned to Johannesburg, this time accompanied by my "colonel," whom on the way I took into my confidence. His face was a study when I told him of my impudence. Wonder, fear, and amusement alternately flashed across it. Finally, fear triumphed, and he implored me to adopt the policy of flight.

But I refused, and next morning swaggered up boldly to headquarters.

Troops That Fled.

Already half a dozen adjutants had arrived; so, taking my place at the end of the row, I gave my name to the sergeant, and sat down, thinking that I should have a long wait before me.

Presently the door opened. The sergeant again appeared.

"Adjutant So-and-so!" he called out, mentioning my name.

"Heavens!" thought I. "That's done it! They've found me out already!"

But it was too late to turn back then; so I rose to my feet, and followed the sergeant to the boardroom. As I entered, the chairman smiled at me.

"Ah," he said, "we've called you up first, Adjutant So-and-so, because you were the only one in the whole lot who knew how to fill in a paysheet in the proper military fashion. Let me see, how much is it you want?"

Amazement struck me dumb. I just stood there speechless, while four hundred and fifty precious sovereigns were counted out before me—that is to say, pay for three hundred men at the rate of 5s. a day for six days.

And without a murmur! I couldn't believe it till I found myself in the street again, and heard the coins jingling in my pockets.

Then I methought me of my "colonel," whom I had left trembling in the hotel. It seemed a pity to relieve him of his suspense just yet. So I went back to the mine, intending first to relieve my followers of theirs.

By Sale of Stores.

Here a new surprise awaited me. The place was deserted. During the night, while the "colonel" and I were absent, panic had assumed a very real and certain shape; and at dawn—so I learned later—those three hundred armless warriors, commandeering a waiting train, had set out to pilot themselves away from Johannesburg to safety, leaving me with their money.

The "colonel" I found eventually, hiding behind a bath in the hotel, looking about as unhappy as a man can look.

"And have you paid off the men?" he asked, when I'd told him of my triumph at headquarters.

"Oh, they've all gone!" I answered truthfully. "And, look, I've still got thirty bob left over!"

The man's eyes brightened.

"We may as well split that," he said.

I agreed. We divided the money, taking 15s. apiece. Then I left him, and went my way, richer by the better part of £450.

And to this sum I added, two days later, another £60. You see, in a fit of honesty, I applied to headquarters to know what I should do with stores left over. The reply was concise and to the point:

"Do anything you like with them, so long as you swear you've never had them."

This I promised readily. Then I sold the goods by auction. Net profit, £60!

NEW DEAD-SHOT GUN.

French Inventor Has Made New Addition to Revolver.

A French inventor has made a frightful addition to the efficiency of the revolver. A small but powerful electric light is attached to the mechanism of a pistol of ordinary size. By use of lenses and mirrors the glare of the circle of light which the lamp throws is bright enough to be clearly seen in daylight against so dark an object as a light-colored suit of clothes.

Now the centre of the circle of light marked by a black spot by arrangement of the lenses, is exactly the spot where the bullet will strike. Thus all one has to do is to place the black centre of the blazing circle of light over the heart of an adversary and pull the trigger.

At night the light is shockingly strong. Experiments with the new weapon show that perfect greenhorns, who have never used a revolver in their lives, can shoot far more accurately than experts using an ordinary pistol.

Up to sixty yards one cannot miss a small bull's-eye, day or night, while extremely accurate shooting is possible up to 100 yards. The lamp arrangement adjusts automatically, by levels, to distances.

A Sad Fact.

"There is always room at the top."

"Yes, but the trouble is the majority of people are looking for an elevator to carry them up there."

OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT IS ENGAGING THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS JUST NOW.

"Riot of Color" at the Races—Beautiful Fashions—Twelve Cronies at Ottawa—4,000 Presbyterians.

Mere man is never expected to be able to appreciate feminine fashions, but this year he can only marvel at the extreme styles in color and design that everywhere greet the eye.

The races provide the great rendezvous for new spring clothes. The scene among the fashionably dressed women there this year was aptly described as a "riot of color." Gone were the soft shades of former years and the garish primary colors in all their rawness held full sway. Reds of the most flaunting shades and blues of vivid hue predominated, but there were also brilliant greens, Nell rose purples and a vivid new tan color, known as "brass."

Of course no one blames Toronto women for these fashions. As a matter of fact a good many people seem to like them. In any case they merely follow New York and New York in turn follows London or Paris. The reds and the blues are supposed to show the influence of the Balkan war, Bulgarian blue and Turkey red being characteristic colors of the competents. Men should not grumble, as they are not asked also in honor of the Balkan war to don the skirts of the Greek militia.

The gowns of this season reveal less "form" or "cut" than ever before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Such waist line as there is varies anywhere from the knee to under the arms. The gowns display the figures no more than they would if hung on clothes horses. Sometimes they resemble balloons and sometimes sausages. Generally they have the hobble effect at the ankle and sometimes there is a slash up the side revealing silk stockings or a ruffled underskirt. The stockings often in color match the hat.

In the United States there is an agitation to establish American fashions as distinguished from fashions imported from Paris. Perhaps some day there will be a similar agitation for Canadian fashions.

It is estimated that some of the best dressed women at the Woodbine spend upwards of $2,000 on the gowns they bought for the races alone. This provides for one dress costing at least $500, which is considered to be a moderate amount, but which is thought to be the limit of expense devoted to any dress appearing at the scene of fashion, and for six new costumes altogether for the seven days' racing.

Impressions of Parliament.

One of the most interesting chapters in "Getting into Parliament and After," which has just been published by Honorable Sir George W. Ross, he describes his impressions of the House of Commons as he remembers it when he was first elected to it with the advent of the Mackenzie Administration in 1873. He describes the happy family of members who took a suite of rooms with a private parlor and dining room in one of the Ottawa hotels. There were twelve of them. At the head sat Joseph Rymal, "a good carver and a generous one." At the foot David Stirton, just as good. At the centre on one side sat Adam Gordon of North Ontario, and opposite him John Charlton. The others included James Trow of South Perth, Thos. Bain of North Wentworth, David Thomson of Haldimand, Thos. Oliver of North Oxford, John Gillies of Bruce, Wm. Maggregor of South Essex, —— Galbraith of North Lanark, and Thos. McKay of Colchester. For three sessions they roomed together and parted with regret. Several of them grew up to distinguished careers, but one can imagine that George Ross, though the youngest of them all, was easily one of the leaders of the little band.

Particularly interesting are Sir George's impressions of the changed attitude of mind of members when they sit on the Government to that when they are in the cold shades of Opposition. He says: "I had not been long on the sunny side of the House till I had learned that "free lances" were not required there, and that one of the first duties of a supporter of the Government was to preserve a discreet silence on all public questions till after some responsible member of the Government had spoken. I might have opinions—that was all right and quite harmless, whether they were right or wrong, so long as I did not turn them loose on the House. Of course, if my opinions were in harmony with the Government all was well, providing the Government wanted to hear them. If not, it was purely a work of supererogation to give them and so I had better govern myself accordingly."

The M.P.'s Lack of Industry.

At another point he refers to the lack of industry of members of Parliament. "I thought it my duty to remain constantly in the House—would I take Parliamentary life less seriously later on? Even when it was a working day how few attended to the work in hand. Some would be reading the evening papers, others busy with their correspondence or carrying on a subdued conversation with their deskmates, while ten or fifteen members near the front would be settling the terms of an important Bill or voting millions for the public service. Is that the proper way to "treat, do, act and conclude," as were commanded on coming to "our city of Ottawa"?

He recalls the difficulty of dealing with the Parliamentary bore. Perhaps no better method was ever in practice of squashing this particular genus than that put into effect by one Mr. Jos. Cauchon, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and whose name appears at one or two critical points in Canadian history. Sir George recalls that Mr. Cauchon owned a Jewsharp of generous proportions and secreting himself behind the back row of seats when some speech was becoming particularly long winded, would produce the most distracting sounds from it that ever filled the House.

Pointers to Speakers.

Sir George describes the House of Commons as the most peculiar audience in the world to address and gives this advice to young members: "The young member of Parliament should also remember that a good platform style is a bad Parliamentary style. This may be rather an extreme way of putting the case, but it is in the main true. A platform admits of exhortation, of the assumption of knowledge superior to your audience, of a little schoolmastering, but Parliament never. Again, a platform admits the dramatic, the emotional and will even allow a little judicious and dignified burlesque; Parliament has no place for such weaknesses. In Parliament the speaker must be of all other things persuasive. He may be as earnest as he chooses, but he must expound rather than appear to instruct. He is talking to his equals, and so he must be deferential. The business before the House is of some importance, therefore he must be serious, calm, judicial; his voice must correspond to his theme and to the normal temper of the House. His message is to be received voluntarily, not forced upon the House. To dogmatize is to provoke opposition; to lecture the House is to be considered impertinent; to speak often and long is to be a bore. The beginner must so adapt himself to the conditions of Parliamentary speaking that he will not offend against its canons of debate, or its unwritten rules of persuasive oratory. Peel, it is said, could play on the House of Commons as on an old fiddle. How many Parliamentarians are qualifying themselves for Peel's place?"

Presbyterians Here in Force.

The Presbyterians have taken the city by storm. The red badges of the delegates to the General Assembly, which has this year attained gigantic proportions, are to be seen everywhere. Anyone who would think of Presbyterians as gloomy and solemn ought to revise his opinions, because the great Congress during the past two weeks has added not a little to the gayety and vivacity of the city. Of the 301,465 members of the Presbyterian Church, over 4,000 representatives answered the call to come to Toronto. A modern Pentecost was the aim, and those responsible for the arrangements have, to a considerable extent, had their hopes and aims justified.

It is always a great pleasure to listen to the deliberations of the Assembly. Competent authorities declare that no Parliament of Canada maintains a standard of debate equal to that of this organization.

ASIATIC TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Would Consist of China, Japan and Siam.

The Shanghai vernacular journal, the Min Chuan Pao, commenting on the desirability of an alliance of Asiatic independent states, remarks that since the beginning of the twentieth century the European powers have turned their attention to Asia for colonization, and as a result several small Asiatic countries have recently been annexed. The only nations in Asia which have still independent existence are China, Japan and Siam, and now the European powers are trying to get from these countries something either in the shape of territory or in other ways.

Thus, not only China and Siam, which are two weak nations in Asia, are in great danger, but even Japan, known as a strong Asiatic power, will soon be threatened with foreign aggression. Therefore, in view of the present situation in Asia, the conclusion of an alliance between China, Japan and Siam is imperative for self preservation. We are very glad, the Min Chuan Pao says, to hear that several Siamese statesmen have been seeking an alliance with China and Japan, and that the two countries have welcomed the proposal in all friendliness, and have expressed a hope for a successful issue to the proposal.

Union is strength, continues the vernacular journal, and if these three countries stand together they will exist; should each of them work for her own ends, they will fall. For the self-preservation of China, Japan and Siam we hape that an alliance will soon be made.

At present there is in existence friendly feeling between China and Japan, as is evidenced by the hearty welcome given to Dr. Sun in the island empire. Dr. Sun's visit has brought these two nations closer together than ever. The influence of several societies recently formed for the promotion of friendly relations between China and Japan will be exerted in the direction of the proposed Asiatic alliance. If the alliance should become a fact, then will there be peace and prosperity in Asia.



Miss Ida Newlands,

of Kingston, who received a verdict of $12,500 against a New York physician for injuries received while on hospital duty. Injuries received will render one of her arms stiff for life.

LITTLE CAUSES—BIG ENDINGS

How Some of the Strikes Are Brought About.

The threatened strike on the Midland Railway, due to the dismissal of a guard for sticking too closely to the letter of his instructions, is not the only instance on record of big events of the kind springing from little causes, says London Tit-Bits.

A Leeds labor war was due to the workspeople declining to wear list slippers in a mill where clogs were regarded as unsafe. At Sunderland a foreman shipwright casually told a workman to "hurry up," and, the implied reproof being resented, an unusually bitter strike was the result.

At Jarrow-on-Tyne workmen struck because they objected to the use of brass checks.

There have been at least a score of strikes, big and little, over the question of whether girls should be permitted to wear "fringes" in mills filled with dangerous machinery. The actual cause of the outbreak of the disastrous Taff Valley Railway strike was that a couple of guards were compelled to change brake vans against their will.

It's a question whether the quarrelsome people all get married, or the married people all get quarrelsome.

ROYAL Yeast Cakes

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED.
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

LISTEN TO THIS YARN.

Russian's Invention Makes Fish Their Own Refrigerator.

The leaders of the trawling industry sat in the Saint Andrew's Institution in London a day or two ago, according to a cablegram, listening and watching, with the unwavering attention of north country business-men considering a money-saving proposition, while a white-bearded, specfacled Russian savant told and showed them how to keep fish fresh for three weeks showing irritation. "Sometimes," the book says, "if annoyed he would show his displeasure by assuming an air of the most complete resignation. Instead of perhaps upbraiding me if I lost the way, he would question me quietly to ascertain what was wrong and gravely deplore the way in which misfortune singled him out for her victim. Then he would settle himself gently in his corner as if resigning himself to fate. In his countenance there was written placid acceptance of the situation and calm expectancy of worse to come. The listless way in which he heard my apologies was inimitable. He was impatient of contradiction, but humorously ready to asknowledge himself wrong."

Stamper was taking him in a car from Castle Rising to Sandringham and the King insisted on turning to the left. Stamper suggested that he had made a mistake, but the order was repeated and the car ran into a cul de sac.

"You're right, Stamper," said the King, "and I'm a confounded fool."

Once when a serious accident was narrowly averted through a butcher's cart being driven all over the road, the King, thoroughly shaken owing to the jamming on of the brakes and skidding, exclaimed:

"It's disgraceful! The man ought to be locked up. Take his name and address."

But in a instant he calmed down, saying:

"No, Let Us Go On."

On his Continental journeys the King often had picnic tea by the roadside, and when tea was over sometimes his Majesty would say:

"I'll help you pack up, Stamper. Now be very careful and don't break anything. There, put some paper between the cups." And so directing, his Majesty and Stamper would pack things away, and when they had finished the King always said:

"Now you go and have some tea and see that the chauffeur has some."

Stamper declares that Princess Patricia of Connaught was the greatest favorite with the whole court, adding:

"Once or twice I had the honor to dance with her. She was very careful to convey the impression that the dance was to her as agreeable as to her partner, whoever he might be."

NEW ISLAND FOR AIRSHIPS.

Germany Has Turned Tiny Island Into Rendezvous for Fleet.

Kaiser Wilhelm has hit upon a plan to turn a tiny island in the North Sea into a rendezvous for Germany's great airship fleet. Heligoland is one of the most curious islands in the world. It belonged to Great Britain twenty years ago, but was given over to Germany in exchange for Zanzibar.

The towering cliffs of this island are largely artificial. It was discovered that the heavy seas were honeycombing them and the island threatened to be entirely swept away.

The German Government spent millions of dollars in pouring cement into these crevices and preserving this strategic point. In addition, it was formidably armed and the utmost secrecy is maintained as to the strength of its fortifications.

Visitors are not permitted to land except in the stuffy little tower at the base. They are forbidden to scale the bluffs whereon the armaments bristle and where gigantic stores of powder are maintained for the Imperial fleet.

The island is said to be prepared to withstand a siege of three years.

Differentiation.

"What is the principal difference between modern and ancient times?"

"One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urned their dead."

"Can you lend me five dollars?"

"No. But thanks for the compliment, all the same."

7% Assured Interest

Particulars regarding the Profit Sharing Bonds of a successful, well organized Company, will be gladly furnished on request. These Bonds yield 7%, and offer good possibilities of still further returns. Interest cheques mailed to investors twice a year.

National Securities Corporation
LIMITED
CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
HEAD OFFICE: 26 KING STREET EAST - TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON, E.C., ENG.

OUR JUNE LIST OF BOND OFFERINGS IS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

A COPY SENT ON REQUEST

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

AFTER EFFECT OF FEVERS

Banished Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Following wasting diseases such as fevers, many people find it difficult to regain their former strength. They become breathless and tired out at the least exertion; their appetite is fickle and they often feel as though death was staring them in the face. The trouble lies with the blood which has not returned to its normal condition and is lacking in the red corpuscles without which good health is impossible. It is at a time like this that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills prove their great tonic value. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood, which means health and vitality. Mrs. Theodore Foley, Athens, Ont., says: "Following an attack of typhoid fever I was left in a very weak and disheartened condition. The smallest exertion left me worn and tired out, and I was hardly able to get around, and naturally felt despondent. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they proved of the greatest benefit to me. I am now as well and strong as ever, and can do all my own work, and as we live on a farm, it goes without saying that there is much to do. I feel, therefore, that I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

If you are suffering from the after effects of fevers, la grippe, or any acute disease, you should begin to get new strength to-day through the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THOUGHTS ON BUSINESS LIFE

Integrity, Generosity, Humanity, Consideration for Others.

Before a young man or woman makes what we call a start in life there should be some earnest thought on this point. A business career, it is often assumed, must in its very nature be selfish. Enough if we can atone by some disinterested use of leisure for the selfishness of our working hours. Many people have abandoned the notion of taking a lofty view of business life. "Business is business," they say, as if the remark were the last word of wisdom and there is nothing more to be said. But when this business life of ours is just beginning we may take a nobler and more wholesome view. Let us fix it firmly in our thought that business is service. To do business is to serve our fellow-men. There is room in every business life for a character for integrity, generosity, humanity, consideration of others. Get the perspective right. See that here also first things can be kept in the first place, and there is no need to thrust ideals into the background.

BABY'S TEETHING TIME

Mothers find baby's teething a source of great anxiety—the little one becomes restless and nervous; he becomes cross and cannot sleep, and sometimes constipation, diarrhoea, colic or convulsions seize him. Baby's Own Tablets will prevent all this. They regulate the stomach and bowels; allay the feverishness, and baby will cut his teeth without pain or worry. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Child Burglars Found Drunk.

On returning to her home after a short absence a woman who lives at Plessis-Luzarches, France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, found a kitchen window broken and the rooms ransacked. She was frightened and fetched a police officer, who after carefully searching every room heard snores coming from the wine cellar. With his revolver in his hand he entered the cellar with great caution. There he found, lying dead drunk on the floor, three brothers named Callot, whose ages are seven, five and three. They were the burglars, and they had broken into the house to get cake and wine.

Don't waste your time carrying about the time you have wasted.



Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

BORN CRIMINALS.

Professor Tells the Marks of Various Types.

If you meet a man coming down the street whose nose is large and aquiline and perhaps a bit twisted, whose lips are swollen and protruding and whose ears are large, with large lobes, it might be just as wise to right about face and take to your heels, for in all probability that man is a murderer—potentially if not actually.

If the man raises his hat and displays a plentiful thatch of hair, if it is not gray, if his forehead recedes and his skull is abnormally large, coming to a noticeable point, you can be sure that you have diagnosed his case correctly and can accelerate your pace without laying yourself open to the charge of cowardice.

At least that is what Prof. Frederick A. Bushee says. The thief has the same egglike head that marks the murdered and the same long arms and big ears, but he can be distinguished by his flattened nose. His face is apt to show many wrinkles, especially on the side of the face and in the forehead, probably caused by the shape of the skull. This is a mark of all born criminals, as is the depression at the base of the skull, which probably indicates a similar depression in the brain.

The swindler can be recognized by his thin lips. His features will probably be asymmetrical, one side of the face being different from the other. This characteristic is not confined to swindlers or to criminals, but is one of the traits generally found in conjunction with the others mentioned.

If a man is bald or gray haired, according to the professor, you can be reasonably certain that he is not a born criminal. Of course he may be of a class of unscrupulous money makers, but he can't blame his wrongdoing on heredity.



Mrs. Emma O'Sullivan.

She is superintendent of the Mercer, at Toronto, and has been made chairman of the Committee on Reformatories and Parole by the executive of the American Prison Association.

HENS ON HIS ROOF.

Can Always Rely on Six Eggs a Day—Retire Early.

The architectural enterprise of Mr. Woollard, who has a fowl farm on the roof of his home in Mincing-Lane, London, England, will commend itself to all thrifty housewives.

The average man may be content with the regulation allowance of chimneys and slates on his roof, but it is two and a half years ago since Mr. Woollard, caretaker of Market buildings, Mincing Lane, put together some boards and wire netting and added a fowlhouse to the flat part of his roof.

Fowl keeping in the city is a profitable business. Mr. Woollard has seven birds—one Houdan, two Wyandottes, three White Leghorns, and one Cambridge game, which has just hatched out five chickens. He estimates their joint board and lodging expenses at 1s. a week, and can rely on an average supply of six eggs a day.

When asked how town life agreed with his fowls, Mr. Woollard told a newspaper representative that he had never given way to them on that point.

"Town birds must keep as early hours as their country cousins," he said.

"Fog makes no difference to their laying. Since November 7 last year they have laid 561 eggs."

Smoke Inspector Roberts, of Cleveland, Ohio, estimates that there is an annual waste of $6,000,000 through the chimneys of that city. He will be supported in this statement by estimates of smoke waste in other industrial communities. The loss in other respects is even more pronounced and direct. It means the defacement of the city's architecture, it means the pollution of the air, it means the destruction of vegetation, it means damage to wearing apparel, to hangings, to upholsteries, to pictures—it means incalculable injury to the city as a place of business and residence.

She Was Helpless For Two Years

Why Mrs. Baldwin Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Could Find Nothing to Cure Her Rheumatism Till On a Neighbor's Advice She Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Walburg, Sask., June 9 (Special).—"I can truly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills for any one suffering from rheumatism." These are the words of Mrs. W. A. Baldwin, a highly respected resident of this place. And Mrs. Baldwin gives her reasons:

"I was nearly helpless with rheumatism for two years," she states. "I got medicine from the doctor, and tried several other remedies, but nothing helped me. Then one of my neighbors advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought four boxes, and they helped me almost from the first. I have used nearly two dozen boxes and am nearly cured."

That rheumatism is one of the results of diseased kidneys is again shown in Mrs. Baldwin's case. She had headaches, stiffness of the joints and backache, her sleep was broken and unrefreshing, and she was always tired and nervous. Her limbs swelled and she was always thirsty. These are all symptoms of diseased kidneys. When she cured her kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, the symptoms vanished—and so did the rheumatism.

TELL PEOPLES AGE BY EARS.

They Continue to Grow When Rest of Body Stops.

Persons who have large ears in their youthful days are decidedly unlucky, according to students of anatomy, for no other portion of the human body is so ambitious in its growth. We get old and shrivel up and decrease in stature, but the ear still grows.

A woman with small ears at twenty probably will have medium-sized ears at forty and large ears at sixty. Again it is said, as the result of the examination of 40,000 pairs of ears, that probably no person in the world has ears perfectly matched. In most people the two ears differ perceptibly, not only in shape, but in size. Frequently they are not placed on the head at exactly the same angle or at the same height.

It is declared by those who have devoted their time and abilities to the study of ears that the age of a person can be judged by them with great accuracy by an expert.

After the age of ten, ears assume an increased form and give the clue to the age of the owner. Nordau, Lombroso, and others, lay great stress upon the ear as an indication of characacter; yet some of the best men we meet have outrageous ears, while almost everybody can recall some bold, bad man of his acquaintance who has small, well formed and well placed ears.

PUT AWAY PICKLES.

Mathematician Figures Out the Food Question.

If any one requires a clear head it is a teacher of mathematics. He must reason in the abstract, as it were, and full concentration of mind is necessary if correct results are to be forthcoming.

A man writes:

"I am a teacher of mathematics and for 15 years prior to four years ago, I either took a lunch composed of cold sandwiches, pickles, etc., to school or hurried home and quickly ate a hot dinner.

"The result was that I went to my afternoon work feeling heavy, dull of brain and generally out of sorts. Finally, I learned about Grape-Nuts food and began to use it for my noon-day lunch.

"From the first I experienced a great change for the better. The heavy, unpleasant feeling and sour stomach caused by the former diet disappeared. The drowsy languor and disinclination to work soon gave way to a brightness and vim in my afternoon work, a feeling entirely new to me.

"My brain responds promptly to the requirements put upon it, and what is of more importance, the results have been lasting and more satisfactory, the longer I have used Grape-Nuts as a food.

"My wife had been suffering from weak stomach accompanied by sick headaches nearly all her life. She is invariably relieved of these when she sticks to Grape-Nuts, either eaten dry or with milk. Her stomach has gradually grown stronger and her headaches less frequent since she began to eat Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Nailing a lie won't always keep it down.

A well-trained memory—one that admits of discreet forgetfulness.

Beauty of Skin Beauty of Hair



Preserved by Cuticura Soap

Assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment. No other emollients do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, dandruff, and dry, thin and falling hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 18D, Boston, U. S. A.

BLEW THEMSELVES UP.

German Soldiers Chew Cordite, the Explosive.

One of the troubles of most European armies is that those soldiers who can get hold of it insist on using that terrible explosive cordite as if it were a sort of chewing gum.

Its popularity is due to the fact that when chewed in small quantities it has a stimulating and exhilarating effect, like small doses of alcohol. Its taste, too, is sweet, cordite being three-fifths nitro-glycerine, an explosive which is sugary ot the taste.

When chewed in large quantities cordite becomes more powerful in its effects, bringing on a blissful state of ecstasy, and sometimes making the victim of the habit see visions. But the real danger of the habit lies in the fact that though nitro-glycerine will only explode when given a very hard blow or touched by an electric spark, there is always a possibility that the grinding of exceptionally hard teeth might provide the necessary hard blow. Within the last few years at least three soldiers—two German and one Austrian—have been blown to bits, the use of cordite as a chewing-gum being the suspected cause.

Offensive Action.

"I had to kill my dog this morning."

"Was he mad?"

"Well, he didn't seem any too well pleased."

Men Swear—Women Complain

Just because their corns ache—easy to cure them with Putnam's Corn Extractor; it acts painlessly in twenty-four hours. For corns, warts and callouses the only thing is "Putnam's"; try it, 25c. at all dealers.

Fortunately Pa is Rich.

"So you think your daughter has exceptional talent."

"There's no doubt of it," replied the fond mother, "although we can't exactly locate it. The music teacher says it's for painting and the art teacher says it's for music."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Headed Off.

"Did you tell her when you proposed to her that you were unworthy of her. That always makes a hit with them."

"I was going to, but she told it to me first."

Wonderful.

"That new suit of hers has me guessing."

"What about?"

"I've been wondering whether or not there are pockets in the tails of her cutaway coat."



ED. 7. ISSUE 24—'13.

GREAT MEN END FAMILY LINE

Many Instances Prove That Illustrious Men Leave No Kin.

When one considers how many families there are which trace their ancestry in a direct line for many generations, it is rather a surprising fact that there is not a single living descendant in the male line of some of the greatest men the world has ever produced.

For the preservation of our illusions regarding genius, it probably is far better that there should be no disappointing, ordinary persons left in the world to represent the men whom we delight to honor.

To find a Milton engaged in the insurance business, or a Byron on the stock exchange would jar dreadfully on one's sense of the fitness of things.

The following is a list of the illustrious men whose line never will be represented on the earth again as long as the world stands:—

Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Byron, Moore, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Peterborough, Nelson, Bollingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Washington, Canning, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Hume, Gibbon, Macaulay, Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, David Garrick, John Kemble, Edmund Kean.

Surplus Population.

A Harlesden butcher's shop is exhibiting the notice, "Wanted, a boy for sausages."—London Punch.

Stomach Always Baulked, Had Constant Indigestion

SMELL OF COOKING MADE HIM SICK —BILIOUS TWO DAYS A WEEK.

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Mr. Clemmons' experience is not unusual. Nowadays poor stomachs are more the rule than the exception. But the proper treatment is sure to make a quick cure. You can always depend on Dr. Hamilton's Pills, they reach the trouble at once, go right to business, work while you sleep and have you feeling better if not cured next morning.

"My food seemed to decompose in my stomach," writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge P.O. "I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night it would do great stunts. At times my head ached most terribly. A friend who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvelous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause, strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon grew within me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man."

Be advised—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they are sure to do you good. 25c. per box, five for $1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Impossible.

"I should think you could get rid of that young man before 11 o'clock."

"That shows you don't know Charlie very well, mother. When he gets started talking about himself there's no stopping him."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Objected to Red.

Little George had just taken his place in the barber's big chair.

"Do you want your hair cut like mine?" asked the red-haired barber.

"No, thank you," replied George. "I don't want it cut that color."

A Tip.

If a girl worked half as hard to please a man after marriage as she does before marriage, lots of lawyers would starve to death.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Keep Your Friendships.

Do not allow your own friendships to lapse—too many do not cherish our friendships while we have them. We subject them to strains. We undervalue them as we do all things that we feel we own. We accept them in a spirit of lethargy or worse, and when the friend is finally driven from us too often we put up a bitter plaint about ingratitude. There are a great many things that a decent, self-respecting friendship will not stand. If we allow ourselves, feeling sure of the devoted chum, to assume the unpleasant fault-finding manner, why should we expect anyone to wish to sit opposite us at dinner and listen to our grumblings? When friends depart—friends that apparently cared for us—it is because we have become unbearable, although this may be furthest from our perceptions. They have sought more cheerful company, and it is right they should do so.

Clark's

All ready baked to a nicety; whole, mealy and full flavored. Heating only is necessary.



W. Clark Mfr. Montreal

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto

3,000 FREE HOMESTEADS AND IMproved farms, $15.00 to $45.00 per acre. Best grain and mixed farming country. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Humboldt, Sask.

MALE HELP WANTED.

AT ONCE—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; expert instruction; constant practice; tools free; always sure employment for barber. Write for catalogue. Moler College, 221 Queen E., Toronto

STAMPS AND COINS

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid; send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

A Business Head.

"Open the window, waiter; I am roasting," a customer exclaimed who had just dined at a Paris restaurant.

"Shut it up, waiter; I am frozen," protested a man who had just sat down.

The waiter hesitated. The proprietor settled the dispute at once.

"Obey the customer who has not yet dined," he said.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES.
General Secretary.

Always Too Late.

"Old chap, didn't your better judgment tell you not to make that investment?"

"No, my better judgment never tells me anything until after I've gone and made a fool of myself."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

An egotist is a man who feels sorry for the people who don't like him.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Love's Torments.

Neighbor—"What's Mamie cryin' about?"

Mother—"That fortune-teller told her that she's goin' ter marry a tall, handsome, dark nobleman."

Neighbor—"Well, ain't that a good fortune?"

Mother—"Yer'd think so; but now she's broken-hearted at the thought of givin' up the ugly, little, sawed-off, sandy-haired bricklayer she's in love with!"

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

Zam-Buk
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES

...Railway Company.

—:o:—

...suant to Section 191 of the Rail-...Act, notice is hereby given that ...profile and book of reference of ...vised location of the Canadian ...ern Ontario Railway Company's ...sbury—Montreal line from Lot ...oncession 1, Township of Chat-...to the East Half of Lot 1C, Con-...n 1, Township of Grenville, ...y of Argenteuil, were deposited ...Registry Office for the County ...genteuil at Lachute, Quebec, on ...th day of June, 1913.

R. H. M. TEMPLE,
Assistant Solicitor.

...to, Ontario,
...e 23rd, 1913.

OVER 66 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

...one sending a sketch and description may ...ly ascertain our opinion free whether an ...tion is probably patentable. Communica...strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents ...ent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. ...nts taken through Mu... & Co. receive ...notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

...ndsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir...n of any scientific journal. Terms for ...a, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by ...newsdealers.

...NN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
...anch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

—:o:—

...TICE is hereby given that the ...for receiving tenders for the ...ruction of a Dry Dock at ...n, in the County of Levis, Que., ...ended to Monday, June 30, 1913.

By order,
H. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

...rtment of Public Works,
...awa, June 24, 1913.

SURGEON DENTIST

Will be in his office every day except Tuesday.

Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

DR. HUGH. B. FRASER, B.A
Physicin & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON - QUE.

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

He is a wise youth, who, wanting a choice suit, gets it early. We have them now. W. BANFORD & SON.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Now that the warm weather is here keep your house cool by cooking on our up-to-date coal oil stoves, 1, 2 & 3 burners, also ovens for same. Do not forget that we are the only ones that keep Pratt's Astral Coal Oil, a great saver to the consumer.

Screen Doors, Wire Cloth and made up wire screens of all kinds.

ALSO

Garden Hoes and all requisites.

100 lbs. of Redpaths Granulated Sugar for $5.00.

23 cents Paid for Nice Clean Wool.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

LAND! LAND!

Are you in the Market for GOOD Farm Land at Very Low Prices in the West!

If so, we will be pleased to correspond with you and we think we can interest you. We have improved farms from $10.00 an acre up.

Why live in the East on fifty acre farms and have hardships when you can make a good living easy in the West.

Write for some of our Propositions.

Or let us know what you want and what terms you require and will be pleased to arrange everything for you.

Our terms are easy, and when you come we will show you around in our own car. Write, wire or come yourself.

The Blair Co.,

Main St., Stettler, Alberta

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certaintly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery., Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.

Wanted 10,000 pounds of Wool.

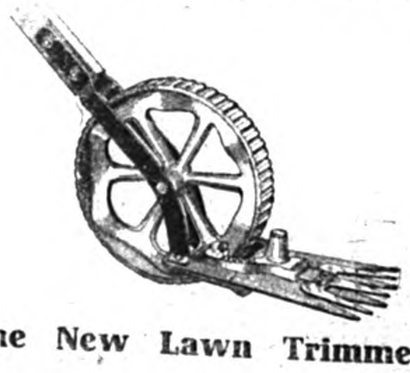
For which we will pay the highest price and give you bargains in all lines in exchange. Rush it along while the price is high, and see some of the bargains we have to offer.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

HURRAH!

No more Sore Backs,

Throw away the old Sheep Shears.



The New Lawn Trimmer.

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute



The Genuine Slater Shoe

Protects You in Two Ways

This finely honestly made shoe has earned and deserved the increased Respect and Good Will of Canadians during its history of over 40 years on the market.

The sign of the Slate on a shoe stands for good style, good leather and good workmanship. More than that it stands for the protection of the buyer against being overcharged in the price. Before it leaves the factory every pair of genuine Slater Shoes is stamped with the retail selling price, so that the final buyer can not be disappointed in quality, or overcharged in Value through mistake.

There are imitations of the Slater Shoe. To be sure of getting the genuine always look for the Slate trade mark, as shown here.

The Slater Shoe

W. G. Staniforth, Agent.

Some Special Features of the LAYTON BROS., PIANOS.

1. Gold Medal check repeating action
2. Finest sounding boards imported from the United States,
3. Five ply compound sectional tuning-pin block.
4. Full iron frame.
5. Grand Scales, and overstrung bass.
6. Dulcephone silencing stop (for practice,)
7. Hammers of finest German felt,

Fully guaranteed 10 years.
Used in over 100 Convents and Institutions.
Endorsedby leading Musicians.
Prices $320. and $350.
Payable $7. monthly.
Liberal discount for cash.

WM. BERRY

MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.
Every Tuesday, March to October.
Return limit two months.

COLONIZATION
EXCURSION TO
TEMISKAMING, QUE.
AND
NEW ONTARIO
Wednesday, June 25th, 1913
Final Return Limit, July 25, '13.
With stop-over privileges at Stations West of Mattawa, Ont., on the return trip.

REDUCED RATES
In Effect May 31st.
To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO
*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.
PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN
*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII | LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 11. 1913. | NO. 25

Central Market!

VEGETABLES, FISH & OYSTERS.

We have on hand, vegetables of all kinds, in season.

Oysters containing good wholesome meat is one of our specialities, also FISH, fresh, smoked and salt. Quality guaranteed and Prices O. K.

FRUIT.

In this line we have just what you need.

A full stock of Apples (fine eating), Oranges, Bananas, Pine Apples, Grapefruit, Lemons, etc. etc,

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market, - Main Street, Lachute.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Don't leave ordering your coal until too late. Many had an unpleasant experience last fall. Don't be caught again, but place your order at once. Best quality $7.20 per ton.

W. H. AYERS,
Lachute Mills.

Phone 51-Ring 5.

A lot of fine patterns Scotch Ginghams at nine yards for $1.00 while they last.

W. BANFORD & SON.

BOAT HOUSE FOR SALE,—New last year, and in 1st class order.

Apply, WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute.

Men's fine tailored suits all sizes in Fit Reform and other choice makes, full stock now in.

W. BANFORD & SON.

If you are thinking of travelling there are many things you want to consider. It is very helpful to consult the varied routes obtainable and see how you can take your trip to best advantage. We keep always on hand a supply of folders, booklets and timetables of the varied railroads, also steamship sailings of the Ocean Liners of the C.P.R., Allan Line, Canadian Northern, White Star, etc. that you may consult, and we will be pleased at any time to impart such information pertaining to same. Special rates for parties desirous of touring in Europe. Over 70 routings from which you may choose. Write **J. S. Giles,** Lachute, or phone 27. Night call 27-Ring 4.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Red Deer, Alberta, on Friday, July 4th, a son to Mr. & Mrs. C. Anderson. (Mr. Anderson was formerly of Brownsburg, but is now the Chief of Police of that thriving city).

Town Council.

—:o:—

The meeting of above Council was held on Tuesday last and was presided over by Mayor Felix Paquette. There were present Councillors Scott, Raymond, McFaul, McGibbon, Hamilton, Deslaurier, Lefebvre and McKimmie.

It was moved by Coun. McKimmie, seconded by Coun. Lefebvre, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mattias Prevost, Brisson and Kettyle for services rendered at the Paul fire. The same councillors also moved that the unlined cotton hose purchased from T. McOuat & Son be returned.

The water committee were authorized to interview Mr. McOuat re. the purchase of new hose.

It was moved by Coun. McGibbon, seconded by Coun. Scott that the water and furnace committee be appointed to locate places for hose houses and that they be authorized to purchase 5 reels, 4 nozzles and sufficient hose to fit up the new hose houses.

Mr. Isidore Carriere was appointed valuator to replace Mr. Dallaire who resigned the office.

PLEASE REMEMBER that your subscription is due.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—COOPER.—At the Baptist Parsonage on Wednesday, July 9th, Roderic Campbell, to Euphemia Gauley, of Harrington East.

BURRILL—McOUAT.—On Wednesday July 9, 1913, at Indian Head, by the Rev. Mr. McAphee, Miss Elizabeth Robson McOuat, daughter of the late James McOuat, of Brownsburg, Que., to Joseph S. Burrill, of Indian Head, Sask.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

GENUINE SPECIALS

We are putting on a line of Specials just now that will tickle your fancy we know. Just make up your mind that you must and see them. We can only enumerate a few.

2,000 yards of English Prints
Regular 14 and 15 cents for 10 cents.

500 yards of Denham's
Regular 25 cents for 15 cents.

500 yards of Anderson's Ginghams
Regular 15 cents for 10 cents.

New Spring Dress Goods, all Shades and Colors from 50 cents to $1.50.

Our Grocery Department is always well stocked with the choicest and best of goods.

R. McFAUL,
Main Street, - Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Norah DeLisle, is spending a few weeks in Lakefield.

Miss McIntyre and Miss McGrandel were in Arundel for the week-end.

Mr. & Mrs. John Shaw of Harrington, were in town the early part of this week.

Mrs. A. Davis, of Morin Heights, was the guest of Mrs. W. J. Deacon, on Friday last.

Miss Thompson of Hawkesbury, is the guest of Miss Aggie McGillivray this week.

Mrs. Boa is spending a couple of weeks in Arundel as the guest of her daughter Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. W. Annett and daughter of Montreal were guests of Mrs. Robt. McFaul this week.

Mr. Minton, of Pittsfield, Mass., is the guest of Mr. Robt. Creswell for a few days.

Mrs. J. A. Rice left on Wednesday to spend a pleasant visit with friends in Ormstown.

Mrs. McLaren and Mrs. Copping of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Holland at Ivan Bower.

Mr. Frank Boa and sister Mabel, are spending a couple of weeks with friends in Arundel.

Mrs. Geo. Gunn and family were in Avoca for the past two weeks visiting their many friends.

The Misses Jessie and Jean McConnell left on Wednesday last, for an extended visit to the Old Country, and expect to be absent about a year.

Quite a number from here took advantage of the pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre on Tuesday last.

The Misses Vasey and L. and F. Gunhouse, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mr. and Mrs Wm. Deacon left on Tuesday morning for Winnipeg, where it is their intention to reside.

Mrs. Ross, of Huntingdon, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jas W. Cottingham, the early part of this week.

The Misses Ruby Rowe and Lizzie Brozeau, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Brennian on Sunday last.

Miss Kate McGibbon returned to Lachute on Monday after spending a pleasant visit with friends at St Augustin.

The Orangemen of Lachute and the surrounding district expect to spend the 12th of July this year at Grenville, Que.

Miss K. Campbell returned on Monday from Lake Megantic where she has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Fuller.

LOST.—A ladies fringed tan riding glove. Any person finding same will leave at the Watchman office and be rewarded.

Mrs. G. F. Calder and family have removed out to their summer cottage at Sixteen Island Lake, for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Giles and family, also Mrs. Jno McPaul and family left this week to occupy their summer cottages at Lake Louisa.

Miss May Hume returned home on Friday last after a month's visit with friends in Woodlawn, Ont. and other points.

Mrs. J. D. Ewan, George and Robina Ewan, also Miss Dalrymple of Montreal, spent a few days this week with Mrs. Ewans father P. S. Dunbar.

The stork paid a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs Remi Belanger on Tuesday last and presented them with a pair of twins, a bouncing boy and girl.

On Monday morning last a bunch of keys were picked up near the Watchman Officer. Finder may have same on application to Mr. Joseph Belanger.

Mr. R. McArthur, as District Deputy Grand Master I. O. O. F., was in Montreal the early part of this week, installing the officers of Lansdowne Lodge.

Mr. David Morrin and son George was in Vankleek Hill this week attending the marriage of Miss Hazel Morrin to Mr. George Allen af the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham and family were in Mille Isle for the week end as the guest of her sister Mrs. Matthew Dawson for the week end.

Rev. R. T. Alexander, wife and four children, of Tokio, Japan, and Mr. Alexander sr, of Prince Edward Island, are guests of Dr. Alexander this week.

Miss McLaurin, returned missionary from India, who occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church 1rst Sunday, was the guest of Mrs. Forsythe this week.

Mrs. Ritchie, of Winnipeg, Mrs Mooney, of Montreal, and Mrs. LeRoy, of St. Andrews, were the guests of Mrs. H. McCrea the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lapointe, of Montreal, were in town the early part of this week and effected the sale of their property on Main St. to Mr. Gedeon Desjardins.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris and Miss Draper, who have been spending a pleasant vacation down the Saguenay River, returned home on Wednesday evening.

Service next Sabbath in the Methodist Church will be as follows: Lachute 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.; Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7.30 p.m.

Mrs. H. W. Giles and daughter Lila, left Thursday last, on a visit to friends in Pembroke.

Mrs. A. McArthur returned on Saturday last from a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal, accompanied by her daughter Jessie, who is home for the summer months.

The Baptist Church is announcing an Ice Cream Social on July 15th, on the lawn of Mrs. John McGillivray. Keep the date open and don't miss it, as you will be assured of a real good time. A choice programme will also be rendered. Tickets 25cts.

Next Thursday, July 17th, on Mr. McCluskey's Lawn at Brownsburg, there will be a Lawn Social given by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church. Special Programme and other attractions. Don't miss this event.

An afternoon tea, in aid of St. Simeon's Church, will be held on the lawn of Mrs. R. D. McKenzie, on Thursday, July 17th, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be held the following day.

Mr. T. Jousse was in Montreal on Monday attending the funeral of his sister-in-law Mrs. Etiehne, who died in the hospital on Sunday. The remains were taken to her late home in Namur for interment

Mr. G. W Wood, B. S. A., formerly of East, Settlement has resigned his position as MacDonald College Demonstrator at Huntingdon, and has accepted a position in the Animal Husbandry Department, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, at Winnipeg.

Mr. Joseph Lafleur, our respected fellow townsman, was married to Miss Charlotte Poitras on Tuesday morning, July 8th. The ceremony took place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception Montreal, before a few of the relatives and friends, and the happy couple are spending a few days down the Saguenay.

The Sunday School of St. Simeon's Church held their picnic up the river on Wednesday afternoon and report an excellent time in spite of the few little showers that overtook them. Races were run, games indulged in, ice cream, and a bountiful spread were thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Any person desiring to have their residences or family groups photographed in a most artistic manner will do well to call on W. A. Ball from July 10 to 15, as he is then taking his holidays. Also teachers and pupils desiring the latest photo of the Academy may obtain same at Darlington's book store on Main St.

Orangemens Picnic.

The Royal Orange Lodge will hold a good old fashioned basket picnic, in Dalesville on Saturday July 12th. There will be a splendid programme throughout the day including races for everyone, a tug-of-war between the married and single men, and dancing from 3 until 11 30 p.m. The price of the latter will be 50cts which includes supper for lady and gentleman. A refreshment booth will also be opened so you are sure of a good time.

Our progressive townsman, Mr. V. A. Paquin, is remodelling his property on Main St., lately occupied by Mr. W. J. Boyd, and expects soon to have it in readiness, in order that he may the better attend to his ever increasing business and give his patrons the advantages it will afford. Mr. Boyd has transferred his business into the Evans Block, where he will be pleased to attend his customers as usual.

Many of the older residents of Lachute were delighted to meet one of the former pastors of the Methodist Church in the person of the Rev. Richard Robinson, of Westmount, who for the past few days has been the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. McConnell. Fifty years ago the Rev. Mr. Robinson was stationed on the St. Andrews Circuit, which at that time included Lachute, and on Sunday, July 5th, 1863, he preached in the Methodist Ch. which was situated in the East End of the town. Last Sunday he worthily celebrated his golden jubilee by giving at the evening service here a most interesting sketch of his life and work to a large and appreciative congregation. In 1862, at Franklin Centre, he identified himself with the Methodist Ministry as a probationer. Although in the past he has been in labors more abundant, yet the more than three score years and ten sit very lightly upon his frame. He still serves the church as often as his strength permits

Officers Installed

Laurentian Lodge, No. 15, I.O.O.F., held their semi-annual installation of officers on Thursday last. District Deputy Grand Master Bro. Robt. McArthur officiated. Reports were received and read, shewing the membership to be 114 in good standing and a bank deposit of over $4,600. P.D G.M. Bro. Vosburg, of Lansdowne Lodge, and Bro. Charbonneau of Lafayette Lodge, Montreal, congratulated the lodge upon its excellent standing and hoped it would still continue to prosper and retain the kindly spirit that is manifested throughout its membership. The following officers were then installed to their varied offices, after which refreshments were served:—F. J. Jordan, N.G.; V. A Merrison, V.G.; A. A. Hills, Rec.-Sec.; W. A. Ball, Fin.-Sec.; J. A. Middleton, Treas.; H. Kettyle, Warden, J. Dion, Conductor; Rev. J. F. Forsythe, Chaplain; G. Hardie, R. S. N. G.; T. McNaughton, L. S. N. G.; Wm. McFaul, R. S. S.; Wm. Elliott, L. S. S.; A. McVicar, I. G.; T. Morrow, O. G.; J Cunningham, R. S. V. G.; A. Murdock, L. S. V. G.; W. J. Deacon, Jr. P. G.

J. A. Bedard & Son.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Have all your shoes the last year been perfectly comfortable?

If your answer is "Yes," you buy your shoes of a shoeman who knows how to fit feet right.

If your answer is "No," you haven't been having your feet fitted at J. A. Bedard & Son's.

You can always wear comfortable fitting footwear, without sacrificing style or quality a particle by bringing your feet here to be fitted.

We'll fit your feet right and match your desires perfectly or no sale. When we sell you a pair of shoes, you'll be a walking advertisement for this store.

You can take your time, when you come here to look at shoes. No "hurry up" in this shop. You are going to get just what you want in fit, style, shape and leather, if it takes an hour to do it. You must be fitted right and satisfied in every way before we'll take your money. That's our way.

Our customers will all tell you that "a perfect fit or no sale" is an immutable rule at this store. Every shoe, every clerk, every facility of this big stock is at your service. Call and see us soon,

Yours truly,

J. A. BEDARD & SON.

THE ELITE

Renewed supply of Trimmed Millinery all imported. Come early and get first choice, also a lot of made up dresses for Ladies', Misses and Children at prices that will astonish you New Blouses all white as well as Bulgarian trimmed. Improve your figure by wearing the famous Bias Filled Corsets. Kept only at.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, July 12th.

Her better Nature.
The Jumping Champion.
Making a man of him.
His thrifty wife.
Written in the sand.
Yarn of the Nancy Belle.

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family . . and for friends far and near . .

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silverware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

CANADIAN ORDER FORESTERS

34TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HIGH COURT.

Over 500 Delegates in Attendance at the Annual Meeting in the City of London.

The 34th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters convened on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th of June, in the new Masonic Temple in the City of London at 2 p.m. Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the Dominion, every Province being represented. This order had its birth in London in November, 1879, and has on three subsequent occasions, including the present, returned there for its Annual Meeting.

The following officers of High Court were present at the opening session:

J. A. Stewart, High Chief Ranger, Perth, Ont.; J.A.A. Brodeur, High Vice Chief Ranger, Montreal, Que.; Alf. P. Van Someren, High Secretary; Dr. U. M. Stanley, Chairman of the Medical Board; Robert Elliott, High Treasurer; W. L. Roberts, High Auditor; A. Shultis, Second High Auditor; W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, all of Brantford, Ontario, and W. M. Couper, Montreal, Que.; N. J. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.; R. T. Kemp, Listowel, Ont; A. R. Galpin, London, Ont.; F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man. Members of the Executive Committee.

In addition to the above, John Murray, District High Chief Ranger, Hamiota, Man.; D. E. McKinnon, District High Secretary, Winnipeg, Man., and A. K. Berry, District High Vice Chief Ranger, Holland, Man., representatives from the District High Court for Manitoba.

The annual reports of the various officers of this Order are of a most satisfactory nature, showing that the steady progress that the Canadian Order of Foresters has experienced ever since its inception in 1879 was continued in the year 1912, which is covered by these reports.

This Order confines its business entirely to the Dominion of Canada, and is, therefore, peculiarly a Canadian organization. In all its departments the result of the business of 1912 shows it to have been the best year in the Order's experience. The increase in the Insurance Funds of the Order amounted to $380,727.15. This fund standing at the end of the year, after payment of 506 Death Claims amounting to $508,951.19, at $3,989,976.31, the amount at the present time being $4,108,799.50. The revenue now derived from the investments of the Order constitute a very substantial amount of the annual income. Last year interest earned on investments of Insurance Funds amounted to $167,166.16.

In respect to the matter of investments, it is interesting to know that the Order confines the use of its funds to the purchasing of Municipal and School Debentures of the Dominion of Canada, and the very advantageous market, from the investors' point of view, of recent years, has enabled the Executive Committee to obtain a handsome return on such investments, taking into consideration the undoubted security offered in this class of investment.

Both the Sick and Funeral Benefit and General Funds show larger increases for 1912 than in any previous year. Interest earned on investments of Sick and Funeral Benefit funds, which are of a similar nature to those made of the Insurance funds, amounted to $12,208.04, and, after the payment of nearly 7,000 Sick and Funeral Benefit Claims, amounting to $166,534.30, the sum of $51,783.44 was added to the balance in this Department, as the result of the business for the year under review. The total amount standing to the credit of this fund at the present date is $306,927.03.

In respect to membership also, substantial progress was made. The net result of the year's operations showing an increase of 4,410; the membership of the Order on the 31st of December, 1912, standing at 87,536.

Besides the benefits accruing from Life Insurance and the ordinary Sick and Funeral Benefit Department of this Order, we note that special provision is being made for those of its members who are suffering from Tubucular troubles of any kind, a special grant being made for their care in any of a number of Sanitaria provided in this country for special treatment of patients so afflicted.

It is gratifying to note, in a perusal of the reports of all the officers, the far-reaching benefits that are being derived by the membership, in the various directions in which this Society endeavors to be of assistance to the individuals who compose same. The record of the Canadian Order of Foresters, as submitted in these reports, is well worth the perusal of those who have been perhaps too apt to decry the permanence and stability of fraternal insurance concerns. There is every evidence of careful management and of well-directed endeavor to conduct the affairs of the Society in an intelligent and business-like manner.

A point of special interest as indicating the cautious selection of risks, is the death rate, which for 1912 was only 5.78 per thousand, and over the Order's experience of thirty-three years, less than 5.25 per cent. per thousand.

We find further that the Superintendent of Organization has been able to report the institution of forty-one new Courts, so that every effort possible is being made to establish Courts of the Canadian Order of Foresters in the new territory being opened up in the Dominion of Canada from time to time, and as the points become large enough to maintain a Court.

A very considerable amount of business will be laid before the delegates, and it is expected that the Sessions of the High Court will extend over several days, probably occupying their attention till the 13th or 14th inst.

SAME AGE IN ALL CLIMATES

Duration of Life is Same in Jungle as in Europe.

Strange as it seems, the heat of the tropical deserts and the icy cold of an Arctic winter seem to have hardly any effect upon the length of life, and an extended series of investigations—which has been recently concluded—shows a most amazing agreement throughout the whole world. In spite of the difference in race, in food, in habits of life, the savage in the South Sea Islands has almost exactly as long life as the African pigmy or the giant Fuegians. What is more, in spite of all the skill and science of modern civilization, the average duration of human life is not a whit longer in this country than it is in a tropical jungle or a blizzard-swept tundra.

The Eskimo lives largely on blubber, the Hindoo eats sparingly of rice, the Andaman Islander consumes raw fish, the modern epicure his "hot bird and cold bottle," yet each one of these changes that diverse diet into just exactly the amount of fuel his body needs to keep it going on an average for the same length of time. The occupations of men are as diverse as their food, yet in this also the average remains the same. The Norwegians are largely a race of sailors and fishermen, the Swiss but seldom behold the sea, yet as a nation the one is no more favored than the other with length of life.

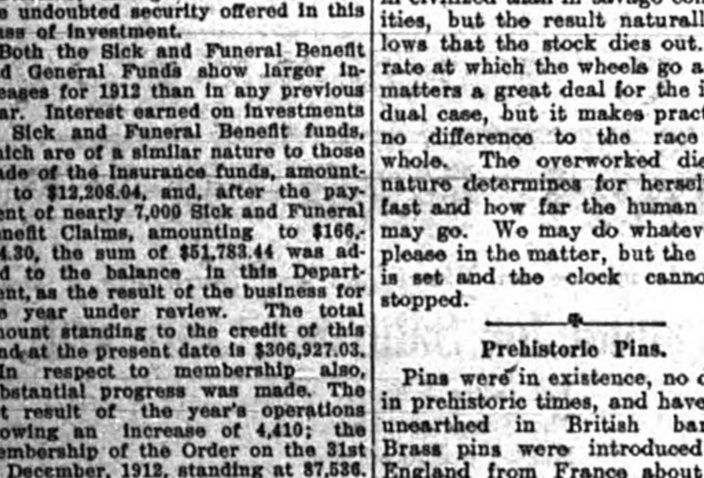
The clock of human life is set at a very definite point, and the tables of mortality, which are made out for one nation or for one period of time, will serve almost universally well. There are certain changes, of course. The infant death rate is far higher in savage tribes than among civilized peoples, but more adults reach advanced years. More feeble children grow old enough to give birth to still feebler children in civilized than in savage communities, but the result naturally follows that the stock dies out. The rate at which the wheels go around matters a great deal for the individual case, but it makes practically no difference to the race as a whole. The overworked die out, nature determines for herself how fast and how far the human being may go. We may do whatever we please in the matter, but the alarm is set and the clock cannot be stopped.

Prehistoric Pins.

Pins were in existence, no doubt, in prehistoric times, and have been unearthed in British barrows. Brass pins were introduced into England from France about 1540. They were manufactured by machinery in England in 1824.

"This office you are applying for will require your constant attention," warned the eminent official. "That's all right. I don't believe I will have to hustle any harder to hold it than I have done to get it."

There are no game laws to interfere with the killing of time.



UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

"How is it you are so late this morning, Thomas?"

"Please, sir, mother's ill and cook had to get up and cook breakfast for us."

FROM MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

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

Out of every 100 of the population in England and Wales 78 dlive in towns.

Ninety per cent. of British people can write, only 27 per cent. in Spain, and but 16 per cent. in Russia.

The United Kingdom imports more fruit than any other country in Europe, spending £6,500,000 a year on it.

Next to Yorkshire, which has almost four million acres, Lincoln is the largest English county. Devonshire stands third.

There were 1,011 persons killed and 8,700 injured during 1912 on railways in the kingdom, says a Board of Trade report.

Great Britain carries on more trade with Germany than with any other country. France and the United States are her next best customers.

The premises of Henry Foster, tallow and grease manufacturer, Leeds, were gutted by fire early on the 16th ult., the damage amounting to several thousand pounds.

By the publication of editions in nine additional languages the British and Foreign Bible Society has raised to 449 the number of tongues in which the Scriptures are issued.

The Countess of Aberdeen has been invited by 20 national women's councils of Europe and America to retain the presidency of the International Council of Women for a further period of five years.

Sir George Riddell says the printing trade is the recording angel which chronicles the thoughts and ideas of mankind. His only regret was that, like most romances, it was not so profitable as it should be.

The changes in weekly hours of labor taking effect in 1912 affected 72,067 workpeople. Of these 701 had their hours increased by 366 per week, and 71,366 had reductions amounting to 175,068 hours per week.

Sir John Hare, the famous actor, on the 17th ult. entered his 70th year. He made his first appearance on the professional stage at Liverpool in September, 1864, so that next year he will be able to celebrate his theatrical jubilee.

The London Scottish Regimental Gazette gives a fairly good photo of Lieut. T. Ross, Scots Guards, who has just been promoted from the rank of Sergt.-Major. The editor says that the "Scottish" have always found him "a good Scot, a good shot, a good sportsman, and a good soldier."

A story told about the Prince of Wales is worth repetition. Not long ago he was dining out with some friends, and on leaving the house was helped on with his overcoat by his host. "What a nice coat, sir," remarked his host. "Yes, isn't it," replied the young Prince, "it was father's."

BEGAN YOUNG.

Had "Nerves" from Youth.

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the last six months," writes a Southern girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very sallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned." (Tea contains the same injurious drug, caffeine, found in coffee.) "This is the more remarkable as I am a Primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired I feel amply repaid even though this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers, who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

THE END OF A FEUD

It was just a grandfather's chair, a plain, old, wooden rocker, but, insignificant as it appeared to everybody else, it was sufficient cause for the spoiling of the best part of two lives. Just because of the chair Luke and Mathew Gregory, twin brothers, made for themselves an existence as queer as any recorded in the pages of fiction.

Because of the chair they dwelt side by side in a house literally divided against itself. They gave up love, friendship and social intercourse. For 23 years they met every day without exchanging a word. For 23 years they glowered at each other from opposite sides of a living room. For 23 years each sat in the chair every other day and read out of the same Bible turn and turn about.

In all that time neither showed the least sign of retreating from the position he had taken, neither conceded a tittle to the other, neither would admit that the other had the better right to the chair. The house was divided by actual measurement and continued so divided until it fulfilled the prediction of the Scriptures and fell in reality.

Not different in outward appearance from ordinary men were the characters of this strange drama. Luke and Mathew Gregory were simple, hard-working miners. Each day they went to the great collieries at Wilkes-Barre, labored on through the day, chatted with their fellows and returned home at night. Yet they never had a word one for the other, despite the fact that they cooked at the same stove and ate from the same table.

The Gregorys were of Scotch birth and came to the Wyoming valley with their father, John Gregory, when lads of only three years. The elder Gregory had been a miner in Scotland and had journeyed to America in search of better wages and a better chance for his sons. With him he brought his household effects, among which was the chair.

With thrift and energy the father made his way little by little. From his meagre wages he saved something and through his skill was advanced step by step until he reached the position of boss in the mine. When he was forced to retire after a serious accident he found that he had a little home on the hill above the collieries, and was able to live in modest comfort upon what he had saved, what he had collected from his accident insurance and the benefits paid by his labor union.

John Gregory was ambitious for his boys. Their mother was long since dead, and he was looking forward to giving them an education that would help them to make their way. He did not want them to be miners. When the accident happened the lads were already seventeen years old. They knew the mines, had worked in them in spare time and had the spirit of generations of miners bacl of them.

At the crisis they turned naturally to the mines and because of their ability and their father's influence became coal cutters. In five years they were making excellent pay and had as good a prospect of success as any of the young men in the section.

They were well able to look after themselves when John Gregory died. He had not much to leave, only the little house on the hill and its contents, with a small sum in the bank. The twins had always been inseparable and the father foresaw no difficulties in leaving what he had to them share and share alike.

The house was just a 1 1-2 story brick affair with a large living room, dining room and kitchen downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. Matthew and Luke continued to live on in peace with never a thought of division of the slender property.

Then, in June, 1889, they celebrated their 30th birthday with a little celebration, and after their friends had departed, Luke broached to his brother a subject very dear to him. He had found the girl of his heart and was planning to marry. He discussed his plans at length and at the close was surprised when his brother told him that he, too, was thinking of taking a wife. They shook hands and went to bed joyfully.

The brothers had no idea of parting after 30 years and determined to pool their savings and build a second cottage on the lot they owned next door. Of course, the household goods would be divided. Bit by bit they portioned them out without a disagreement until they came to the chair.

There was nothing to the intrinsic value of that piece of furniture to provoke dispute. To one uninterested it was just a worn out old affair, none too attractive. To the brothers that mattered not at all. It had been their father's and his father's and his father's father's before that. It was hallowed by countless associations.

Luke felt that he ought to have it, and so did Matthew. At first they joked about it, and then they argued about it, and finally quarreled. The men were much alike in character, both were stubborn to the last degree, and neither would make the slightest concession.

Thus they went on bickering until Luke came home one night and announced that the girl of his choice had promised to marry him.

"Ye maun gie me the cheer as a weddin' geeft," he told Matthew.

"That I willna," answered Matthew.

The next night came Matthew with a similar announcement and a similar request. The answer of Luke was: "I willna."

Nothing could be done. The brothers stood firm and the prospective brides waited tearfully month by month. What the old chair meant to the brothers was nothing to the girls. They grew first angry, then indifferent and finally deserted the brothers entirely and sought husbands elsewhere.

A year passed, and Luke and Matthew were no nearer a solution. Then after a discussion in black anger Luke declared that they would divide the house and all in it and never speak again. Matthew agreed. The two brothers set to work silently.

They drew a line cross the center of the front walk, up the porch steps and directly through the middle of the house. The stove in the front room was Luke's side of the house, but the stove in the dining-room was on Matthew's.

Where the line bisected the dining-room the table was set so that each had his just portion. A mark was drawn through the center of the cook stove and up the stovepipe. All the chairs were equally divided, but the grandfather's chair remained.

What to do with that was still a problem. Finally, it was decided to place it exactly in the center of the front room. It was agreed that it should be used by the brothers on alternate days. The doors were sawed in half and hinged so that neither should touch the property of the other. Bricks and copper divided the cook stove, fire space, oven and all.

When the grim details had been settled the brothers retired each to his own portion of the house and commenced the long silence. In the 23 years which followed neither man spoke to the other and neither stepped over the boundary line.

They cooked their own meals each on his part of the cook stove, carried the food to their respective ends of the table and ate without speaking. At evening when Luke was entitled to the chair he pulled it over into his part of the house and sat down and smoked. The next night Matthew enjoyed the same privilege.

On warm summer nights the men might be seen side by side, each on his side of the front porch apparently unmindful of the other. When the cook stove burned out and it became necessary to have another, Luke placed his exact share on the table Matthew covered it without comment.

Besides the chair there was another thing they held in common—their mother's Bible. One night Luke would read his chapter and then shove the book across to Matthew. The next night Matthew read first.

As time went on and the region developed, the little brick cottage and the land upon which it stood became more and more valuable. The colliery buildings drew nearer and nearer and the company made frequent offers for the property.

With each new proposition Luke would agree to sell at Matthew's figure if Matthew would relinquish all claim to the chair, and Matthew would take whatever Luke pleased if the chair was given to bind the bargain. The company gave up its negotiations and prepared to erect its offices on land adjoining the Gregory house.

That was the beginning of the end. Excavations were started nearby, and, as the place was rocky, there were frequent blasts which shook the cottage and loosened the sides of the hill. One night while the brothers were asleep the earth beneath the cottage gave way and the house so long divided tottered to its fall. The building collapsed and slid piecemeal into the trench below.

Out of the ruins a man was seen crawling. It was Luke, and as he looked about him he called and called again: "Matty, Matty, are ye hurted?" The silence of 23 years had been broken at last.

When the first party of rescuers arrived they found Luke dragging Matty from beneath a roof timber. The old animosity had been forgotten in the common disaster and the reconciliation was complete. The twins were brothers in fact.

"A house divided against itsel' maun fall. 'Tis the Scripture and a warning to sinfu' men," said Luke.

"Aye, 'tis," said Matthew.

When the brothers set to work to clear away the debris of their wrecked home, under the shattered rooftree were found a few fragments of what had once been a chair.



BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE.

A special meeting of the Shareholders has been called by the Board of Directors for the purpose of making an issue of $250,000.00, increasing the subscribed capital to $1,000,000.00.

The Company has been doing business since June, 1912, and at the first Annual Meeting of Shareholders, held in February last, an issue of $250,000.00 was made and immediately subscribed.

The balance of the proposed issue remaining unsubscribed at a certain date will be taken up by a Montreal syndicate, which has agreed to subscribe all the shares not sold, at a premium of $10.00 per share.

The operations of the Company have been so satisfactory that a certain number of Shareholders have expressed the desire to subscribe the new issue.

With the capital of one million ($1,000,000.00) the "British Colonial Fire" will rank amongst the most important companies doing business in Canada.

Happiness Classes.

Idle people in Paris are now attending "happiness classes." The classes are conducted by a poet, who lectures the company on how to be happy. The principle is to "destroy the terror felt by living creatures toward nature, life and death." But the actual terror felt by human beings toward these subjects was probably never less than to-day, when the atmosphere of materialism has stifled imagination. Even the California earthquake or a great volcanic disaster leaves the great majority of people unmoved.

Deer Hunt in Streets.

A deer hunt was provided in the streets of Musselburgh, Scotland, on a recent Sunday by the appearance of a deer which is supposed to have strayed from the Duke of Buccleuch's deer park at Dalkeith. During its passage through the streets the frightened animal jumped clear over the heads of people who tried to intercept it. Finally it reached the open and made for home.

SEVEN PER CENT.

is assured to the purchaser of Profit Sharing Bonds in a successful and well organized Company which we can highly recommend. The 'Profit Sharing' feature of these securities enables the bond holder to participate, as well, with the Company in any further earnings. Interest cheques mailed to investors twice a year.

National Securities Corporation
LIMITED

CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

VARIOUS SYSTEMS ARE HERE DISCUSSED.

Explanation of the Fundamental Differences Between Them.

It is not intended, nor would it be possible in one short article to do more than touch on the general principles of wireless telegraphy, which are founded on Hertz's classical investigations into the production of electric waves in 1886-87, and which first assumed a practical form some ten years later as a result of the experiments of Mr. Marconi, with whom this means of communication must forever remain associated, says Chambers's Journal.

Wireless messages are sent by means of electric waves just as heliograph or flashing-lamp messages are sent by light waves; and, the all-pervading ether being the medium of propagation in both cases, the speed of travel is the same—namely, 186,000 miles a second. These wireless—or, as they are usually called, Hertzian—waves cannot produce directly the sensation of light, as such waves are much longer than those which are called light waves. For the same reason they cannot produce the effect of other known ether waves, such as heat, actinic, or X-rays. The propagation of sound, being due to wave motion in a denser medium, has, of course, no sort of connection with any of these ether waves.

Hertzian waves have the property of producing oscillatory electric currents in a conductor of electricity, and it is this property which enables their presence to be detected, and so permits of the reception of wireless messages. An oscillatory current is one which oscillates to and fro at a very high speed, of the order of, say, a million or some hundreds of thousands of times per second. For the purpose of receiving messages one or more wires, called aerial wires, are suspended from masts and form the conductor in which the oscillatory currents are produced by the action of

the Hertzian Waves

transmitted from the distant station, and these currents work various electric currents which ultimately produce effects which can be either seen or heard. The oscillatory currents received last only as long as the waves which produce them, so that when waves are sent for short or long periods, the receiving instruments respond for corresponding periods, thus reproducing at the receiving station the dots and dashes of the Morse code which were made by the signaling key at the transmitting station.

In systems which make use of continuous waves the action is often somewhat different, as the transmitting system may radiate a continuous stream of waves during the whole time that the station is in operation, as opposed to the finite trains of waves which are radiated from a spark system whenever the key is pressed.

For such continuous wave systems, therefore, arrangements are made so as to alter the form of the waves during the time that the key remains pressed, these alterations affecting the instruments at the receiving station for short or long periods of time corresponding to the dots or dashes made by the signaling key at the sending end. This means that devices designed specially for the reception of spark system are not the most suitable for receiving these continuous wave systems, and vice versa.

There are numerous detectors and receiving devices used and patented by the various systems; but these can hardly be said to form the important distinctive features, as all spark-system receivers are suitable for any spark system, and all continuous wave receivers are suitable for any continuous wave system.

We will, therefore, turn our attention to the methods of producing wireless waves, as it is in this respect that we find the main differences between the various systems.

Hertz proved by his famous experiments at Karlsruhe, already referred to, that when a condenser, such as a Leyden jar,

Charged With Electricity,

is discharged, under certain conditions, across an air gap, an oscillatory current flows in the discharging circuit, producing an oscillatory spark across the gap, and creating electric waves, which radiate into space. These facts form the basis of all spark systems of wireless transmission.

For practical signaling it is necessary to produce the oscillating currents in an aerial wire suspended from masts, and it is essential to employ high masts, if radiation over great distances is required; whereas, for receiving, height is not of such vital importance, provided that very long aerials can be used. If it is permissible to concentrate the radiation mainly in one direction, Marconi found that the height of the aerial might be reduced, provided that the length could be increased in the line of propagation, and that form of aerial is not one of the distinctive features of a long-distance Marconi installation both for transmission to and reception from a definite direction.

Marconi originally connected the aerial to one side of the spark-gap and earth to the other, so that the aerial and the ear formed the two plates of the condenser corresponding to the inner and outer metallic coatings of the Leyden jar. In this arrangement each wave-train is heavily damped—that is to say, it dies down very rapidly; and it was soon found that such wave-trains do not permit of selectivity at the receiving station; and unless a receiver is selective for the particular wave-length of the message required, it will be jammed by massages being sent on other wave-lengths. The plain aerial method, as it is called, has, therefore, been abandoned, and it not now used in any of the spark systems.

The present Marconi system uses a condenser spark-gap circuit to generate oscillatory currents, which induce similar currents in the aerial wire, which is accurately tuned to the same natural electrical period as the generating circuit.

The inductive method used for producing oscillatory currents in the aerial, combined with the fact that the circuits are in tune, is most important, and judgment has been given in several legal actions to the effect that it is one of the distinctive features of the system.

Another Outstanding Feature

is the form of spark-gap employed, which is so arranged that the length of gap is variable in such a way as to control the length and duration of the spark, as well as to regulate the number of sparks per second. This arrangement, in conjunction with the method of inducing the oscillatory currents in the aerial, produces not only comparatively undamped wave-trains which permit of more selective receiving, but also gives the Morse code signals a distinctive note when heard in the receiving telephones, and this is of great assistance for distinguishing the required signals from other signals and from atmospheric disturbances.

The Telefunken system induces the oscillatory currents into the aerial in a similar manner to that in the Marconi system, but the aerial and spark circuits are not absolutely in tune with one another, and the spark-gaps are of a different type. The Telefunken system uses a number of very short spark-gaps, the electrodes, or sides of each gap, consisting of a large metal disc, an arrangement based on investigations carried out by Professor Wien of Dantzig, in 1904-5. In this system the spark dies away very rapidly, and for that reason is called a quenched spark, but the oscillatory current in the aerial, and therefore the wave train radiated, continue long after the spark has been quenched, so that the wave-trains are, comparatively speaking, undamped. This system produces in the telephones at the receiving station a distinctive musical note which has the advantage referred to in the case of the Marconi system.

These two, the Marconi and Telefunken, are the foremost spark systems, and it is outside the scope of this article to mention others, though there are several which present features of considerable technical interest.

Spark systems, headed by the Marconi and the Telefunken, have held the field so long that wireless—or, as it is officially called, radio—telegraphy is frequently referred to as

Spark Telegraphy,

but this expression can no longer be used as synonymous with the other two, as there are now a number of stations working commercially on a system which does not use a spark at all. This system is called the Paulsen system, and is the outcome of experiments carried out by Dr. Paulsen in Copenhagen in 1903, based on the results of experiments in England by Mr. Duddell, published in 1900. In this system an electric arc is used instead of a spark, the arc being placed either in the aerial, like Marconi's original plain aerial sparks, or in an influencing circuit somewhat similar to that used in the Marconi system. The waves radiated by either of these arrangements are very nearly continuous, and the system is called a continuous-wave system.

The only other continuous wave system which calls for mention here is the Goldschmidt system, based on the results of experiments carried out in Berlin by Professor Goldschmidt during the last few years. In this system the rate of alternation of a current generated by an alternating current machine is increased by electrical devices to such a rate as is required for the production of wireless waves; that is to say, an alternating current is stepped up in speed of alternating current, which is then applied directly to the aerial wire. This system is being rapidly developed, and is said to have great possibilities; but it is not yet in use for commercial communication.

There are other continuous-wave systems, but the majority have scarcely yet emerged from the experimental stage. Their progress, however, demands the careful attention of all interested in the subject, for not only are continuous waves, or at any rate trains of very persistent waves, advantageous for wireless telegraphy communication, but they are essential for wireless telephony, which, though still in the experimental stage, will, no doubt, very soon be claiming more serious attention.

FURNITURE FAKERS.

How Worm Holes Are Made in the Sham Antiques.

Collectors of antique furniture need to be very wideawake nowadays if they wish to protect themselves against the tricks practised by some dealers. Perhaps one of the cleverest dodges is that worked by the large and wealthy dealer with a good clientele. Should a prominent and influential customer be dissatisfied with his purchase, the dealer promptly offers to take it back and refund the full purchase price. Indeed, he will go further, and offer a price which allows the customer a profit on the transaction. But the dealer is careful to take a receipt, and once he has got this there is nothing easier than to offer the article at a small profit to a millionaire collector from the States as being from the collection of Lord So-an-so. The bait usually is at once taken, the dealer laughing up his sleeve, while the American carries home his "bargain."

Many a spurious antique has been hall-marked in this way, according to a writer in the English Review, who proceeds to give away some interesting secrets of actual furniture faking. Dealers, it appears, are always on the lookout for old half-timber houses and barns, furnishing a good supply of oak, for the wood, although full of mortise holes and cut nails, makes very good "Tudor" furniture or panellings.

If the faker is lucky he gets the worm-holes thrown in; otherwise, if time allows he makes them with genuine worms, for he knows that the latter never bore straight, but seek all the soft spots in the wood, and he is much too clever to imitate their borings by the insertion of a wire or hairpin.

One drawback of the old timber from the faker's point of view is that many of the rusty nails can not be withdrawn, and the circular saw has to cut right through wood and nails. The wood however, being cut, is planed up and finished with a "York-pitched" plane, where the iron, owing to the sharp angle and the hardness of the wood, "kicks" in a way that produces almost an identical result as the primitive adze of Elizabethan days.

ANCIENT GOLD WORK FOUND.

Said to Date From Seventh or Eighth Century Before Christ.

The discovery of some very ancient gold work, said to date from the seventh or eighth century before Christ, has been made at Eberswelde, a little town lying about an hour's journey north of Berlin, Germany.

In an earthenware vessel, a few inches high, 78 articles made of massive gold, and consisting of bracelets, drinking cups and rings, have been found.

Considering the length of time they have been buried, they are said to be in an excellent state of preservation. One learned specialist declares that they are the work of early Germanic inhabitants of the district. Another holds that they are decidedly of Phoenician origin, and says that these enterprising traders penetrated into the interior of Germany from the Baltic more than 2,500 years ago.

Great Things Persist.

You cannot dispose of a great man by traducing him; you cannot get rid of a great question by ignoring it; you cannot thwart a great cause by misrepresenting it. The man, the question, the cause, persistently recur, and will not down.—Dr. W. C. Abbott.

CENTENARY SUGGESTIONS

HONOR TO THOSE WHO MADE FOR PEACE

Between the United States of America and the British Nation.

Regarding the Hundred Years of Peace celebration, The Observer, London, Eng., says:

"When we consider the first class of centenary suggestions all sympathy upon both sides of the sea ought to be carried for a series of very picturesque plans. For the United States statues of Chatham and Burke are urged. The minds of both of them entered into the thought of America almost as much as though they had been born there, and influenced American destinies no less. It is proposed that on this side the bust of Washington shall be placed in Westminster Abbey. We can imagine nothing more just. The rebel and regicide Cromwell stands to-day outside the Parliament he closed, remembered as the "greatest Prince that ever ruled in England." So ought George Washington to be commemorated here as one of the greatest characters of the undivided race and belonging no less than Shakespeare himself to the whole English-speaking world.

"Even that is not enough. To recall the great origins is good, no doubt; but Washington was before the hundred years of peace.

Let Equal Honor Be Done

on both sides of the Atlantic to those who preserved it and whose example would be first recalled, if by any monstrous chance not now to be foreseen the friendship of Britain and America should be threatened in some mad moment of the future. It is proposed that a statue to Queen Victoria should be raised in Washington by the women of America. What is to be our answer to that? In our opinion there can be only one adequate answer. We ought to raise a statue in London to one of the very greatest of all English-speaking men, and one whose words and temper are more important for the democracies of the Republic and the Empire than the utterances and example of any other statesman without exception. We mean Abraham Lincoln. We think it is Mr. Price Collier who has pointed out with his own happy insight into the living realities of things, that a statue to Lincoln would be a human stroke going home to the general heart of the American people in a manner with which nothing else of the kind could compare.

"We agree so entirely with this view that we shall return to it again, just as we shall return to other ideas already touched upon or still to be mentioned. Two other plans must be noticed before we leave the monumental class of proposals. On the American side it is designed to throw over the rapids of the Niagara River a Memorial Free Bridge as a daily link between the daily life of the Republic and that of Canada; and as a symbol of

The Perpetual Amity

that ought ever to exist between them.

"Finally, we come back to the island again in connection with a scheme which ought to be carried through with a swing of enthusiasm whatever else happens. We mean, of course, the admirable suggestion to purchase and endow Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washingtons. Everyone knows that over the main doorway of this quiet old country house there are still to be seen the armorial bearings from which the Stars and Stripes of the American flag are derived. Morally Sulgrave would then become, as it were, a little bit of America in England, and would be a place of pilgrimage like Stratford-on-Avon for all pilgrims on this side.

"Inspiriting as is this programme, we have said that there is another class of commemoration ideas to which we attach even more significance. A continual interchange of professors ought to be arranged for between the universities of the United States, Canada, and this country. A continuous series of lectures bearing upon the chief historical aspects and future ideals of the English-speaking world ought to be delivered by turns in the island, the Dominion and the Republic, and we need not say that we should like Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to be associated with this scheme.

"Then there is the remarkable proposal for a text-book of

Anglo-American History,

which might be widely read and even used in schools on both sides to the increase both of truer understanding and more generous thought. We have indicated above that we would regard this if it could be accomplished as the most searching achievement of all. Up to twenty years ago it would have been simply unthinkable. The task is difficult still; but the temper of the time is ripe for it and for a writer of sane genius on either side it is as fine a piece of work of its kind as is yet to be done in the world.

"And now we come to the last of the suggestions. It is hoped that on the Christmas eve of 1914 completing the hundred years of peace there will be religious services in every place of worship throughout the kindred nations and, above all, that there shall be a simultaneous five minutes' silence throughout the English-speaking world. If the minds of men were well and truly prepared—if they knew rightly upon what purpose of everlasting peace for Britain and America, upon what example for the world they were asked to reflect—the hushed silence of that five minutes might be felt through all time."

CROP WATCHERS OF CHINA.

Guards in Towers, Who Protect Growing Grain From Thieves.

In China the fields are not protected by hedges or fences; the country lies quite open and is everywhere easily accessible. This is not to be interpreted as an indication of the peculiar honesty of the people or of their exceptional respect for their neighbor's property.

As a matter of fact thieving abounds. Large numbers of the people are very poor, and this class in order to subsist have frequent recourse to stealing. As the time of harvest approaches and the fruits and cereals are ripening orchards and fields are never safe from the unwelcome visitations of predatory bands. The farmer knows this, and hence everybody is obliged to stand guard over everything. Almost every field has its watch tower, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, and these frail tenements are never deserted, night or day, until the harvest has been fully reaped.

In some districts "crop watching societies" exist, whose sole business is to provide professional "crop watchers" where and whenever the ymay be required. Fields of kaoliang, or giant millet, are watched by a professional "crop watcher." This stalwart plant grows to a height of ten to fifteen feet and a field of it is a veritable jungle for density and impenetrability. This accounts for the height of the watch tower—a light wooden structure.

The watcher must, if his vigil is to be of any use, be higher than the crops he is looking after. Even so it is exceedingly difficult to detect the thieves, they are so effectually hidden by the tall and dense growth of the kaoliang. The object of the thieves is to possess themselves of the millet heads of the plants, and this they can very easily accomplish. All that is necessary are a sharp knife and a quick hand.

LESS DRINK, MORE MONEY.

Revenue in Britain Has Increased While Consumption Decreased.

The effect of the increase in the British Spirit Duties made in 1909 is a greatly decreased consumption and an increased revenue. A return just issued puts the estimated consumption in Britain under the old duties from 1910 to 1912-13 at 149,000,000 gallons, and under the present duties at 120,250,000 gallons, or a decrease of 28,750,000. From the same period the revenue under the old duties would have been £81,155,000, while the actual receipts under the present duties were £86,215,000, or an increase of £5,060,000.

It is pointed out that when the duty was altered consumption had been falling for about ten years at an average rate of over 2 per cent. per year. It is believed that if no change had been made in the duty the fall would have continued in 1909-10, but would almost have ceased in 1910-11, and that in 1911-12 and 1912-13 there would have been a rise, as there has been under existing conditions, since this rise appears to be due to general causes.

When one is really young everything is possible; when one is old most things are inconceivable.

BRAINS VERSUS BULLETS

MOST SELF-RELIANT NATION WILL WIN.

The Reading Camp Association is Doing a Wonderful Work.

Whatever Canada's duty may be with reference to self-defence and the defence of the Empire, at least it is certain that she cannot get or maintain a high place in the world without an educated citizenship. The strife of the future is to be with brains rather than bullets. The nation is destined to win out whose people have the most energy, self-reliance, foresight, stability of character, and mental adaptability. Martial traits may have been indispensable to race superiority in the past, but they become less important with every new decade. Mental and moral qualities are gradually taking their place and those races which succeed in learning the art of real education are sure to be in the vanguard, provided they have access to those natural forces and that raw material on which civilization is based.

Value of Education.

It is this fact that gives interest to the ferment of ideas and theories that is going on in the modern educational world. Writers on education find it hard to agree at the present time, but out of all their discussions there is gradually rising the conviction that education, to be of value, must fit the individual for the life he is to lead, must train him to use his hands as well as his mind, must make his mind flexible and adaptable rather than burden it with dead knowledge. The aim of education to-day is not to give the few an ornamental and decorative culture which unfits them physically and mentally for all the most strenuous tasks of life, but to train the many to the free use of their faculties in the work of life, and to cultivate that good-will which makes for social co-operation and that moral character which makes for sobriety, self-control, and provident living.

An Unique Problem.

The main task of the educator is, of course, in the cities and with the young, but as the twelfth report of the Reading Camp Association which has just come to hand reminds us, Canada has a unique educational problem as well. For some time past almost a thousand immigrants per day have been pouring into this country. Of these a large proportion are foreigners who cannot speak or read our language and know nothing more of our country than the report that it has plenty of work to offer. Many of them find their way to the frontier and get work in mines, or lumber camps, or railway construction camps, far from those influences which might help to educate them for citizenship. The problem of education in countries with a more or less stationary and homogeneous population is simple compared with that of Canada, where hundreds of thousands of adults are foreign born and probably received little if any education in their native land.

Report of Reading Camps.

Can the adult foreigner on the frontier be reached by education and in any real sense trained for citizenship? An affirmative answer may now be given to that question on the basis of the report of the Reading Camp Association before us. It is a voluntary association, but its good work has won for it the recognition and financial support of six Provincial Governments, and of a very large and representative list of individual subscribers. It is inspired by the conviction that the foreigner on the frontier has the same need of and right to an education as the adult foreigner in the city, for whom more and more opportunities are being provided by the educational authorities in the way of night schools, etc.

The Immediate Aim.

Its immediate aim is to establish a reading camp in as many lumber construction and mining camps as possible, and to place in charge of them carefully selected student-instructors from our colleges. In 1912 it employed over fifty instructors in its camps, and, in the judgment of those best qualified to speak, did a work of great value. But beyond this immediate aim its superintendent and officers have a vision of still greater usefulness. They want to check the tendency of the foreigner to drift back into the cities. The vast areas of unbroken agricultural land in Canada cry out for the permanent settler and the Reading Camp Association hopes to be able in time, through education and encouragement and co-operative undertakings, to transform the more or less roving navvy into a farmer and a responsible citizen.

Described Minutely.

Helen—Weren't you and Hazel talking for about three hours?

Marion—Yes; I was telling her how my little hat is trimmed.



CAUGHT!

Old Lady:—"If you will catch my dog for me, my boy, I'll give you a penny."

Boy:—"It's all right, mum; Jimmy's caught him. Hi, Jimmy, bring the lady's dog here!"

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

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

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion,

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. - QUE.

A GOOD SPOKESMAN FOR CANADA.

—:o:—

Since he became Governor-General of Canada His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has, perhaps oftener than any of his predecessors in that office, been spoken of as a man of tact. The comment is always made by way of approbation, but surely it is unnecessary to deny that such praise is considered the highest that can be rendered to the representatives of the crown in Canada. The Canadian people have no such misconception of the Governor-General's office or of his personal worth as to attach much importance to the measure of his tact. The Governor-Generalship has a high place in our constitutional system, and those who speak of tact as a thing of great moment in the incumbent grotesquely underestimate the office and absurdly exaggerate the delicacy of its duties.

The office is not one of empty form, and its duties consist not of efforts to humor the people. It calls for service that can be properly rendered only by a statesman of high character, and, so far from its requirements being met by the adroitness and inanities that distinguish the man of mere tact, it calls for strength, sagacity, and unceasing care in the public interest. A thorough understanding of our national affairs and of our resources and developments is more to be desired in a Governor-General than any amount of tact. Canada has always had men of candor and capacity in the office of Governor-General, and the Duke of Connaught has a particularly strong sense of his responsibility and of the influence belonging to his high position as the representative of the Crown. Readers of the public speeches he has delivered since the beginning of his term at Ottawa must be impressed by his manifest desire to promote the national warfare. The resources, progress and prospects of the country are usually dwelt on in his public references to it, whether here or in the United Kingdom. And, whatever praise may be rendered to him for tact, incomparably more is due to him for the good sense and good taste shewn in the language in which his testimony about this country is couched. He is as careful to avoid extravagance as he is studious to give the country full credit. To Canada, especially at the present time, his words in London are words of gold. The speech he delivered at the Dominion Day dinner was well weighed, his Royal Highness having evidently taken pains to inform himself fully before he spoke. No amount of "boom" talk talk by interested promoters of our financial and commercial interests in Britain could now do Canada half so much good there as this sober but gratifying statement of our Governor-General:

During the time that I have held office, Canada's advance has been most remarkable. There may be for the moment depression passing over Canada; those are things which happen to every country, but I am certain this is merely temporary, and that Canada is on a sound basis, and has every reason to look forward to a steady advance in prosperity and population.

The pleasure he expressed at the extension of his term of office for another year is not greater than that which he and Her Royal Highness the Duchess will be welcomed back by the Canadian people. The message the Colonial Secretary received from Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the acting Governor-General of Canada, conveying an expression of the Canadian Governments pleasure to learn of the Duke's approaching return and of the happiness caused by the news of the recovery of the Duchess, spoke the feeling of the whole Canadian people.

News of Brownsburg.

—:o:—

Mr. Wm. McManus was in Montreal last Tuesday.

Mr. Fred Noble spent part of this week in Montreal.

Mr. Reggie Matthew, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mrs. Harry Moseley and family are spending the summer at Lake Louisa.

The Misses Nellie Hensom and Catherine Freith, are attending the summer school at Lachute.

Mrs. E. J. Johnson and family, have moved to Lake Louisa for the summer.

Mis Ella Moxson left on July 1st, for her home at Halifax, owing to the illness of her mother.

Mr. Howard McManus returned home on Tuesday after spending sometime in Montreal.

Mr. Foster Madden left on Wednesday night for Montreal, where he intends working in the future.

Mr. Eugene Dagenais left on Monday last for Montreal, where he is going to work for the D. C. Co.

Messrs. T. Pasco and T. Secker, were in Montreal last week to meet some of their friends from England.

Miss Edith Briggs, of Montreal, spent the last two weeks here the guest of her auntre's, the Misses Clarke.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church Brownsburg, held their monthly meeting on Wednesday last, in the lecture hall of the church.

The Church of England Service on Sunday next, will be a celebration of Holy Communion. The sacrament of Holy Baptism will also be administered.

The league match between the D. C. Co., and the Y. M. C. was played on July 5th, D. C. Co. winning by 3 to 0. The matce did not seem to arouse much enthusiasm on acccount of the Y. M. C. not being able to put on their best team, the game being rather slow in the first half there being no scoreing. On resuming, play was much faster, the D. C. Co. scoreing and followed by two more goals, having most of the play the D. C. Co., ran out easy winners, the game being admirably handled by Mr. C. Grant.

The D. C. Co., Football Club made its annual trip to Belœil on July 1st, to play the Canadian Explosives Co., Limited, Football Club, for the C. & L. Challenge Cup, the D. C. Co., returning victors after a hard game by four goals to three. The Brownsburg boys also came away with most of the prizes. F. Noble taking 1st in the 100 yards dash and 1st in the quarter mile, C. King won the one mile in fine style. G. Bourne 2nd, and C. King 3rd, in the 150 yards swimming. The boys returned on July 2nd, after thoroughly enjoying the trip.

We are very glad that up till last Saturday none of the Brownsburg people have shown any "Militant" tendencies. At last Saturday's football match, however, some of our "Ladies?" used strong words and became very excited. It fact we are told that they came very near to blows. This is very regretable. We can hardly understand the actions of the "Militant Suffragettes," although they are troubled about a question of a little importance. There was nothing in Saturday's football match to arouse such terrible excitement, however. A football match is not a matter of life and death. It is simply for sport and pleasure. Of course everyone likes their own side to win, but after all, what difference does it make to the spectators who wins, so long as they do so fairly and honourably.

The Presbyterian congregation held a very successful lawn social on Thursday evening in last week. Mrs. Hardie kindly lent her lawn for the occasion. It was a very fine evening and many people from the surrounding country were present. The ladies served ice cream and other refreshments which were greatly appreciated. After everyone had done justice to the good things provided the social terminated with an excellent programme. The Rev. J. A. McKenzie, Messrs. Graham and Giles of Lachute, and Mr. W. Irwin of Montreal Presbyterian College contributed solos and duetts which were all loudly applauded. The Rev. J. A. MacKenzie, who for some reason or other seemed unusually happy, acted as chairman. Hearty votes of thanks were given to the ladies, the soloists and the chairman, and the singing of the National Anthem brought a very enjoyable evening to a close. The proceeds amounted to $105 nett.

CARILLON.

—:o:—

Mr. A. P. Bryerton is spending a few days in Montreal.

Mr and Mrs. Hamilton, of Montreal, are guests at Kelly's Hotel.

Miss M. G. Bryerton, of Toronto, is spending her vacation here, with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bennett spent Friday afternoon in Lachute renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. Flegg and Master Eric, of Ottawa, spent a few days with the former's aunt, Mrs. J. P. Hodgson.

Miss Mary Green returned to Montreal on Friday last, after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. Nichols.

Miss Flossie Fitzsummons, of Carthage, N. Y. is spending a few weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bryerton.

The Misses Lulu and Violet MacGregor of Montreal, were the guests of Miss M. G. Bryerton at "Evergreen Cottage," for the week-end.

We are pleasd to report that Mr. J. Roy is making very good progress with his new tug-boat, which is being built to replace the S. S. "Lancaster." We all feel that he deserves quite a little credit, when one takes into consideration the fact that he has had no help in the construction of the same.

The old canoe was a scene of quite a heroic event on Thursday afternoon last, when Mrs Yates, who is holidaying here, desiring to go for a boat sail, slipped while getting into the boat, but was saved from a watery grave by the great presence of mind and daring nerve of our mutual friend, Mr. J. Mason, who came to her rescue. The after effects of the accident were perhaps more startling than the event itself.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. J. L. Lalonde of St. Andrews, contractor, has purchased the property of Mrs. McNaughton.

On Sunday morning last, in accordance with the obligations and the responsibilities laid upon the delegates to the Presbyterian Congress recently held in Toronto; the report was given by the local delegates in the Presbyterian Church.

In response to an invitation from the Church through its session, Mr. Thomas McOuat of Lachute kindly assisted and made a deep impression in conveying the spirit of the Congress. He emphasized especially the circumstances under which the Congress was planned by Dr. Grant, who face to face with the social and moral problems in the Yukon and Western Canada, found that he was not receiving the financial and spiritual support which he should have had from the Church throughout Canada, and so he conceived the idea of this great congress to arouse the church to do its work, and to make it realize its personal and social responsibilities throughout the Dominion.

The delegates reporaed the evidences of the beginning of a nation-wide revival, and urged all officers and members of local churches to be ready to bear their share in the purifying of the political and social life, the home life and the individual life of the Canadian people.

CUSHING.

—:o:—

Mr. McAlpine Soloist for the 21st Regiment of Westmount, spent the week-end at Mr. H. Hartley's.

Mrs. Archie Graham and family spent several days of last week, visiting friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Miss Mildred Douglass held a small entertainment at the home of Mr. Robert Dobbie, Thursday last, in Aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Hammond, also the Misses Margaret and Anna Pollock, of Lachute, spent last Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham.

The "Measles scare" which has been going around Cushing for the last few weeks, has been entirely without foundation. The two little ones reported as having them, had nothing more terrible than a prickly heat rash.

DUNANY.

—:o:—

Mrs. Paquette and family, of Montreal, are spending the summer here.

Mr. D. Joss of Lachute, has opened his cottage "Ugoigo" at Clear Lake.

Mrs. V. Morrison and family, of Lachute, are visiting Mrs. R. Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carleton, of Montreal, spent Sunday at "Ugoigo" cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Montreal, are spending their vacation at Dodd's Cottage.

Mr. J. Murphy is erecting a summer cottage at Clear Lake, for Mr. Henry Heavysege.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCoy, and family, of Lachute, are spending a month at their cottage "Cloven Hoven."

The Misses J. Forbes and M. McKimmie, of Lachute, are spending a week at "Cloven Hoven," Camp.

ORANGE CHURCH PARADE.

—:o:—

The Orangemen of Louisa L. O. L., together with several of their brethren from other lodges in the district, attended Divine Service in St. Aidan's Church, Wentworth, on Sunday afternoon July 6th.

The Church was filled almost to the limit of its seating capacity. The Rev. J. A. Lackey preached a very appropriate sermon, taking as his text, John v. 39. "Search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me."

He shewed that the nature of Christ's great redemptive work was foreshadowed on nearly every page of the Old Testament Scriptures, and illustrated his subject by a reference to and an explanation of the burning bush; the slaying of the first born in every Egyption dwelling; the institution of the Passover; the deliverance at the Red Sea; the ark of the covenant; incidents connected with the wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness; the crossing of the River Jordon, and the taking of the city of Jericho.

The sermon, while giving instruction to all, had a peculiar interest for the members of the Orange Order.

LOUISA.

—:o:—

Mr. David Seale returned home from Fassett on Saturday last.

Miss A. Creswell of Newton Centre, Mass., is home on a visit to her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Butters visited Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Matthews of Dunany on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton of Lachute, were welcome guests of Mrs. Joseph Boyd on Sunday last.

Miss Grace Boyd of Lachute has returned home to spend the summer with her parents.

Miss Gladys Tomalty returned home on Saturday evening after spending the past week as the guest of Mrs. W. Morrison.

Mrs. V. Morrison and family, who have been spending some time as the guest of Mrs. A. Tomalty have returned to Lachute.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for works for protecting the Government Dam at Valleyfield," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, July 18th, 1913.

Plans, Specifications and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on or after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Quecec Canals, Montreal, Que.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $3,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order
L. K. JONES,
Asst. Deputy Minister and Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 25th June, 1913.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.—44229.

Mr. Arthur Fletcher, the great horse tamer and colt breaker, offers to break any horse of bad habits, such as backers, kickers, run-a-way, hard to harness, bad to shoe, and guarantees to give a young colt, a thorough good training. Any person having a horse of the above description will do well to write to.

ARTHUR FLETCHER,
Hawkesbury, Ont

Trade **Asaya-Neurall** Mark
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
Nervous Exhaustion
Nervous exhaustion, the ailment of the age, results from destruction of nerve cells by overstrain faster than they are rebuilt. The only remedy is Food, Rest and increased nerve repair. "ASAYA-NEURALL" is and makes possible this cure. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, quickens the appetite and digestion, restores buoyancy of spirits. $1.50 per bottle. Obtain from the following

T. CHRISTIE.

New Wash Goods

We have just received the first lot of fine Wash goods from New York

in

Crepe Chiffon, Serpentine Crepe
Foulards, York Chambray,
Bate Seersucker, Everett
Shirting

We also expect another case with other lines---daily.

These are new beautiful lines and we are selling them below regular prices.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: $2,000,000,00
Capital paid up and Surplus: . . . $1,583,866,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL : MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.

Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Snorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street, Lachute.

A Grand Opportunity of Securing Good Goods at Wholesale Prices

Having concluded to increase our stock in other lines of goods we intend to carry, and our space being limited, we have decided to offer our stock of Dry Goods, comprising white and bleached sheetings, pillow cottons, prints, ginghams, muslins, lawns, dress-goods etc. Everything without exception generally understood under the name of Dry Goods (a large portion bought for this Spring and Summer trade) the whole without reservation at

Positively Wholesale Prices or less for Cash or Approved Credit.

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $39.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————

——————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is about all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while,

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in facts the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why? Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

OTTAWA
SEPT. 5-13, 1913
Central Canada Exhibition

—:o:—

Freight Paid on all Live Stock Exhibits from Ontario and Quebec points.

Two Daily Aeroplane Flights Starting from Front of Grand Stand.

Grand Spectacular Show, "Siege of Delhi," and Latest Creations in Fireworks.

—:o:—

Full Programme Six Days and Six Nights.

New $100,000 Implement Hall Completed.

$25,000 in Premiums
Exciting Horse Races
Industrial Displays
8 Vaudeville Troupes
Free Band Concerts
Lowest Railway Rates
Big Improved Midway
Entries Close Aug. 29.

Prize List, Programme Etc., sent on application.

E. McMAHON, Manager,
26 Sparks St., Ottawa.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH, WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

—:o:—

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties,— Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within 9 miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300:00.

W. W. CORY,

Just Received!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

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

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

ROOFING!

Corrugated Iron
Brantford Felt Roofing
Everything in Galvanized Roofing and Eave Troughing.
Tinware, Enamelware and Agateware.
G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Total Deposits Nov. 20, 1892 - - -	$ 3,839,554
Total Deposits Nov. 20, 1902 - - -	$11,853,290
Total Deposits Nov. 20, 1912 - - -	$38,157,676

In each of the 95 Offices throughout Canada there is a

Savings Bank Department

where an account may be opened with $1 or more. No formality in depositing or withdrawing money.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
Grenville Branch, - W. H. Lamb, Manager.

Splendid Prize List for Ottawa's 1913 Fair.

—:o:—

The prize list for the Central Canada Exhibition of 1913, which is now being distributed, is an attractive and interesting booklet. The Ottawa Fair dates are from September 5th to 13th, affording six full days and six full nights of complete programme. Exhibitors are advised that entries close August 29th. A new and special entries from for live stock calling for various details of information, is sent out in order to expedite the compiling of the catalogue of exhibits before the Fair opens.

The big feature of the 1913 Fair, in Ottawa so far as farmers are concerned is the Free Freight proposition. The exact conditions are set out thus; "Freight charges (not express) on exhibits of live stock, from points in Ontario and Quebec will be refunded to the exhibitor by the Exhibition Association. The arrangement covers charges from last shipping point to Ottawa. The regular one-way rate must be repaid by the exhibitor and refund will be made by the Secretary upon production of the original bill of lading Exhibits remaining intact will be returned free to original shipping point."

Upwards of $20,000 in prize money is provided for. The classification has been carefully revised with changes made to meet the wishes of exhibitors. A class of aged Percherons was added in the horse department with $105 prizes. The sum of $100 was transferred to the Agricultural class of horses. Three new prizes were established for grade dairy cattle. An addition of $250 appears in the poultry premiums, all the 2nd prizes being raised from $1 to $1.50 and third, from 50 to 75 cents. There are several other changes.

Persons interested may obtain copies of the prize list by writing E. McMahon, Manager, 26 Sparks street, Ottawa.

Professional & Commercial.

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

DR. HENRY MURPHY,
V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET

G. E. BAMPTON, K. C.
Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realise the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Exactly opposite the Bridge of QUEBEC.

"Pontville"

The coming Town, where Real Estate Lots will assure large benefits to the present buyers.

Agents wanted. Apply

The Ste-Foy Realty Co.
Limited.
80 DU PONT STREET,
QUEBEC, P. Q.

The York Chambray Foulards are lovely wash goods and also Bates Seer Sucker 15 cents per yard.

W. BANFORD & SON.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

BICYCLES.

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue to McNIECE & ORCHARD, 774 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.



J. S. GILES, Agent, 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify the public that I have taken out my license and am now prepared to conduct all sales by Auction which may be instrusted to me in both French and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER VII.

For all bad sailors, that was a truly awful night, in which they suffered the pains of Purgatory. The wind steadily freshened, until it blew a regular gale, and at every moment the steamer dipped her nose right in amongst the angry waves, that broke with a sullen roar over her bows. Fierce jets of water, after first being churned into a snowy mass, dashed violently against the port-holes, now immersing them altogether, anon, as the vessel gave a laborious upward heave, leaving the small round of glass streaming with moisture.

The decks were black, slippery, and dripping wet. The timbers creaked and groaned in a manner horribly suggestive of their fragility, and of the slight rampant they formed betwixt Life and a revolting Death. Lamps swung, chains clanked, curtains swayed to and fro, crockery smashed, doors banged, and noise of every description succeeded noise, distressing to the ear and alarming to the mind. Oh! the odious unsteadiness and insecurity of it all! the perpetual motion and continual sense of danger. With every lurch made by the too lively boat, Harry felt his head swim, and his inner man responded sympathetically to the whirling and confusion of his brain. He tossed off his clothes and scrambled into his berth with desperate haste.

Anything like the hardness of it, and the narrowness of it, he had never felt in the whole course of his experience. There was scarcely room to turn, certainly not to lie any way but perfectly straight. No comfortable rounding of the back, or tucking up of the legs was possible. An unyielding ledge of wood hemmed you in on either side. But all this was nothing in comparison with the terrible oscillations of the boat. High up one minute, low down the next, a see-saw was a joke to it. From the latter you could escape at your will, but here you were doomed to suffer twenty-seven long hours of misery before reaching the Norwegian coast.

Over and over again, as Harry lay there in his stuffy, ill-ventilated cabin—for all the port-holes were tightly screwed down—did he regret the rashness, the folly, the idiotcy which had prompted him to place himself in such a situation. To think, too, that he had been insane enough ever to look down with impatient contempt on the solid comforts of Bryanston Square. What would he not give now to be back again in the sombre dining-room, with its Turkey carpet, big leather chairs and handsome furniture, and to feel terra-firma once more under his feet? He thought of the good dinners he had eaten there. He did not believe he should ever survive to eat another, and the belief was infinitely distressing. How could it be otherwise? No more fried fish and kidneys, roast-beef and boiled mutton for him. He should moulder away at the bottom of the sea, food for the limpets and the lobsters. Oh! why—why had he trusted himself to the bosom of the treacherous ocean? So reflected the unfortunate young man during the intervals, when he was capable of reflecting at all. Hour succeeded hour. Darkness turned to dawn, and every roll, every headlong plunge, every sudden stagger and heavy shock did but increase the misery of his sensations. The only thing that consoled him at all was to find that his neighbors fared no better than himself. He had companions in misfortune; and judging from various sounds, plenty of them into the bargain.

It might have been somewhere about three or four a.m., when he heard a gruff, masculine voice in the cabin next to his own call out at the top of a pair of very stentorian lungs:

"I say, Mr. Finch, are you awake?"

The gentleman thus addressed made no reply. His placid snores denoted that he, at least, was in the arms of Morpheus, and did not heed the weather. Harry envied him.

"Mr. Finch!" went on the same voice, if possible in a louder key, and speaking in accents of utter despair. "Oh! Mr. Finch this is aw—awful!"

Mr. Finch thus rudely roused from his slumbers, gave vent to a somewhat incoherent exclamation, not altogether unlike an oath.

"I can not get to sleep," said the first speaker with a hopelessly despondent emphasis on the "cannot!" "I've never had a wink all this blessed night. Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord!" Here followed a gurgle and a somewhat prolonged pause. "I really think I shall—die. I n—n—never felt so bad in all my life. Catch me going to sea a—g—gain."

"Come, come! Cheer up!" murmured Mr Finch, evidently not fully awake.

"It's no use. I can't. No f—fellow could when he is so infernally sick."

"You'll be all the better for it afterwards."

"So they say, but I don't believe it."

"It clears the bile from the system."

"I—I'd rather keep it, Mr. Finch, than go through what I'm doing."

"If you really feel so very bad, why don't you take a drop of something to drink?"

The advice was evidently extremely acceptable, and met with great favor.

"Upon my word, Mr. Finch, I think I will. There's nothing like a glass of hot whisky and water, mixed pretty stiff, to stay the stomach. If anything can do me good, I'm sure it will."

Whereupon, the electric bell was called into requisition, and kept ringing until the unfortunate steward, who had been on his legs nearly all night, and who had just lain down to try and gain a few hours of well-earned repose, appeared in answer to the summons.

Somehow the unknown's abject bewailings, and the contrast between his great, loud, powerful voice, and his huge selfpity, had a beneficial effect upon Harry. Firstly, he could not help being amused by the episode, and, secondly, it occurred to him how very unmanly it was to bear what, after all, was only a temporary, though an extremely unpleasant discomfort, with so little patience and fortitude. He did not hear a single female voice complaining in that querulous and irritable manner, only male ones, and he felt ashamed to think how greatly delicate, fragile women, without half the physical strength, surpassed his own sex in their powers of passive endurance. He felt that a man well might profit from their example, and learn to conceal his small ailments a trifle better.

Towards morning he must have dozed off a little, though the sleep he obtained was restless and uneasy, ever haunted by that horrible swinging motion, and by the constant sound of rushing waters. Nevertheless, it helped to pass the time, for when he looked at his watch, it wanted only a few minutes to seven o'clock. Three tremendous waves greeted him with a morning salute, and then followed a delicious but delusive lull. Fancying himself better, and buoyed up by resolution, Harry rose from his berth, and for a few seconds stood upright. Every feeling of discomfort immediately became intensified. The effort proved wholly disastrous, and caused him once more to retire precipitately between the sheets.

There he lay, quite flat on his back, having ascertained, from painful experience, that he was more at ease in that position than in any other. For a long while, he did not even venture to turn round. His mind was haunted by the thought of ablutions; but they were quite out of the question. Cleanliness must go to the wall for once. He could make up for the omission later on when they got to land, if they ever did get to land, and were not shipwrecked instead.

About half-past eight the steward, after first having visited Mr. Finch and his companion, the latter of whom, as a feeble joke, asked for the morning papers, came round to Harry's cabin, and politely inquired what he would take for breakfast. The poor boy, for all answer, only shook his head in disgust. The very thought of food was loathsome, and he felt as if he could not touch a morsel.

The day wore on by degrees, but it appeared simply interminable. The weather did not improve, in fact, if anything, it became worse, and the majority of the passengers suffered intensely. Harry envied Mr. Smutch with the scarlet fever. He would much rather have had half-a-dozen scarlet fevers one upon the top of another than endure what he was enduring now. But towards nightfall he was cheered by the presence of a feminine visitor. Kind-hearted Mrs. Box, the stewardess, whose very name will conjure up pleasant memories to every traveller on Messrs. Wilson's line from Hull to Bergen, popped her head in at the door, and said in her frank and hearty manner:

"Well, young man, and how are you getting on?"

The "young man"—murmured faintly that he was not getting on at all, but very much the reverse.

"Tut, tut! You must not give in like that. We can't allow such talk. Now, I'll be bound, from the looks of you, that you've had nothing to eat all day. Oh, don't tell me! I know." And she smoothed down the front of her apron, and seated herself by his side.

"But, Mrs. Box, I couldn't touch a morsel, indeed I couldn't. The very sight of food would upset me."

"Hoity toity! That's what you all say till you try. There's that poor little woman, Mrs. Berseker, in the deck cabin, who has been about as bad as bad could be. She vowed and declared she wanted nothing, not even a biscuit, but I insisted on her having some beef-tea, and now she feels as well again."

"I'm sure I shouldn't," protested Harry, "I'm differently constituted."

"Rubbish! You know nothing about it. How can you, if you refuse to make an effort? Now I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll just go away and bring back a little nice boiled fish or chicken, and stand over you and make you eat it, so there!" And she was as good as her word.

Harry swore at first that he could not taste a thing, but Mrs. Box laughed at him and bantered him to such an extent that at length, thanks mainly to her persuasion, he succeeded in demolishing the whole wing of a chicken, and to his surprise, felt all the better for it, as he was fain gratefully to acknowledge. Mrs. Box gave one of her good-natured laughs.

"Come, that's all right!" she exclaimed. "I thought you were not quite so bad as you fancied. My experience is that people seldom are. Take warning by that great big hulk of a man next door to you, who's been crying out and making such a shindy as never was, just because he has been a little seasick. Poor Ben has been on his legs all night, dancing attendance upon him. I tell Ben he's far too patient. It don't do to humor the passengers too much, else they take advantage of your good-nature."

"Just as I am doing now, eh, Mrs. Box?" said Harry, with a smile of amusement.

"Yes, young man, just; but as long as you are alive to the fact, I don't so much mind. It's the folks that looks upon their fellow-creatures like so many beasts of burden who put my dander up."

"Do you think the weather is going to improve, Mrs. Box?" inquired Harry, anxiously.

"Oh, lor', yes! and, anyhow, you've got over the worst of it now. After Stavanger, we are protected by islands all the way. So you won't have it rough much longer."

Harry brightened up tremendously at this piece of news.

"It's been an awful night, and for the matter of that, day, too," he said shudderingly.

"Well, it has been pretty bad, I'll admit, though I've seen many a worse passage, and I'm about tired out myself, for what with looking after this one, and looking after that one, running here and running there, I'm just about wore out."

"You don't look it, Mrs. Box," said Harry, gazing at her substantial form.

"Ah! looks is deceptive. Once upon a time I was as slim as you are, but flesh and blood can't stand the work I've got to do; besides I'm not as young as I was, and I've told Mr. Wilson I've quite made up my mind that this shall be my last season. He'll have to look out for some one to fill my place." And Mrs. Box put on a resolute air, which seemed to say her resolve was final.

"He'll never find a person to do that," said Harry, complimentarily.

A mollified expression stole over the stewardess's face. Like most of her sex, she was not insensible to flattery, and great as was her worth, she was fully aware of it.

"Ah! well, perhaps not, though I say it who shouldn't. But there, I can't stop here talking to you any longer. Number six's bell is ringing again. That woman seems to think people have nothing to do but run after her. Fussy, firnicky thing! Roused me up at four o'clock this morning just to ask what the time was."

Upon which Mrs. Box took her departure, leaving Harry greatly comforted both in body and mind. They were three hours late in reaching Stavanger, owing to the head wind with which they had to contend, and instead of arriving at that port at half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, at which time the steamer was due, they did not do so until half-past three on Thursday morning. It was too early to turn out, and when the motion ceased, Harry got a few hours' sleep, in spite of the continuous working of the donkey engine and the trampling of feet on deck. When he awoke they were in comparatively smooth water, and The Colorado had given over pitching and rolling.

He rose, dressed, and went on deck, anxious to have his first peep at Norwegian scenery. Although the wind had now considerably moderated, it still blew pretty fresh, but a warm, bright sun over head rendered the air delightfully exhilarating. In five minutes he felt a different creature.

They had taken a pilot on board previous to reaching Stavanger, and with the coast on her right, The Colorado was now wending her way through a whole host of low and barren islands, rocky, sterile, and nearly entirely destitute of habitations or vegetation.

Here and there, wherever a little grass patch appeared, it was almost pathetic to see with what care and industry it had been cultivated, and how immediately a cluster of small wooden cottages sprang up in the immediate vicinity. The waves flung their white spray up high, as they dashed against the grey boulders, many of which were rendered vivid in coloring by brilliant-hued lichen, that varied from the palest green to the most gorgeous yellow. A fringe of tawny seaweed showed where the tide reached highest, clinging in a straight line along the rock-bound coast. The blueness of the sky and the water, the clearness of the atmosphere, and the radiance of the sun, which reflected itself in glittering sparks on the crest of every wave, produced an indescribable buoyancy of spirits. Harry forgot his past sufferings. They faded from his recollection with a marvellous rapidity, so great was the reaction that now set in. Very soon, he climbed up to the upper deck, so as to obtain a still better and more extended view, and there to his astonishment, he saw Mrs. Thompson chatting away merrily to the captain, and looking so fresh and so rosy, that it was quite clear she, at least, had not felt any inconvenience from the severity of the passage. Now a man, especially when he has been ill himself, cannot help admiring a woman under such circumstances. For once, he is prepared to admit her superiority, and she is exalted in his estimation almost to the rank of heroine. He advanced to meet her with a smile.

"Well, this is a surprise to see you up and dressed so early in the day," he said as they shook hands.

"I might retort, that it occasions me still more surprise to see you up at all. I certainly did not expect it, after the lamentable account I received from Mrs. Box of your condition."

"Ah! Has Mrs. Box been telling tales? She would give me no sympathy in words, only in actions."

"And is not that the best sort of sympathy, Mr. Hopperton? It strikes me you are very hard to please."

"Perhaps I am. At any rate, I think we men like it both ways. Of course, I give the actions the preference, but the words are very pleasant, also."

"You want too much. As a woman I should be quite contented with the performances."

"I hope Mrs. Box took good care of you, Mrs. Thompson," said Harry.

"She would have, no doubt, had it been necessary, but fortunately for me I did not require her services, being a very lucky person, who does not know what it is to be sea-sick. The rougher it is the better I like it, as a rule, and the Captain will tell you with what admirable regularity I appeared at meals, and, moreover, what a voracious appetite I displayed."

She did indeed look as if she were thoroughly enjoying herself. The flush of health was on her cheek, and her eyes sparkled with animation.

The Captain thus appealed to gave a smile of confirmation. Like all sailors, he was fond of the fair sex, and a very popular man was he amongst his passengers, both male and female.

A certain frankness of manner and keenness of perception, accompanied by a quick and a ready tongue, rendered him a most agreeable companion, and his society was always much appreciated by those on board. The only complaint they made was that they did not get half enough of it. For above everything he was a thorough seaman.

Whilst others in a similarly responsible position might have slept placidly in their beds, or rather berths, he was ever on deck and on the alert. He thought nothing of his own comfort in comparison with the safety of his ship.

As he stood there smiling at Mrs. Thompson, his square, strongly-built figure, in its blue pilot coat and brass buttons, clearly defined against the brown cordage and the azure sky, he looked like one well calculated by Nature to protect those confided to his care. A sturdy, manly fellow, with bright, intelligent eyes, a fresh complexion, and a fair, auburn beard just beginning to be a little grizzled by the hand of Time.

"Yes," he said pleasantly, "I can vouch for the truth of this lady's statements. She has shown a brilliant example, not only to her own sex, but also to yours, and ought to have been a sailor, since she possesses every qualification necessary to adorn the profession. And now I must go and tidy myself up a bit before breakfast, for my inward man tells me that it cannot be far off, and after being up all night I, for one, am quite ready for it."

Whereupon he departed, leaving Harry to take care of Mrs. Thompson, who so far was the only lady who had made her appearance.

"Where is your husband?" he inquired, more by way of something to say than for any very special interest he took in him.

"Ebeneser? Oh! poor Ebeneser has suffered most dreadfully, and though the sea is no longer at all rough, he vows he won't move from his cabin till we get to Bergen. He has had a terrible night of it, and feels so weak this morning that he declares it will take him several days to recover from the effects of the passage."

"Then you must let me look after you in his absence," said Harry gallantly, fetching a couple of camp stools and wrapping his warm, Scotch plaid with tender solicitude round Mrs. Thompson's knees.

"No, no! I won't take it all, indeed I won't," she protested. "You must leave a little corner for yourself."

And as she spoke she drew her stool a trifle nearer to his, so that the same rug might cover them both. Evidently she had either forgotten or forgiven the enisode of the hand. Anyhow, it did not affect the amiability of her conduct, at which Harry rejoiced greatly, having feared that she might not be prepared to accept his subsequent advances.

He gladly did as he was told, though he insisted on giving her the lion's share of the rug, and there these two foolish young people sat, gazing into one another's eyes, taking an increasing pleasure in each other's society as they carried on a most animated conversation about a variety of different topics, and altogether looking extremely happy and lover-like.

(To be continued.)

Pitch Lake in Trinidad.

On the beautiful Island of Trinidad, chief source of the world's supply of pitch, the article has been put to every possible use by the natives. Formerly the streets of the Port of Spain were lighted by torches of pitch, but the people objected to the odor. Nothing, however, was done to develop the pitch and oil industry until recent years. The indifference to its value has been credited to the fact that the Trinidadians had so many other resources, such as their cocoa, coffee and sugar, from which to gain an abundant living, that they were content to leave Pitch Lake alone. Americans now control its output.

"SALADA"

On a Packet of Tea means

Freshness
Purity
Exquisite Aroma
Delightful Flavour

Try a Packet and make the test. 071

In Sealed Lead Packets only.

BLACK, GREEN & MIXED.

CZAR IS A MAN OF ENERGY

RUSSIA'S RULER WORKS OVER TEN HOURS A DAY.

Friendly Revelation of the Family Side of Russian. Court Life.

The majority of the rulers of Russia of the Romanoff dynasty, from the days of that giant, Peter the Great, have been men of enormous energy and many-sided activity. The present Czar, though physically not so powerful as his ancestors, is without question a man of great energy.

Professor A. Zeltchaninioff has just issued a book, the Rule of His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovitch, in connection with the Romanoff jubilee, which gives some interesting details concerning his majesty's daily life.

The emperor is an early riser, his working day beginning at eight, and frequently at seven. At nine there is a light breakfast, after which he spends an hour in his cabinet with his secretaries, making notes on extracts from state papers. From 10 to 10.30 the more important court officials are received.

The Czar then takes a short walk, during which he is generally accompanied by his favorite dog, a collie. About 11 o'clock he returns to the palace for the reception of ministers, in which he is engaged till 1 o'clock.

Lunch with the imperial family follows, and then more audiences for some three or four hours. On their completion the Czar takes his second walk. Between five and six tea is served with the imperial family, and then comes more work.

Ten to Twelve Hours.

His majesty usually dines at 8 o'clock. From 9.30 to 12 and 12.30 and frequently even later, the czar is again busy at work. Consequently, this ruler's working day lasts ten to twelve hours. Five to six hours are spent by his majesty at his meals or in the society of his family, which leaves only seven hours for rest. Before retiring for the night he writes down in his diary the most important events of the day.

In the audiences the czar shows a remarkable knowledge of affairs. He characterizes the chief points of a subject in a few telling words, and concentrates the conversation on the main topic only. A truly charming affability overcomes the shyness of his interlocutor, and the ease with which he asks questions and conducts discussions makes for rapid progress.

The czar's speeches in council are remarkable for their brevity and lucidity. He has said: "I never prepare myself for what I am going to say in the presence of others, but speak, after I have prayed to God, the words as they form themselves in my mind." He never loses the thread of a conversation and he is able to find a solution for the most difficult and complicated situations.

Another Characteristic Trait

of the czar is the intelligent sympathy and consideration he shows for the work of his subjects; for although he resides at Tsarskoe Selo (an environ of Saint Petersburg) he frequently holds receptions in the Winter Palace simply because he does not wish to cause any loss of time.

The moments not employed in affairs of state of his time are spent with his family. Especially touching are the relations between the czar and his young son.

The czar watches over him with tender care, and the young Czarevitch, in return, simply worships his father, whom he accompanies in his walks, excursions and reviews of troops. The czar loves to spend his leisure moments in the open air with his son. He chops wood with him, helps him to build snow and earth huts and digs ditches.

The imperial children are early risers like their father. They spend the first hours of the day in the upper stories of the palace and see their father for the first time at breakfast. After dinner the czar reads to his imperial consort. Generally on these occasions the works of Russian writers, especially the humorous ones, are the favorites.

The following persons are entrusted with the education of the heir apparent: Alexander Vassieliff, religious instructor; Privy Councillor Petroff, teacher of Russian, and M. Gillard, teacher of French. Instruction in English is given by the empress herself. Only in June and July is the young grand duke freed from his studies.

The Constant Playmates

of the heir apparent are the nurse Wiscnakofva and Djadka Dorewenko, a former sailor. The daughters of the czar are instructed in the following numerous subjects: Religion, languages (Russian, English, French and German), mathematics, physics, history, geography, music and drawing. The young grand duchesses also occupy themselves with manual work, sport, gymnastics, riding, tennis, etc.

The pleasures of the imperial family are remarkable for their simplicity. Great balls and receptions are only allowed because they are required by the etiquette of the court. Only persons who are very intimate with their imperial majesties are invited to the more private evenings, which are mainly spent in conversation, cards, etc. As a rule, the czar does not take part in the card playing, but devotes himself to carrying out his duties as host.

WHAT WHITEWASH DID.

Made Surly Laborers Into Well-behaved Workmen.

In this age of great undertakings it is well not to lose sight of the little things that so often make them possible.

A newspaper man who was writing a series of articles about the men who are at the head of large and successful businesses called upon the general manager of a factory where concrete blocks are made. This man had brought the business from a precarious and feeble infancy to a condition of great financial strength. The interviewer wanted to hear about the first practical thing the man had done to improve the working conditions, and increase the efficiency of the plant.

"The first thing I did was to buy lime enough to make twelve barrels of whitewash," said the manager; and he smiled at the recollection.

"Good!" exclaimed the reporter, quick to recognize the kind of story he wanted.

"The first thing I learned after coming here was that the company had difficulty in keeping good laborers. The hours and the wages were right, and nobody could understand why so many left, or why the ones who remained were surly and discontented. I went out to take a look round the factory, and I found the trouble in about five minutes. The place was too dark and dirty!

"Making concrete blocks is not a clean job, at best, and it is impossible to keep a factory free from the flying dust, but there was no reason why the place should be so dark. We could not put in any more windows, so I decided to light the great dingy, barn-like structure from the inside. In the center of the room was a pit about five feet deep, in which the base of the engine rested. That pit made me shudder; it reminded me of one of Poe's tales. It was so dark that every time a man went down to oil the machinery he had to carry a torch, and grope his way down a ladder.

"That very day I ordered the whitewash; it was the cheapest artificial light I could provide. I gave every available man a long-handled brush and a ladder. They went to work with enthusiasm, and in a short time we could hardly believe we were in the same building. The men even whitewashed the pit, and after that it was never necessary to carry a torch. The surly, discontented laborers turned into well-behaved, decent workmen, and we had no more labor problems to solve.

"Those foreigners had never studied psychology, and they had no idea that after that they did more work in a day, did it better, and with less physical exertion than before. After all, psychology is too big a name for it; it is common sense. Whitewash is cheaper than strikes. Since then I have continued to apply it—figuratively—to a great many dirty situations in business life, and it never fails!"



WHAT HE WOULD DO.

"What would you do if you were in my shoes, old man?"

"Black 'em."

Reconstructed Nature.

"So that is a cubist picture?" said the matter of fact man.

"Yes. What do you think of it?"

"It's a horrible example of how nature would look if some people had their way about it."

Whatsoever a man reaps some other fellow probably planted.

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

accomplish their purpose with maximum efficiency and minimum discomfort. Increasing doses are not needed.

25c. a box at your Druggist's. 174

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

NAPIER TOURING CAR

For sale at a sacrifice.

A beautiful finished 6-cylinder, 7-passenger car, fully equiped and in first-class condition. This will make a splendid proposition for any real estate firm or livery. Price $1,200.00.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., Limited, 100 Richmond St., West. Toronto. Phone M. 2072-14

QUEEN'S

ARTS, EDUCATION, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, including ENGINEERING

Arts Summer Session July 2 to Aug. 16

HOME STUDY

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

For calendars write G. Y. CHOWN Kingston, Ont.

UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO

A SECOND SOLOMON.

The Ugliest Man on Earth Has Three Hundred Wives.

Although the Congo chief Lupungo is, according to the picture drawn of him by the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Casteus, the ugliest man on earth, he has taken unto himself upwards of 300 wives, for each of whom he readily pays the State tax of two francs. For Lupungu is a rich man by virtue of the tribute paid to him by his subjects, the Basongi. The Vice-Consul made the acquaintance of the chief during a tour along the eastern border of the Kasai district. Lupungu was at Kapirida, a place of much political importance owing to its being his home, for he is one of the most powerful chiefs in the Congo. "In appearnce," says the Vice-Consul, "he is a villainous-looking native, having but one eye, and a countenance scarred by smallpox, and from all accounts he is almost as vicious as he is hideous."

Lupungu has had an extraordinary career, for as a child he was abandoned by his father, but was afterwards adopted by a sub-chief called Senti, whose son is Lupungu's Prime Minister to-day. When quite a young man he dressed himself up in fantastic garb, and, persuading the natives that his blind eye gave him the power of dealing with the occult, or, in other words, that he was a witch doctor. To-day his eye is feared by the natives, and particularly the women, he soon collected a good many followers. About this period he made friends with the Arab traders of whom there were a number in the neighborhood, and, assisted by them, made war upon his father whom he conquered.

He was forthwith installed chief of the Basongi, a position he has held ever since. The reports of our Consuls generally in the Congo show that "little or no actual slavery exists, but the selling of wives by the husband at a profit is becoming so universal as to make it a debatable question as to whether the practice does not almost amount to a traffic in slaves." Men buy wives with the sole object of selling them immediately at a profit, and they are often promptly sold again by the second purchaser.

Siam's King Has 704 Wives.

King Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, the ruler of Siam, is credited with a total of 704 wives, according to a Paris newspaper, and he is in constant danger of having their number added to, for by an ancient Siamese custom he must espouse any young girl who offers herself in marriage. In this way he is said to have married recently a Siamese girl who had been brought up in an English family and educated in the doctrines of the suffragettes. Soon after her marriage this young woman started a suffragette campaign among her co-wives, with the result that the unfortunate king now finds the feminine part of his household in a state of revolution.

RUSSELL MODEL "R"

For Sale.

30 h.p. engine. 5-passenger touring car. Price $500.00.

This car is in splendid running order, fully equipped and worth much more than the price.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., Limited, 100 Richmond St., West. Toronto. Phone M. 2072-14

FLEET FOOT



Outing Shoes For Everybody

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

ASK YOUR DEALER. 1

WANTED—More Workers At once to do picture coloring for us at their homes with our wonderful Chemical Process. Simple, mechanical work, rapidly done. All materials furnished. Positively no experience required. We furnish the Process, chemicals and supply you with pictures to color, which you return to us. Good prices paid promptly by the week or month. No canvassing or selling—our travellers sell the goods and the field is unlimited for our work. If you want clean, pleasant work the year round for whole or spare time, write us and we will send you contract and the prices we pay.

COMMERCIAL ART STUDIO, 315 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

HEALTH AWAITS GOOD DIGESTION

When the Stomach is Wrong the Whole Body Suffers—How to Keep It Healthy.

Indigestion is one of the most distressing maladies afflicting mankind. The stomach is unable to perform the work nature calls upon it to do, and the result is extreme pain after eating, nausea, heartburn, painful fluttering of the heart, sick headache, and often a loathing of food, even though the sufferer is half starved. People with poor digestion are prone to try all sorts of experiments to aid the process of digestion, and there is only one way in which the trouble can be actually cured, and that is through the blood. That is why the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cures even the most obstinate cases of indigestion. They make the rich, red blood that strengthens the stomach and its nerves, thus enabling it to do its work. The process is simple, but the result means a good appetite, and increased health and pleasure in life. Mr. R. Lussier, of Sorel, Que., offers ample proof of this. He says: "For several years I was a sufferer from indigestion, and the torture I suffered after meals was often almost unendurable. Often I would go without a meal rather than undergo the suffering that followed. Accompanying the trouble I had headaches, dizziness, and often a feeling of nausea. All the time I was taking one medicine after another in the hope of getting relief, but without avail. Finally I read of the case of a similar sufferer cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. I took the pills steadily for about six weeks with result that I was fully cured, and could eat anything I cared for. I may add that I have not since had any return of the trouble."

If you are suffering from indigestion do not waste time experimenting, but begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which go right to the root of the trouble through the blood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Can Be Kept Practically Fresh for Eight Months.

The following is taken from the Farm and Fireside:

"There are just two methods of storing eggs for future use that are worth considering. The first of these is to place them in a cold-storage plant until needed. The other is to keep them by the use of water glass, or silicate of soda. This is more convenient, and for the family costs less.

"Eggs kept in a solution of water glass for eight months are practically as good for every kitchen purpose as fresh eggs, except for the purpose of boiling. To be boiled successfully a small hole should be made with a needle in the large end of each egg, to permit the exit of air from the egg, which otherwise will burst the shell.

"Water glass is not a preservative. The eggs keep in it by reason of being hermetically sealed in their shells. The eggs to be kept should be perfectly fresh and clean. It is better that the eggs be infertile, though this is not necessary.

"Another requisite is that the receptacle in which the eggs are placed be of stone, earthenware or wood and not of metal, which might rust and discolor the eggs, and that it be perfectly clean. The eggs may be stored all at one time, or as gathered from day to day.

"Water glass may be bought at any drug store at from 50 cents to $2 per gallon. We buy it in tins containing about a quart and cost fifteen cents each. These tins will preserve fifteen or sixteen dozen eggs of ordinary size. Each quart of the fluid should be diluted with seven quarts of water, boiled 30 minutes and allowed to cool before mixing. After mixing pour into the receptacle which you have prepared. The eggs are now placed in the water glass. We generally place them in with the little end down. The fluid should come three inches over the eggs when all are in the receptacle."

You can't judge the quality of the dinner by the tone of the bell.

A woman can make pie out of almost any old thing.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Sir Wm. Dillon Otter, K.C.B., C.N.O.

General Otter, or Sir William Dillon Otter, K.C.B., C.N.O., as he is now, is the most widely known of the five Canadians honored with knighthood in the list of King's birthday honors recently. He is the "Grand Old Man" of the Canadian military service. He started as a private in the Queen's Own Rifles, and served in the suppression of the Fenian Raids in 1866. He also served in the North-west Rebellion, in 1885, and commanded the first Canadian contingent to South Africa in 1899. That is to say every time, since away back in the early sixties, when Canadian troops have been called on to fight the battles of Canada or the Empire, General Otter was in the cam-



Sir William D. Otter.

paign. He was appointed chief of staff, and in 1910 became Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia on the expiration of the term of Major-General Sir Percy Lake, this being the first time in the history of Canada that our senior officer was a Canadian. In December, 1912, General Otter retired from the service, and was succeeded by General Cotton, chief of the Toronto district.

General Otter has been a strict disciplinarian, but he has been very popular and has the combination of modesty and daring which wins the respect of men, especially in active, out door work of any kind. His knighthood is richly deserved.

CHILDHOOD COLIC COMPLETELY CURED

No other medicine will so quickly cure colic as will Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and drive out every trace of this trouble. Concerning them Mrs. Wm. A. Smith, Rockhaven, Sask., writes: "I like Baby's Own Tablets and always keep them in the house. Whenever my baby has colic I give her a couple of Tablets and she is soon well again. I know of no other medicine for little ones to equal them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLOOD CRYSTALS VARY.

Studies of Prof. Reichert of Characteristics of Men.

Prof. Edward T. Reichert has announced interesting discoveries of blood characteristics. He says that as soon as he has completed his experiments he will be able to differentiate between the blood of a Chinaman, Indian, negro and other races.

Dr. Reichert says he has found that it is possible to tell positively the blood crystals of one animal from those of another. He describes his discovery by enumerating some of the animals that he has re-classified. In the old method of classifying animals according to their tribes, the bear was always placed in the same family as the dog, the wolf and the fox. By the new method of comparing the blood crystals of those animals, Dr. Reichert has proved to his satisfaction that the bear is related closely to the sea lions and the seals, and is not related to the dog, the wolf, or the fox.

In the bird world Dr. Reichert says the guinea fowl has been classed as belonging to the same family as the domestic fowl. He has proved also to his satisfaction that the guinea fowl's blood crystals are like the ostrich's.

Dr. Reichert's report declares that the crystals of man's blood are light, rectangular plates and rods, and those of the orang-outang, the chimpanzee, the baboon and the monkey are nearly the same form, but still so different that each can be distinguished from the others. In the same way the blood crystals of the gorilla can be distinguished from those of the orang-outang, and they have a certain likeness to those of the negro, says the report.

Have Been An Untold Benefit

New Brunswick Woman Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills

She Suffered for Four Years, and the Doctor Could Not Help Her, But Dodd's Kidney Pills Gave Her a New Lease of Life.

Porton, Carleton Co., N.B., June 16 (Special).—"I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best kidney medicine I have ever used. They have been of untold benefit to me."

The speaker is Mrs. John S. Dickinson, of this place. She is enthusiastic in her praises of the great Canadian kidney remedy, and not without reason.

"I suffered from kidney trouble that started in a cold," she continues. "And for four years I was never free of it. I was treated by a doctor, but he did not seem to be able to do me much good.

"I had rheumatism and neuralgia, and my joints were stiff; my muscles were cramped, and I was always tired and nervous. I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I was depressed and low spirited, my limbs swelled, and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.

"Nine boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new woman of me."

Are not Mrs. Dickinson's symptoms those of any run-down worn-out woman? They are also the symptoms of kidney disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills give new life to run-down women by curing their kidneys.

Wise Sayings.

The man who succeeds must be composed of equal parts of backbone and cheek.

Any man will get along pretty well if he keeps his heart warm and his head cool.

Some men are more sensitive to the touch than others, as many a chronic borrower has discovered.

We can get used to anything. The longer a man is married the less he seems to mind it.

The fellow who blows his own horn is always a soloist.

Charity begins at home, even when the home doesn't need it.

Even the continual changing of one's mind is apt to wear it out.

Betting is a fool's argument, but we don't realize it until we lose.

The people who are quick to take offence have no difficulty in finding a plentiful supply.

It's a good thing to make your money grow, but a dollar always looks largest when it's the only one you have.

If we had our lives to live over, it would enable us to make our mistakes easier.

Success is always due to our own efforts; failure we can blame on someone else.

Even the people who realize that the wages of sin is death console themselves with the thought that payday is a long way off.

Travel will broaden some fellows almost as much as a padded vest will.

It isn't ignorance of the law that defeats a client so often as the ignorance of his lawyer.

A woman hates to feel that she is old enough to be justified in lying about her age.

The girl who thinks no man is good enough for her is quite surprised to find that the men are satisfied to have her think so.

Money a man has saved represents the good times he didn't have.

Please the Home Folks

By serving

Post Toasties

They are among the good things to eat, but not in the cook book, because they require no cooking.

Toasties are always crisp and appetizing—ready to eat direct from the package. You save heaps of time and avoid hot work in the kitchen.

Some rich cream—sugar if you want it—or cool fruit juice, with these fluffy bits of corn, and you have a dish that is fascinating for any meal of the day.

Toasties are sold by grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ontario.

DANDRUFF WOULD LIFT OFF IN SHEETS

Hair Dry and Lifeless. Almost All Hair Out on One Side of Head. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Hair Coming In Nicely and Scales All Gone.

176 Adelaide St., St. John, N. B.—"I cured my little boy of a bad case of dandruff with Cuticura Soap and Ointment.



The dandruff formed on his head soon after birth. The hair was dry and lifeless and almost all out on one side of his head. I washed the little head twice a day with warm water and Cuticura Soap, dried it, and very carefully applied the Cuticura Ointment and in about an hour took a very fine little comb and the dandruff would lift off in sheets and some of the hair would come too. Then I would put some Cuticura Ointment on and let it remain till time to wash the head again. I used a large box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap and his hair was coming in nicely and the scales all gone. Today he has as nice a head of hair and as free from dandruff as you would wish to see." (Signed) Mrs. C. F. Keast, May 20, 1912.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 32D, Boston, U. S. A.

VACCINE TO ROUT TYPHOID?

Chicago Health Commissioner Predicts Its Eradication.

Eradication of typhoid fever in the near future through anti-typhoid vaccination, is the prediction of Health Commissioner Young, of Chicago.

After several years of experiments by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, more than 100,000 immunizations from "the great American curse" were reported.

These conclusions, Dr. Young states, are accepted by practically all authorities:

1. Anti-typhoid vaccination confers a notable immunity against typhoid infection.

2. It reduces by 75 per cent. the case incidence of typhoid in groups of individuals submitted to immunization.

3. It reduces the fatality rate of typhoid about 50 per cent.

4. The disease runs a milder course among the previously immunized who contract it than it does among those not so treated.

The health commissioner recommends all Chicagoans to obtain anti-typhoid vaccination before leaving for vacations, as this class furnishes a large part of the city's autumnal typhoid.

BUNIONS NO JOKE.

Not to the man who has to move about, but a slight application of "Putnam's" softens the thickest tissue and cures the bunion quickly. Just as good for warts, lumps, and callouses is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Use no other, 25c. at all dealers.

What He Did.

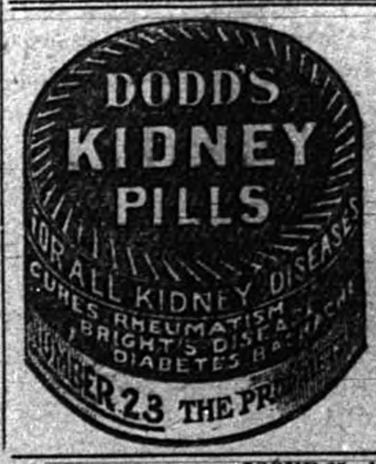
In "Little Humorists at School," H. J. Barker tells a story of a school mistress who asked one of the little girls in her class, the daughter of a man who was not always so sober as he ought to have been: "What is your father?"

"Please, miss," was the prompt reply, "when he's working he's a bricklayer; but when he's out of work he's a teetotaler."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Still Keep Kissing Custom.

The custom of "tutti-men" parading the town and exacting kisses from women and "headpence" from men was observed recently at Hungerford, Berkshire, England. It dates from John o' Gaunt, about 1370. All the women inmates of the workhouse insisted on being kissed. At the laundry the girls were paraded and each tutti-man selected two to receive his kiss. The men visited other places in the town and found the women and girls for the most part quite willing to share in the celebration.



ANTS THAT BAKE BISCUITS.

Dalmatian Species That Understands Cookery.

The extraordinary habits of the harvester ant have long been known to naturalists. Certain species not only harvest and store in granaries the seeds upon which they feed, but actually plant and cultivate an annual crop of their food seeds.

Still more remarkable stories are told of an ant that is common in Dalmatia, the Messor barbarus. According to Dr. Neger, of the Dresden Forestry School, this ant not only cuts leaves and gathers seeds, but actually makes bread or biscuit! The seeds are first sprouted, then carried into the sun and dried, then taken back to the underground chambers, where they are chewed into a dough. The dough is then finally made into tiny cakes, which are baked in the sun, then carefully stored for future use.

From these observations it would appear that the art of cookery is not confined to the human race. All cooking is done by the sun, whether in the ripening of fruit or in the baking of bread in a stove. The heat obtained from fuel is simply stored up sunlight set free.

The Arab and the native Mexican speak of ripe fruit as fruit which has been cooked in the sun. The ant has somehow learned the art of sun cookery, the saliva with which it moistens the grain probably taking the place of yeast and sweetening through changes set up by its influence upon starch.

Any Headache Cured, Tired Systems Re-Toned

WHEN YOU'RE DULL, TIRED, RESTLESS DAY AND NIGHT SOMETHING IS WRONG IN THE STOMACH.

A Prominent Publishing Man Says the Quickest Cure is Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Headaches never come to those who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and this fact is vouched for by the Assistant Manager of the Poultry Success Magazine, of Springfield, O., Mr. J. H. Callander, who writes: "No better medicine than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. We use them regularly and know of marvelous cures that resisted everything else. They cleanse the whole system, act as a tonic on the blood, enliven digestion, help the stomach, and make you feel strong and well. For headaches, indigestion and stomach disorders I am confident that the one prescription is Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Being composed of natural vegetable remedies, Dr. Hamilton's Pills possess great power, yet they are harmless. They aid all organs connected with the stomach, liver, and bowels. In consequence, food is properly digested, the blood is pure and nourishing, the body is kept strong and resists disease, all druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, 5 for $1.00, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

So Like a Woman—and a Man.

Husband—My love, we must get rid of that cook. Did you ever see a worse-looking chop than the one I've just put on my plate?

Wife—Yes, dear; the one you've just put on mine!

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Then and Now.

The Governor (sternly)—When I was your age, my boy, I was making an honest living. The Boy—And now look at you!

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. MURINE is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine" but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c-60c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c-50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

"Ever lose a surgical case?" "Nope. I thought I was going to lose one once, but it came out all right." "The patient came near dying, eh?" "Oh, he died. But his heirs paid for the operations."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Beware the Dust.

It is safe to say that if a sample of dust be taken at random from any office, warehouse, shop or factory, and properly tested for germs, the tubercle bacillus, or the germ of consumption, will invariably be found to be present in large numbers. Now, it is the inhalation of dry, germ-laden dust that is the commonest cause of consumption, so that anything that tends to stir up this dust, which will be breathed in, is literally "tempting Providence," especially in weakly and anaemic persons with consumptive tendencies. As far as possible remove all dust from your work and neighborhood by means of a damp duster; never apply dusty fingers, stamps, envelopes or other objects capable of carrying disease germs to your tongue.

Lawyer—The prisoner pleads that he has the grip, your Honor. Plaintiff—That's right—he's got mine.

Clark's Pork & Beans



Quality, flavour, and perfect cooking, combined.
The maximum of nourishment and palatability.
Just heat—then serve minimum trouble and cost. 4

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

3,000 FREE HOMESTEADS AND IMproved farms, $15.00 to $45.00 per acre. Best grain and mixed farming country. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Humboldt, Sask.

MALE HELP WANTED.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT? SERVES YOU right. Learn barber trade; always sure employment for barber. Our improved methods, constant practice and instructions qualify you for position in short time. Send for catalogue. Moler College, 221 Queen E., Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

THOMAS FLYER
For Sale.

This car was taken in exchange for a roadster model as it was too large for the owner. Completely equipped.
Price $800.00.
RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., Limited, 100 Richmond St., West.
Toronto. Phone M. 2072-3-4.

Wearisome Anticipation.

"I wish I could find some way to live without workin'."

"What are you working at now?"

"Oh, I ain't doin' nothin' now, but it gits so blame tiresome expectin' I may have to begin almost any time."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.
All the people use it.
HARLIN FULTON.
Pleasant Bay, C.B.

Queer Job.

"Here's a man who has a queer job," said the Cheerful Idiot, as he looked up from his paper.

"What does he do?" asked the Boob.

"He is bookkeeper for a bookseller," replied the Cheerful Idiot.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Home.

Home is a place where a man can swear and do other things that were it anywhere else he would be run in for disturbing the peace.

Gibbs—Don't you think some of those modern dresses are rather immodest? Dibbs—No; but I'll reserve my opinion of their wearers.

TWO DELIVERY TRUCKS

Capacity 1,500 pounds.
Wired sides. Fully equipped. 20 h.p. engine.
Price $1,000.00 each.
RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., Limited, 100 Richmond St., West.
Toronto. Phone M. 2072-3-4.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA



Your Vacation Trip
WHERE TO GO

Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River—one of nature's most impressive scenic wonders.

Low rates for tickets including meals and berths. For information apply to local ticket agents or Hugh D. Paterson, Gen. Agt., Toronto, Ont., or H. Foster Chaffee, P.T.M., Montreal, Que.



The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

Pursuant to Section 191 of the Railway Act, notice is hereby given that plan, profile and book of reference of the revised location of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company's Hawkesbury—Montreal line from Lot 338, Concession 1, Township of Chatham, to the East Half of Lot 10, Concession 1, Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, were deposited in the Registry Office for the County of Argenteuil at Lachute, Quebec, on the 17th day of June, 1913.

R. H. M. TEMPLE,
Assistant Solicitor.

Toronto, Ontario,
June 23rd, 1913.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

EXTENSION OF TIME

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for the construction of a Dry Dock at Lauzon, in the County of Levis, Que., is extended to Monday, June 30, 1913.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 24, 1913

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

DR. HUGH. B. FRASER, B.A
Physicin & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON - QUE.

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

He is a wise youth, who, wanting a choice suit, gets it early. We have them now. W. BANFORD & SON.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Now that the warm weather is here keep your house cool by cooking on our up-to-date coal oil stoves, 1, 2 & 3 burners, also ovens for same. Do not forget that we are the only ones that keep Pratt's Astral Coal Oil, a great saver to the consumer.

Screen Doors, Wire Cloth and made up wire screens of all kinds.

ALSO

Garden Hoes and all requisites.

100 lbs. of Redpaths Granulated Sugar for $5.00.

23 cents Paid for Nice Clean Wool.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

LAND! LAND!

Are you in the Market for GOOD Farm Land at Very Low Prices in the West?

If so, we will be pleased to correspond with you and we think we can interest you. We have improved farms from $10.00 an acre up.

Why live in the East on fifty acre farms and have hardships when you can make a good living easy in the West.

Write for some of our Propositions.

Or let us know what you want and what terms you require and will be pleased to arrange everything for you.

Our terms are easy, and when you come we will show you around in our own car. Write, wire or come yourself.

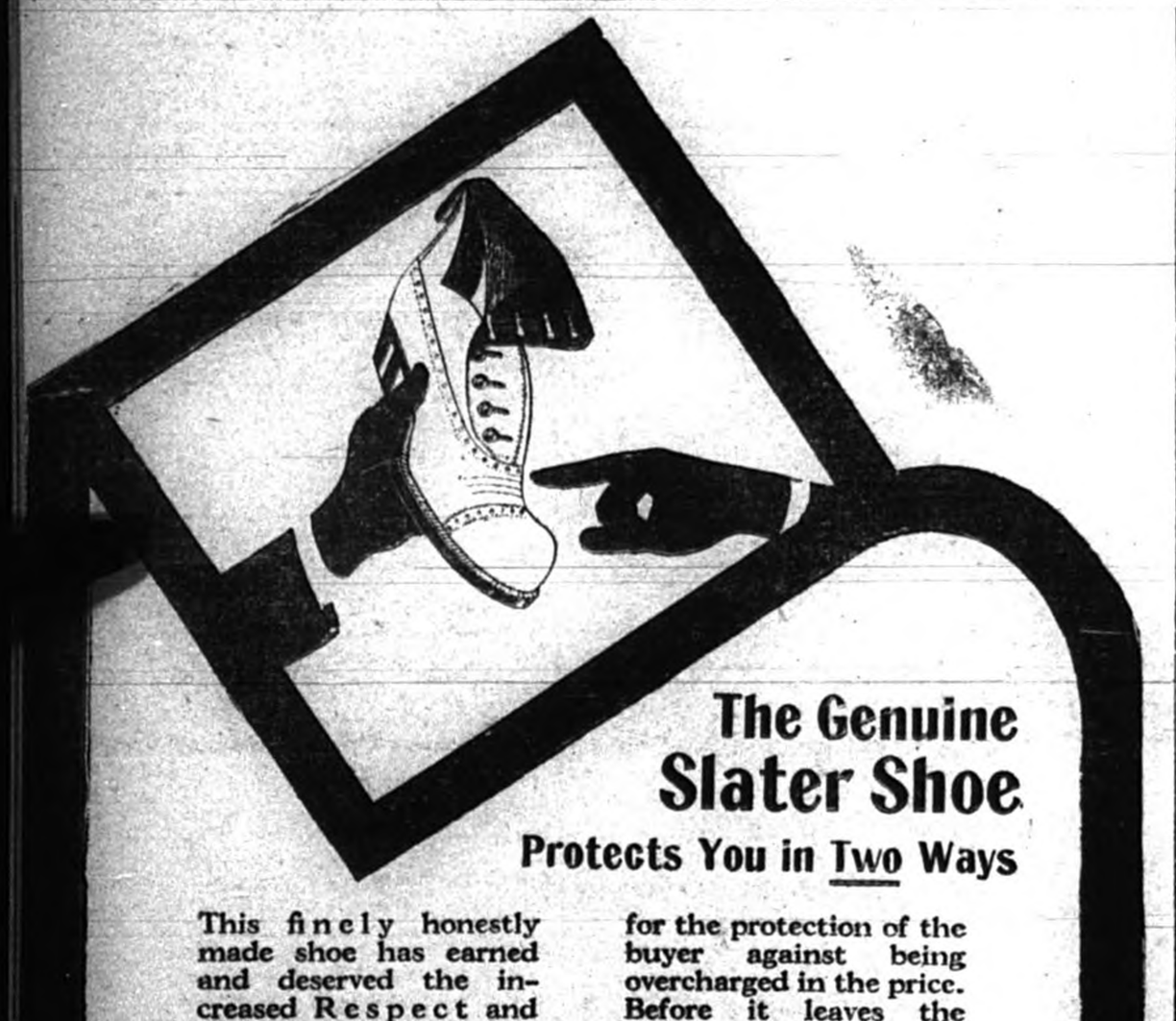
The Blair Co.,
Main St., Stettler, Alberta

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certaintly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery,, Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,
Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.



The Genuine Slater Shoe
Protects You in Two Ways

This finely honestly made shoe has earned and deserved the increased Respect and Good Will of Canadians during its history of over 40 years on the market.

The sign of the Slate on a shoe stands for good style, good leather and good workmanship. More than that it stands for the protection of the buyer against being overcharged in the price. Before it leaves the factory every pair of genuine Slater Shoes is stamped with the retail selling price, so that the final buyer can not be disappointed in quality, or overcharged in Value through mistake.

There are imitations of the Slater Shoe. To be sure of getting the genuine always look for the Slate trade mark, as shown here.



W. G. Staniforth, Agent.

Some Special Features of the

LAYTON BROS., PIANOS.

1. Gold Medal check repeating action
2. Finest sounding boards imported from the United States,
3. Five ply compound sectional tuning-pin block,
4. Full iron frame,
5. Grand Scales, and overstrung bass,
6. Dulcephone silencing stop (for practice,)
7. Hammers of finest German felt,

Fully guaranteed 10 years.
Used in over 100 Convents and Institutions.
Endorsedby leading Musicians.
Prices $320. and $350.
Payable $7. monthly.
Liberal discount for cash.

WM. BERRY
MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.
Every Tuesday, March to October.
Return limit two months.

COLONIZATION.
EXCURSION TO
TEMISKAMING, QUE.
AND
NEW ONTARIO
Wednesday, June 25th, 1913
Final Return Limit, July 25, '13.
With stop-over privileges at Stations West of Mattawa, Ont., on the return trip.

REDUCED RATES
In Effect May 31st.
To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO
*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.
PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN
*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Wanted 10,000 pounds of Wool.

For which we will pay the highest price and give you bargains in all lines in exchange. Rush it along while the price is high, and see some of the bargains we have to offer.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

HURRAH!

No more Sore Backs.
Throw away the old Sheep Shears.



The New Lawn Trimmer.

T. McOuat & Son,
West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913. — NO. 26

Central Market!

VEGETABLES, FISH & OYSTERS.

We have on hand, vegetables of all kinds, in season.

Oysters containing good wholesome meat is one of our specialities, also FISH, fresh, smoked and salt. Quality guaranteed and Prices O. K.

FRUIT.

In this line we have just what you need.

A full stock of Apples (fine eating), Oranges, Bananas, Pine Apples, Grapefruit, Lemons, etc. etc,

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market, - Main Street, Lachute.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Don't leave ordering your coal until too late. Many had an unpleasant experience last fall. Don't be caught again, but place your order at once. Best quality $7.20 per ton.

W. H. AYERS,
Lachute Mills.

Phone 51-Ring 5.

A lot of fine patterns Scotch Ginghams at nine yards for $1.00 while they last.

W. BANFORD & SON.

BOAT HOUSE FOR SALE.—New last year, and in 1st class order.

Apply, WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute.

Men's fine tailored suits all sizes in Fit-Reform and other choice makes, full stock now in.

W. BANFORD & SON.

If you are thinking of travelling there are many things you want to consider. It is very helpful to consult the varied routes obtainable and see how you can take your trip to best advantage. We keep always on hand a supply of folders, booklets and timetables of the varied railroads, also steamship sailings of the Ocean Liners of the C.P.R., Allan Line, Canadian Northern, White Star, etc. that you may consult, and we will be pleased at any time to impart such information pertaining to same. Special rates for parties desirous of touring in Europe. Over 70 routings from which you may choose. Write **J. S. Giles,** Lachute, or phone 27. Night call 27-Ring 4.

WANTED,—A young girl to do light house work, and take baby out. Apply to MRS. CLARE BRUNTON,
East Ward.

PLEASE REMEMBER that your subscription is due.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Robt. Armstrong and family desire to thank the many friends for their kindness extended to them in their recent bereavement

LOST,—On Saturday, July 5th, a coat near Barron's Bridge. Finder please return to the Watchman Office and be rewarded.

CARILLON.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, of Alpena, Mich. is spending a few days here.

Miss M. G. Bryerton, of Toronto, spent last week in Montreal.

Messrs. Perrott and Bull, were the week end guests at the Sovereign.

Mr and Mrs. Brennan, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks at Elmhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lefebvre and family of Montreal are spending their holidays here.

Mr and Mrs. C. S. O'Neil, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Jos. Bryerton.

BIRTHS.

LAROCQUE,—At Lachute, on Tuesday, July 15th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Larocque.

CLARKE,—At Mabel, on Monday, July 14th, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Clarke, a daughter.

DEATHS.

McGREGOR,—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, July 2nd, 1913, Roy Gordon McGregor, second son of Alexander McGregor, formerly of Geneva, aged 21 years.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

READ IT!

PONDER IT!

Then ACT Upon It!

And you will find that you will be in pocket by dealing directly with us, because we keep the best that's going, always fresh, new and up-to-date. That is why we are pleasing the people, so come along and be one of our satisfied customers.

Our honest endeavor is always to please. Give us opportunity.

R. McFAUL,

Main Street, - Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Etta Stewart left on Monday last for Ottawa.

Mrs. R. Reinhardt is visiting friends in Arundel.

Mr. H. Barron, of Montreal, was in town this week.

Mr. Paul Jousse, of Vankleek, spent Sunday last in town.

Miss Ethel Mackie is spending a few weeks at McGregor Lake.

Mrs. Jas. Kettyle, of Bethany, is spending a few weeks in Shawbridge.

Mrs. McFarlane, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Barron this week.

Miss Christina Palliser of Montreal, spent the week end in town.

Mrs. G. C. Wills, of Westmount, was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Clunie.

Mrs. R. D. McKenzie was in Montreal the early part of this week.

Mrs W. J. Boyd and children are visiting friends in Point Fortune.

Mr. J. McMillan, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. Earl.

Miss Jean Campbell is the guest of Miss Norah Somerville this week.

Mr Geo McVicar of Calumet, spent the early part of the week in town.

Mrs. A. McGibbon and family are spending this month at Lake Louisa.

Miss Mabel Somerville spent the week end with friends in Hawkesbury.

Mrs R. Davis is spending a pleasant visit with friends in Lachine this week.

Mr and Mrs E. Holland motored up from Montreal on a visit to Ivan Bower.

Mr. and Mrs Somerville, of New York; are guests of Mrs. Holland at Ivan Bower.

Mrs. H. Burwash and children left on Friday last for a visit to Hamilton and Niagara.

Mrs. Given and Miss Delisle left this week to spend the summer months at Quyon.

Mrs. Mackie left on Monday for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. McGillis, of Lancaster Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno Falconer left on Friday last for a two months visit to the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Calder left on Thursday for a two weeks trip to Newcastle, N.B.

Mr. Norval has returned home after spending a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Nap. Boivin returned home on Saturday after a weeks visit with friends in Quebec.

Master Clarence Shufelt, of Burlington, Vt., is visiting his aunt Mrs Holland at Ivan Bower.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser McOuat, of Casselman, were week-end guests of Mrs Thos. McOuat.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ball, and Miss Edith Beers are spending two weeks at Lake Louisa.

Miss M. Burwash, who has been the guest of Mrs. H. Burwash left last week for Oakland, Iowa.

The many friends of Mr. Wilbur Fraser are pleased to see him home again on a short visit.

The Misses Robina and Elsie Meldrum are spending a few weeks visiting friends in Prescott and Chateguay.

The Misses A. Woodward and M. Parker, of Sherbrooke, were guests of Mrs. A. MacVicar last week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander and children left yesterday morning on a two weeks visit with friends in Kingston.

Mr H. Fraser jr. & Mrs. (Dr.) Mason returned on Monday from a pleasant visit to friends in Burlington.

Miss Centre, of Seattle, is home on a short visit and is at present the guest of her brother Stephen B. Centre.

Miss Ruby Shaw returned home on Saturday last, after a pleasant visit with her sister Mrs R. W. Carkener.

The Misses Mabel Nichols and Alice Somerville spent Saturday last in Calumet attending the annual Orange Picnic.

Mrs. W Taylor, Messrs. Percy Rathwell and Lorne McArthur of Lachine, were week-end guests of Mrs. R. McArthur.

Mrs. J. D Boyce and sons Clifford and Stanley, are spending a few weeks in town the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) G. H. Christie.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, the Diocesan Financial Agent, will occupy the pulpit of St. Simeon's Church on Friday next, morning and evening.

Will the party who took a halter out of D. McAdam's buggy on the day of the late John Smillie's sale, kindly return same and avoid trouble.

Mr. R. E. Carkner and Miss Wilhelmina Shaw, left on Tuesday for a few weeks visit the guests of Mrs. R. W. Carkener, of St. Rapheales West, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson, who have been spending the past week in Shawbridge, the guest of her sister Mrs R. Robinson, returned home on Monday last.

Miss Wilson, who has been spending the past few weeks with her sister Mrs. H. M. Gall, returned home to Scotstown on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Marion Slater.

The Hon. G. H. Perley is expected in town to-day (Friday) and will address the Summer School Attendants at eight o'clock, in the Lecture Hall of the Presbyterian Church.

We note with pleasure that Miss Lois Van Buren of Brownsburg, has obtained her advanced senior certificate at the Dominion College of Music. Miss Van Buren is a pupil of Miss Annie E. Miller, L.D C.M.

Services at the Baptist Church in Dalesville will be held at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p m, on Sunday next, when the Rev. Mr McKenzie will speak at the evening meeting. Services will also be held at Roussillon at 3 and 7.30 p m.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, of Brownsburg, in the sudden loss of their little baby girl, who died on Monday last. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. Mr. McKenzie, the tiny casket being completely covered with floral tributes.

For those who are interested in the welfare of the Fresh Air Fund, in which the lives of city children are brightened and helped by a brief holiday spent at summer resorts, made possible by the donations from kind friends, we are pleased to report that our local branch of the Y's, at their closing meeting recently donated the sum of $25 00 through their secretary Miss Bessie McOuat, to this purpose which is most commendable.

The Ice Cream Social given by the ladies of the Baptist Church last Tuesday evening was a huge success and as a result almost a hundred dollars will be handed over to the parsonage Fund, in order to help clear off its indebtedness. The evening was delightful, and while refreshments were being served a very pleasant programme was rendered, in which the Rev. Mr. White of Dalesville, and Mr. S. Graham took prominent part. A couple of pretty choruses by the young ladies were also greatly appreciated. The bean guessing contest created lots of fun and the prize was finally carried off by Mr. Willie Griffith. The bottle contained 1150 beans. The Rev. Mr. Forsythe officiated as chairman, and after the close thanked all those who had so kindly assisted in making the social so successful. A hearty vote of thanks was also extended to Mr. & Mrs. McGillivray for the use of their pretty lawn.

The many old acquaintances and friends of the late Mr. F. C. Ireland will learn with regret of his death after a brief illness at Chicago where he had recently gone after retiring from business in New York to enjoy a well-earned rest with friends there. Later on he had proposed visiting Lachute to renew old acquaintances here and in the country where he was a leading figure in political circles many years ago as President of the old Liberal-Conservative Association. In the early days of Lachute he was largely instrumental in building up its manufacturing interests, chiefly in the West End where his large interests in water powers and landed property enabled him to make attractive and generous offers to the enterprising manufacturers who have helped to make Lachute a manufacturing town.

The funeral will be held on Saturday next at Christ's Church Cathedral, in Montreal, and the interment in Mount Royal Cemetery.

RIVINGTON.

Miss Mary Stewart has returned home for the summer months.

Miss L. Wiggins, of Montreal, is spending her holidays with Mrs John McMahon.

Mrs. Harry Warren, and two sons of Montreal, are visiting her mother, Mrs Jas. Arnold.

Mrs. Wm. Pouter, of Montreal, is spending a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. McVicar.

Miss Dora Lucas and Master Jas. Lucas are spending the summer months at Mr. R. W. Stewarts.

A number from around here attended the Orange Picnic at Grenville and report an enjoyable time.

Mrs. J. Johne, of Peterboro, and Miss H. Lorne McCallum, are visiting their brother, Mr. Neil McCallum.

Mrs. Jno. Ross and family, of Hawkesbury, are occupying one of the cottages at Belle Falls, for the summer.

Mrs. John Cass and daughter who were visiting friends here have returned to their home in Maxville, Ont.

Mrs. W. S. McVicar and daughter Marjorie, also Mrs. O. Woods and sons, of Vankleek Ont. are spending a few weeks at Riverside.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Mr. Arthur Fletcher, the great horse tamer and colt breaker, offers to break any horse of bad habits, such as backers, kickers, run-a-way, hard to harness, bad to shoe, and guarantees to give a young colt, a thorough good training. Any person having a horse of the above description will do well to write to.

ARTHUR FLETCHER,
Hawkesbury, Ont

J. A. Bedard & Son.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Have all your shoes the last year been perfectly comfortable?

If your answer is "Yes," you buy your shoes of a shoeman who knows how to fit feet right.

If your answer is "No," you haven't been having your feet fitted at J. A. Pedard & Son's.

You can always wear comfortable fitting footwear, without sacrificing style or quality a particle by bringing your feet here to be fitted.

We'll fit your feet right and match your desires perfectly or no sale. When we sell you a pair of shoes, you'll be a walking advertisement for this store.

You can take your time, when you come here to look at shoes. No "hurry up" in this shop. You are going to get just what you want in fit, style, shape and leather, if it takes an hour to do it. You must be fitted right and satisfied in every way before we'll take your money. That's our way.

Our customers will all tell you that "a perfect fit or no sale" is an immutable rule at this store. Every shoe, every clerk, every facility of this big stock is at your service. Call and see us soon,

Yours truly,

J. A. BEDARD & SON.

THE ELITE

Renewed supply of Trimmed Millinery all imported. Come early and get first choice, also a lot of made up dresses for Ladies', Misses and Children at prices that will astonish you New Blouses all white as well as Bulgarian trimmed. Improve your figure by wearing the famous Bias Filled Corsets. Kept only at.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall — Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, July 12th.

The Jam Closet
A Cowboy's Strategy
The Strike of the Little Johnny Mine
The Love Germ
Captain King's Rescue
Catching Crocodiles on the River Klang
Papita's Escapade

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family and for friends far and near

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silver ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

A BELIEF IN WITCHCRAFT

Not much over two centuries ago witchcraft was thoroughly believed in not alone by the superstitious, but by the most enlightened. It was almost a fanatical belief and seemed to be especially common among those who were most sincerely religious.

There are a number of striking instances of references to witches from the very earliest times. The antiquity of this belief is shown by the book of Deuteronomy in the Bible, where it says: "There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or is an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consultor with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer." The penalty for these things was to be put to death.

Witches are worked prominently into the first part of Shakespeare's great tragedy of Macbeth. And way back in the early history of the church there are many chronicles showing that witches were put to death for the protection of the people against them. One of the most amazing things connected with the persecutions of so-called watches, consists of their own confessions under the torture. It seems a miracle in itself that any persons who were in their senses should accuse themselves of things so contrary to nature and reason.

In Russia in Olden Times,

when any one was suspected of witchcraft, a number of people gathered by the old tower, Bokees Seekha. To this place the unfortunate suspect was brought and stripped naked, hands and feet fastened, and a rope tied round the waist to prevent him or her from drowning, and then the person was put into a deep place in the side of the river. If he went to the bottom at once, he was quickly drawn forth, for that proved his innocence; but if he floated on the top, he was then taken and branded with a red-hot iron in the shape of a cross to warn people that the person with such a mark was a wicked witch.

In France the notorious Witch Sabbath of Arras was instituted in 1459, and the celebration of the unholy rites continued in the southern provinces of France until the seventeenth century. In the reign of Charles IX. the great sorcerer, Rinaldo des Trois Echelles, was executed, and he undauntedly said before the king that in France he had 300,000 confederates, "all of whom you cannot commit to the flames as you do me!"

Russian folklore endows some witches with wonderful power. Not long ago one of them stored away so much rain in her cottage that not much rain fell all summer, at least the superstitious attributed the drought to the witch. One day she went out, and gave strict orders to the servant girl in charge not to meddle with the pitcher which stood in the corner. But no sooner had she got out of sight than the maid lifted the cover of the pitcher and looked in. Nothing was to be seen, but a voice said from the inside:

"Now, There Will Be Rain."

The girl, frightened out of her wits, ran to the door and the rain was coming down just as if it was rushing out of a tub. The witch came running home and covered up the pitcher, and the rain ceased. If the pitcher had stood uncovered all the village would have been drowned.

It was the belief among those who adhere to the idea that witches existed that if people are bewitched and wish to find out who bewitched them they steal a black hen, take its heart out and stick it full of pins. Then they roast the heart at the midnight hour. The double of the witch will come and nearly pull down the door in her efforts to get in and to save the heart from roasting. If this double does not come, but a neighbor should happen to pass by, bad luck will attend the neighbor.

Witches are greatly feared in Corea and hated as well, but they are employed in long runs of ill luck, sickness or other circumstances which nothing else will change to exercise the malignant demon that is the author of it. The witch is usually dressed in a fantastic garb of brilliant colors, and has a most frightful expression of countenance.

A German superstition is that if anyone can catch a little of the dust which the minister throws into the grave, and it is scattered at the portal of the church, a witch cannot cross it.

In Russia the witches' holiday is the eve of the first of September. On that evening all of the witches come out of their hiding places and roam about. To prevent their doing any harm to persons, cattle or crops, the people stick a piece of wax on their heads and on the heads of the cattle. They also shoot off guns on that evening to

Frighten the Witches Away.

It is said that in a bull issued by Pope Innocent in 1484 he charged inquisitors and others to discover and destroy all such as were guilty of witchcraft. The edict of 1484 was subsequently enforced by a bull of Alexander VI. in 1494, of Leo X. in 1521 and of Adrian VI. in 1522, each adding strength to its predecessor, and the whole to increase the agitation of the public mind on the subject.

The results were dreadful. A panic fear of witchcraft took possession of society. Everyone was at the mercy of his neighbor. If anyone felt an unaccountable illness or a peculiar pain in any part of the body, or suffered any misfortune in his family or affairs, or if a storm arose and committed any damage by sea or land, the cause of it was witchcraft. To be accused was to be doomed, for it rarely happened that proof was wanting or that condemnation was not followed by execution.

A few extracts from the work of Dr. Hutchinson will show the extent of these proceedings:

"A.D. 1448—Cumanas, an inquisitor, burned 41 poor women for witches in the country of Burlia, Italy, in one year. About the same time Alciat, a famous lawyer, in his Parergu says: 'One inquisitor burned 100 in Piedmont, and proceeded daily to burn more, till the people rose against the inquisitor and chased him out of the country.'

"A.D. 1524—About this time a thousand were burned in one year, in the diocese of Como, and a hundred per annum for several years together."

From other authorities it is learned that the devastation was as great in Spain, France and northern Germany as it was in the Italian states. About the year 1515

500 Witches Were Burned

in Geneva in three months, and in France many thousands.

The prosecution of witches was no less severe in England and Scotland, where it began about the middle of the sixteenth century. Barrington, in his observations on the statue of Henry VI. does not hesitate to estimate the number of those put to death in England on the charge of witchcraft at 30,000.

It was supposed that witch-elm sewed up in the gatherings of a woman's petticoat was a sure protection against evil spirits, and that to bewitch the bewitched you must spit into the shoe of the right foot. The Irish believed that a branch of rowan-berry, that does not bear, is the luckiest to keep off witches and evil influences.

To ward off the wicked influence of a witch place a charm in a red cloth and hang it about your neck, and never take it off to show it to anybody else or the charm will not work. This is the general belief in Bohemia. A bag of nuts and apples used to be placed on the grave of a supposed witch in order to prevent her from roaming at night among the farm-houses in search of her favorite dainties.

Of all stuperstitions, witchcraft seems to have had itself most firmly established. The man who thoroughly disbelieved in the evils of thirteen or the good luck of the horseshoe would draw the line when it came to witches, for he felt no doubt of their existence.

EATS SAND—AIDS DIGESTION.

Peculiar Cure for Dyspepsia and a Grouch.

Julian Emmons, sixty-five years of age, of Washington, D.C., hale and hearty, swallows a teaspoonful of sand after each meal.

He never leaves home in the morning without a phial of coarse sand. He says he was troubled constantly with sour stomach, heartburn, indigestion and kindred ills until he started the "sand sure." Now he asserts that he is never troubled at all, relishes his food, sleeps like a baby and enjoys life to the full.

He has one remedy for all ills, it is sand. If you feel grouchy, take a little sand. If a dark brown taste is present on arising in the morning, do not fail to reach for the sand bottle, he advises.

Emmons urges coarse sand, not too sharp, and forswears the fine white variety, because, he says, it dissolves in the intestinal processes and is of no value as an aid to the functions of digestion and elimination.

Too Anxious.

She—"John, I have packed my trunk, but I'm afraid you will forget to give the begonias on the porch water. They need water every day." He—"Oh, don't worry yourself about that." She—"And, oh, John, you'll forget to feed the canary. The thing will die of hunger." He—"Oh, I'll not forget. Don't worry yourself a moment." She—"But I'm quite sure you'll forget to keep down the curtains." He—Oh, that's all right. I'll keep the house as dark as a tunnel." She—"John, I'm not going. You have some reason for being so anxious to get rid of me."

THE STRINGING OF PEARLS

ONE OF LONDON'S LITTLE KNOWN INDUSTRIES.

Fine Perception of Workers for Iridiscent Lustre of Jewels.

Pearl stringers themselves call it a trade. They are not the kind of people to talk about art. If they see anything in their work beyond the prosaic fact that stringing is a good employment it is only in an indirect and somewhat vague appreciation of the delicate attraction of the pearls they handle, says a writer in the London Chronicle.

Although not professing to be expert judges, I have never met a pearl stringer yet whose eye and taste were not trained to a fine perception of the form and color of the beamy, iridiscent lustre of the jewel of she shellfish. It would be as impossible for them to mistake an artificial pearl for a real one as it would be for a lapidary to begin to polish a piece of glass under the impression it was a diamond.

Pearls all down the ages are interwoven with legends and stories, superstitions and songs. From the monstrous pearls that are said to have adorned the crown of the great mogul to the seed-pearl work of the famous Baroda carpet, from the pearls that gleamed at the field of the cloth of gold to the latest necklace hanging in a Bond Street window, they are unsurpassed in value and beauty. It is often said that the little known industry of pearl stringing is dying out, but this is not the fact. No machinery is yet invented to supersede the ten clever fingers of the practised stringer.

They are Busy All Day Long

in their little workrooms, and one of the cleverest girls has work in hand, she was telling me recently, that will employ all her business hours for several months to come.

There are very few pearl or coral stringers in London—probably less than a dozen all told. One needs to be well acquainted with his West End to find them out. It is no use searching in the streets where the finest specimens of their work are bought and sold.

Turn from Oxford Street in the direction of Middlesex Hospital—everybody in the neighborhood speaks of the 'Orspital as the great landmark—and there one may discover, by diligent search, an occasional little brass plate engraved with the words, "So-and-so, pearl stringers." The same in a certain busy street on the way to Soho. But having found the best pearl stringers he would be very much mistaken if he imagined that ringing the bell is an open sesame to a study of their work and methods. No, the pearl stringers are judiciously reticent about the trade. A business has often been passed on from mother to daughter, even from grandmother to grandchild, until the original name on the brass plate is no longer borne by anybody in the workroom. In olden times the stringing of corals was of much more importance than it is to-day. Drilling and mounting of pearls is quite a different branch of the industry.

Good light is one of the essential needs of the pearl stringer, especially when she is employed in making or repairing

Seed Pearl Ornaments.

All the beads have to be arranged according to their size and then separately and most carefully sewn into place on their dainty framework. For instance, if the design is that of a flower or a leaf the skill lies in graduating from the biggest pearl to the one that touches the extreme point. Some of these ornaments, by the way, are very old, for if they are carefully handled there is no reason why they should not be a joy, if not forever, at all events for as long as the handsome, antique pendants and pearl-studded medals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that one still admires in the British Museum.

Only the finest silk is used for stringing the finest pearls. Great beads, round and shiny, unmistakably artificial, and with more real lustre than white marbles—with the exception of what are called Roman pearls, manufactured many years ago—may be allowed to hang together on catgut, but orients must be threaded, pearl kissing pearl, on silken strands, worthy of their shape and skin.

Now the art of the stringer lies in the apparently simple manner of tying the knot that attaches the snap. Sometimes, also, she has to make a knot between bead and bead, a method that adds to the length of the necklace, but detracts from the beauty of the line of pearls. The knack of making this tiny knot will perhaps take a girl a year to master,

The Perfect Hang of the Beads,

neither too loose nor too tight, depends on how it is made. There is no needle fine enough for threading small seed pearls, so the stringer makes her own out of a piece of wire as thin as a hair. She arranges her pearls, if they are of different sizes, on a grooved board covered with billiard table cloth, any other material, such as green baize, being much too coarse. When she is making a tassel, or loops, it is pretty to watch her hold her work at arm's length every few minutes, measuring its size and effect with her well-trained eye.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the strict integrity and unfailing fare required in a pearl stringer. She is entrusted with great possessions, for the value of pearls is continually on the increase. There are some women who never trust their treasures out of their own houses, but arrange, through a jeweller, for a pearl stringer to call so many times a year to repair ornaments or re-string necklaces.

The work of the pearl stringer is so little known, so quiet and dainty, that it is doubtful if one in a thousand women who stop to admire and covet as they pass show windows ever give a thought to the patient fingers that have threaded the beautiful beads and tied the almost invisible, cunning knots that link them to their diamond clasps.

The little band of stringers are very simple, but businesslike people, in their humble workrooms—devotees of beauty, although they are conscious of the fact, and true artists in the perfection of their work.

LATEST AND BEST PICTURE OF THE KAISER AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY



THE KAISER AND EMPRESS.

A new picture of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. He celebrates a twenty-five years' reign of peace

HOME

Ways of Preparing Cherries.

Cherries are the first of the fruits of the summer—the first, that is, of the fruits of the summer trees. Plums, pears and peaches are still served only in the feasts of dreamland when cherries are ripe. Hence they are generally greeted with an enthusiasm not bestowed on any of the later fruits.

Cherries served fresh and cold on their own stems for breakfast are so delicious that no other way of serving them at that meal could be better. But pitted and sprinkled with sugar and a bit of lemon juice, they serve as an appetizer and at the same time lose none of their delicate flavor. Another way of preparing them for breakfast is to pit them and mix them with sugar—in the proportion of half a cupful to a pint of cherries—and cook them until they are just tender. Then pour them over buttered toast.

Cherry soup has been made, but it could hardly be more than the result of an effort to serve cherries in a new and unexpected way. However, at every course save the soup course cherries can be legitimately served.

Cherry cocktails are made in this way: Stone ripe cherries, chop them fine, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice to each cupful of cherries, sweeten them to taste and serve them, either in cocktail glasses or else in lemon skin cups, made by removing part of one side of a sufficient number of lemons, cutting a bit of the rind from the other side, removing all the pulp and juice and washing and chilling the shells.

Cherries served with French toast can be used as an entree. To make them cut rings half an inch thick from bread and soak them in beaten egg yolk, milk, a little sugar and a pinch of salt. Roll the bread rings in crumbed bread and macaroons and brown them in butter. Stew ripe cherries with sugar enough to sweeten them, drain and pile in the middle of a dish. Surround them with the juice of the cherries thickened with a little cornstarch and flavored with orange juice.

Cherry fritters can be served with meat as a separate course or as dessert. To make them, prepare a batter of a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with a tablespoonful of melted butter, a well-beaten egg and enough water to make a thin batter. Stew ripe, pitted cherries until they are just tender—but do not cook them to pieces—and sweeten them. Drain them and add them to the batter. Drop it in spoonfuls into deep fat and fry brown. The juice drained from the cherries can be substituted for water to moisten the fritter batter.

Sherbet and Salad.

Sour cherries are needed for cherry sherbet. Stone a quart of them. In the mean time boil together a quart of water and a pound of granulated sugar for 15 minutes. Add the cherries to the hot syrup just as it is taken from the stove and stand aside until it is perfectly cold. Strain through a fine wire sieve and freeze. When you take out the dasher stir in a meringue made of the white of one egg sweetened with a tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Pack in ice for an hour or two.

Cherry salad that is surprising as well as appetizing is made of pitted cherries filled with chopped nuts in the cavity made by the removal of the pit, served on crisp white lettuce leaves and dressed with French dressing. This is one of the prettiest salads imaginable, if the cherries are bright red and the lettuce white and yellow, as perfect lettuce hearts are.

Cherry bread pudding is a dessert which can be eaten by children and which is enjoyed likewise by grown-ups. To make it, spread a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a buttered baking dish and cover with a layer of stoned cherries, sugar, bits of butter and a sprinkle of lemon juice. Add a layer of crumbs, another layer of cherries, and so on until the dish is full. Finish with a layer of crumbs. Bake the pudding until the cherries are tender. If they are juicy the pudding will need no moistening while baking, but if they are not juicy pour a few tablespoonfuls of water over it when it is put in the oven and add water to keep it from drying out as it bakes. Serve the pudding with a sauce made of cherries boiled in sugar and water for 10 minutes and then pressed through a sieve.

Cherries can be used for shortcake. Make a rich biscuit shortcake, bake it in two thin, crisp layers, butter each and cover over the bottom with crushed and pitted cherries that have been generously sprinkled with sugar. Cover the top with whole, pitted cherries, sprinkle with sugar and serve with a sauce like that for the bread pudding.

A Few Suggestions.

Put a damp cloth or damp napkin over sandwiches or bread if it is necessary to wait before serving.

The hair may be kept from coming out after an illness by frequent application to the scalp of sage tea.

To remove a fishbone from the throat, cut a lemon in half and suck the juice slowly. This will dissolve the fishbone, and give instant relief.

An easy and quick way to clean pie-dishes and plates burnt in the oven is to wash them first, and then rub them with a small piece of emery paper.

When boiling old potatoes add a little milk to the water in which they are boiled. This prevents them turning dark in the cooking, and improves the flavor.

After washing blankets, hang them on a line until quite dry, then beat them gently with a carpet beater. This makes them soft and fluffy.

An excellent plan before putting one's hands in soda-water is to rub them well with a piece of mutton fat. This counteracts the bad effects of soda.

To clean white shoes, scrape some pipe clay finely and mix it to the consistency of cream with cold water. Brush all dust off the shoes, and rub the mixture well into them. Leave till thoroughly dry.

A few drops of castor oil will be found most beneficial to drooping ferns. Drop the castor oil on the roots and soak the ferns in a pail of water all night. In a week a marked improvement will be noticeable.

When making jam add a piece of butter the size of an egg, fifteen minutes before removing the fruit from the fire. This will make it look clear and prevent it from sticking to the sides of the jars.

When boiling rice boil it fast for twenty minutes, then remove from the fire, and pour cold water immediately over it. Drain through a sieve, and place in the oven to dry before serving.

In making meat pies to be eaten cold, see that the top is ventilated by one or, better still, two holes. Without this precaution ptomaine poison is liable to develop, even when the meat used in the pie appears to be perfectly fresh.

There is a proper way to mix blacking. Cut the cake of blacking into small pieces, put into a saucer, and pour enough sweet milk to make it rather into a thick cream. Mixed in this way helps to prevent the blacking from cracking.

When cream is only slightly sour it may be made delicious to serve with puddings, etc., in the following way: Put it into a basin with the juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of sugar and whip until quite stiff. This treatment makes it excellent and increases the quantity at the same time.

Enamelled teapots, when stained with tea, may be cleaned by being filled with cold water to which a handful of soda is added, and set on the side of a moderately warm stove for some time. After it has boiled fill with cold water and rinse until clean.

It is useful to know that a cake which seems to be hopelessly fallen in the middle need not be wasted, but can be made into a splendid steamed pudding if it is crumbled up and mixed with milk to the usual stiffness. Any kind of cake, fruit or seed, etc., can be treated in this way with certain success.

To take bruises out of furniture wet the part with warm water. Double a piece of brown paper six times thick. Soak it and lay it on the place. Apply on that a hot flatiron until the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise has not gone repeat the process until the dent or bruise is raised level with the surface.

When buying stair carpet get an extra yard, and fold in a piece at each end. If you do this you will be able to shift the carpet sometimes higher or lower, and by this means you will get it worn evenly all over, and will not have the edges looking frayed and shabby while parts of the carpet remain untrodden and fresh.

To clean finger marks on doors, rub well with a piece of clean white flannel dipped in paraffin oil. The marks will disappear like magic. Afterwards wipe with a clean cloth wrung out of hot water to take away the smell. This is much better than using soap and water, and does not injure the paint. Paraffin oil is also excellent for cleaning varnished hall doors.

To clean a panama, rub the panama with a nail brush dipped in a lather made with white Castile soap and a few drops of ammonia. Then rinse it in warm water to which a little glycerine has been added. The rinsing should be done in a large basin, the hat well shaken, and the water pressed out with a folded towel. Dry in the air, but not before a fire or in the sun.

Our Langwidge.

She—Why do you call Mr. Gruff a blunt man?

He—Because he is always saying sharp things.

A wit was asked the other day whether the accident of a certain male friend was serious. "Well," he replied, "I should say it was. He married the hospital nurse!"

Electricity in the Future

Getting Current From the Air and Sending Power by Wireless Now Among the Possibilities

It is always interesting and often useful to try to forecast the future, and of all problems of the future that of electricity is perhaps likely to concern us the most, for it seems quite reasonable to expect that in time the greater part of the lighting, heating and power supply of the civilized world will be provided by this agency; although before this can come about radical changes must take place in the methods of producing electricity, and also in the manner of distributing and using it, says Chambers's Journal.

Electricity—which some people believe to be actually life and the base of all matter, if not matter itself, and which, as far as we can judge at present, pervades all space—is the only apparently exhaustless source of power which is to be found everywhere and at all times. Our other sources of power, lighting or heating are all more or less limited and local.

Coal, the principal agent, is widely distributed over the world; but there are enormous areas where it has not been and is not likely to be found, and whither it has to be conveyed at considerable cost; and even where coal is found in large quantities, as in this country, it has generally to be brought up from great depths at a cost which is likely to increase as time goes on.

Wood, perhaps the earliest source of power known to man, is now distributed in sufficient quantities very locally; and although it can be continually renewed and even increased by careful planting and forest supervision, yet in most localities its large bulk and low heating value render it

Much Dearer Than Coal.

Mineral oil, destined to be the great rival, if not the superior, of coal in the near future, is widely distributed, and new oil fields are being discovered nearly every day in various parts of the world. Crude petroleum either flows to the surface like a spring or can be pumped up, and is thus got to the surface very cheaply; but once it is there the handling of it and the transforming of it into cleaner grades of oil render it dearer than coal at present for most purposes, in spite of its higher calorific value.

Coal gas as a source of power depends, of course, on coal, and on certain kinds of coal; but as coal gas made on a large scale and with proper precautions for the recovery of the by-products is already more economical to use than the raw coal itself, it is probable that in urban districts gas will soon be used to a very large extent in place of coal.

There is, of course, natural gas, but this is too local to be considered as a source of power.

Running or falling water, solar heat and the tides are all local or irregular; and wind power, although to be found everywhere, is too irregular both in force and duration to be of any great use.

Electricity is the only power known to us at present which can be obtained everywhere—at the top of mountains or the bottom of mines, on the ocean, in the desert, by day or night, in the tropics or at the poles; and the smallness of a space appears to make no difference in the amount of electricity which can be generated in it. But, unfortunately, electricity cannot be correctly described as a prime source of power except for small amounts; it must be produced by the aid of one or other of the original agents mentioned above.

Producing Electricity.

We can produce electricity in various ways; by primary batteries of various kinds, by friction or by heat; but to obtain commercially anything more than very small quantities we must employ the dynamo-machine—that is, we must take a mass of iron, wrap it round with insulated copper bars or wires, and revolve it at a fairly high speed in close proximity to a similar mass of iron and copper. We have learned that by giving these two masses of metal particular shapes, suitably insulating them from each other and from the earth, and making the air space between the fixed and revolving parts as small as possible, we can produce electricity, or rather collect it out of space, at any voltage or pressure we choose, the only limitation being our inability to keep it from breaking loose at very high pressures. We can also produce the electric current with various characteristics, such as continuous or alternating current; but in any case we cannot produce electric current of any kind by means of the dynamo without expending more energy in the form of mechanical power to turn the machine than we get out of it in the form of electricity.

Now, it seems hardly consistent with the economy of Nature that in order to get a portion of this omnipresent and inexhaustible energy we must consume a larger portion of a local and by no means inexhaustible energy—that is, if we rely on our principal sources, coal, oil or water; and, no doubt, in the future this clumsy system will be superseded by apparatus which requires no power to drive it, or only sufficient power to make up losses.

It may be that Benjamin Franklin was nearer the solution with his kite and key than we imagine, and that in the future we may attract our electric current to receivers placed

On the Top of High Towers.

The first hints as to the construction of such receivers will no doubt be conveyed to us by phenomena connected with receivers and transmitters at wireless telegraph stations, as the electricity telegraphy is the same as that collected for power or lighting purposes, but used under different conditions as to pressure and periodicity; and if we can now tune up a receiver to collect the waves or vibrations 100 miles away and make them do work, it seems reasonable to hope that some day, instead of first collecting and intensifying the waves of electricity by means of a dynamo-machine, and then transmitting them by special apparatus, we shall hit on the way to make a receiver which will collect them out of space directly.

It is, of course, already possible to draw electricity out of the air by means of a lightning conductor; but a conductor is needed which will draw the current not only in times of thunder-storm, when the atmosphere is overcharged with electricity, and, therefore, very ready to give it up, but also in normal times, when the electricity is more evenly distributed. In addition to the receiver and conductor, it would probably be necessary to have some apparatus in the nature of a transformer to lower the voltage and increase the current, and possibly also some form of secondary battery or storage apparatus to act as an equalizer for the secondary current.

When it becomes possible to do away with the dynamo, no doubt the large central power station will be done away with also. With no question of coal or water to consider, it would be more convenient and probably cheaper to have a number of small receiver stations than one large station; and, in fact, the time might come when all works would have their own receiver or group of receivers, and when every house over a certain size would be fitted with a receiver and provide its own electricity for lighting, heating, cooking and

Other Domestic Purposes

The above suppositions doubtless carry us very far into the future of electricity, but how far it is impossible to say. At any moment an accident or the thought of some investigator may put mankind on the right way to discover the method of producing large quantities of electricity without moving apparatus or costly batteries. Before this stage is reached, however, we shall probably have discovered some cheaper form of a dynamo and a more economical method of driving it. It may be found commercially possible to substitute some cheaper form of winding for the copper, and to reduce the whole weight of the machine for a given output without reducing the present efficiency, and the direct generation of very high voltage current will become more and more common. As regards greater economy in driving, the Diesel type of oil engine perhaps promises best at the present time, and it will no doubt be used extensively in the near future. It is possible also that some successful method may be evolved for utilizing the force of the tides; while power stations depending on coal will tend to move nearer and nearer the coal fields as the practicable transmission of voltage increases, until the colliery and power-houses are combined, and the coal brought from the pit goes direct to the furnaces of the boilers, the whole output of the colliery being sold as electric current instead of coal. This might be done at present in many cases with very great advantage. No doubt large electric power stations will be erected on oil fields as well as at coal mines.

Transmission of Power.

As to the transmission of electric power from the generator to the motors, lamps or other apparatus, it appears very probable that we shall shortly be able greatly to reduce the weight of copper required for mains, and in some cases to do away altogether with transmission cables. The pressure at which electricity is generated is certain to increase, and it may be found more economical to transmit the current through soft steel wire ropes than through copper wires, but wireless telegraphy appears to open up the possibility of doing without wires at all in some cases.

It is now an everyday fact that the small currents required for telegraph work can be transmitted without wires for distances of hundreds of miles, while larger amounts of electricity capable of actuating motors and moving considerable weights have already been transmitted without wires for short distances. This being so, it seems quite likely that one of the first radical changes in electrical engineering practice will be wireless transmission of power, the question turning on whether it is cheaper to put in a receiver or run a length of cable.

Probably one of the first results of this change will be the abolition of direct contact between the trolley pole of electric tram cars and the overhead wire, the trolley pole being replaced by a vertical pillar extending to within a few inches of the overhead wire, and provided with a receiver at the top, this receiver being tuned up to synchronize with the current in the wire. There would then be no necessity for two overhead wires on a double tram line, and the single wire might be made lighter in section and carry a current at a much higher voltage than at present, and this single wire, which would require no switches or complicated suspensions at corners, would very greatly simplify and cheapen the overhead equipment for tramways and light railways, besides improving the appearance of the streets.

Wireless Transmission

of power will be even more important in the case of railways than of tramways. In works and factories wireless transmission will no doubt at first be carried out by station into the works and connecting it to a transmitter, the motors and lighting transformers being fitted with receivers suitably tuned. One result of this will be used in place of fewer large ones, as there will be no internal wiring to be carried out.

From the time that it becomes practicable to transmit power without wires at no greater cost than at present, improvements will follow quickly and the cost will decrease, while the distance over which power can be transmitted will continually increase. Wireless transmission would, among other economies, save the cost of way leaves, as it is difficult to see how a landowner could prevent, or charge for, electric current passing through the air over his property, but he might get his current for nothing by putting in motors and receivers tuned to the required pitch. No doubt at first a great deal of current would be stolen in this way, but it is very probable that in time the state will control the production and distribution of electricity, it would soon become as difficult to run a motor without paying for it as to maintain any other illicit practice. This presumes that the current is obtained from a power-house or receiver station belonging to the state, but should it ever come to pass that practically every householder could collect his own electricity, then the actual cost of the current would be little or nothing. The state would still draw revenue from the erection and upkeep of apparatus on private premises, and no doubt the user would be taxed on the capacity of his plant or the amount of current he consumed, if it were so arranged that he could make use of no current except that which passed through a sealed government meter.

If It Was Cheap.

Should it ever become possible to obtain and use electricity in a cheap and simple manner, as sketched above, a very great change would be wrought in our methods of locomotion, driving of works, industrial processes and domestic economy. Ships would cross the seas carrying no fuel, but drawing their power out of space as they went along; locomotives and tram cars and private motor cars would perhaps also get their motive power in the same way. Smoke would disappear, and with it most of the grime and dirt of our manufacturing towns. The general health of the community would improve and woman's lot in the house become vastly easier with a plentiful and practically free supply of power laid on for lighting, heating, cooking, sweeping, washing and other household requirements.

Such a state of things appears too good to be ever likely to come about, and it may be that it will never be possible for us to draw electricity direct in any quantities from space without moving apparatus, owing to continual variations of the positive and negative atoms of electricity, if they may be so called, to their continual regrouping and density in any particular space, or to various other causes. But, again, it would not be safe, in the light of the great strides which science has made in less than the last 100 years, to deny that the advances in electrical science as outlined above are possible.



A NEW PHOTO OF PRINCESS MARY OF ENGLAND

A recent and striking photograph of Princess Victoria Alexandra Mary, popularly called Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King and Queen of England. The Princess is sixteen years old, having been born in 1897.

A TROPIC SEA.

Where the Water Was Several Degrees Hotter Than the Air.

Those who live in temperate and cold climates do not realize the effect of the sun's direct heat on the sea. The luxury of bathing in an ocean that has a temperature of 108 degrees, writes Mr. E. J. Banfield in "My Tropic Isle," is not for the multitude who crowd the cities that the sun touches tremulously and aslant.

On November 21, 1909, we bathed at Moo-Jee, north Queensland, in shallow water, on the edge of an area of denuded coral reef fully two miles long by a mile broad. For three hours a considerable portion of the reef had been exposed to the glare of the sun, and the incoming tide filched the stored-up heat from coral and stones and sand.

The first plunge provoked an exclamation of amazement, for the water was several degrees hotter than the air, and it was the hottest hour—three o'clock in the afternoon—of a very hot day. No thermometer was at hand to register the actual temperature of the water, but subsequent tests at the same spot under similar conditions proved that the surface stratum of about one foot was at 108 degrees Fahrenheit, from four degrees to six degrees hotter than the air. Below that, the temperature of the water seemed ordinary, and corresponded with that of the water a hundred yards out from the shore.

On another day, January 10, 1910, between noon and three o'clock in the afternoon, the sea, scientifically tested, was heated to ninety degrees. With the bulb buried in the sand six feet from the water's edge, the mercury rose to 112 degrees very quickly, and remained stationary.

Scott—"What's the difference between a poor man and a millionaire?" Mott—"Yes, I know all about it. One worries over his next meal, and the other over his last."

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

The way the British by-elections are going would seem to indicate that the Asquith Government is in greater danger of immediate destruction then it has been since its formation. Many theories are being put forward to explain the situation. It is said, for example, that there is a great body of Unionist Free Traders who, in elections, when there is no chance of defeating the Government, vote Unionist, but who, in a general election, when there is a chance of electing a Protectionist Government, vote Liberal. This does not explain all the recent results and it looks as though the Marconi scandals, involving in a very indirect way Mr. Lloyd George, the great standby of the Liberal party, have been having an effect on the electorate, for the Irish the great question is whether the Government will hold together until Home Rule has been put into effect as it may be within a year from now. But politics in England have a habit of changing with such kaleidoscopic rapidity that anything may happen in a year

Goldwin Smith's Letters.

A considerable furore in literary and political circles has been caused by the publication of a volume of letters by the late Professor Goldwin Smith. The volume is edited by Mr. Arnold Haultain who for many years previous to Mr. Goldwin Smith's death acted as private secretary, and was by the will appointed literary executor. Some time ago Mr. Haultain published a volume of Reminiscences which was, however, disappointing because of the trivial character of the work. The present volume is also disappointing to admirers of the late "sage of the Grange," but for a different reason. It is disappointing because it seems to reveal Goldwin Smith as a narrow, bitter partisan who found the times out of joint, who mistrusted most men's motives and did not hesitate to attack his contemporaries with bitterness and virulence.

Mr. Haultain declares that these are the letters "of a truly great man who saw very far and whose solutions of all problems were derived from an intellect illumined with 'lumen siccum' which is all too rare," which prompts one reviewer to remark "to consider Goldwin Smith as a great man, even an eminent man, is to give place to an amiable superstition.

On the whole, Goldwin Smith's reputation has not been enhanced since his death. It has to be remembered, however, that he made many bitter enemies who have not yet ceased their activities.

Exaggerated Stories of Evil.

Many newspaper readers must have been impressed during the past few years with the tremendous amount of stuff which is being printed concerning the grosser forms of vice, particularly that which is known as the White Slave Traffic. All sorts of organizations have been stirred to take up the subject, all of them no doubt with the best intentions.

It may be stated in emphatic terms that a great proportion of the stories which are printed concerning this evil are entirely imaginary. There are probably few newspaper editors who have not had brought to their offices manuscript purporting to relate life incidents in connection with this matter which, without doubt, had their genesis solely in the brain of the writer. From time to time figures are given out concerning the carrying off under violence of hundreds of women. May one be permitted to doubt also the authenticity of most of these figures? Perhaps what is known as the Slave Traffic does exist, but not to the extent which has been described.

The testimony of the head of the Police Department in Toronto and of Commissioner Starr of the Children's Court, who may be accepted as an unprejudiced observer, is to the effect that there has not been in years in Toronto a single unthenticated case of violent coercion being used for the purpose of securing recruits for this traffic.

A Mania for Publicity.

One may be permitted also to express doubt as to whether so much discussion and newspaper notoriety is the best method of fighting this evil. It is a question whether such publicity does not do a great deal of harm. It is not an issue upon which the public mind needs to be aroused. Public opinion on the matter is absolutely sound, and there is probably no law maker anywhere who is not perfectly willing to take whatever steps are necessary without any furore or campaign being made about it. The thing that seems to be most needed is the inculcation into the home of good morals and good sense with frequent iteration of the simple warning that "who plays with fire is apt to get burnt."

However, with many persons discussion of the subject seems to be a mania, and it looks as though a campaign of publicity had not yet run its course.

Ontario Bye-elections.

Unusual interest is being taken in the bye-elections which are shortly to take place in North Grey and in South Bruce, the former to elect a representative to the Legislature to replace Honorable A. G. MacKay and the latter to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the elevation of Senator Donnelly. South Bruce is interesting to politicians because they think it will give them a line on what rural Ontario thinks about the Naval Issue and North Grey is interesting because it is the scene of historic conflicts. Liberals are afraid that the departure of Mr. MacKay will result in a considerable weakening of their forces in that riding. The fact that both candidates are Temperance advocates may prevent the "Abolish the Bar" issue from being presented in a clear cut fashion.

Our Religious Convictions.

On account of the great number of Church conventions recently Ontario daily papers have resembled Church publications almost more than secular prints. The Presbyterian Assembly, the Baptist Convention, the Anglican Synode, the Methodist Conferences and the Congregational Union all demanded their share of publicity, and for a time the sporting page had to look for its laurels as the centre of attraction.

An English visitor who attended some of the sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly and some of the Methodist Conferences told me that he was astounded at the uncompromising attitude of these churches, which he considered fairly typical of what would be described in England as non-conformist denominations. He was particularly impressed with the rigidity of the views expressed towards the liquor traffic. He was almost horrified to find that the opinion was expressed and applauded that not merely the manufacturers and the dispensers of liquor were sinners of the blackest dye, but that the moderate drinker was also denounced. It was regarded as impossible for a man to be a Christian and indulge in liquor in any degree. To this English visitor this was a novel point of view.

At the Synod meetings he said he found a somewhat softer temper. The atmosphere here was not quite so unrelenting. In fact, delegates, lay and clerical, were frequently to be seen slipping out of the meeting to enjoy a quiet smoke at the back of the church.

The great outstanding figure in the local Synod is Hon. S. H. Blake. He speaks on every subject that comes up, always eloquently, always in the most precise English and always to the point. It might be added that he is always partisan. He takes one side of a question and argues it often in an extreme manner. Because of this partisanship it is difficult to think of him as a judge, and that may be one of the reasons why he so quickly stepped down from the bench, many years ago, to resume the practice of law.

Mellower this Year.

This year, however, it was noticeable that Mr. Blake, who has but recently recovered from a somewhat severe illness, had lost a great deal of the bitterness which sometimes on previous occasions cropped out. Reporters have general instructions to keep a sharp lookout for everything Mr. Blake says, because he has through long years built up a reputation of saying things that make good copy.

The Anglican Church suffers from the division into high and low church parties. Mr. Blake is the great champion of the low Church party. He is the main pillar of St. Paul's, of which Archdeacon Cody is the Rector. This is sufficient to identify Mr. Cody with the low Church party, though it is doubtful if he is as extreme as is his patron. On the high Church side the leader is Provost Macklem, the head of Trinity College. Despite rumblings, however, the conflict between high and low Church was this year comparatively tame.



FLYING FOR HEALTH.

Said to Be a Certain Cure for the Great White Plague.

In spite of the grave risks run by aviators, the opinion is growing among doctors that flying is an excellent cure for many diseases. It is claimed that the purity of the air at high altitudes is extremely beneficial.

A noted German authority on consumption gave it as his belief not long ago that flying is an almost certain remedy for "the great white plague." His reason was that exposure to the sun's rays at a very high altitude killed the germs of consumption in the lungs.

Even before aeroplanes became as popular as they now are, there were not wanting medical men who believed in ballooning for certain ailments. As far back as 1906, Dr. George Bull, a famous oculist, advocated the balloon cure for eye troubles. People suffering from eye-strain would, according to this doctor, experience wonderful relief by going up into the air for about 3,000 feet, and remaining there for some considerable time. "The purer air at such an altitude," he said, "and the effect of watching the diminutive objects on the earth below would do the eye a great deal of good."

Many professional airmen have stated that they felt in much better health after their flights. All "cobwebs" are brushed away from the brain by aviation, and headaches are often banished as if by magic.

Mrs. Trehawke Davies, the noted woman aviator, stated a short time ago that flying was good for curing insomnia. When feeling very ill and "run down," it suddenly occurred to her that a trip in an aeroplane might effect a cure. Accordingly she made an ascent with Mr. Valentine, and later on with another aviator, and to her great delight she found herself practically restored to health. There can be no doubt that in the near future, instead of ordering patients away to the seaside, doctors will advise them to go up in the air and leave their illnesses there. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that aviation makes some people actually ill. Many of our leading flying men have suffered severely from "air-sickness" and nervous exhaustion. Almost every day, however, brings us nearer to the perfect aeroplane, and it is safe to assert that when an absolutely perfect machine has been evolved, nothing but benefit to health will result from flying.

SWINDLED BY SHARPS.

Thousands Lose Money and Are Arrested for Violating Laws.

The Berliner Tageblatt, of Berlin, reports from St. Petersburg a remarkable swindling affair which, however, is not without its humorous side. A group of sufficiently plausible sharps circulated notices to the effect that the authorities, desiring to establish a new town in the plains near Nakhitchevan, on the Don were prepared to give anyone a free title to 1,000 square yards of land on condition that the settlers fenced in their allotments immediately and undertook to commence buildings within a reasonable time.

Thousands of people rushed to the spot, where they were received by the swindlers, who assisted them in staking out their plots, and sold them, at high prices, large quantities of material for fencing.

On the following day the men had disappeared, but in their places there arrived a detachment of police, headed by the town prefect, from Nakhitchevan, and the disappointed settlers not only found themselves under arrest for occupying land without legal authority, but lost all their fences and building material, which were promptly confiscated.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913.

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

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion,

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE. - QUE,

Work of Finance Minister saves Union Policy Holders.

—:o:—

The one hundred and fifty thousand policy holders of the Union Life Assurance Company have Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, to thank that their life's savings have not been swept away. If it had not been for the action of the Finance Minister in forcing the Company to shut its doors before everything was gone and in negotiating with the Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. to take over all the policies, not a thing would have been saved from the wreck. It would have been a repetition of the disastrous York County Loan Co. affair.

On Saturday the final agreement of re-insurance was signed and the Metropolitan takes over all policies on the same terms as they were carried by the Union Life. Even lapsed policies are to be granted re instatement on the payment of arrears without medical examination. Mr. White has spent many a restless hour trying to save the money of the policyholders during the past few months and the outcome reflects the greatest credit on the Insurance Department and the Finance Minister.

The Union has been in trouble for some time and has been steadily running behind. It was warned first by the Minister that it must strengthen its investments and must cut down expenses. The license was renewed then only a month at a time and when the Minister saw the situation was hopeless the license was cancelled in May. Liquidation in which case the policy-holders would have got but little or re-insurance, were the only solutions and it was through the personal efforts of the Minister that the Metropolitan Life finally took over all policies and on such favorable terms.

Financial papers all over the country have been praising the Minister for his action. Toronto Saturday Night gives great credit to the Minister for the outcome and adds that the Department of Finance under the old government realized the situation but "we have reason to believe that the Department of Insurance under the old regime was repeatedly overruled through political influence." Saturday Night's remarks:

"Judging from newspaper reports, policy-holders of the Union Life Assurance Company, of Toronto, appear to be fortunate that their interests are falling right side up into the hands of a first-class United States company, the Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. of New York City. Canadian departments have a habit of allowing unsound corporations to proceed and assume such leviathan proportions that they then fall asunder of their own weight. This was the case with the York Loan and Savings Company. A very large number of small people were hit by that crash. A fortunate wave of progress having the effect of appreciating real estate prices has dispersed the dark clouds of York Loan liquidation. But the York Loan should have been closed up five years before the end came. The interests of 175,000 policyholders of the Union Life now pass into the hands of the Metropolitan. A large proportion of the policies are of the industrial class, and what is said now is that the Metropolitan will deal generously with the names on the lists, allowing even those who allowed their rights to lapse to be put into good standing again.

On Saturday was signed the final agreement of reinsurance of the entire business of the Union Life in the Metropolitan Life. The latter company takes over all policies on the same terms as they were carried by the Union Life. Even lapsed policies are to be granted re-instatement on the payment of arrears without medical examination. Everything considered, this final act reflects the greatest possible credit on the Ottawa Insurance Department and on the Minister of Finance. We have little doubt that the Union Life will be found insolvent to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars. Shareholders will lose everything, but policy holders will be in as good position as they were promised by the Union Life when they were insured, and in addition they will be guaranteed by one of the strongest life insurance companies in the world."

Canada, Favored Land.

—:o:—

Improvidence, speculation, over-expansion, are things to be guarded against at all times and in every country, and advice to shun them is always seasonable in Canada as well as elsewhere. The fact that at the present time such advice is being impressed on our business men and upon the administrators of our municipalities is apparently misunderstood in some quarters, and there are people in the United Kingdom and in the United States who leap to the conclusion that it means we have gone ahead too fast. The truth is such counsel has been kept as frontlets between the eyes of the Dominion from the very beginning of the present period of prosperity. Since the revival that followed the eighteen months' depression beginning in the Autumn of 1907, not a year has passed in which warnings were not frequently sounded by the leading bankers and others holding a commanding position in the commercial affairs of the country. And in the main that counsel has been adhered to, the banks themselves using their great influence to keep business on sound lines. But we have continued to progress amazingly in wealth production and in national growth. Though the development has been rapid, it has been on the whole solid. It has proceeded, as has already been said, under constant reminders of the danger of excessive confidence and under the restraining influence of the banks. There is no reason why it should not continue, unless too much attention is given to the wiseacres who talk of a time for reaction, and unless something like national nervousness is brought on.

The shrewd men who have British money to invest know that conditions here are not only intrinsically sound, but that our security is being strengthened every week by the arrival of shipments of immigrants who, large as their collective surplus is, are in their own persons an incomparably greater asset than all their belongings. In the first half of the present calendar year British capital amounting to £20,437,400, which is equivalent to upwards of $100,000,000, was invested in Canada, as against almost $75,000,000 in the first half of 1912. No other country, whether foreign or within the Empire, received so much British capital in the last half year. Canada is evidently regarded by British investors as the very best field in which to place their money. Canada got nearly half the total amount of British money invested in the outlying parts of the Empire in the last half year. And why should not British investors have strong faith in Canada? Where else has trade developed as it has here, and where else is the return upon investments surer or better? In his report to the Board of Trade in London the British Trade Commissioner for Canada is able to show that for the year 1912 our total external trade exceeded a billion dollars in value; that in the last ten years our imports have trebled, our exports increased by 73 per cent., our bank clearings by 350 per cent., and our Customs revenue by 200 per cent, and the interest and the dividends paid to British investors in Canada keep on swelling into larger sums.

News of Brownsburg.

—:o:—

Mr. Allan Ronalds left for New Zealand last week.

Mr. Howard McManus left for Montreal on Monday last

Mr. Foster Madden returned home from Montreal Wednesday night of last week.

The fortnightly Church of England Service will be held next Tuesday Evening at half past seven in the Presbyterian Church. We earnestly request all Anglicans to attend. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Madden returned home on Monday last, after spending a month with some of her friends.

On the Evening of last Saturday a league match was played between the Quarry Team and the Y. M. C. The weather was very unfavorable. Soon after the match was started rain began to fall. This continued more or less throughout the game. The ground was almost flooded and the players looked like drowned rats. Spectators were few, and there was little in the game to interest them. Nobody seemed to care how the play went, not even the players themselves. When the whistle blew, the Quarry were victorious by 7 to 3.

FACTORIES BUSY ALL OVER COUNTRY

Reason for Cheer in Industrial Conditions Despite Tightness of Money All Over the World

Money may be tight owing to world conditions, the stock market may be slumping, town lots may not be as saleable as they were, but Canadian factories are busy, labor is fully employed, and as an acute observer has said, thousands of Eastern Canadian workers "are getting overtime cheques in their pay envelopes."

As president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Mr. J. H. Plummer speaks of trade conditions quite optimistically. A British steel manufacturing firm is to establish a plant at Longueuill, and a writer for Industrial Canada, who recently made a tour of investigation throughout Western Ontario, tells of a satisfactory state of affairs in all the important manufacturing towns and cities in that part of the Province. "Everything is growth, development, confidence in the future."

In each of the places visited "the skeleton timbers of factories and additions were rising rapidly. Factories, long established and prosperous, were installing new machinery. The signs "Help Wanted" were numerous. Processions of loaded freight cars were moving out of switches. Many manufacturers stated that they could not keep up to their orders. There seemed to be no idle men anywhere. No strikes were encountered. Manufacturing suburbs full of workmen's homes were appearing in places where the hay fields rustled a few years ago. Good homes they were, too, and, walking among them, one was forced to wonder if there were any poor."

In Hamilton, the third manufacturing centre in the Dominion, thirteen factories are being extended and six new factories erected. In Galt, "the little Birmingham of Canada," the capacity of several of the largest existing plants is being enlarged at considerable expense to keep up with the demands from a growing market. A new cotton mill and a new steel plant are under construction at Welland, and a furnace company is to spend $750,000 on a plant at Port Colborne which will employ two hundred men. Thorold and Port Robinson are securing new industries this year, while important industrial expansion is reported from Niagara Falls and St. Catharines.

At Brantford a great deal of money is going into new plants and enlargements of old ones, and similar developments are forward at London, St. Thomas, Stratford, Guelph, Berlin, Preston and Sarnia. Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich are getting new industries from the United States and a considerable portion of the City of Detroit is said to be "moving across into Canada" in the wake of motor car and other transplanted industries. Altogether this review of industrial conditions throughout Western Ontario is very cheering to those who are inclined to be pessimistic over the stringency in the money market. So long as our crops increase, so long as the population continues to grow as rapidly as at present, and so long as the National Policy is maintained we are scarcely likely to see many idle factories or much poverty in this country.

GETTING MILLS

Plants Crossing From the States to Canada

Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation in testifying as to the corporation's export trade in the United States Government suit, referred to the Canadian business in part as follows:—

"Through Montreal we sell about 60,000 tons of wire product a year, sheet iron, mine rails, and sometimes standard rails, when they cannot be supplied by Canadian mills. We are now supplying the Canadian Northern Railway with 25,000 tons of rails shipped by boat from Chicago and thence by rail to Calgary, where they cost $47.13, delivered. At Vancouver we supply much material, but the freight rate from Pittsburgh there is $18 a ton."

If all these iron and steel products were made in Canada their manufacture would provide profitable employment for hundreds of Canadian workmen. Solely because of the Canadian tariff the United States Steel Corporation is to establish a Canadian plant at Sandwich, Ontario.

The initial outlay is to be $10,000,000 and the transfer of the mills will mean the erection of a new Canadian city of prosperous workmen, who will require the services of merchants, and professional men and who will supply a new local market for the farmers of the country roundabout. It is this same sort of development that will make the West great.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold Public Auction at the residence of
JAMES McDONALD'S
(Livery Barn,) Brownsburg,
Saturday, July 26th, 1913

The following effects:—Seven good general purpose horses, 2 double expresses, 2 single expresses, two top buggies, 2 open buggies, 1 two seated buggie, 2 two seated sleighs, 1 light cutter, 1 rack sleigh, 1 pair of knee sleighs, 1 pair of bob sleighs with box, 1 tumbril cart, 2 poles complete, 7 buffalo robes, 1 set of light double harness with britchens, 4 sets of light harness, 1 washing machine, 1 sideboard, 1 box stove, and many other articles too numerons to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

TERMS: $10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 6 per cent off for cash.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer

C. N. Q. TIME TABLE.

—:o:—

Going West to Ottawa at 8.45 a.m.
Going East to St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.12 p.m.

FRIDAY'S

Going West to Hawkesbury at 10.10 a.m. Going East for 16 Island Lake and Huberdeau at 5.26 p.m.

New Wash Goods

We have just received the first lot of fine Wash goods from New York
in
Crepe Chiffon, Serpentine Crepe
Foulards, York Chambray,
Bate Seersucker, Everett
Shirting

We also expect another case with other lines---daily.

These are new beautiful lines and we are selling them below regular prices.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: . . . $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: . . $1,588,866.11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL : MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street, Lachute.

A Grand Opportunity of Securing Good Goods at Wholesale Prices

Having concluded to increase our stock in other lines of goods we intend to carry, and our space being limited, we have decided to offer our stock of Dry Goods, comprising white and bleached sheetings, pillow cottons, prints, ginghams, muslins, lawns, dress-goods etc. Everything without exception generally understood under the name of Dry Goods (a large portion bought for this Spring and Summer trade) the whole without reservation at

Positively Wholesale Prices or less for Cash or Approved Credit.

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $39.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————

—————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is about all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why? Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME. .....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

OTTAWA
SEPT. 5-13, 1913
Central Canada Exhibition

—:o:—

Freight Paid on all Live Stock Exhibits from Ontario and Quebec points.

Two Daily Aeroplane Flights Starting from Front of Grand Stand.

Grand Spectacular Show, "Siege of Delhi," and Latest Creations in Fireworks.

—:o:—

Full Programme Six Days and Six Nights.

New $100,000 Implement Hall Completed.

$25,000 in Premiums
Exciting Horse Races
Industrial Displays
8 Vaudeville Troupes
Free Band Concerts
Lowest Railway Rates
Big Improved Midway
Entries Close Aug. 29.

Prize List, Programme Etc., sent on application.

E. McMAHON, Manager,
26 Sparks St, Ottawa.

Just Received!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

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

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Save Money

By Buying your
Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Galvanized Roofing, Felt Roofing, Stoves and Ranges.

Stoves and Ranges, McClary Furnaces, Tin and Enamelware.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute.

Mixed Farming

A man cannot buy a section or two of Saskatchewan land and a traction engine and make money by raising grain alone, while buying gasoline or coal and neglecting all the other possibilities of his farm, but one can start with a quarter or a half section and enough money to buy the necessary implements and a yoke of oxen, or a team of horses, along with a cow and a few hogs, chickens, etc., and soon become independent, if he properly utilizes everything on the ground, and does not go unnecessarily into debt so as to become swamped with interest. I personally know many such men who began in this way from five to ten years ago, who to-day are comfortably off; worth between $10,000 and $20,000, with practically no liabilities. They are mostly from Manitoba or Eastern Canada. The attention of the country should be given, and is being given, to farming in every branch of the business, and to bringing down the cost of producing wheat, and more attention in towns should be given to starting small industries of various kinds.—The Monetary Times.

FREE TRADE

And the Wages Which are Paid Under it in England

A Liberal newspaper quotes a London police court missionary as saying that the British metropolis contains fifty thousand women workers whose wages do not exceed three cents an hour. Two hundred thousand adult male workers try to support families on from less than $5 to $6 a week. Even in so-called prosperous times there are always almost countless unemployed on the verge of starvation. That is under free trade which some would impose upon Canada, but Canadian women workers do not believe that three cents an hour is good pay. Nor do Canadian male workers want to compete with Chinese labor which receives only seven cents a day. That is why they almost universally believe in a moderate protective tariff as a sound national policy conservative of their interests.

The Dominion Milling Co., Ltd., Melville, Sask., will erect a flour mill having a capacity of 300 bbls. per day.

The Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., will erect a plant and six large storage tanks, costing $166,000, in Brandon, Man.

Work will be commenced shortly on the cold storage plant of the Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., Calgary, Alta., in Swift Current, Sask.

Professional & Commercial

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

DR. HENRY MURPHY,
V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET

G. E. BAMPTON, K. C.
Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

R. JOLY,
UNDRTAKER.
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42.

EUROPE
EFFICIENCY and SERVICE

The White Star Dominion Line has a record for service and efficiency that covers more than forty years' successful effort for the travelling public.
Experienced travellers will tell you that we aim to please.

SAILINGS TUESDAYS by THE LARGEST CANADIAN LINERS
'LAURENTIC' 'MEGANTIC'
'TEUTONIC' 'CANADA'
Ask the nearest Agent for Particulars

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

Exactly opposite the Bridge of QUEBEC.

"Pontville"

The coming Town, where Real Estate Lots will assure large benefits to the present buyers.

Agents wanted. APPLY

The Ste-Foy Realty Co.
Limited.
83 DU PONT STREET,
QUEBEC, P. Q.

The York Chambray Foulards are lovely wash goods and also Bates Seer Sucker 15 cents per yard.

W. BANFORD & SON.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH, WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

—:o:—

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties,— Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within 9 miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Deposits - 30th November 1912 - $38,157,676
Assets - 30th November 1912 over $50,000,000

Special attention given to the
Accounts of Cheese Factories and Their Patrons.
Cheese Cheques Cashed.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
Grenville Branch, - W. H. Lamb, Manager.



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify the public that I have taken out my licensz and am now prepared to conduct all sales by Auction which may be instrusted to me in both French and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

(CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

In fact they did not seem a bit like strangers, but quite like old friends of long standing.

They discovered that they possessed the same tastes, the same wish for amusement, the same vague but magnificent expectations of life, though of the two Mrs. Thompson possibly took the soberer view, her brief experiences of matrimony having already flavored her notions on things in general with a certain amount of cynicism, which contrasted strangely with her bright, young face, and quick, vivacious manner.

Perhaps it was just as well, on the whole, that Ebenezer remained in his cabin.

He might have been annoyed to see his pretty little wife talking away to a strange young man, whom she had happened to pick up on the journey, after a fashion that she had never done during their courtship.

His jealous disposition would have leapt into life at finding that she could smile at a casual companion as she had never smiled at him.

But he was safe below, with his tow-haired head and plain yellow face resting upon the pillow, wondering why the dickens Annie did not come to him to inquire what he would take for breakfast. She must know that he was ill, and that his appetite required coaxing. Surely she might have shown a little more consideration for him when he was so bad, and she herself was so horribly well. He resented the fact of suffering whilst she escaped scot free. It did not seem right or fitting, according to Ebenezer's way of thinking, for him to be feeling wretched whilst she was enjoying herself.

CHAPTER VIII.

As the morning wore on, one by one the various passengers appeared, until the deck was more or less crowded with people, all eagerly straining their eyes to obtain a distant view of Bergen. When The Colorado neared her destination the excitement grew greater, especially amongst those whose first visit it was to Norway. For five or six hours they had continued to steer past barren grey islands, lifeless save for the sea-birds that circled round them, and the scenery was growing monotonous.

At length between eleven and twelve o'clock, the red-roofed, quaint, irregular houses of the town, with its different wharfs, and large white custom offices, became visible. A few minutes later the action of the screw grew slower and fainter, until finally it ceased altogether, and The Colorado, after having first given a hoarse signal from her funnel, brought up a hundred yards or so from the shore.

The scene was indeed picturesque to an English eye viewing it for the first time.

The snug, shut-in harbor, studded with strange, brown-sailed craft, and ships and steamers of various nationality, the wooden houses that encircled it on three sides, some high, some low, some large, some small, and all built without any attempt at architectural uniformity, their different colors, white, red, cream and yellow, their warm-toned tiles tempered by sun and wind and rain to a charmingly harmonious red, the tall spires of the churches, the rounded hills bathed in a blue mist, only a degree less blue than the sky and the water, the human habitations dotted half way up their slopes, the glimpses of green trees and grass, all combined to invest Bergen with a peculiar attraction. At all events, it appeared beautiful to indifferent sailors, who had been thirty-six long hours at sea, and who were prepared to welcome rapturously the ugliest spot on earth after the tossing of the mighty ocean.

No sooner did The Colorado come to a standstill than she was instantly besieged by a host of small, open boats, crowded with custom house officials, porters, and commissioners from the sundry hotels, who went about touting for their masters in search of customers.

A great babel of voices now arose in every direction. Norwegians speaking bad English, Englishmen speaking worse Norwegian, with the result that they were almost wholly unintelligible to one another, and had to fall back on grotesque gesticulation. Greetings and recognitions took place amongst those who had met before. The simple Norseman looks upon John Bull as a veritable mine of wealth, and consequently, welcomes him heartily, thinking of the "mange penge" (much money) which, through his instrumentality, he hopes to accumulate.

Bags and rugs of every size and description are now brought up from the cabins, keys are grudgingly produced, and the gentlemen's luggage undergoes a strict search for tobacco and cigars. That of the ladies mostly escapes untouched. A basket travelling trunk is generally sacred, and subjected to no inspection.

At last a clearance began to be effected. Boat after boat pushed off with its burden of people and boxes. Then for the first time, it suddenly occurred to Harry to inquire where Mr. and Mrs. Thompson intended spending the night. The native "Dampskib" (steamboat) did not start for the Sogne Fiord until the following day, so that they, like himself, were bound to stop in Bergen.

He looked about him, and spied Ebenezer, whose first appearance it was, coming tottering up the hatchway, leaning heavily on his wife's arm. He might have been an invalid of many years' standing, judging from the care he appeared to deem it necessary to take of himself. Behind him followed Mrs. Box, laughing and joking at his inability to make the best of things.

"Come, come," she said. "You'll never make a man."

But to this observation he vouchsafed no reply. He considered it extremely impertinent, and muttered in his wife's ear, that Mrs. Box wanted keeping in her place—an observation which that lady, happening to overhear, treated with the utmost derision.

Harry at once advanced to meet him, and made polite inquiries after his health, in answer to which Mr. Thompson launched out at such length, and with so many circumstantial details, that he found it necessary to cut him short, or they might have remained on board The Colorado all day.

"By the way," he said tentatively, "what hotel do you intend going to? We might as well go to the same one, especially as you are feeling so unwell. I could perhaps be of some service to you." And he looked at Mrs. Thompson, to see if any encouragement was to be gained from her.

"Mrs. Box has just been recommending us to go to Schatz's. She says it is small, but very clean and comfortable, and they feed you extremely well, which last consideration has quite decided Ebenezer to try it," said Mrs. Thompson, answering Harry's question instead of her husband.

"In that case," he rejoined, "I shall most certainly accompany you, provided I am not intruding." And he glanced hesitatingly at Mr. Thompson.

"Oh dear no!" said the little woman briskly, before her better half had time to make any reply. "The more the merrier. Ebenezer and I are far too sensible a couple to shut ourselves up, and sit all day long in each other's pocket, just because we happen to have been married four weeks ago."

"Don't talk bosh," he said grumpily, evidently resenting his wife's pleasantry. "I was going to Holtz's," said Harry, "but I quite agree with Mrs. Thompson in thinking that, as we are bound for the same destination, it's much jollier being together. So that's settled."

He spoke in a tone of authority, very unusual with him, but he experienced a strange reluctance to say good-bye to Mrs. Thompson, even for a short time. He thought it would be far nicer going about Bergen in her company than all by himself, and for her sake he was even prepared to put up with the husband, though he felt an instinctive antipathy to the man.

Ebenezer said nothing, but it was quite plain the arrangement thus come to did not meet with his approval. His brows contracted in a frown, and his colorless eyebrows almost met over his small, sunken, glassy eyes. If he did not care about sitting in Annie's pocket himself, he saw no reason why anybody else should do so, especially such a young whipper-snapper as this Mr. Hopperton. However, it was no use making a fuss. If the fellow chose to go to Schatz's he could not very well prevent him.

A custom house officer attacked him at that moment, and he was forced to go with him and point out his luggage. Annie and Harry were left alone.

"I'm afraid Schatz's won't be half grand enough for you, Mr. Hopperton," she said quizzingly.

"And why not, pray?" he retorted. "Surely what's good enough for you is good enough for me."

"That remains to be seen. I fancy you like your comforts as well as most men."

"Is there any reason why I should not, when I can get them?"

"No, of course not. But as it appears we are now going to remain in each other's company for some little time, I may as well be frank, and confess that we cannot afford to travel about en grand Seigneur."

"Neither can I, if it comes to that."

"I fancy you are better able to spend money right and left than we, who are forced to study economy. You don't mind my having told you this, do you?"

"No, certainly not. But it makes no difference to me. Whilst I am with you, I shall try and accommodate my ways to yours."

"It's very good of you to say so, Mr. Hopperton, but why make such a sacrifice, especially when it is an unnecessary one?" and she glanced at him brightly.

He reddened. Her manner had such a way of contradicting her words.

"I don't call it a sacrifice, Mrs. Thompson. To be in your society is a pleasure."

"That's extremely polite, and if I could believe the statement I should feel tremendously flattered. Anyhow, be warned in time. Our ways are not exactly pleasant ways. Ebenezer is crotchety. A bad dinner puts him out for the rest of the day, and I—I am not always good-tempered."

"I should have thought you had a first-rate temper," said Harry.

"No. Shams, and fusses, and stories make me simply wild." She did not say to whom she was alluding, but Harry could guess.

"So they do everybody," he said, stoutly.

"They ought not to, when it is your duty to take no notice of them," she responded, with a little sad shake of the head.

Then she added in a lighter tone, "Take my advice, Mr. Hopperton, and go to Holtz's."

"I mean to go where you go," he said obstinately. "So not another word."

Consequent upon this determination, he left The Colorado with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, having quite made up his mind not to lose sight of so pretty and charming a little woman if he could possibly help it. As for the husband, the only plan was to take no notice of him, and ignore his existence.

They were landed at a flight of slippery stone steps, which ran down into the harbor, and turning to the left, almost immediately found themselves in one of the main streets of the town. Here stood a white corner house, having "Schatz's Hotel" written on it in large black letters.

None of the party had ever been inside a Norwegian dwelling before, and they were a little startled at the bareness of the wooden hall, in which stood a group of men, indulging in their favorite pastime of chewing tobacco. Mrs. Thompson gathered up her skirts with a shudder of disgust, and passed on. Preceded by their landlord, they now ascended a steep and somewhat rickety staircase of ladder-like conformation, which was wholly destitute of carpeting. The rooms assigned to them were an extremely cold and unfurnished appearance. They reminded one of an empty apartment, in which a few necessary articles had been temporarily placed, but certainly not of a comfortable English bedroom.

In each room stood a funny little, dark wooden bed, long enough for an undersized man like Mr. Thompson, but absurdly too short for anyone of decent growth. Harry, who was nearly six feet in height, wondered how he should ever accommodate his limbs. They were composed entirely of solid wood, and had ledges some four or five inches high of the same material on either side. They were coffin-like in the extreme. Over them was placed a feather quilt, with a gaudy, but far from cleanly, chintz covering. The sheets were clean and made of coarse linen, but not an inch was allowed for tucking in. Both they and the quilt stretched exactly from the inside of each ledge. The mattresses were primitive, being composed of loose straw thrust into long sacks, and, in addition to the usual pillow, there was a hard bolster, formed also of straw, some half-yard wide at the top and sloping down to a few inches at the base. For the rest, a small deal table, in the centre of which stood a glass water-bottle and tumbler on a plate flanked by a pair of brass candlesticks, a tiny washstand containing a lilliputian jug and basin, a couple of huckaback towels about the size of a doll's handkerchief, hanging by tape loops from a couple of rusty nails, and two dusty horsehair chairs, completed the inventory of each room. No; the grandest one had a cracked looking-glass about six inches square, at an elevation on the wall which rendered it practically useless, a black stove that stood out about a yard, with an ugly chimney, which ran up to the ceiling, and a highly ornamental spittoon filled with some sort of aromatic herb, not unlike heather, and which emitted a pleasing but pungent odor.

Our friends stood and looked at each other in dismay. Mrs. Thompson was the first to speak.

"Why!" she exclaimed despondently, "there's not a wardrobe, or a chest of drawers, or a place to put one's clothes. What are we to do? Clothes! clothes! why is every woman a slave to them?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said her husband. "I can't think what on earth Mrs. Box was about in recommending us to come to such a hole. She must have taken leave of her senses altogether. I shall catch my death of cold on these bare boards." And he gave an anticipatory sneeze.

"Well," said Harry as cheerfully as he could—he had been a little nettled by Mrs. Thompson's assumption that he could not do without his home luxuries, and was determined to show that she had misjudged him. "It's only for one night, and we had better make the best of it. If the worst comes to the worst we needn't unpack any of our things, except just those that are absolutely necessary."

Mr. Schatz's feelings were evidently deeply wounded by this outspoken disparagement of his apartments, and he here explained that all Norwegian bedrooms prepared for travellers were furnished in a similar manner. "It is de habit of de countree. We no 'ave carpets, cupboards here."

"Then," exclaimed Mrs. Thompson, briskly, "the very first thing I shall do will be to sally out and buy a hammer and some good strong brass-headed nails. In this way, at any rate, we can convert the Sandethal walls into a very fair substitute for a wardrobe."

Having at length decided to favor Mr. Schatz with their custom, they had only just time to settle down and to unpack the contents of their handbags when a bell resounding along the passage announced that dinner was ready. The dining-room was on the ground floor—a clean, bare, boarded room, containing nothing but a long table and a row of chairs. Mr. Schatz stood smiling at the door, and also a broad, good-natured looking girl, with flat features and a rosy face, clad in the national costume. She wore a dark serge skirt trimmed with straight bands of red, blue and yellow silk ribbon, underneath which peeped a pair of scarlet stockings and stout leather shoes. A kind of white Garibaldi body, made with full white sleeves, was concealed from the waist upwards to within about eight inches of the neck by a bright scarlet Zouave, embroidered round the edge with gold and silver tinsel laid on to a green ribbon. It was laced across the front. On her head was placed a jaunty little silver cap made of curious filigree work, and her thick hair hung down in one long tail at the back and was tied up by a colored bow. Without having any pretensions to beauty, she was extremely picturesque in this attire, much more so than if she had aped modern fashions and appeared in an ill-fitting dress and an enormous improver. The contrast between the white linen, the scarlet jacket, and the dark skirt was altogether good.

After having admired this damsel, our compatriots took their place at table.

"Faugh!" exclaimed Harry disdainfully, as he seated himself next Mrs. Thompson. "Just fancy dinner at this hour of the day! Why, it's only two o'clock."

She laughed.

"Oh! you must get rid of a few of your insular habits and prejudices, Mr. Hopperton, when you leave your own inestimably superior country and honor a benighted one like this with your presence. I see now that I was not wrong, and that you have been wedded to your comforts all your life."

He was excessively piqued by the observation. It was the second time it had been made.

"I fancy I can do without them as well as other people, Mrs. Thompson, when the necessity arises," he responded in his grandest and stiffest manner.

She was not the least impressed by it, which was highly mortifying.

"Perhaps so, but all the same you consider the necessity should never arise, and feel aggrieved if it does."

"I don't know what makes you say that."

"Instinct, Mr. Hopperton, instinct. Now I, for one, not having been brought up with such exalted notions, am commoner enough to like dining early, and at the present moment am most tremendously hungry."

(To be continued.)

Witchcraft in Italy.

We hear little nowadays of witchcraft in England; but occasionally cases are reported from abroad, according to the London Mail. In Italy four women were recently condemned to six months imprisonment for boystealing and witchcraft. Signora Nardella, living at Lesina, was determined that a railway signalman should marry her only daughter, and decided that the best way to bring this about would be to bewitch him. For this purpose she paid a couple of women to steal a corpse from a neighboring cemetery, and this they consigned to Primiana Boffa, who enjoys a great reputation in the locality as a witch. Having selected a number of bones, she set to work to prepare a love philtre, grinding the bones to powder in a mortar. She added a quantity of bronze filings which she had commissioned a grave-digger to scrape at midnight from the big bell of the parish church. Some peasants who chanced to be watching while the incantations were in progress divulged the story to the police.

By Sad Experience.

"It takes an old maid to be always imagining there's a man in the house."

"Yes, a married woman soon learns to know better."

"SALADA"

IS

TEA AT ITS BEST

Its garden freshness and fine flavour are protected by the sealed lead packet, which keeps the goodness in, and all contamination out. 072

BLACK, MIXED & GREEN.

FLEET FOOT



Outing Shoes

For Everybody

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

ASK YOUR DEALER. 1

A CHINESE FUNNY STORY.

Magic Jar Had Power to Multiply Whatever Was Put Into It.

The sort of story that the Chinaman delights in, says Mr. Clarence H. Poe in "Where Half the World is Waking Up," always has a flavor of the "Arabian Nights" about it. The following is one of their special favorites:

A Chinaman had a magic jar. And when you think of a jar in China, do not think of one of the tiny affairs such as we use. A jar here means a big affair, about half the size of a hogshead. I bathed in one this morning. It was in such jars that Ali Baba's Forty Thieves concealed themselves.

Well, this magic jar had the power of multiplying whatever was put into it. If you put in a suit of clothes, you could pull out perhaps two or three dozen suits. If you put in a silver dollar, you might get out a hundred silver dollars. There does not seem to have been any regularity about the jar's multiplying power. Sometimes it might multiply by two; again, it might multiply by a hundred.

At any rate, the owner of the magic jar was getting rich fast, when a greedy judge somehow got wind of the strange affair. Accordingly, he brought some kind of false charge against the man, and made him fetch the jar into court. Then the judge pretended that he could not decide the case, and would keep the jar. So he took it to his own home, and began to profit by his labors.

Now, when this happened, the friends of the mistreated man began to murmur. Failing to get any satisfaction from the magistrate, they appealed to the magistrate's father. You may be fifty or seventy years old in China, but if your father is living, you are as much subject to his orders as if you are only ten; this is the case just as long as you both live.

When the father spoke about the complaints of the people, the magistrate lied about the jar, but not in a way to deceive the old fellow. He decided to investigate, and went blundering round a dark room in search of the jar. Before he saw what he was doing, he came upon it, and fell into it. Whereupon he cried to his son to pull him out.

The son did come, but when he pulled out one father, behold! there was another still in the jar, and then another and another. He pulled out one father after another till the whole room was full of fathers, and then he filled up the yard with fathers, and had six or eight standing like chickens on the stone wall before the prolific old jar would quit. And to have left one father in there would naturally have been equivalent to murder.

So this was the punishment of the unjust magistrate. He had to support all the dozens of aged fathers he pulled out of the jar, for a Chinaman must support his father, although he starve himself, and it is to be supposed that he used up all the wealth he had unjustly piled up, and had to work night and day the rest of his life. The jar, of course, had to be promptly returned to its rightful owner.

Overprudent.

"Did you ever see anyone so afraid of draughts as Aunt Maria?"

"No; she'd put a wrap on if she came into the room and found a bureau drawer open."

To submit to a headache is to waste energy, time and comfort. To stop it at once simply take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

Your Druggist will confirm our statement that they do not contain anything that can harm heart or nervous system. 25c. a box.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 124

Troubled.

I hate to wear the old gowns;
I hate to wear the new.
I fear that I'll be laughed at
Which ever thing I do.

Mrs. McGinty had waited long and patiently for her husband to come home on Saturday night with his week's pay. Finally she decided to take the matter in her own hands, and she sallied forth to the Police Station to inquire if he was there. "Is my Tim here?" she asked. "No," replied the lieutenant; "but sit down; we're expecting him every minute."

Only Thinks He Thinks.

"I heard something the other day that greatly surprised me and I have been worried about it ever since."

"What was it?"

"I don't know whether I ought to mention it to you or not, but I was told that your daughter's husband was a free thinker. She's such a lovely girl. I hope it isn't true."

"Of course it isn't. Or if it is it won't make any difference. Laura takes after me, and my husband was a free thinker, too, when I married him. Now he never thinks."

Buy a "Stewart" at a Special Price

An overstock in our warehouse must be cleaned out before August 1st. Hence the Price.



Three inch dial—50 mile speedometer enclosed. 10,000 mile season odometer.

Regular $16.50.

Special Price 10.80.



Three inch dial—60 mile speedometer. 10,000 mile season odometer. Automatic resetting trip register and a guaranteed watch.

Regular Price $27.50.
Special Value $17.25.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED

Accessories Department, WEST TORONTO

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

Bakes Bread to Perfection

New Perfection

WICK BLUE FLAME

Oil Cook-stove

Cleaner than coal or wood. Cheaper than gas.

For best results use ROYALITE Oil.
Stock carried at all chief points.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

Winnepeg Toronto Halifax
Montreal Vancouver St. John

Concrete is the cheapest building material

WHETHER for a silo, a milk-house, or a million bushel grain elevator, concrete is the most economical building material in use to-day.

Concrete never requires repairs, and the saving in repair-expense alone makes the greater economy of using concrete more apparent every day.

The cost of other building materials is constantly increasing.

The cost of concrete is being reduced.

Canada Cement

which Canadian farmers use, with their own sand, stone and gravel to make concrete, is the only ingredient you have to buy.

We have, by reason of our large output and scientific methods, been able to bring the price of "Canada" Cement so low that it is within the reach of everyone.

An increase in demand results in a greater economy of production, and when conditions have warranted it, we have, from time to time, shared this saving with the consumer by reducing the price of Canada Cement. This demand will continue to increase—as fast as farmers learn of concrete's superiority over other materials.

When you buy cement, see that you get "Canada" Cement; by so doing you will assure the complete success of all your concrete work.

Send a post card for our book "What the Farmer Can do With Concrete." It is free.

There is a Canada Cement dealer in your neighborhood.

If this label is not on every bag it is not Canada Cement.

Canada Cement Company Limited • Montreal

THE SECRET OF GOOD HEALTH

Keep the Blood Rich and Pure with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

The condition of the blood makes all the difference between health and sickness. Impure blood and strong healthy nerves and muscles never go together. If the blood is thin every part of the body becomes weak. The stomach fails in strength and the appetite becomes poor. The body does not obtain enough nourishment from the food, and soon the nerves begin to complain and the person becomes irritable, despondent, worn out and nervous. For a time there may be no actual sickness, only a run-down, weak condition, but there is no defence against disease and from such a condition spring disorders such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, and even paralysis itself.

People with impure, thin blood should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose helps to make new, rich blood, and new blood means health and strength. They stop the progress of disease, and red cheeks, good appetite, new strength, declare the general improvement in the health. Here is an example. Miss Ellen Maude McQuodale, Harriston, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to add my voice to the many now recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For years I was a sufferer with backaches, rheumatism and nervousness. I was so bad at times that I was confined to my bed. I felt sleepy and heavy after my meals, and had flashes of light before my eyes, and a difficulty in collecting my thoughts. After using several remedies without benefit I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and used ten or twelve boxes in all. They gave me the best health I have enjoyed for years, and I have not since had the least return of the trouble."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CITY'S ODD INDUSTRY.

Birmingham Manufactures World's Supply of Jew's Harps.

The pre-eminence of Birmingham, England, in the manufacture of guns, jewellery, pens and bedsteads is known all over the world, but a number of small articles are also produced, some of which are of a decidedly curious character, and for which the Birmingham maker has to some extent created his own market.

For example, it is not generally known that Birmingham is the principal source of the jew's-harp. For sixty years the industry has been carried on in the vicinity of Ashtedrow, a venerable quarter of the city, by members of the Troman family. Originally the industry came from Halesowen, and the jew's-harps are still made in a little home smithy strongly reminiscent of its Black Country origin. Great Britain is no longer the best market, enormous quantities being exported, especially to half-civilized countries. The Zulu musician, for example, has taken very kindly to the jew's-harp, and needs a specially large size to suit his somewhat capacious mouth.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one, and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets are guaranteed absolutely safe and can be given to the newborn babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Wrong Bird.

Mother—Tommy, a little bird tells me you helped yourself to cake while I was out.

Tommy (aside)—I'll wring that parrot's neck!

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Not Necessarily Chronic.

"What is a cure for the ailment known as writer's cramp?"

"All the cases I have ever known have been relieved by an increase in the writer's salary."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Griggs: "I'm sorry about Brown's failure. He's a brick, if ever there was one!" Briggs: "Then perhaps it's not unnatural that he should go to the wall."

GIFTS IN DISHES.

Hostess in London Gives "Surprise" Banquet to Friends.

Gifts in the soup and joint are the latest thing at "surprise" dinners in England. As children we revelled in the "Christmas pudding mystery," that wonderful dish wherein were concealed various coins and wondrous trinkets; but to-day hosts and guests alike are more sophisticated. At a surprise dinner the guests receive unexpected gifts concealed in the bread, fish, sweets and other dishes.

Such a dinner was recently given by a rich hostess to twenty-four guests at her Belgrave Square house, London. Some particulars of the repast are given by Cecil Mar, the authoress.

The menu of the dinner given by the hostess and the various gifts which the guests received may be tabulated as follows:

Bread—When the guests broke their rolls of bread little silver toothpicks were found concealed inside.

Soup—This was served in dainty Sevres bowls with lids. When the liquid was poured into the soup plates the company were presented with the empty Sevres bowls.

Fish—Here was a startling "surprise." Boiled trout was served, and for some time the guests could not discover anything unusual about the course. At last somebody found some trinkets concealed in the mouth of a trout. All the fish had rings, brooches, and other small articles of jewellery concealed in their mouths.

"White" Entree (sweetbreads)—No gift discovered in the dish—a fact which the guests seemed to resent.

"Brown" Entree (lamb cutlets)—Each cutlet had a charming enamelled thimble fitted to the bone over the decorative paper frill.

Joint—This was the only dish which showered gifts on the men. Saddle of mutton was served, and all the little moulds of red currant jelly passed to the male guests contained amber cigarette holders.

Sweets—Jellies had concealed in their midst tiny jewelled scent bottles filled with various perfumes.

Dessert—One fruit was decorated with flowers, which proved to be beautiful enamel brooches.

AUTOMATIC SPRING BUMPERS

Special Prices to Clear Out an Overstock by August 1st.

The Russell Motor Car, Company, Limited, Toronto, are offering an Automatic Spring Bumper at a greatly reduced price.

This bumper has solved the problem of full elliptic springs. A vertical and horizontal adjustment admits of its being fitted to any car.

When fastened to cars with semi-elliptic springs there are no holes drilled in the frame, but a very ingenious hook clamp fastens the bracket firmly to the frame. Prices: brass, $6.70; nickel, $7.25.

NEW TRIBE OF PYGMIES.

Little Men Average Only Four Feet Eight Inches in Height.

Captain Cecil G. Rawling, the explorer, has recently given English scientists some interesting accounts of a new tribe of pygmies, found by his expedition in South-west Dutch New Guinea.

These little people, known as the Tapiros, average 4 feet 8¾ inches in height. They were found living on the low-lying hills of the Kapare River. On the approach of the whitemen they ran away, but the expedition succeeded in capturing three whose curiosity brought them near camp. At first they were greatly frightened, but kindness won them over, and a few months later the explorers were enabled to establish trading relations with the tribe and were allowed to visit and stay in their village of Wombirmi. This village is hidden away in the forest high up the mountain side and was only found after many fruitless attempts. While no open hostility was shown to the whites, they were not exactly received with open arms. Of the women and children they saw nothing, but their shrill cries could be heard as they fled up the mountain side on the approach of a stranger.

Describing the men, Captain Rawlings says, taken as a whole, that they are well made and wiry, while their color is a dark chocolate. The hair, usually black, but sometimes with a touch of brown or even red, is worn short. Many grow beards, the older men dyeing theirs red. Like all native tribes they wear necklets of animal bones and other small possessions. Their only clothing consists of a covering around the loins.

"Their houses and surroundings," says Captain Rawling, "are considerably in advance of those of their large-framed brethren of the plains. To the list of Negritos, which with the Negrillos are the known tribes of pygmies inhabiting the earth, must now be added the newly discovered tribe of Tapiros who, so far as their stature is concerned, take rank next above the Congo pygmies."

OLD PROSPECTOR TELLS HIS STORY

HIS REAL TROUBLES STARTED WHEN RHEUMATISM GOT HIM.

Plasters, ointments and sulphur were alike useless, but Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new man of him.

Princeton, B.C., February 17 (Special).—All over Canada people are telling of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, and even in the Rocky Mountain fastnesses, where nature hides her mines, men are telling of cures made and suffering relieved by the great Canadian Kidney remedy. Wm. Murray, sixty-six years old, who has tramped the frontier as lumber-jack, rancher, prospector, miner, hunter and trapper, and who has friends all over the West, is one of these. Many a tale of hardship and danger he can tell, but his first real trouble came when Rheumatism claimed him.

"I slipped on the mountain side and strained my kidneys, and then my troubles all seemed to set in at once. I had nearly all the symptoms of Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dropsy and Bright's Disease," Mr. Murray states.

"Then I broke out in a terrible rash that spread all over my body and kept me in tortures. I tried all sorts of liniments and ointments and took sulphur enough to start a little hades of my own. But it was all of no use. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and all I can say is they made a new man of me."

CHEERFUL WOMAN.

Like a Ray of Sunshine Wherever She Goes.

A cheerful woman not only does good to others by example, but she helps the discontented and gloomy to throw off some of their native melancholy and to emulate a little of her own cheeriness. The cheerfulness that persists in seeing the bright side of everything, and discovers the "silver lining" where others perceive no break in the grey cloud, must not be confounded with selfishness and carelessness. They are totally different attributes, quite antagonistic to one another. A purely selfish and careless woman would be thinking so continually about herself that she would have no reserve force left in which to practice the one hundred and one little thoughtful actions which come within the ken of the woman who has "cheerfulness" as her watchword, and who endeavors to make her sisters more happy by imparting some of it to them.

Fatal Absent-Mindedness.

"I was very happy," said the confessor, "when, after years of wooing, she finally said 'Yes.'"

"And why did you break off the engagement so soon after?" asked his friend.

"Man, it was she who dissolved it."

"Really?" said the friend. "How did that happen?"

"It was due to my accustomed absent-mindedness. When a few days later I called at her home I again asked her to marry me."

BOTH GAINED.

Man and Wife Fatten on Grape-Nuts.

The notion that meat is necessary for real strength and the foundation of solid flesh is now no longer as prevalent as formerly.

Excessive meat eaters are usually sluggish a part of the time because they are not able to fully digest their food, and the undigested portion is changed into what is practically a kind of poison that acts upon the blood and nerves, thus getting all through the system.

"I was a heavy meat eater," writes a Westernman, "and up to two years ago, was in very poor health. I suffered with indigestion so that I only weighed 95 pounds.

"Then I heard about Grape-Nuts food and decided to try it. My wife laughed at me at first, but when I gained to 125 pounds and felt so fine, she thought she would eat Grape-Nuts too. Now she is fat and well and has gained 40 pounds. We never have indigestion any more and seldom feel the desire for meat.

"A neighbor of ours, 68 years old, was troubled with indigestion for years, and was a heavy meat eater. Now since he has been eating Grape-Nuts regularly, he says he is well and never has indigestion.

"I could name a lot of persons who have rid themselves of indigestion by changing from a heavy meat diet to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HANDS SO SORE COULD NOT SLEEP

Chapped and Cracked, Could Not Put Them in Water, Skin Red and All Swollen, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Two Days.

Emerald, P. E. I.—"I got my hands chapped and they cracked. If I would close my hands the cracks would bleed. I could



not put them in water or do hardly any work. The skin was red and my hands all swollen. They were so sore I could not sleep. I tried everything I could get in the drug store, —— —— and all kinds of ointment, and they did me no good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They cured my trouble in two days. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are the best that can be made." (Signed) C. W. Murphy, Dec. 23, 1911.

ERUPTIONS COVERED FACE

415 Huntley St., Montreal, Quebec.—"My one year old son was troubled with eczema in the face. It started with redness and irritation, then it was like a pimple. Afterwards it was an open sore with matter oozing out, causing itching and keeping him from sleeping at night. His face was covered with eruptions. After unsuccessful attempts with different remedies, I tried Cuticura Ointment, which I used one week and he was completely cured of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. J. N. Racicot, Nov. 15, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 52D, Boston, U. S. A.

LOVER'S EXPENSES.

Remarkable Counter - Claim In Breach of Promise Suit.

Love and lucre are the elements in a curious breach of promise case before the Paris Courts, to which the breaker of the engagement has lodged a counter-claim in the form of a bill for expenses. The father of the lady, M. Wiener, who is suing for £460 damages, said that after an engagement of two months defendant, M. Wroubel, broke with his daughter, Bertha. The engagement, continued M. Wiener, had mulcted him in various expenses, including £12 for a celebration dinner and £10 for his daughter's dress on that occasion. He also claimed £400 damages. M. Wroubel replied by presenting the following bill. First he claimed that he broke off the engagement because M. Wiener has not kept a promise to pay him £400. The items of the "expenses" bill were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
A box of chocolates every evening for two months..	4	7	6
Flowers	3	0	0
Theatres	4	0	0
Presents to young sisters of his fiancee	2	7	6
General expenses	3	0	0
Engagement ring	40	0	0
Other jewellery	14	0	0
Total	70	15	0

He added that he also thought himself entitled to 8s. damages.

Couldn't Stand It.

Mistress—Why did you leave your last place?

Bridget—I couldn't stand it, mum. The missus was always wearin' me best gowns.

Are Your Feet Calloused?

Easy to remove lumps by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. This purely vegetable remedy acts painlessly and is guaranteed. Insist on "Putnam's" only. 25c. per bottle.

First Clubite—"If you steal—I don't care what it is—you'll repent it some day." Second Clubite—"Bah! Did you ever steal a kiss?" First Clubite—"Yes; and I married the girl?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Out of the Frying Pan.

"When she married, ten years ago, she stated freely that it was simply to avoid working for a living."

"What does she do all the time?"

"Takes care of seven small children."

It is cheaper for two women to love one man than for one man to love two women.



EYES AND NOSES INSURED.

British Companies Write Policies for Professional People.

There has been of late, in England, a great increase in the business of insuring the various important parts of the anatomy of professional persons. The latest is Miss Grace Tyson, an actress, now appearing at the London Opera House, who has insured her eyes for £5,000. She has a reputation for emotional expression of the eyes, hence her care of them.

According to an insurance manager, Paderewski has his hands insured for about £40,000, Caruso has insured his voice, and the case of this actress is not the first where a person has insured the eyes.

A policy was recently taken out by a scientific man on his eyes owing to the fact that his research work was a constant strain, and in this instance the premium was rather high. Policies have been taken out by several well-known artists who are afraid that they may lose the use of their hands.

The most remarkable client of all was a lady who insured her nose. She was very proud of it—it was a Roman nose—and as she did a considerable amount of motoring there was always a possibility that she might meet with an accident. Besides insuring her life, she took out a policy on her nose, and for ten years paid the premium regularly.

An armless man who did all his writing with his toes insured his feet for £500. One evening, when he was out walking, he stumbled and fell and injured one of his toes so bodly that it had to be amputated. He claimed his insurance money and got it.

SERGEANT-MAJOR UNDER GENERAL FRENCH

VETERAN OF BOER WAR WHO LOST HEALTH ON THE VELDT TELLS EXPERIENCE.

Good Advice for All Who Have Indigestion or Stomach Disorders.

In his home at Waldegrove, N.S., no one is better known than Sergt.-Major Cross, late of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. Speaking of the ill-effects of a campaign upon a man's constitution, the Sergt.-Major writes: "I served under General French during the late Boer war, in the capacity of Sergt.-Major. It was perhaps owing to a continued diet of bully beef, hard tack, and bad water, but at any rate my stomach entirely gave out. I was in such a state that I could eat nothing without the greatest suffering. The army doctors did not help me much, and since leaving the service I have been very miserable. Some few months ago a friend told me he had been a great sufferer from indigestion until he tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they cured him. I confess it was without much faith I bought a box, but the first dose made me feel better than I had been for a long time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills completely cured, and now I can eat everything and anything. I have recommended them to others and in every case the result has been similar to mine."

Quick, sure results attend the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure disorders of the stomach, correct indigestion, make you feel uplifted and strengthened. To renew or maintain health, Dr. Hamilton's Pills always prove a good prescription. 25c. per box, five boxes for $1.00, all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Helpful.

Mrs. Grimly—Is there no way you can break yourself of that habit of talking in your sleep?

Mr. Grimly (tremulously but hopefully)—Do you think it would help any, my dear, if you'd let me talk more when I'm awake?

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Clever Writer.

"Is he much of a writer?"

"Much of a writer? I should say he is. Why, he can write sentences that mean nothing and make them sound like something."

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Uses of Birds.

Sir Harry Johnston has recently urged the British Government to prohibit the African trade in the plumage of such birds as white herons, egrets, ibises, glossy starlings, and kingfishers. All those birds, and many others that are killed for their feathers, feed upon insects, ticks, and other creatures that act as hosts for disease-breeding organisms. According to Sir Harry, the variety of tsetse-fly that causes sleeping-sickness is particularly abundant in all those parts of Western and Central Africa where the plumage-hunters have reduced the number of the insect-eating birds. He proposes that a law be passed to prohibit the importation of the skins and feathers of such birds into Great Britain and Ireland.

Clark's



All ready baked to a nicety; whole, mealy and full flavored. Heating only is necessary. 10

W. Clark M.F.G. Montreal

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

3,000 FREE HOMESTEADS AND IMproved farms, $15.00 to $45.00 per acre. Best grain and mixed farming country. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Humboldt, Sask.

MALE HELP WANTED.

AT ONCE—MEN WANTED TO LEARN Barber Trade. Great demand. Good wages. Twenty to thirty advertised for daily in Toronto papers alone. Can teach you in six to eight weeks. Send for Catalogue. Moler College, 221 Queen East, Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the
"OTTO HIGEL"
Piano Action

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.
NIAGARA TO THE SEA
Your Vacation Trip
WHERE TO GO
Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River—one of nature's most impressive scenic wonders.
Low rates for tickets including meals and berths. For information apply to local ticket agents or Hugh D. Paterson, Gen. Agt., Toronto, Ont., or H. Foster Chaffee, P.T.M., Montreal, Que.


Has Some Mercy On Him.

"Does your husband give you all the money you want to spend?"

"My goodness, no. Why, even I would not even think of being that extravagant."

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P. E. I.
I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.
I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

It Might Have Been.

"My son, this is disgraceful. Your school report shows that you are the last boy in the class of twenty-two."

"It might have been worse, father."

"In what way?"

"There might have been more boys in the class."

Character is the accumulated result of long period of investment.

Zam-Buk
is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!
All Druggists and Stores—50c.

HUMAN LOCUSTS

Men Who Rob the Soil and Pass on to New Fields

As head of the Irish Department of Agriculture Sir Horace Plunkett has done marvels in raising farming conditions in the Emerald Isle. In a recent speech regarding agriculture on the North American continent Sir Horace spoke with some vigor of the men who exploited virgin wheat lands until they were exhausted and then removed on farther west. He said: "I have seen almost a generation of so-called farmers in a portion of the corn-belt passing like locusts over the soil, robbing it of its fertility—in order to meet the financial exigencies arising from purchasing on credit more farm land than they could cultivate—selling out on a profit made by immigration and railroad development, and passing on to repeat the process further west. Canada is now getting wheat, let us hope, is the last of these human locusts."

Mr. Stanley E. Elkin, general manager of the Maritime Nail Co., Ltd., N.B., proposes to establish in Fort William a plant for the manufacture of wire nails and wire goods. The plant will cost not less than $500,000, and give employment to 200 men for 300 days in each year.

Large extensions, which will involve the expenditure of thousands of dollars and include the erection of houses for the company's employees, are to be made by the Grand Trunk Pacific to the company's shops at Rivers, Man.

The Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, is erecting a four-story warehouse costing $85,000 in Calgary, Alta. It has also purchased a site for the erection of a warehouse in Lethbridge, Alta.

The Atlantic Refineries, Ltd., will erect a nine-story sugar refinery, costing $5,000,000 in St. John, N.B. The refinery will employ 700 men.

The Justice Grain Measure Co., are erecting a factory in Sutherland, Sask.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

DR. HUGH. B. FRASER, B.A
Physicin & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON - QUE.

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

He is a wise youth, who, wanting a choice suit, gets it early. We have them now. W. BANFORD & SON.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Farmer's ! Attention !

Call in and see our assortment of Harvest Tools

Hay Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Turnip Hoes, Gorden Hoes, Handles of all kinds.

Scythes, the best that can be bought, Black Diamond.

Hay fork rope, Guaranteed Pure Manilla. Lawn mowers and Trimmers.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

LAND! LAND!

Are you in the Market for GOOD Farm Land at Very Low Prices in the West!

If so, we will be pleased to correspond with you and we think we can interest you. We have improved farms from $10.00 an acre up.

Why live in the East on fifty acre farms and have hardships when you can make a good living easy in the West.

Write for some of our Propositions.

Or let us know what you want and what terms you require and will be pleased to arrange everything for you.

Our terms are easy, and when you come we will show you around in our own car. Write, wire or come yourself.

The Blair Co.,
Main St., Stettler, Alberta

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certaintly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery,, Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,
Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.

Why The Slater Shoe Gives Better Wear

The genuine Slater Shoe is made to live up to a standard selling price, which is fixed by the factory and plainly stamped on the sole BEFORE the shoes are shipped. This puts the responsibility of VALUE up to the factory. The shoes must "make good" in style, workmanship and material, otherwise the makers couldn't afford to spend thousands of dollars in advertising their product as THE BEST FOR THE PRICE.

For over 40 years the genuine Slater Shoe has been advertised as the standard of value at the price stamped on the sole. During that time their sales have CONSTANTLY INCREASED year by year. There must be a REASON. The reason is that Slater Shoes (the genuine) wear better than other shoes. They are built to a rigid standard of VALUE, which is THE BEST POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN FOR THE STAMPED PRICE.

The Genuine Has The Slate Trademark On The Sole

W. G. Staniforth, Agent.
Lachute.

Some Special Features of the

LAYTON BROS., PIANOS.

1. Gold Medal check repeating action
2. Finest sounding boards imported from the United States,
3. Five ply compound sectional tuning-pin block,
4. Full iron frame,
5. Grand Scales, and overstrung bass,
6. Dulcephone silencing stop (for practice,)
7. Hammers of finest German felt,

Fully guaranteed 10 years.
Used in over 100 Convents and Institutions.
Endorsedby leading Musicians.
Prices $320. and $350.
Payable $7. monthly.
Liberal discount for cash.

WM. BERRY
MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Every Tuesday, March to October. Return limit two months.

REDUCED RATES

In Effect May 7th.

To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO

*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.
PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN
*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realise the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

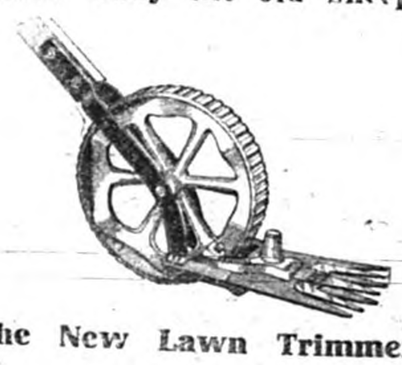
Wanted 10,000 pounds of Wool.

For which we will pay the highest price and give you bargains in all lines in exchange. Rush it along while the price is high, and see some of the bargains we have to offer.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

HURRAH!

No more Sore Backs,
Throw away the old Sheep Shears.



The New Lawn Trimmer.

T. McOuat & Son,
West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIII — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913. — NO. 27

Central Market!

VEGETABLES, FISH & OYSTERS.

We have on hand, vegetables of all kinds, in season.

Oysters containing good wholesome meat is one of our specialities, also FISH, fresh, smoked and salt. Quality guaranteed and Prices O. K.

FRUIT.

In this line we have just what you need.

A full stock of Apples (fine eating), Oranges, Bananas, Pine Apples, Grapefruit, Lemons, etc. etc,

P. PAQUIN, Lachute.

Central Market, - Main Street, Lachute.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Don't leave ordering your coal until too late. Many had an unpleasant experience last fall. Don't be caught again, but place your order at once. Best quality $7.20 per ton.

W. H. AYERS,
Lachute Mills.

Phone 51-Ring 5.

A lot of fine patterns Scotch Ginghams at nine yards for $1.00 while they last.

W. BANFORD & SON.

LOST.—On Saturday, July 5th, a coat near Barron's Bridge. Finder please return to the Watchman Office and be rewarded.

Men's fine tailored suits all sizes in Fit Reform and other choice makes, full stock now in.

W. BANFORD & SON.

If you are thinking of travelling there are many things you want to consider. It is very helpful to consult the varied routes obtainable and see how you can take your trip to best advantage. We keep always on hand a supply of folders, booklets and timetables of the varied railroads, also steamship sailings of the Ocean Liners of the C.P.R., Allan Line, Canadian Northern, White Star, etc. that you may consult, and we will be pleased at any time to impart such information pertaining to same. Special rates for parties desirous of touring in Europe. Over 70 routings from which you may choose. Write **J. S. Giles,** Lachute, or phone 27. Night call 27-Ring 4.

WANTED.—A young girl to do light house work, and take baby out. Apply to MRS. CLARE BRUNTON, East Ward.

Under the patronage of the Lachute School Commissioners a reception will be given to the teachers attending the Lachute Summer School, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Those interested in this movement are invited to attend and assist in making the function a success.

H. J. GILES, Chairman.

LOST.—A light colored halter with black shanks. Finder please return to Watchman Office and be rewarded.

WANTED.—For balance of the summer, a man to water Main Street. Apply to J. R. PARRIS, Bank of Ottawa, Lachute.

CARD OF THANKS.—Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Fraser, of Brownsburg, wish to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy shown them in connection with their recent bereavement.

BIRTHS.

JOUSSE.—At Lachute, on Sunday, July 20th, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jousse.

WESTGATE.—At Hazelmore, Sask., on July 11th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Westgate.

HURST.—At St. Lanbert, on Sunday July 20th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hurst.

DONALDSON.—At Chatboro, on Monday, July 21st, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs J. A. Donaldson.

DEATHS.

FRASER.—At Brownsburg, on Monday, July 14th, 1913, Alice Helenore, aged 9 months and only daughter of Dr. H. B. and Mrs. Fraser.

McDOUGALL.—At Dunany, on Monday, July 21st, 1913, Ida Watchorn, youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Watchorn, beloved wife of Oscar McDougall, 24 years and 9 months.

CRESWELL'S

Popular Ice Cream Parlors

Enthusiastically Endorsed

OPEN DAILY

Intelligent attention assured.

"LOWNEY'S" High-Class Chocolates

FRUIT.

GEO. H. CRESWELL.

READ IT!

PONDER IT!

Then ACT Upon It!

And you will find that you will be in pocket by dealing directly with us, because we keep the best that's going, always fresh, new and up-to-date. That is why we are pleasing the people, so come along and be one of our satisfied customers.

Our honest endeavor is always to please. Give us opportunity.

R. McFAUL,

Main Street, - Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Meldrum, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Maggie Walker is spending a few days at 16 Island Lake.

The Misses O'Connor are guests of Mrs. Tansey this week.

Mrs. Deery and Miss B. Deery are spending a few days in town.

Miss May Smith left on Friday last for a visit with friends in Arundel.

Miss May Ash is spending a few days in town the guest of Mrs. Massiah.

Miss May Williams, of East Templeton is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs John S. Boa, of Montreal, are visiting their friends in town.

Mr. D. M. Gall, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Gall, for the week-end.

Miss Isabella Kearns and Mr O'Reilly are guests of Mrs. A. McArthur this week.

Miss G. Edwards, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. R. W. Evans for a few weeks.

The Misses McKenzie, of Vankleek Hill, were guests of Mrs Rice for the week end.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton is spending a couple of weeks visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss McMahon and Miss Ash, of Montreal, are guests, of Mrs. Massiah at Clifton Cottage.

Mr. Frank Rowe, accompanied by his friend Mr. Ralph O'Neil, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. William Gordon and Mr. Peter Gordon spent a few days last week in Vankleek Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. W Stonard, of Montreal, are visiting in town, the guests of the Misses Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, of Lachine, spent Wednesday in town the guest of Mrs. Robt. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. J H. Spicer, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles for a couple of weeks.

Miss E Shelton, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks the guest of Mrs. Harry Barker.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carpenter, of Buffalo, N. Y, are the guests of Mrs. Geo. Carpenter this week.

Mrs. Alex. Forbes is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Erskine McOuat, of Brownsburg, for a few weeks.

The Rev. Mr. Forsythe will exchange pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Slimmon of Grenville on Sunday next.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe spent the early part of this week as the guests of Mrs. Riddle at Lake Louisa.

Mr. W. Cavanaugh, of New York, and Mr. John Ash, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. Massiah.

Mr. Levi Graham returned home on Friday after spending a pleasant trip through to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Wm. Duffy and two children Myrtle and Oscar are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Robt McIntyre and Mrs. Jas. Campbell attended the W. C. T. U. Convention at Pt. Fortune on Tuesday last.

Miss Justina McRae, of Westmount, spent the week-end here as the guest of her parents Mr and Mrs. W. J. McCrea.

Miss Ruby Rowe of Montreal has returned home after spending some time here as the guest of Mrs. Wm. Brennian.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Taylor, of Vankleek Hill, motored over to Lachute on Sunday last and were the guests of Mr. Thos. Black.

Mr and Mrs. McKinley of Montreal were guests of Mrs S. Graham the early part of this week and left on Wednesday for Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. H W Ison who have been spending the past month with friends in Dunany and Lachute returned to Montreal on Friday last.

The residents of "Ivan Bower" purpose giving a Grand Concert in the Town Hall, on August 9th in aid of the Baptist Parsonage Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Boa, of Rockford, Ill. who have been on an extended visit to Georgia and New Jersey, are now spending a pleasant visit with their friends in town.

The "Afternoon Tea" served by Mrs. R. D. McKenzie at their pretty home on the banks of the North River on Thursday last, passed off very pleasantly indeed. There was a goodly attendance, many of whom took advantage of the spin up the river by launches, while others drove. The proceeds of the tea were given over in aid of the St. Simeons Church funds.

The employees of the Dominion Cartridge Co at Brownsburg are announcing their 17th Annual Picnic to be held on their spacious grounds on Saturday August 16th. This is an event looked forward to by many, and is becoming more popular every year. Mr. G. Scott, their indefatigable secretary is promising an exceptionally good programme of sport and a thorough good time for all. Don't forget the date.

Miss Travice A. Tod of Montreal and daughter Audrey and Miss Olive Hutton and maid are guests of Mrs. W. H. Hume, Hill Head.

Messrs A. G. Lemoine and J. Stewart, of Montreal, also L. McArthur, of Lachine, were the week-end guests of Mrs. R. McArthur.

$10.00 reward is offered to anyone who will give me any information as to who took my halter on the day of the late Jno. Smilie's sale, July 10.

D. McADAM, Chatboro.

The property of the late Mrs. (Dr.) McNaughton, at St. Andrews is still for sale, as Mr. Jos. Lalonde's purchase did not materialize, as previously stated.

The hotels of our town have been in bad repute long enough and now we are pleased to see that the town is taking action and intend to make them toe the line. What has led up to this is the fact that within the past few weeks, there has been considerable rowdyism being carried on, resultant from the overindulgence in the liquors doled out so indiscriminately. On Saturday last, a disgraceful scene took place in Richie's Hotel, when the proprietor himself, took in hand to brutally assault and seriously injure Mr. Barrow, by knocking him down and kicking him several times. What prompted this dastardly assault is only for conjecture, but eye witnesses state that the assault was entirely uncalled for. When brought before Mr. Calder on Thursday morning he plead guilty to the assault and was fined $15.00 and costs.

On Tuesday evening again rowdyism became rampant and four arrests were made, when a $10.00 fine was imposed, which makes their liquor rather an expensive luxury.

There is no doubt but that the people generally will appreciate the action of the Council in dealing with such flagrant abuses of the rights of law and order, and Mr. Calder is determined to penalize severely any persons brought before him for this purpose.

BENSON—FERRIS

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Simon's Church, Lachute, on Saturday afternoon, when Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferris, was married to Mr. Thos. Benson, of Lewiswyn. The church was very prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens, the marriage being performed by the Rev. Mr. Lackey.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attired in white satin charmeuse, with trimmings of rhinestones and chiffon; her veil was trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms and she carried a shower pouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister Miss Mina Ferris, as maid of honor, who wore a gown of white crepe and large black hat, and carried a boquet of pink carnations and sweet peas.

The bridesmaids were Miss Ira Copland of Montreal and Miss Hilda Ferris, sister of the bride, both wearing gowns of pale green satin draped in white crepe, large black picture hats and carrying bouquets of pink and white carnations.

During the signing of the register Miss K. Hill, of Montreal, sang "O Perfect Love" being accompanied by Miss Mary Pallister who also played the wedding march.

Mr. Geo. Copeland, of Montreal, acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs George McOuat and Robert Copeland.

Academy Exams.

School Leaving Examinations of Lachute Academy. Total Max. 1,000

Class I.—James Lalanne 810, Carmen Bradford 786.

Class II.—Frances W. Joss 745, Cecil Bradford 724, Clifford L. Derrick 722, H. D. McCoy 720, Grace D. Bradford 676, Willie D. Hay 613, Willie M. Calder 605.

Class III.—Annie L. McCoy 537, May Cruise 571, F. Douglas Derrick 555, Roy L. Kennedy 535, Jessie F. Earl 491, Helen N. Barrie 437.

GRADE III. ACADEMY.

Standing for Year. Total Max. 3400

Class I.—Jas. Lalanne 3001, Carman Bradford 2609, Frances Joss 2601.

Class II.—Hattie McCoy 2535, Cecil Bradford 2396, Clifford Derrick 2368, Grace Bradford 2265, Annie McCoy 2086, Willie Calder 2079.

Class III.—Willie Hay 2020, Roy Kennedy 2016, Jessie Earl 1921, May Cruise 1887, Helen Barrie 1785 (1), Douglas Derrick 1717 (1).

The Standing for the Year is made up of the marks taken in the June Examinations together with the Sessional Examinations held during the year, and it is on this standing that all prizes are awarded. The figures in brackets after the totals indicate the number of examinations missed during the year.

DALESVILLE.

Sunday services for July 27th will be held as follows.—Dalesville, 11 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. Rousillon, 3 p.m. Mabel 7.30 p.m.

A Garden Party will be held on the Manse Lawn, Dalesville, on Thursday evening, August 7th. Ice cream and cake will be served, and a programme of music and elocution rendered. Admission 25cts. Fishing privileges 5c. and 10cts, excellent fishing guaranteed.

J. A. Bedard & Son.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

Have all your shoes the last year been perfectly comfortable?

If your answer is "Yes," you buy your shoes of a shoeman who knows how to fit feet right.

If your answer is "No," you haven't been having your feet fitted at J. A. Pedard & Son's.

You can always wear comfortable fitting footwear, without sacrificing style or quality a particle by bringing your feet here to be fitted.

We'll fit your feet right and match your desires perfectly or no sale. When we sell you a pair of shoes, you'll be a walking advertisement for this store.

You can take your time, when you come here to look at shoes. No "hurry up" in this shop. You are going to get just what you want in fit, style, shape and leather, if it takes an hour to do it. You must be fitted right and satisfied in every way before we'll take your money. That's our way.

Our customers will all tell you that "a perfect fit or no sale" is an immutable rule at this store. Every shoe, every clerk, every facility of this big stock is at your service. Call and see us soon,

Yours truly,

J. A. BEDARD & SON.

THE ELITE

Renewed supply of Trimmed Millinery all imported. Come early and get first choice, also a lot of made up dresses for Ladies', Misses and Children at prices that will astonish you New Blouses all white as well as Bulgarian trimmed. Improve your figure by wearing the famous Bias Filled Corsets. Kept only at.

H. E. Burwash, R'g'd.

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Performance on Thursdays and Saturdays.

Programme for Saturday, July 26th.

The grit of the girl telegrapher.
Caught in the rain.
Papering the Den.
The Divorcee.
The Pearl of the Plains.
The Lemon.

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

Wedding and other Gifts

Suitable for each member of the family . . and for friends far and near . .

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Diamond and Fancy Rings, Watches, Chains, Ladies' and Babies' Bracelets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Stick Pins, Fobs, Fountain Pens, Silver ware, Clocks, Cut Glass, Real Ebony Brushes and Sets, and numerous articles too varied to itemize.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller & Optician.

A Living Prisoner;

Or, Friends in Name, Enemies at Heart.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd).

And so was Harry in reality, though his fastidious palate did not approve of several of the dishes, nor of the cooking; at which latter Ebenezer grumbled openly, totally disregarding the fact that he was now in Norway and not in Great Britain. As for Mr. Schatz's sensibilities, who handed round each dish with an air of pride quite nice to witness—he was not supposed to have any. An Englishman on his travels forgets these things, and that human nature is human nature all over the world.

First came a kind of fish pudding, prettily done in the shape of a real fish, with the scales and fins marked out almost as in life. It was quite artistic to look at, but its appearance was its best part. Inside was a queer compound of batter, egg and cinnamon, the spice quite overpowering every other flavor. It was tasted and felt, much to Mr. Schatz's disappointment. Slices of salmon followed, and were decidedly better, though they too were spoiled by the seasoning. Next came tinned "Rypers" or ptarmigan ,which really were most excellent, and junks of some kind of meat fried to a cinder in bad butter and onions, the grease swimming, clear and yellow, over a foundation of muddy gravy. Harry tried this dish out of curiosity, but he could not make his teeth meet through the meat. It was dreadfully hard and tough, and to his notions possessed a most peculiar taste, as if it were tainted. The sweets, however, made up for all shortcomings. There was a beautiful pink raspberry sponge which met with Mrs. Thompson's special approval, and delicious custard, followed by pancakes as Norwegian cooks only know how to make them.

In short, by the time our compatriots rose from the table, they were forced to admit that, although they missed their roast beef and mutton, the wants of nature were more than satisfied. Even Mr. Thompson revived a little after dinner, and became a few degrees more amiable when he had been fed, like the wild beasts at the Zoological Garden. It is strange how much man has in common with them. The afternoon went pleasantly enough in wandering about the streets of Bergen, and in visiting the museum, fish-market, the Messrs. Brandt and Hammer's shops. At the former, Harry insisted on purchasing for Mrs. Thompson a beautiful fur boa, which she reluctantly accepted, and he quite won Ebenezer's good will for the remainder of the day by presenting him with a pair of splendidly warm shoes, made of reindeer skin and lined with fur, which he said he hoped would succeed in keeping out the cold of the bare boards.

They ascertained that the Sogne Fjord steamboat started at ten o'clock on the following day, and after having secured their places, they returned to the hotel. Here a substantial supper awaited them, during which meal Mr. Thompson's ire was roused almost to an exploding point by hearing a Norwegian lady opposite, tell her neighbor in broken English that the only decent eatable or drinkable thing in England was the tea, and as for their cooking it was simply horrid. He wanted to correct her views, but his wife, with some difficulty, succeeded in restraining him, and ultimately he became pacified by the conviction that the person in question—he refused to call her lady—could only have visited very fourth and fifth rate hotels, such as he, Mr. Thompson, would never condescend to patronize. There was something soothing in this thought, which cooled his wrath. Otherwise the idea of a Norwegian daring to run down anything English was really too preposterous.

After supper and a smoke, our friends retired to their rooms. But, in spite of their fatigue, none of them succeeded in getting much rest. The windows had no blinds of any sort, only stiffly starched white curtains, which did not shut out the light in the least. And it was light all night long. At half-past nine the sun was still shining, and the inhabitants of Bergen marched up and down the streets as if they had no thought of slumber. Vehicles of every descriptions kept rumbling by, making a most tremendous clatter on the ill-paved stones.

All this, added to the strangeness and discomfort of the beds, and the persistent way the clothes rolled off at every turn, prevented our countrymen from getting any rest. When they rose, they felt quite jaded and unrefreshed, and they agreed unanimously next morning at breakfast, that however inferior England might be in culinary matters, her beds, at any rate, were infinitely superior to Scandinavian ones. So firmly was Harry of this belief, that in spite of Mrs. Thompson's bantering, he telegraphed straight off to Messrs. Maple to send him out a full-sized bed with best French spring mattress, blankets and sheets complete.

"You terrible young man!" said the little woman, shaking her head at him. "Can't you rough it even this tiny bit? Why, you are worse than Ebenezer."

"You forget that there is exactly a foot difference in height between us," retorted Harry, which argument was so unanswerable, that she relapsed into silence. For in her heart was springing up an intense feeling of discontentment with her lord and master. Why was he so little, so ugly, and so horribly ill-tempered? Harry Hopperton might have his foibles. He had been reared in luxury, and was somewhat too wedded to his creature comforts to please her altogether. She could see his faults fast enough, though she recognized that they were mainly the result of his education. But, whatever they might be, he kept his temper in public, and always behaved like a gentleman, which was more than could be said of Ebenezer.

When a woman begins to make comparisons, it frequently proves a fatal thing for all parties concerned. It is so extremely difficult to tell where they will end.

CHAPTER IX.

By half-past nine next morning, Harry and the Thompsons went on board the native steamboat, and were agreeably surprised to find how much larger and more commodious she was than they had anticipated. Although the two gentlemen agreed that the very sight of a steamer was hateful, after their recent experiences on The Colorado, they, nevertheless, came to the conclusion that it might be possible to support existence in the Fjalia if all motion were absent.

It appeared that, even thus early in the season, there was a profitable traffic; for a number of passengers trooped down to the wharf, with truck-loads full of luggage, and the donkey-engine was kept so constantly at work, seizing great sacks of flour, huge wooden cases, etc., and depositing them in the hold, that it was nearly twenty minutes after the appointed time before a start was actually made.

And now Harry undid the package of deck chairs which, on Mr. Smutch's recommendation, he had purchased at the Army and Navy Stores previous to starting. He placed one at Mrs. Thompson's disposal, and they proceeded to instal themselves on the upper deck, in a sheltered corner out of the wind.

For the first few hours the scenery much resembled that between Stavanger and Bergen. Its character was the same—namely, wild, desolate and rocky, with very little verdure, and the grey outlines of the coast were clearly defined against the cloudless sky. But when they entered the Sogne Fjord, it grew grander and more imposing every minute, the hills gaining in majesty and height.

They were again fortunate in the weather, which was everything that could be wished, and their first impressions of a Norwegian Fjord were made under favorable circumstances. The sun shone out with dazzling brilliancy, and lent a warmth and color to the surrounding landscape which made it appear peculiarly beautiful. The tall summits of the mountains stood out clear and sharp against their asure background. Every crag, every point and fantastic peak, was rendered visible by the strong and searching light which flooded them with a golden haze. The snow that lay on the topmost heights looked spotlessly white, as did also the milky water-falls, which came thundering down the bare surface of the rocks and precipices, now taking some magnificent leap, which, in the sunlight, caused them to shine with the beautiful prismatic colors of a rainbow—anon losing themselves behind an avalanche of gigantic boulders, torn by main force from their natural resting-place by winter frosts and snows—then again peeping out amongst the sparse birch trees, in all their chaste whiteness, and finally, rolling with a dull roar into the green, transparent waters of the Fjord beneath.

In spite of the almost universal sterility and desolation of these huge, towering mountains, it was astonishing to see how grass and wild flowers sprang up between cleft and crevice, and how the graceful, white-barked birch found a footing high up the steep slopes, often in places where the smallest stratum of soil rested on the stony mountain. They looked as if a puff of wind must surely blow them away, and yet they lived there, green and flourishing, defying summer heat and winter storms.

Everywhere a great stillness prevailed, broken only by the roar of the waterfalls, the hoarse cries of the long-winged seagulls, as they circled after the boat, the occasional tinkling of a sheep-bell, or bleating of some poor little kid, driven down from the "Saeter" and trying to gain a precarious livelihood among the fallen boulders, which offered so insecure a footing.

There was a peace, a freshness, a simplicity and solemnity about the landscape that sank deep into the soul, and seemed to appeal to the best part of a man's nature. The warm sun and crisp air rendered the charm still greater, and produced a buoyant effect upon the spirits.

Before long, the steamer slackened speed, and touched at a little hamlet. It consisted of about half-a-dozen wooden cottages, painted some red, some white, some yellow, nestling in a narrow valley that was scarcely more than a hundred yards wide, with high mountains on either side, and a dim blue range of snow-crowned peaks immediately in its rear. In this valley could be seen a few small plots of cultivated ground, each field being little more than a quarter of an acre in extent, and surrounded by white palings, made of birchwood, used a month or so later on for hanging up the hay. Cocks and hens pecked contentedly about the doors; rough-coated dogs basked in the sunshine; a yellow cat stole, with noiseless tread, in pursuit of a melodious thrush, and an indefatigable corncrake kept up a perpetual croaking, his harsh note seeming to harmonize with the grandeur of his surroundings.

Near the landing stage stood several native carts and "stolkjaerres," drawn by dun-colored ponies with a dark stripe down their back, and flowing tails that literally swept the ground. Mild-eyed, hardy, rough little things that stood between thirteen and fourteen hands in height. The harness was simple to a degree. It consisted of a sort of wooden cross-bar that resembled a milk-maid's yoke, which was fastened to the horned wooden collar by two bands of leather, and was prevented from rubbing the ponies' withers by two flat, round pieces of wood on either side. From this cross-bar depended a couple of linked iron chains. The last of these links was inserted into an iron hole made for the purpose in the shafts, and secured there by a wooden pin tied round by a bit of string. A crupper, a straight iron mouthpiece, and two old ropes for reins completed the arrangement. Traces, blinkers, brow and belly bands there were none.

A group of men, women, and children were collected on the wooden pier to watch the arrival of the steamer—their one excitement of the week. Kindly, honest, pleasant faces they had for the most part, but dull. There was a decided want of animation amongst them, and a look such as one sees in dumb cattle—a mute, patient, willing, submissive but unintelligent look, probably the result of the primitive and hardworking lives that they led, shut out from the outer world, and spending their days in the same never-ending round of monotonous toil. The consumption of tobacco was enormous. Every man either had a pipe in his mouth, or else chewed the fragrant weed, expectorating freely.

To the stranger, there was something wonderfully primitive and patriarchal about it all. It seemed to take him back hundreds and hundreds of years from civilization, with its trains, omnibuses, crowded cities, epicurean banquets, and midnight hours. Here you had man and nature; and the man and his human habitations seemed so small, nature so grand and majestic, in short, such an immeasurably superior and more enduring force, that it was almost awe-inspiring. With moraines and the evidences of glacial action all around, the spirit felt hushed and solemn, compelled to attune itself to the mighty workings of a remote and well-nigh unknown period.

But the arrival of the steamboat broke the spell, and like the fairy Princess at the coming of her lover, woke the sleeping valley into life. Her discordant hooting was the signal for an unwonted display of activity. Once more the creaky donkey-engine commenced its labors, landing sack after sack of flour, barrels and cases, whilst the fresh-complexioned people thronged round the vessel's sides, either welcoming friends who stepped out on to the pier, or else bidding last farewells to those who were about to depart. The latter were not troubled with much luggage. Their worldly possessions were generally done up in large cotton handkerchiefs, securely girt round with string, or else thrust loosely into a sack made of a piece of old matting or carpet. Here and there a woman appeared in the national dress, but they mostly wore dark skirts, print bodice, and dingy handkerchiefs tied over their heads.

At length, the goods were all landed, and the steamer recommenced her journey, seeming, as she left a long line of black smoke in a legacy to the valley, like some sacrilegious thing, quite out of keeping with her surroundings. And yet, what a God-send she was to these far-off, isolated villages!

The scenery continued much the same as already described. Mountain succeeded mountain with almost oppressive monotony, and the green Fjord wound round the base of first one precipice then another. Sometimes they stopped at a single dwelling-place, where in most cases a rowing boat would put off from the shore, but more often the halting-stage was at a small cluster of red-roofed houses, that reminded one strangely of a Noah's Ark. But everywhere the same stillness prevailed, the same air of pastoral peace and seclusion, which was intensified by the grandeur and ruggedness of the landscape. That the sun to a great extent lent it its peculiar glory was evident, for when a passing cloud obscured Phoebus's bright rays for a few minutes, it was curious to see how instantly it robbed hill and water of their gay tints, and left them cold, sombre and colorless. Then they conveyed a sense of gloom which fastened itself upon the spirit, and the great grey mountains frowning overhead acted like a leaden weight on the brain.

"SALADA"

Sold in sealed lead packets only—never in bulk. In this way you are always guaranteed a delightful Tea with all its freshness, strength and flavour perfectly preserved.

073

BLACK, MIXED & GREEN.

But the sun glided out again, reminding one of a merry child playing at hide and seek, and lo! once more the shadows danced over the shoulders of the hills, by force of contrast vividly illumining bright patches of yellow, and bringing every tiny crack and hollow into prominence. The water resumed its wonderful green hue, and reflected with mirror-like fidelity the zig-zag falls, the verdant banks, the silvery birch trees, and the beetling crags overhead.

To Harry, who had never travelled further than Brighton and Ramsgate in his life, it was all so novel and so surpassingly beautiful, that he seemed suddenly transported into a new and different world—a world that exceeded every expectation formed. He could not refrain from ecstasies of admiration, in which Mrs. Thompson heartily joined. She too was young, and thoroughly enjoyed fresh scenes and absorbing impressions of an elevating nature, for she had a serious side to her character, which, although as yet not fully developed, frequently asserted itself over her more frivolous one.

She and Harry were extremely happy, for Mr. Thompson had struck up a friendship with an English gentleman and his wife, the former of whom proved to have a taste for butterflies. Such a bond of sympathy sufficed for the nonce to make Ebenezer forget his jealousy.

The lady, though no longer young, was still a very beautiful woman, dark and tall and statueseque, with finely shaped limbs and Juno-like eyes, large, deep and voluptuous. Mrs. Thompson was greatly taken by her apearance, and also by the extraordinarily stolid manner in which, whilst they were passing through the most glorious scenery, she kept her attention obstinately concentrated on a yellow-backed novel. The husband—who, for a husband, was most attentive and devoted—had evidently an appreciative eye for the beauties of Nature. Once or twice he called upon his spouse to admire them, but without success. She turned a deaf ear to all his ejaculations of delight. Apparently they produced an irritating effect on the fair reader.

At last, as the steamer went close under the lee of an enormous precipice, which rose almost perpendicularly some four thousand feet high from the water's edge, and which was sublime in its awful solemnity, seeming to threaten that it would topple over at any moment, and crush into a thousand atoms the tiny lives beneath it, he could contain himself no longer.

"Look, my darling, do look," he cried ecstatically. "You really must. It's quite worth your while."

She just lifted her beautiful, sleepy eyes from the page on which they rested, and not a muscle moved in her lovely, inanimate face. Only when he touched her, she drew back.

"What am I to look at?" she asked indifferently.

"At this splendid precipice," he said with enthusiasm. "Just see, my love, what a height it is."

She glanced at it in the most casual manner. Then she said contemptuously, "I really don't see what there is to make such a fuss about. Lots of things are high."

He sighed, and, unable to control his mortification, turned away. He had married beauty, but not sympathy or understanding; and she—annoyed by the interruption, returned with redoubled zest to Miss Braddon.

"Do you know what I should do, if I were married to a woman like that?" whispered bright little Mrs. Thompson in Harry's ear.

"No, what?" he responded with an amused smile.

"First and foremost, I should feel inclined to strangle her, but as that is not allowable, I would shake the very life out of her, just so as to try and add a little extra animation. It's dreadful to be so insensible to beautiful things, and when you are beautiful yourself, as she is, it makes it a thousand times worse."

Harry laughed. Her vehemence afforded him intense amusement.

(To be continued.)

Grains of Gold.

Business is based, not on money, but on honesty. — Dr. Ambrose Shepherd.

Candor is sometimes only another way of spelling conceit, and it may mean envy.—Rev. Arthur Hoyle.

What a man is engraves itself upon his face, or his form, or his fortunes, in letters of light.—Emerson.

Congregational prosperity is not to be measured by numbers nor by any thing that can be put down in financial columns.—Dr. Ross.

We take care of our health; we lay up money; but who provides wisely that he shall not be wanting in the best property of all—friends? —Emerson.

The human race is divided into two classes—those that go ahead and do something, and those that sit still and inquire why it was not done the other way. — O. W. Holmes.

No sane person argues that woman can do all that man can do; but, other things being equal, nature may safely be trusted to decide what is a man's work and what woman's.—Lady Sybil Smith.

For nursing mothers

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

offer the important advantage that they do not disturb the rest of the system or affect the child.

25c. a box at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 175

WHEN THEY WERE BABIES

RECOLLECTIONS THAT STAY WITH THE GROWNUPS.

Harry de Windt Met the Prince—Early Memories of a Noted English Preacher.

What is your earliest remembrance in life?

Every one of us can recall some happening—probably some trivial incident—which took place when we were mere babies, but which has remained vividly outlined in our minds through life.

We have grown up with the recollection that at the important age of two we fell downstairs, and that at three and a half we ran, panic-stricken, from a policeman, who, we firmly believed, would arrest us for being naughty, or something else equally impressive at the time.

Why such matters stick it is difficult to say, remarks London Answers. Even the busy master minds of the world retain these first memories, and here are some confessions, which we have obtained from well-known people:

George Groves, the comedian, writes:

"My first memory of anything was when, seated in an old-fashioned basinette, vis-a-vis with a brother of mine, I friskily took his feeding-bottle and threw it at the nurse! Result, hard smacking! I was about six at the time."

Harry de Windt, the explorer, goes to Paris for his first remembrance:

"I was born and bred in France (being only half English) in the days of the empire, when Paris was really

The Queen of Capitals.

"We lived not far from the Tuileries Gardens, where I was taken by my nurse every morning to play about with other children of my own age and size (the year was 1867).

"One morning a rather pale, shy little boy joined our group, but when we got into conversation I soon discovered that he was anything but timid and far less effeminate in speech and manner than most of my French playmates.

"Somehow I liked the boy so much that I begged my nurse to ask a gardener standing by who he was.

"'What, you don't know?" said the man, with surprise at her ignorance. 'Why, he is the prince imperial!'

"This, barring several severe castigations, is, I think, my earliest recollection."

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the celebrated preacher and head of the City Temple, can recall a series of events which took place before he could walk:

"My earliest recollection is of being brought from the north of Ireland to pay a visit to my parents in England when I was quite a small child. Owing to my delicate health, my early years had to be spent in the country with my grandparents.

"On the occasion of the visit referred to, I can distinctly remember what the house was like, though I cannot recall the journey or the arrival there.

"I remember waking early in the morning and creeping downstairs backward—a most thrilling adventure, I felt—and making my way to the kitchen, where an indulgent maid treated me to a confection of bread and butter with jam and sugar on the top, a thing I had never been allowed before and probably ought not to have been allowed then.

"Someone about that time gave me a small blue china dog, which had formed the handle of

A Vegetable Dish.

In my mind's eye I can see the dog quite plainly at this moment.

"Apparently I could not walk, but I can remember crawling and suffling my way into a neighbor's house, where I appropriated a small wooden horse belonging to another child and carried it home with me.

"I have since been informed that my memory of this incident is quite reliable, and that some alarm was occasioned by my disappearance, no one knowing what had become of me until the information was brought from next door. The horse was returned to its rightful owner, I am told, when I was asleep.

"I remember, too, that the coal in the establishment to which I allude was kept in an outhouse, and one day I got in there to watch a young uncle of mine swinging his arms from a beam in the room, and that I was ignominiously expelled when he caught sight of me.

"An older uncle, with whom I was much more familiar, gave a penny to a monkey in my presence. I can remember the jingle of the penny on the pavement, the dive of the monkey after it and the queer antics he went through when he got it before giving it up to his master.

"My father, who corroborates these recollections, says I could not have been quite two years old at the time. I think, therefore, that they furnish a somewhat exceptional instance of early memory.

"No doubt, the circumstances of the brief change from one home to another and to entirely different surroundings must have done something to stamp the events on my mind."

Sir William Bull, M.P. for Hammersmith, can also remember events which happened when he was two:

"My memory goes back to almost incredible dates. I can quite distinctly remember seeing my elder brother drop my father's heavy hunting crop out of a window looking on to a stableyard at a hotel called

Canell's, in Gloucester.

"It impressed itself on my mind because the crop broke the neck of a chicken and we were scolded. I was born on Michaelmas Day, 1863, and the books of the hotel will show, I think, that we were there in the winter of 1865.

"I can remember about the same date an old lock-keeper on the Gloucester canal presenting to my brother a three-masted, square-rigged ship, painted black. Having no lead on its keel, it floated on its side.

"I can also remember going to London in 1864. My brother Edmund was then one year old and was put up in the hatrack, which was thought very ingenious. All the rest of us were very thirsty on the journey and clamored for hours for something to drink. At last we reached a station, where we were given some milk. The moment it came our thirst flew, and we did not want it! I remember being scolded for ingratitude.

"I confirm the date of the journey. It was by the G.W.R., and the station at which we got the milk was Swimdon. I was not four years old."



MARIGOLD FORBES,
eldest daughter of Lady Angela Forbes. She is a niece of the Duchess of Sutherland and Countess of Warwick.

He Had One Good Quality.

John and James had a slight difference of opinion, in consequence of which they began to call each other ugly names. When they had continued in this manner for some time, John seeing that he was getting the worst of the wordy warfare, was going off, but suddenly he turned and said: "Well, James, there's one good quality about you, and that is that you aren't two-faced." "Why do you say that?" asked James, delighted at hearing even his enemy praising this good trait in his character. "No," ruthlessly went on the other, "you aren't two-faced, because if you had another face you would wear it."

FLEET FOOT



Outing Shoes

For Everybody

THE PERFECT SHOE FOR SUMMER SPORTS

ASK YOUR DEALER. 1

HINDU CIVILIZATION.

Dr. C. Muthu Says Medicine Was Known to Them 8,000 Years.

According to Dr. C. Muthu of the Mendip Hills Sanatorium, England, Hindu doctors understood the germ theory and inoculation 6,000 to 8,000 years ago. In an address delivered before the Royal Society of Medicine Dr. Muthu said that the Hindu civilization was the most ancient in the world, and that their medicine was as old as their civilization.

They excelled, he said, in materia medica and chemistry; they were the first among the ancients to practice the dissection of the human body and to employ minerals and mercury internally. They understood the germ theory, the circulation of the blood and inoculation for smallpox. Their successful treatment of snake bites astonished Alexander the Great, and their surgery was bold and skilful, for not only did they set broken bones but they trephined the skull, gave anaesthetics in serious operations, and even amputated limbs.

After the death of Buddha, when surgery began to decline and medicine flourished more, medical houses and hospitals were established in India which were provided with medicines and instruments and attended by physicians who relieved the sick and suffering, but long before Buddha there were medical schools and colleges. Arab medicine, which was founded on Hindu medicine, taught European physicians as late as the seventeenth century, and Western people owed a great debt to India in this direction.

"Girls may go to palmists to get their hands read," writes a humorous lady correspondent, "but they don't, like men, go into saloon bars to get their noses red!"

SUGAR AS YOU LIKE IT

FINE Grain Sugar

To have every grain alike, size of dots at left, each one choice extra Granulated White pure cane sugar, get the St. Lawrence in bags, with red tag—100 lbs., 25 lbs., 10 lbs.

MEDIUM Grain

In the bags of St. Lawrence "Medium Grain" — blue tags — every grain is the closest granulated sugar, about size of a seed pearl, every one pure cane sugar.

COARSE Grain

Many people prefer the coarser grain. The St. Lawrence Green Tag assures every grain a distinct crystal, each about the size of a small diamond, and almost as bright, but quickly melted into pure sweetness.

Your grocer's wholesaler has the exact style you want—grain, quality and quantity all guaranteed by

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal. 2

St Lawrence Sugar

WANTED—More Workers At once to do picture coloring for us in their home with our wonderful Chemical Process. Simple, mechanical work, rapidly done. All patterns furnished. Positively no experience required. We furnish the Process and chemicals and supply you with pictures to color, which you return to us. Good prices paid promptly by the week or month. No canvassing or selling—our travellers sell the goods and the field is unlimited for our work. If you want clean, pleasant work the year round for whole or spare time, write us and we will send you contract and the prices we pay.
COMMERCIAL ART WORKS, 315 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.



SONORA MOTOR HORNS

GUARANTEED for one year against all mechanical defects

PROVED by several years of experience a most satisfactory horn. The Sonora is motor driven, using but little current. By a new device the Sonora does away with the rasping and metallic screeches so much noticed. It produces a smooth, ear-pleasing tone.

SPECIAL PRICE TILL AUGUST 1ST.

Our stock must be reduced by that time for the annual stock-taking.

Sonora Brass Horn (Motor Driven)	....	Reg. $20.00.	Sale price $13.25
Sonora Nickel Horn "	....	Reg. $24.00.	Sale price $14.25
Sonora, Comb. Hand & Electric, Brass	.	Reg. $30.00.	Sale price $17.00
Sonora, " " Nickel	.	Reg. $36.00.	Sale price $22.00

Phone or Write

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED
Accessories Department. WEST TORONTO

THE DANGER OF ANAEMIA

Consumption May Follow Unless its Ravages are Checked

There is danger to every girl and every woman who falls a victim to anaemia — that is bloodlessness. They become listless, feel too weak, too wretched and too hopeless to take prompt steps to stop the trouble. Too often, through neglect, they drift into a worse condition, forgetting that anaemia frequently leads on to consumption. If you are anaemic in the least degree you should lose no time in beginning treatment to increase and enrich the blood supply. To do this there is no other medicine so good as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps make rich, red blood, which drives out disease and brings again the bloom of health to pale and sallow cheeks. There are thousands of women and growing girls in Canada who owe their present good health to the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among those who have been restored to health by this great medicine is Miss Rose Neville, Mount Forest, Ont., who says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills performed almost a miracle in my case. I was a victim of anaemia, in what my friends considered a dangerous form. I was very pale, always felt tired out, suffered from severe headaches, and had no appetite. I was taking doctor's medicine for a long time—in fact I tried two doctors—but instead of improving I seemed to be growing worse. My parents were at a loss to know what to do for me, and thought I would not recover. Then a friend advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I had only taken them a few weeks when I began to feel better. This greatly encouraged me, and I continued taking the pills for some time longer, and found my health again as good as ever it had been. In fact I am stronger than ever I was before. I have advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other girls who have found the results equally beneficial."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANTS BAKE BISCUITS.

Scientist Discovers Species That Understands Cookery.

The extraordinary habits of the harvester ant have long been known to naturalists. Certain species not only harvest and store in granaries the seeds upon which they feed, but actually plant and cultivate an annual crop of their food seeds.

Still more remarkable stories are told of an ant that is common in Dalmatia, the Messor barbarus. According to Dr. Neger of the Dresden Forestry School, this ant not only cuts leaves and gathers seeds, but actually makes bread or biscuit! The seeds are first sprouted, then carried into the sun and dried, then taken back to the underground chambers, where they are chewed into a dough. The dough is then finally made into tiny cakes, which are baked in the sun, then carefully stored for future use.

From these observations it would appear that the art of cookery is not confined to the human race. All cooking is done by the sun, whether in the ripening of fruit or in the baking of bread in a stove. The heat obtained from fuel is simply stored up sunlight set free.

The Arab and the native Mexican speak of ripe fruit as fruit which has been cooked in the sun. The ant has somehow learned the art of sun cookery, the saliva with which it moistens the grain probably taking the place of yeast and sweetening through changes set up by its influence upon starch.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

No medicine for little ones is so highly recommended as is Baby's Own Tablets. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe, and besides that thousands of mothers throughout the land praise them as the only sure cure for childhood ailments. Concerning them Mrs. Edward McDonald, Douglastown, Que., says: "I can highly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to any mother who has a baby suffering from constipation or teething troubles." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Putting It Plainly.

A judge, whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his knowledge was profound, interrupted a female witness. "Humbugged you, my good woman!" said he. "What do you mean by that?" "Well, my lord," said the witness, "I can't explain it exactly, but if a girl called your lordship a handsome man she would be humbugging you."



Grand Duchess Olga.

Report in St. Petersburg has it that the eldest child of the Czar of Russia, Grand Duchess Olga, now only seventeen years of age, has had her way and will wed her wild young cousin, Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, despite the bitter opposition of her mother. When the girl was born she was a disappointment to the royal couple, for they wished for a boy as their heir. However, one came later, and a future Czar was provided for Russia.

Dmitri, who is now in exile in Paris because of a carousal at home, is the son of the Czar's uncle, Grand Duke Paul, whose escapades have furnished the scandal-mongers in Europe their choicest stories for a quarter of a century. He was the leader of the gayest, wildest set of St. Petersburg.

It is expected the young pair, if wedded, will become the leaders of a "smart set" in St. Petersburg that makes light of court etiquette and ceremonials, just as the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have done in Berlin. Then the Czarina's labor of years will be lost, the Dowager Czarina will become the actual leader of court society.

Grand Duchess Olga has just recovered from an attack of measles. Her illness was kept secret in order to prevent the circulation of disquieting reports.

BOUND TO DISAGREE.

Cy Kilgore Was a Most Disagreeable Person.

"It seems to me," opined Mr. Caleb Peaslee, "that Cy Kilgore gets more disagreeable the older he grows. He won't agree with any pusson on airth—not if he can find out fust what the other man thinks. Ain't that so, Lysander?"

Mr. Lysander Winchope, thus appealed to, stroked his "ellum" cane reflectively, and eyed his quicker-speaking friend with placid, ox-like eyes.

"He scurcely ever thinks same as me about things," he admitted, at length.

"Scurcely ever!" snorted Mr. Peaslee, with impatience. "Did he ever agree with you about one single namable thing if he had a chance to find out ahead what you thought? Did he?"

"M-wal," replied Mr. Winchope, thoughtfully, "answerin' that question direct, I dunno's he ever did."

"No, sir," affirmed Mr. Peaslee, warmly, "and he wouldn't! I get kinder out of patience when I get to talkin' about Cy Kilgore. He's just been inter my house, and he took 'casion to show some of his cross grain there.

"My wife spoke about Mel Deering's last sickness while Cy was there," Mr. Peaslee went on, "and she spoke very feelin' about what a great sufferer Mel was in his last days,—you know how women talk and sympathize—and Cy Kilgore sot there and listened to her talk, and all the time he was lettin' that bias, three-cornered temper of hisn curdle up on him. At last, when she got done talkin', he got up and started for the door. He dassent set in the chair and say it,—he knew what kind of a temper my wife's got,—but when he got to the door he turned round, sour as a crab-apple, and he says:

"'Folks made an awful touse over Mel Deering's sickness,' says he. 'Huh! He wa'n't more'n half as sick as folks thought he was.'

"Mel Deering was sick enough to die," concluded Mr. Peaslee, "and I don't believe even Cy Kilgore ever saw any one get much sicker than that!"

A Bad Heart, Its Cause and Cure

Many, Firmly Convinced They Are Dying of Heart Trouble, Have Often the Strongest Hearts.

Sometimes you wake up at night, heart throbbing like a steam engine. Your breathing is short and irregular; pains shoot through the chest and abdomen, and cause horrible anxiety.

Your trouble isn't with the heart at all. These sensations are the outcome of indigestion, which has caused gas to form on the stomach and press against the heart.

Just read what happened to Isaac Malloux, of Belle River, Ont.:

"Three months ago I was a weak, sickly man. My appetite was poor, food fermented in my stomach, I had sour risings and indigestion. At night I would often weaken with gas in the stomach and heart palpitation.

"I consulted my doctor and used remedies that my friends advised. Nothing helped.

"One day I received a sample of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and my cure commenced. To-day I have a vigorous appetite, strong heart action, and no sign of indigestion. I feel younger and healthier than ever before."

Your druggist or storekeeper sells Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

What is the Answer?

Why is a cat's tail like the ends of the earth? Because it's fur to the end.

But if the cat has no tail? Then it would not be so fur (far).

What is the best way to find a person out? Call when she is not at home.

Why are printers liable to take cold? Because they always use damp sheets.

Why is wit like the shoe on a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the soul of it.

What is the difference between a blacksmith and a safe steed? One is a horseshoer, the other a sure horse.

What kind of sickle does Father Time use in Winter? Ice sickle.

Why is it dangerous to sleep in a train? Because the train runs over sleepers.

Why is "A" like twelve o'clock? It is the middle of day.

When is a boat like snow? When it is adrift.

What is that which works when it plays and plans when it works? A fountain.

Good Resolutions.

Good resolutions are never a short cut to good works. Carefully thought out plans and earnestly made resolves are valuable only as they bring into plain sight the duties that we ought to be doing. They are worse than useless when we let them take the place of duty doing, as we often do. A man will, on his way from his house to work at the beginning of the day, make such good plans and resolves for that day that by the time he reaches his office he has unconsciously let himself think that the hardest part of the work is done; and then the real doing of it evaporates in the glow of the plan-making. It is better for most people to spend more of their time on what needs to be done than on planning when and how they will do it. An unplanned duty done is better than a duty that always remains planned for.

BANISHED.

Tea and Coffee Finally Had to Go.

The way some persons cling to tea and coffee, even after they know they are doing them harm, is a puzzler. (Tea is just as harmful because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee). But it is an easy matter to give it up for good, when Postum is properly made and used instead. A girl writes:

"Mother had been suffering with nervous headaches for seven weary years, but kept on drinking coffee.

"One day I asked why she did not give up coffee, as a cousin of mine had done who had taken to Postum. But Mother was such a slave to coffee she thought it would be terrible to give it up.

"Finally, one day she made the change to Postum, and quickly her headaches disappeared. One morning while she was drinking Postum so freely and with such relish, I asked for a taste.

"That started me on Postum and I now drink it more freely that I did coffee, which never comes into our house now."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled.)

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more, and some people who like **strong** things put in a heaping teaspoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate, and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

The Right Soap For Baby's Skin Is Cuticura Soap



IN the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favourite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties render it of great value in promoting skin and hair health generally. For the treatment of eczemas, rashes and other itching, burning infantile eruptions, warm baths with Cuticura Soap, followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment are usually effective when other methods fail. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 16D, Boston, U. S. A.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Guarded Every Night By a Company of Soldiers.

For one hundred and thirty-one years a company of guardsmen, in charge of an officer, marched every evening from the Chelsea or the Wellington Barracks to the Bank of England. For the last few years, owing to the great increase of the street traffic, the soldiers have gone by the underground railway. In future, however, the nightly guard for the Bank of England is to be drawn from the guards stationed in the Tower of London.

If the visitor to London waits by the bank any evening, at half past six o'clock, he will see about thirty men in the charge of a lieutenant and two sergeants marched up in parade dress with fixed bayonets and loaded ammunition belts. These are the only troops that may march through the city of London with fixed bayonets.

The men themselves like this duty. When they march back to quarters, about seven o'clock in the morning, they may do as they please for the rest of the day; and they receive an extra shilling a day from the bank managers. Each man also has a pair of fine blankets wherein to wrap himself while he waits for his turn to go on guard, and in winter big fires are lighted for them. They have generous refreshments provided for them, and the officer in command has a dinner for himself and two friends.

In the daytime another curious survival of the past is to be observed. Although detectives guard all the doors, the old uniformed beadles are also paid for the service. From the standpoint of efficiency, these officials are very much in the way, but as long as the Bank of England has been in existence the beadles have policed it. Consequntly the beadles are allowed to remain!

The custom of providing a little garrison for the bank dates back to 1780, when an attack was made upon the bank by a mob during the Gordon Riots, picturesquely described in "Barnaby Rudge." It is said that in the fight that ensued between the rioters and the clerks of the bank, the latter melted their metal ink-pots for ammunition after their supply of bullets had given out.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Men Only.

Of course, men dress more sensibly than women, but even so, there are few women who would wear a straw hat tight and stiff enough to gouge a half-inch deep scar across their foreheads.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Commonly Found.

In every city, in every town, in every village there is an underworld, where poverty, sickness, inability are to be commonly found. How to abolish this underworld is the problem engaging many minds. In the past rich folk, and kind folk who were not rich, took notice of poor folk no less than they do now, and untold charity flowed forth. But only a few visionaries dreamed that the underworld could ever be abolished. To-day, however, is an age not remarkable for visionaries, the question is being pushed persistently. "Is it unavoidable that millions of human creatures should live in chronic starvation?" and an increasing number of people answer "No." Whether these people are right time alone can tell, and that time is still far distant. But the thing to be thankful for is that a change is taking place in the point of view.

HOW A QUEEN PROPOSES.

Victoria Tells of It in Her Recently Published Memoirs.

It is always leap-year for reigning queens. They must make the first advances, for their position is such that no man of inferior rank may venture to propose marriage to one of them. Accordingly, Queen Victoria proposed to Prince Albert. How she did it, she herself tells in her recently published memoirs:

At about half past twelve o'clock I sent for Albert. He came to the closet where I was alone, and, after a few moments, I said to him that I thought he must be aware that I wished him to come here, and that it would make me too happy if he would consent to what I wanted—to marry me. We embraced each other, and he was so kind and affectionate!

I told him that I was quite unworthy of him. He said he would be very happy, and was so kind, and seemed so happy that I really felt it was the happiest, brightest moment in my life. I told him it was a great sacrifice, which he would not allow.

I then told him of the necessity of keping it a secret, except to his father and uncle Leopold and Volkmar, to whom he said he would send a courier the next day, and also that it was to be as early as the beginning of February. I then told him to fetch Ernest (the Duke of Cumberland), which he did, and he congratulated us both, and seemed very happy.

I feel the happiest of human beings!

HARD, SOFT, OR BLEEDING?

No matter what kind or where located, any corn is promptly cured by Putnam's Corn Extractor; being purely vegetable it causes no pain. Guarantee with every bottle of "Putnam's," use no other, 25c. at all dealers.

Locating the Shortage.

"I can't understand how some things get their names," declared the grumpy boarder.

"For instance?"

"Take this strawberry shortcake. If they called it shortberry strawcake I could have seen the point."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

His Idea.

The teacher in natural history had received more or less satisfactory replies to her questions, and finally she asked—"What little boy can tell me where the home of the swallow is?" Long silence, then a hand waved. "Well, Bobbie, where is it?" "The home of the swallow," declared Bobbie, seriously, "is in the stumick."

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

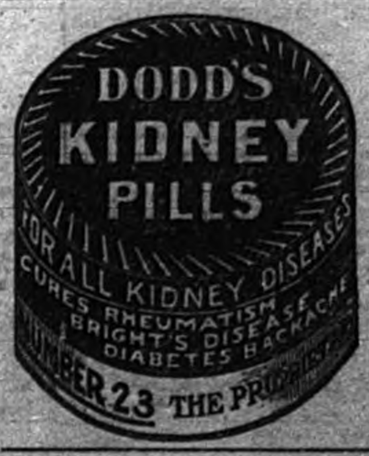
Papa's Waterloo.

Young Popp's—"Dearest, what did your father say when you told him of our engagement?" Daphne Sweet—"Darling, it was too funny! He gulped a few times, and then turned to the parrot. 'Polly,' he said appealingly, 'please help me out!'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Can Live Without Water.

A curious fact in connection with animal life on the desert of the American Southwest is that rabbits, squirrels, deer, antelope, the mountain sheep and any number of reptiles and insects live at great distances from visible water. The jack rabbit is especially notable in this respect, and, moreover, flourishes in regions without a particle of green food in sight for miles and miles. It may be found, happy and fat, spending the day under a scrap of bush that makes little more shade than a fishing net.



Clark's Pork & Beans



Quality, flavour, and perfect cooking, combined.
The maximum of nourishment and palatability.
Just heat — then serve minimum trouble and cost.

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

FRUIT, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY Farms in all sections of Ontario. Some snaps.

FACTORY SITES, WITH OR WITHOUT Railway trackage, in Toronto, Brampton and other towns and cities.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN Brampton and a dozen other towns.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

3,000 FREE HOMESTEADS AND IMproved farms, $15.00 to $45.00 per acre. Best grain and mixed farming country. Write Commissioner, Board of Trade, Humboldt, Sask.

MALE HELP WANTED.

AT ONCE—MEN WANTED TO LEARN Barber Trade. Great demand. Good wages. Twenty to thirty advertised for daily in Toronto papers alone. Can teach you in six to eight weeks. Send for Catalogue. Moler College, 221 Queen East, Toronto.

STAMPS AND COINS.

STAMP COLLECTORS—HUNDRED DIFferent Foreign Stamps, Catalogue, Album, only Seven Cents. Marks Stamp Company, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOYS AND GIRLS

make one or two dollars a week selling Post Cards for your vacation trip, and win also a beautiful prize. Write for particulars.

TORONTO TRADING CO.,
454 LOGAN AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA



Your Vacation Trip
WHERE TO GO

Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River—one of nature's most impressive scenic wonders.

Low rates for tickets including meals and berths. For information apply to local ticket agents or Hugh D. Paterson, Gen. Agt., Toronto, Ont., or H. Foster Chaffee, P.T.M., Montreal, Que.



"BLUE FLAME" SPECIAL



To lower our stock by July 31st—our stocktaking—we offer these excellent Plugs at

$2
Per Set of Four

"BLUE FLAMES" give perfect ignition and will give a hotter spark than any plug at this price.

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO.,
Limited.
Accessories Dept., WEST TORONTO

Cleaning an Ocean Liner.

Not many people are aware that during the few hours a great ocean liner remains in dock she is cleaned thoroughly inside and out. The hull is repainted, the funnels scraped and cleaned, and every piece of exposed metal polished.

Meanwhile, all carpets are taken up and beaten, the floors scrubbed and repainted, and tables repolished, chairs regilded and stained, in every part of the ship. On the great boats there are more than 30,000 pieces of linen to be counted, sorted, prepared, and laundered. Then there are 15,000 pieces of silverware, 25,000 pieces of glassware, some 60,000 dishes, plates, cups, saucers, etc. As soon as a piece shows signs of wear it is discarded and replaced, and all this work has to be done in a few hours.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913.

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

Locals, constituting 4 lines or less 25 cents per each insertion

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

Address all communications to
The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE, - QUE.

Public Debt Reduced By Twenty Millions.

The final figures for the last Canadian fiscal year which have just been prepared by the Finance Department show that as predicted by Hon. Mr. White in the House there is a record surplus. The total is no less than $56,500,000 on current account, which is easily the largest in the history of the Dominion.

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCED.

Under the wise administration of Mr. White the public debt of the country was reduced by no less than $20,000,000.

On consolidated fund the revenue totalled $168,600,000, compared with $136,108,217, the previous year. Expenditure was $112,000,000 as against $98,161,466.

The total of capital and special expenditure was $32,300,000, including five millions in railway subsidies. Outlay on the N. T. R. amounted to $13,500.000. On public works $6,000,000 was spent and on railways and canals $7,250,000.

Who Owns This New Grit Organ?

A new Liberal paper has made its appearance in Montreal, to wit the old Independent Liberal "Witness" no longer independent, but just Liberal, and with its independence a thing of the past. The new paper is called the Daily Telegraph. The initial number contained a sort of sermon on what was stated to be Liberalism and the Liberal creed, the production smacking strongly of the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe.

In this article nothing was said of the real ownership of the paper. Rumor has it that the Telegraph is controlled by the Montreal Tramways interests, but it would not do for a Liberal paper to acknowledge such control, inasmuch as the Liberal party wants people to believe that it is the irreconciable enemy of all vested interests, commonly called by Liberal stumpers "the big interests."

However, the author of the introductory sermon made no reference to the paper's ownership, but penned many references to a number of Liberals long since dead and gone and who, if alive to-day would be the first people to dissociate themselves from the Laurierism which has replaced Liberalism in Canada.

The name of one "Wilfrid Laurier" appears just once in the course of this sermon. Laurier is spoken of as having, with Alexander Mackenzie, Edward Blake and Luther Holton, "carried on the great traditions." This is perhaps the most that could be said for him even in the first issue of a new party organ. He has carried on nothing but the traditions of Liberalism.

But hold, did we say "organ"? The Telegraph-Witness says it would not be "what is popularly called "an organ." It expresses the belief that "the people of Canada have outgrown respect for "organs." That seems particularly hard on such papers as the Halifax Chronicle, the Ottawa Free Press, and most of all on the Globe itself. If the Rev. J. A Macdonald wrote this sermon, he spoke with knowledge. But the Telegraph's disclaimer does not seem to be generally accepted The Montreal Herald refers to its new associate as "the Tramways organ," and all the Liberal politicians who responded to the appeal for congratulatory messages seem to be firmly of the belief that the Telegraph is a Liberal organ.

Western Crop and Harvesters Excursions.

—:o:—

Reports from the Western Provinces indicate another bountiful harvest, and again the farmers are on the alert for help.

On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific and other Railways, realizing the importance of helping the farmers, are already at work preparing for their annual farm laborers' excursions, the dates of which will be announced later.

News of Brownsburg.

—:o:—

Miss Maggie Vary spent part of last week at Louisa.

Mrs. Saunders, of Montreal, spent Sunday here the guest of Mrs. J. Graham.

Miss C. Barrows returned to Montreal on Sunday last, after spending two weeks here.

Mr. Hugh A. Young, of Toronto, paid a visit to his sister Mrs. Dr. Fraser last week.

Mr. Jack Martin, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his mother Mrs. T. Martin.

Miss B. Aird, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister Mrs. J. R. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frosbery and Miss Annie Fletcher left on Monday evening for Toronto.

Mrs. G. Graves, Miss Beatrice Donaldson and Mr. Fergie Kettyle spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Alexandra Fraser, of Westmeath Ont. was the guest of her uncle Dr. Fraser for a few days last week.

A league match was played between the D. C. Co. and the Quarry football team on Saturday evening The weather was all that could be deserved and the spectators were many. Throughout the game, which was a very exciting one, the Quarry Team never missed an opportunity, but made use of every chance they got. During the first half the Factory Team were very slow and played very poor game. In fact they did little but act on the defensive until the last fifteen minutes of the time. One point was very noticeable Wilson, the outside night, was not supported as he should have been. Whenever he got the ball he could not do any good because his own men were miles away as it were, and he had to face two or three of his opponents at and alone once? During the last fifteen minutes, however, the factory boys made a gallant attempt to win. If they had only played as well in the beginning of the game, they would certainly have won. Some of their forward men were very weak indeed. They had many good chances to score but always spoiled them: On the contrary the Quarry boys played a fine game. Each man kept in his proper place and did his work well. When the whistle blew the Quarry were victorious by 2-1. Without doubt the better team won and won fairly, so far as the playing was concerned. The game was controlled by Mr. F. Green.

In connexion with Saturday's Football Match, we are informed that the Quarry had on their team a man who according to the league rules had no right to play, and that they played this man to play for them. Whether this is true or not we don't know. The Quarry Team officials know whether it is or not. We do not wish to favor one side won the other but we like to see fair, play If this report is true, we hope it is not, then those officials who did this are not true sportsmen, and what is more, they are not honorable men. It does not matter to us who wins a football match so long as they win it fairly and honorably, but we like to see fair play. True sportsmen always do their best to win a match by fair means, and when they cannot do this they are content to take defeat like men and try to do better the next time, but they never degrade themselves by using unfair means.

On Thursday evening of last week the Methodist held a very enjoyable and successful lawn social on Mr. J McCluskey's lawn. The weather was all that could be desired and a good crowd of people from the surrounding district as well as from Brownsburg were present. The lawn was prettily decorated with Chinese Lanterns. Ice cream, cake, lemonade were served by the ladies, and after all had partaken freely of these good things, an excellent programme followed. The Rev. J. A. MacKenzie sang in his usual entertaining style. Mr. Quinn played the mendoline, Mr. Irwin played the violin, Mr. M. C. Fletcher recited, the male choir sang, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beresford sang a duet, while the Quartette also gave selections. All took their parts very well indeed. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the chairman (Rev. J. H. McConnell) who thanked all who had helped in any way. The singing of the National Anthem brought a very enjoyable evening to a close. The profits amounted, we believe, to over $100.

Church of England Service will be held on Sunday next at three o'clock in the afternoon. All Anglicans are earnestly requested to attend.

Financial Statement of Lachute Academy.

Statement of
Receipts and Expenditures for year ending June 30th, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

To School Taxes	4083 43
" " " Interest	83 65
" School Fees direct	2429 40
" 5 Perley Scholarships	75 00
" Academy Grant	501 00
" Elementary "	99 48
" French " special	200 00
" Interest on Bellingham Legacy P. O. S. B.,	7 00
" Proceeds, sale of old desks	15 00
" Commissioners Prizes	12 00
" E. H. Wilson's "	49 32
" C. McBurney "	4 50
" Miss G. M. Plaistded "	3 75
" A. D. Hogg's "	3 40
" Library	4 40
" H. Slater prizes	3 57
" Miss F. M. Wilson "	3 00
" Balance	379 81
Total	$7991 71

EXPENDITURE

By Balance	353 08
" Chas McBurney (salary)	1800 00
" Miss G. M. Plaisted "	550 00
" Miss G. M. Plaisted bonus	100 00
" A. D. Hogg salary	700 00
" Egbert McOuat "	500 00
" Miss C. Cowling salary	375 00
" Miss A. McClure "	325 00
" Miss E. Cowan "	300 00
" Miss E. Cowan bonus	25 00
" Miss H. Paton salary	400 00
" G. A. Clunie "	90 00
" Matthew Jones "	84 00
" " " extra work	2 75
" N. Copeland salary	244 00
" N. " laying walk & floor	25 00
" N. " extra for cleaning	18 25
" Washing at Chinaman's	5 75
" Bellingham Schol's 1911-'12	54 00
" " " 1912-'13	54 00
" Prize books John Meikle Legacy	24 00
" Prize Books other	58 97
" Standard Life Assurance Debenturers	665 62
" Draft for same	70
" Lachute Water Works	15 00
" Ayers Limited, Light	5 00
" Interest	30 70
" W. T. Vilas, Desks	54 00
" Ex. on ink wells returned	40
" Freight on prize books retur'd	1 12
" J. Lalanne and H. Hammond Wilson Gold Prizes	15 00
" F. Joss and R. Kennedy Commisssioners Gold Prizes	10 00
" H. McCrea, Cleaning	45 18
" J. Campbell lumber for walk	33 12
" G. L. Meikle & Co., supplies	18 40
" H. J. Giles & Bro., supplies	43 40
" J. S. Giles, Printing	22 75
" G. Y. Deacon, Furnace etc.,	145 83
" P. & A. McGibbon cedar for walk	11 40
" J. Cottingham cement & sand	2 55
" A. J. Elliott, repair furnace	1 00
" A. Bishop charging battries	2 85
" D. Stalker, Loan & Interest	530 33
" Arthur McCluskey, wood	51 80
" G. L. Meikle & Co., "	84 70
" D. McDougall "	54 00
" P. McVicar "	18 00
" R. Morrison "	33 25
" Xavier Mallett wood in cellar	10 85
" Frank Cowan, making fences	5 00
" J. Berniquer, lumber for "	9 48
" J. Dougall & Son, advertising	1 68
" Star Pub. Co., "	3 42
" W. V. Dawson, Exam. Paper	10 60
" E. M. Reunf "	8 58
" Flower Com. for grounds	15 00
" D. Campbell rebate sch'lp	7 50
" A. Bradford sharping mower	1 65
" J. W. McOuat as Deputy Ex.	12 70
" J. A. McKenzie Asst. "	9 00
" E. S. Giles " "	10 00
" Postage Principal and Secty	11 74
Total.	$7991 71
" Paid from time to time	$9684 79

G. A. Clunie Sec. Treas.
G. J. Walker Auditor.

CUSHING.

—:o:—

Mr. E. O. Keatley, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Cushing.

Mrs. Secord, of Rockland, is here on a visit to her niece Mrs. James Watson.

Miss Hazel McGibbon, of Lachute, is a guest of the Misses Nicholls at present.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Stragnall, of Montreal, also Miss May Wilson are staying at Mrs. C. L. Cooke's.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church were enterteined on Thursday of last week by Mrs. F Fuller.

Miss Lalanne, of Brownsburg, was a guest of her aunt Mrs. Walford last week the Misses Dewitt, of Montreal, were also visiting at Pine Cottage.

Mrs. Leslie Hartley and children returned last week from a visit with her parents in the city accompanied by her sister Miss Ethel Peddel.

The Misses M. G. Bryerton, of Toronto, and Fossie Fitzimmons of Carthage, N. Y. who are spending their vacation with the formers parents in Carillon were guests at Mrs. E. Whelehan's on Monday.

The lawn Social of Highland Home on Friday evening of last week came off quite successfully there was a good attendance, good refreshments and a nice programme. A very satisfactory sum was realized, which will be devoted to some missionary repairs on Stonefield Baptist Church.

Rev. Mr. Keley who has recently arrived to take charge of the Methodist congregations of Grenville and Cushing was present and made his appearance in a social way with Rev. Messrs. Sliman and Fraser and created a very pleasant impression.

GRENVILLE.

—:o:—

Miss Isabel Carrothers of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs Jack Cooke spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Mr. Jack Cunningham spent a few days at his home here this week.

Don't forget the Annual Festival of the Rectory grounds on Tue. 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Robinson, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Pridham.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Milne, Mr. Criss Hartley, of Montreal, and Miss Hartley, of Philedelphia were the week end guests of Mrs. G. C. Hartley.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold Public Auction at the residence of

JAMES McDONALD'S
(Livery Barn,) Brownsburg,
Saturday, July 26th, 1913

The following effects:—Seven good general purpose horses, 2 double expresses, 2 single expresses, two top buggies, 2 open buggies, 1 two seated buggie, 2 two seated sleighs, 1 light cutter, 1 rack sleigh, 1 pair of knee sleighs, 1 pair of bob sleighs with box, 1 tumbril cart, 2 poles complete, 7 buffalo robes, 1 set of light double harness with britching, 4 sets of light harness, 1 washing machine, 1 sideboard, 1 box stove, and many other articles too numerons to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

TERMS: $10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 6 per cent off for cash.

M. Smith, Licensed Auctioneer

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the hotel of

F. MASSIE
Staynerville Hotel,
Saturday, August 2nd, 1913

The following effects,—One horse 9 years old, 2 buggies, 1 double express, 1 cutter, 1 light double sled, 5 stoves, 2 poles, 2 sets of double harness, 1 set of single harness and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS: $10.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 5 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

C. N. Q. TIME TABLE.

—:o:—

Going West to Ottawa at 8.45 a.m.
Going East to St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.12 p.m.

FRIDAY'S

Going West to Hawkesbury at 10.10 a.m. Going East for 16 Island Lake and Huberdeau at 5.26 p.m.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Service

VICTORIAN	Tues.	July 29
CORSICAN	Tues.	Aug. 5
VIRGINIAN	Tues.	Aug. 12
TUNISIAN	Tues.	Aug. 19

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
Royal Mail Service

GRAMPIAN	Thurs.	July 31
SCANDINAVIAN	Sat.	Aug. 9
HESPERIAN	Thurs.	Aug. 14
PRETORIAN	Sat.	Aug. 23

MONTREAL--HAVRE-LONDON

SCOTIAN	Sun.	July 27
CORINTHIAN	Sun.	Aug. 3
SICILIAN	Sun.	Aug. 10
IONIAN	Sun.	Aug. 17

For rates, tickets and full particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Lachute.
or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents,
2 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

New Wash Goods

We have just received the first lot of fine Wash goods from New York in

Crepe Chiffon, Serpentine Crepe
Foulards, York Chambray,
Bate Seersucker, Everett
Shirting

We also expect another case with other lines--daily.

These are new beautiful lines and we are selling them below regular prices.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000,00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,588,866,11

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

JOINT Savings Accounts may be opened in this Bank, the money in which may be withdrawn by EITHER of TWO PERSONS.

Accounts opened and operated by mail.

Special attention given to Sale Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

J. H. DUMOUCHEL : MANAGER.

Offices Lachute and Brownsburg.

Lachute Grist & Flour Mills.
Wholesale and Retail.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Graham and Buckwheat Flour, Oil Cake and Gluten Meals, and Grain of all kinds, at lowest market prices.

FINE GROUND FEED OUR SPECIALTY.
All grinding and our work guaranteed.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Main Street. Lachute.

A Grand Opportunity of Securing Good Goods at Wholesale Prices

Having concluded to increase our stock in other lines of goods we intend to carry, and our space being limited, we have decided to offer our stock of Dry Goods, comprising white and bleached sheetings, pillow cottons, prints, ginghams, muslins, lawns, dress-goods etc. Everything without exception generally understood under the name of Dry Goods (a large portion bought for this Spring and Summer trade) the whole without reservation at

Positively Wholesale Prices or less for Cash or Approved Credit.

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

GARDEN HOME

LOTS $39.00 AND UP

EASY TERMS——————

—————— NO INTEREST

WE WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS

Will you be kind enough to do us a favour?

Just give our property a fair comparison with any other investment offered. That is all we ask. We know the result.

Why be foolish enough to pay 12 15 and up to 40 cents a foot, for property not as well located? You know the old saying, "Monkey do, monkey does." Well, that is about all the reason some people can offer for the prices they are getting.

Try being good to yourself for a while.

GARDEN HOME

is but 25 minutes from the heart of Montreal, right on the new Southern Counties Electric Railway Line, which will be in operation about June 15. Imagine a location such as this, selling at 2 cts. a square foot and up. It is only a matter of a short while until the Southern Countries Electric Railway Line will have a much handier terminal than McGill Street, in fact the South Shore is bound to come into its own one of these days, then the lucky man who buys **Garden Home** lots now will have cause to congratulate himself. Even under present conditions you can reach **Garden Home** in 25 minutes. Where can you go by street car in Montreal in as short a time? You certainly cannot go far enough to get PURE AIR, FREEDOM FROM DIRT, and the Continual Clatter of City Life. Then why not come to **Garden Home**, the logical location.

Now is the time to take advantage of this splendid offer. GARDEN HOME is selling fast. It is bound to be a record breaker. Why? Because the value is there.

Mail this coupon for detailed information and free transportation to property.

NAME. .....

ADDRESS.....

The Garden Home Land Co.

Merchant's Bank Building,
Corner of University and St. Catherine Street
MONTREAL, Phone uptown 7458.

Mixed Farming

A man cannot buy a section or two of Saskatchewan land and a traction engine and make money by raising grain alone, while buying gasoline or coal and neglecting all the other possibilities of his farm, but one can start with a quarter or a half section and enough money to buy the necessary implements and a yoke of oxen, or a team of horses, along with a cow and a few hogs, chickens, etc., and soon become independent, if he properly utilizes everything on the ground, and does not go unnecessarily into debt so as to become swamped with interest. I personally know many such men who began in this way from five to ten years ago, who to-day are comfortably off; worth between $10,000 and $20,000, with practically no liabilities. They are mostly from Manitoba or Eastern Canada. The attention of the country should be given, and is being given, to farming in every branch of the business, and to bringing down the cost of producing wheat, and more attention in towns should be given to starting small industries of various kinds.—The Monetary Times.

FREE TRADE

And the Wages Which are Paid Under it in England

A Liberal newspaper quotes a London police court missionary as saying that the British metropolis contains fifty thousand women workers whose wages do not exceed three cents an hour. Two hundred thousand adult male workers try to support families on from less than $5 to $6 a week. Even in so-called prosperous times there are always almost countless unemployed on the verge of starvation. That is under free trade which some would impose upon Canada, but Canadian women workers do not believe that three cents an hour is good pay. Nor do Canadian male workers want to compete with Chinese labor which receives only seven cents a day. That is why they almost universally believe in a moderate protective tariff as a sound national policy conservative of their interests.

The Dominion Milling Co., Ltd., Melville, Sask., will erect a flour mill having a capacity of 300 bbls. per day.

The Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., will erect a plant and six large storage tanks, costing $166,000, in Brandon, Man.

Work will be commenced shortly on the cold storage plant of the Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., Calgary, Alta., in Swift Current, Sask.

Professional & Commercial.

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

DR. HENRY MURPHY,
V.S., B.V.Sc.
Main Street, - Lachute,
Veterinary Serums and Vaccines a Specialty.

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q
Money to loan on security.
Office . BETHANY STREET

G. E. BAMPTON, K. C.
Advocate
East Ward, Main St.
P. O. Box 132, Lachute, Que.

L. L. LEGAULT B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Roby's Block.
Main St., LACHUTE.

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42.



J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

Exactly opposite the Bridge of QUEBEC.

"Pontville"

The coming Town, where Real Estate Lots will assure large benefits to the present buyers.

Agents wanted. APPLY

The Ste-Foy Realty Co.
Limited.
80 DU PONT STREET,
QUEBEC, P. Q.

The York Chambray Foulards are lovely wash goods and also Bates Seer Sucker 15 cents per yard.

W. BANFORD & SON.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

I have just received a Car Load of Buggies and Expresses manufactured and fully guaranteed by Munro and McIntosh. Call and see them. I am Agent for the celebrated Deering and McCormick Machinery. Chatham wagons and repairs of all kinds, for same. I have on hand a full line of Harness and Harness parts of all kinds, also Washing Machines, Wringers, Truck Scales, Ranges, Wire Fencing Etc. Etc.

Wm. Berry, Main St. 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.

OTTAWA
SEPT. 5-13, 1913
Central Canada Exhibition

—:o:—

Freight Paid on all Live Stock Exhibits from Ontario and Quebec points.

Two Daily Aeroplane Flights Starting from Front of Grand Stand.

Grand Spectacular Show, "Siege of Delhi," and Latest Creations in Fireworks.

—:o:—

Full Programme Six Days and Six Nights.

New $100,000 Implement Hall Completed.

$25,000 in Premiums
Exciting Horse Races
Industrial Displays
8 Vaudeville Troupes
Free Band Concerts
Lowest Railway Rates
Big Improved Midway
Entries Close Aug. 29.

Prize List, Programme Etc., sent on application.

E. McMAHON, Manager,
26 Sparks St, Ottawa.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH, WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

—:o:—

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within 9 miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Just Received!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

Suitings, Pantings and Overcoats. Large stock to choose from. Leave your order now so as to get the pick of these magnificent goods.

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

I also keep as usual the largest and best assortment of Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps and Ready-to-Wear Clothing, of the very latest styles and designs.

Geoffroy Bedard
THE TAILOR,
Main Street, - Lachute.

Save Money

By Buying your
Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Galvanized Roofing, Felt Roofing, Stoves and Ranges.

Stoves and Ranges, McClary Furnaces, Tin and Enamelware.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up, Rest & Undivided Profits $8,420,519

A decided convenience, in many cases, is a

Joint Account

in the Savings Bank Department. It may be opened in the names of two or more persons, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Parris, Manager.
Grenville Branch, - W. H. Lamb, Manager.



RANGES AND COMFORT

The two go together and if you want them we are able to supply you. We confidently tell you that this is the best that money can buy and you will do well to call and see them. We can fit you up in household furniture. Call and secure our prices. Better than elsewhere.

O. B. LAFLEUR & Sons, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the undersigned wish to notify the public that I have taken out my license and am now prepared to conduct all sales by Auction which may be instrusted to me in both French and English for the District of Terrebonne. Telephone No. 73.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

THE WAX DOLL

She wore a little white gown, which looked very simple, and had cost a lot of money. A silver band was twisted in and out of her red hair, and her firm little neck was devoid of all jewellery. She danced divinely, too, and many eyes followed her admiringly.

A stumpy little man with spectacles and red whiskers had accompanied her to the ball. He stood now by the door, his bright glance shifting from face to face, and falling presently on a couple standing by an open window, Muriel, the daughter of the host, and Grant, a tall, dark, rather good-looking man, both of whom were evidently eyeing the red-haired girl with a good deal of curiosity.

"Who is she?" asked the man.

"I haven't a notion. Mamma will tell people to bring any friends they like. It always annoys me." And Muriel stroked her gloves and looked thoughtfully after the stranger.

"Find out and introduce me, will you?"

"She can dance, can't she! Don't be too nice to her. She looks such a baby."

And, forthwith Muriel, with Grant in her wake, made her way to the stumpy man with the whiskers. After some brief pourparleys, the three proceeded down the room to where the red-haired girl stood talking to her partner.

Yes, she certain danced divinely. Even a blase man like Grant felt his pulses quicken as they whirled together in dance after dance.

"I've found a beautiful place where we can talk," said the girl, in the middle of their third waltz. "Let's go and rest."

He followed her out of the room and through a long, wide passage, down a couple of flights of stairs, and then along a narrower corridor, till they came to a closed door. This she opened, then she pressed an electric button, which turned on the light and disclosed a smallish library, with dark walls, dark furniture and bookcases on every side, save where a thick plush curtain hung, apparently concealing a window. A fire was still burning in the grate and before it were two armchairs.

"Shut the door," she said. "Isn't this cosy?"

She settled herself in one of the chairs and began to peel off her long gloves, and he noticed that her hands were very small and dimpled like a baby's.

"You seem to know the house pretty well," he said, and she smiled confidentially.

"Come and sit here," she said, leaning over, and patting the other chair, then drawing it closer to her own.

"You dance very nicely, you know," said she. "I hope I shall meet you again at somebody else's house. I'm just out, and I'm going to heaps and heaps of dances. It is so lovely to be out at last!" She leant forward, stretching her hands to the blaze; and the man noticed that from one of her wrists hung a white satin bag, made of ribbon—rather a large bag.

"Fancy! my hands are still chilly!" She put one out for him to feel.

Grant was most decidedly finding himself entertained. He had lived a good deal in women's society and was accustomed to call the tune and to inspire a certain amount of fear in those he happened to fancy; but this child was treating him as though he were a boy of her own age.

He took the proferred hand and held it between both of his for a second or two.

"You funny little thing!" he said. "Your red head looks wicked, but your face is a child's."

"I'm eighteen!" she said. And, oh! the dignity and pride of her tone. Then, breaking into smiles again, "Haven't we met before?" she asked.

"I think not. I am certain not."

"Three nights ago I was at a dance. Such a crush. And I wondered if you were there, perhaps, in the crowd. That was on Tuesday night last." She turned an inquiring, innocent face to his.

He stopped, and picking up the poker with a hand that seemed rather unsteady, thrust it in among the red embers.

"No, I was not at a dance on Tuesday last."

"Are you sure?"

"Of course I am sure," he replied, throwing his head back with a sound like a laugh, yet his eyes had narrowed and his face seemed to have turned grey.

"Where were you, I wonder?" persisted the child. "I still feel, somehow or other, as if I had seen you that night, somewhere!" And she leaned toward him, her lovely little face all agleam with childish curiosity.

Suddenly he sat forward, and looking at her in a fascinated way, clasped the dimpled hand which hung over her chair, and said in a queer voice:

"Would you like me to tell you a real secret?"

The hand he held pressed his and the big baby eyes sparkled.

"Oh, please, please!"

"Well, I was supposed to be at a theatre in the Strand that night, but really—I was a few miles away with a—a friend."

She clasped her hands to her breast. "In one of the suburbs! Let me guess! Brixton, Saint John's Wood, Streatham——"

"No," what an amusing, eager baby it was. He was really highly entertained.

"Battersea, Chelsea . . . It was Chelsea!" And her clear young voice rang out in almost a scream.

"Sh! You forgot," said the man, glancing over his shoulder. "You forget—it is a secret."

She dropped her hands in her lap and her eyes rested on the curtain that seemed to be covering the window. Once more he thrust the poker nervously forward, prompting the fire to a livelier warmth.

"And now shall I tell you a secret?" she said, at last, and her voice quivered ever so little. "Do you know what I've got in my bag?"

"I can't guess."

"I bring her with me because I've loved her a long time; you won't laugh?"

The baby face was very near; the big eyes were staring into his; the red lips were pouting. How could he resist. But she sat back hastily, and, opening her bag, disclosed a—wax doll; that is to say, a doll with a wax face.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, distress in her voice, "the heat has begun to melt her. Oh, look! My poor little doll!" And she thrust it, head foremost, towards him. "Pinch her face and see!" she cried; and he pressed a finger and thumb on either wax cheek. They were, indeed, quite soft. Poor dolly! Poor little girl!

Very carefully she wrapped her cambric handkerchief over the face and rose from her chair. She was trembling, and he looked down at her and laughed.

"You promised not to laugh!" she said, and he could have sworn that the eyes she raised to his had tears in them.

"I'll buy you another dolly," he said, as he bent down to kiss this absurd but adorable child.

But she sprang to the door. "We must go back," she said. "I'll put her away with my cloak—to cool."

She led him back along the corridors and up the stairs to the door of the ballroom, where he stood looking after her as she vanished.

. . . . . .

The bedrooms were all in darkness, but she found the one in which she had doffed her cloak, and switched the light on. Losing no time, she opened the white silk bag, took from it a purse and out of this a tiny photograph and then a small but very strong magnifying glass. This she applied, first to the photograph and then to the cheeks of the doll, which she had held with great care.

For a few seconds she gazed eagerly. Then, replacing paper, purse and glass in her bag and laying the doll cautiously on a chair, she flung her cloak over her shoulders, wrapped a scarf over her head, which muffled her face, and, clutching her possessions, returned with all speed to the library, where the little stumpy man with the red whiskers was reclining on the window seat, apparently fast asleep.

"Watson!" she said in a quick whisper. "It is I. It's all right. Not a doubt about it! Look!"

She took the things from the bag and handed the man the magnifying glass. He peered through this, first at the cheeks of the doll and then at the photograph, which was that of the impression of a large thumb.

"That's the man!" he muttered.

"Then you can tell them I will report first thing in the morning. I'm tired, and shall go home now. You'll take him to-night, I suppose?"

"As soon as he leaves the house, miss."

"All the evidence complete now?"

"All."

"Good-night, Watson."

"Good-night, miss."

A motor brougham was waiting for her outside. "Home," she said, wearily, as she entered and snapped the door sharply.

As they drove away she leaned forward, and glanced back at the house with a shiver.

"It's not a nice profession," she murmured to herself; "but in this case at least I'm glad. For it was a cruel thing. The brute!"

She was very tired, and her head ached, so she leaned back against the cushions with closed eyes.—Pall Mall Gazette.

She Was Surprised.

"I have got to pick a chicken for dinner," announced the farmer's wife.

"Do chickens grow in the garden?" inquired the city visitor in amazement.

You can't fail unless you take chances, and you can't succeed.

HOME

Choice Recipes.

Bacon Gravy on Toast.—Cut up one-half pound bacon into small bits and fry brown. Add one-half cup of hot water, two cups of milk, a small piece of butter and seasoning. Add sufficient flour to make a thick gravy. Pour over the toast.

Frosted Currants.—Take large, perfect bunches of red and white currants. Wash carefully and when dry dip in the beaten white of egg to which a little cold water has been added. Drain, then roll in powdered sugar, or sprinkle the sugar evenly over the currants. Lay them on a colander to dry.

Rice and Fried Green Peppers.—Boil rice and turn it into a vegetable dish. Cut green peppers into rings—remove the seeds—and soak the peppers in salted water for half an hour. Then drain, and fry them in butter. Arrange the pepper rings on top of the rice and turn over them the butter in which they were cooked. Cover and place in the oven for five minutes, then serve.

Fruit Canapes.—Use the sponge cake that was left from Sunday's supper—cut in squares and split. Saute in butter, on both sides. Spread cooked fruit on each piece; make a thick sauce of the fruit juice by adding arrowroot to the hot juice and pour over the canapes.

Siberian Sauce.—Stir together one teaspoon chopped pimento, three of grated horseradish, one of mixed mustard, one teaspoon of sugar and a little salt. Add sufficient vinegar to cover and serve with cold meats.

Boiled Lettuce.—Cut away the thick stalks from four or five heads of lettuce and boil the leaves in salted water for fifteen minutes. Turn out into a pan of cold water, drain and chop. Return to the fire, add a cupful or more of white sauce and when quite hot stir in the well-beaten yolks of two eggs.

Cranberry and Nut Salad.—Cut into dice a sufficient quantity of cranberry jelly. Sprinkle with chopped walnut meats and pile lightly on a bed of lettuce leaves. Cover with mayonnaise dressing.

Rice Pudding (Made from cold boiled rice.)—Break up two cupfuls of cold boiled rice, so that it will be free from lumps. Add one tablespoonful melted butter, one tablespoon sugar, a good pinch of salt and the beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir in two cups of flour to which has been added one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat all together until smooth, flavor with orange and, the last thing, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the three eggs. Put in a buttered baking dish and bake until it is well set. Serve plain or with a fruit sauce.

Date Gems.—Sift together two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon ginger and a little salt. Heat one-half cup molasses and a tablespoon butter in a saucepan until the butter melts. Then stir in the dry ingredients, alternating with one-half a cupful of milk until it is well blended. Now add one cupful of chopped dates which have been liberally sprinkled with flour. Bake in buttered muffin tins for half an hour.

Carrot Puree.—Peel and slice several good-sized carrots. Put them in a saucepan with minced onion and two tablespoonfuls of dripping. Cover closely and cook until the carrots are tender. Then add one quart of stock, pepper and salt and cook for fifteen minutes. Put all through the vegetable press and serve very hot.

Baked Hash Balls With Mint.—The lamb which was left from Monday's dinner may be used for these. Mince fine and add some chopped leaves of fresh mint, pepper and salt and the yolks of two eggs. Form into balls and place in a baking dish. Pour a teaspoonful of melted butter over each and bake in a hot oven about ten minutes. Garnish with sprigs of mint.

Meat Fritters.—Make a good rich fritter batter and add one cupful or more of minced meat to it. Fry as you would any fritters.

Spider Corn Bread.—Grease the bottom and sides of an iron spider, then melt two tablespoons of butter in it. Beat together two eggs, two tablespoons sugar, two cups milk, one cup cornmeal, one-half cup of flour mixed with a teaspoon baking powder and one-half teaspoon salt. Pour into the spider, but do not stir. Pour over this one cup of milk; bake about half an hour in a hot oven. When sufficiently cooked it should have a streak of custard through the center.

Chicken Rings.—With a double biscuit cutter cut rings out of slices of stale bread. Toast or fry in deep fat a nice brown. Dispose down the center of a platter and place a tablespoon of creamed chicken in each ring of bread. Garnish with parsley.

Summer Salad.—Cut into small pieces any cold vegetable which you may have—string beans, asparagus, peas, potatoes, beets, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. Mix carefully, so they will not become mushy, place on a bed of lettuce and dress with French dressing.

Things Worth Knowing.

To remove scorch stain, wet it and expose to the sunshine.

It is worth while to add the white of an egg to the pot of chocolate.

A pinch of soda added to a berry pie before the upper crust is put on will keep it from running over.

When washing one-piece dresses, hang them over a coat hanger to dry; they will dry evenly and hang much straighter.

To sharpen a knife fold a piece of emery paper in the centre and draw the knife rapidly back and forth several times.

Do not use soap in washing windows. Clear warm water with a little kerosene or ammonia added ill give a high polish.

Don't forget to stop the clocks when going away for the summer; it is bad for the springs if they are allowed to run down.

It is best to clean windows on a cloudy day, as the sunshine dries the water too quickly, and the window is apt to be streaked.

Summer bedspreads should be made of material easily washed. Nothing is prettier than the inexpensive dimity or madras.

Never turn your faucets on with a jerk. Turn slowly and gently when turning the water on or off. The faucets will wear twice as long.

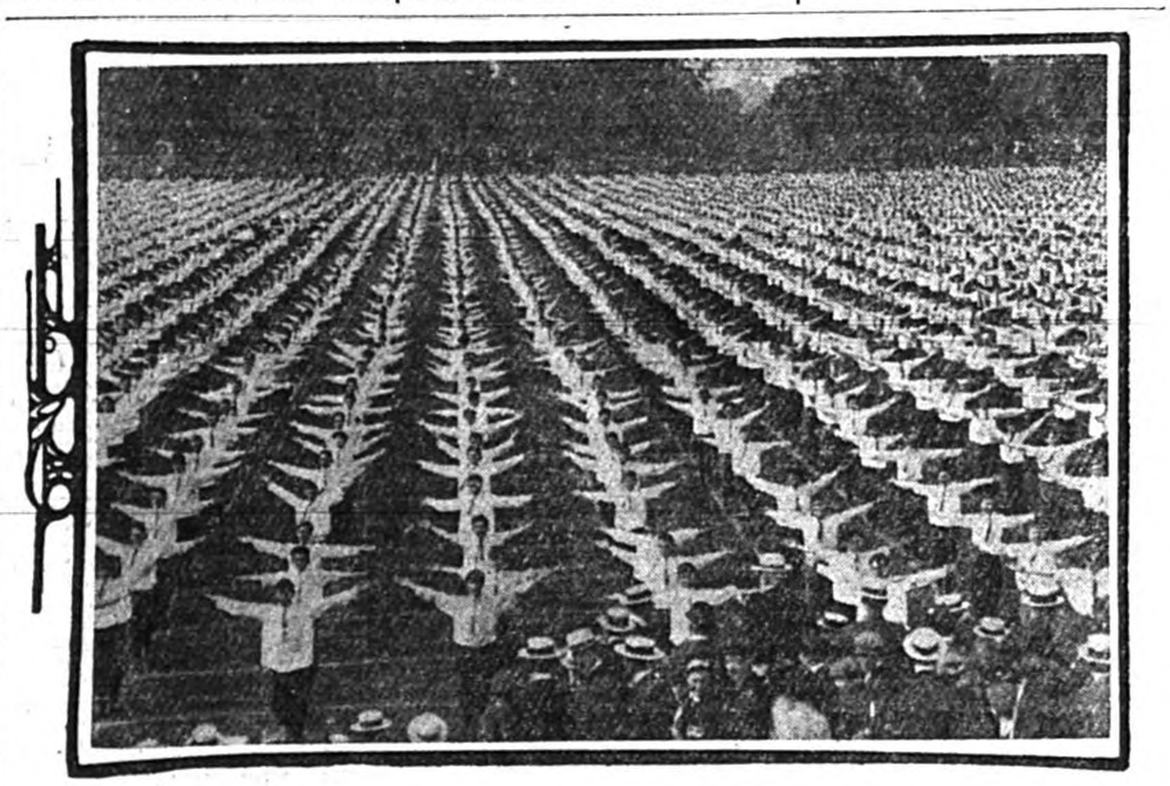
To tablespoonfuls of paraffine mixed with a bucket of boiling water, with which tables are to be scrubbed, will make them beautifully white and smooth.

The flavor of lemonade will be improved if for part of the sweetening loaf sugar rubbed over the peel of the lemons is used.

In making an eggnog, beat up the egg light with the milk—three-quarters of a cupful of milk to an egg is the usual proportion—and add a pinch of salt, sugar to taste and a little nutmeg for flavoring. Then add the white beaten to a stiff froth.

An excellent way to extract the juice from an onion is to cut the onion, press it firmly against a grater, and then draw it up and down. The juice will drop slowly from one corner of the grater.

If you are mixing a pudding or cake with a wooden spoon, beat the mixture with the back of the spoon. It is far easier and becomes beautifully light in half the time.



10,000 SCHOOLBOYS IN GREATEST ATHLETIC MEET EVER HELD IN AMERICA.

Central Park, the playground for the people of New York, was converted into a vast athletic field Saturday last, where 10,000 boys of the Public schools (the largest assemblage of schoolboys ever gathered in such an event anywhere in the world) met in a series of athletic contests arranged by the Public Schools Athletic Association.

A BIT FLIGHTY IS PRINCESS

DARE DEVIL FEATS OF THIS RUSSIAN WOMAN.

A Wild Aviator, and Safety Doesn't Appear to Make Any Appeal to Her.

Princess Shakhovskoy and her teacher, the Russian Vsevolod Abramovitch, fell the other day in their Wright biplane when flying at Johannisthal, writes a Saint Petersburg correspondent. The princess fell on her head and, since she wore a safety helmet, got off without injury, but Abramovitch is lying at the point of death.

Thereby is dissolved a remarkable flying partnership—perhaps the most remarkable that has ever been known.

Princess Shakhovskoy is the wild aviator who for months past has been oscillating between Saint Petersburg and Berlin, bent on mighty feats. She wants to fly around the world. To fly, that is, as automobiles fly, crossing the oceans on a liner.

For a long time she had to wrestle with her first teacher and comrade, Abramovitch, whom she wanted to take round the world with her, because he argued that the obstacle was Siberia, where petrol and benzine are scarce.

The princess declared that she would make depots in advance all along the Siberian railroad, and that she could cross Siberia in a month, and America in a fortnight. That was, she said, taking it easy. She wanted to start from Moscow and to cover Siberia, the hardest part of the journey, first.

Holds the Record.

Vsevolod Abramovitch was not in any sense such an optimist as the princess. "Who will repair our machine in Siberia if it comes a cropper?" he asked.

"That can be done," said the imperturbable princess. "You forget that I hold the record."

And, in fact, the 23-year-old princess does hold the record—the Russian record, that is—for flying high in company of a passenger.

At Johannisthal, near Berlin, where she flies round in dangerously narrow circles, Shakhovskoy is known as "die wilde Fuerstin," the wild princess. She got that nickname by the daring way she learned to fly.

When she arrived there from Saint Petersburg she could not fly at all and had only been twice up in an aeroplane. But the third time she went up she insisted on steering the machine herself, and nearly broke her own and her companion's neck by getting faint at a critical turn.

Now she is the best woman aviator in Europe and can perform exploits in driving over and under stretched ropes that would baffle many skilled men flyers.

When husband Prince Peter Shakhovskoy heard of his wife's exploits he was horrified. The wild princess increased his horror by announcing that she would go to Tripoli to drop bombs on the Berbers in Italy's sacred cause. She would do this, she said, because she was educated in Italy and loved the Italian race.

Prince Shakhovskoy was highly wrathful, but all he could do was to stop his wife's allowance, and that he did.

Her Husband.

Prince Shakhovskoy is a rich landed proprietor, who was once aide-de-camp to Tsar Nicholas II. He got into trouble for marrying the wild princess, who is partly Jewish by blood. The wild princess was always wild, and that was how she won her husband. She captured him at Naples, by dancing on the flat roof on the Officers' Club.

The prince sacrificed all for love, and within three months he had to sacrifice the love also, for the black-eyed princess vowed that the aristocratic life in the Sergeyevsky street was too tame, and that she would go bear shooting. She left the prince and went bear shooting in Vologda province. A bear bit her hand, and this so displeased her that she dispatched him with a knife.

Finding this work tame, she resolved to become an aviator, a professional aviator who would worry her husband for funds no more. And an aviator she has become.

At Johannisthal the wild princess performs strange feats. Some are unsafe.

Once, after her teacher Abramovitch remonstrated vainly, she took two inexperienced officers up in a gale. Another day she flew high over the Templehof Field to Friedenau, a forest of high houses in South Berlin. When she was flying over the main road her motor gave out and she nearly had to descend on steep housetops.

On Another Occasion

she flew down a narrow lane of pine trees near Johannisthal, where the least swerve to right or left would have crushed her into the trees.

The wild princess is the admired of Prince Henry of Prussia. Henry is a sportsman; he has repeatedly sailed in Zeppelin airships, and he has taken lessons in driving an aeroplane. Last fall the wild princess and he flew together.

The wild princess is by speech dictatorial and rude, and she later reported to the Johannisthal officers very unfavorably on Henry as an aeroplane man. As Henry is a full admiral and the Johannisthal officers are mostly junior navy men, this made trouble.

Then the wild princess journeyed to Kiel, and gave Henry there a fine exhibition of flying in a princessly way.

In Russia the wild princess is the first woman to take up aviation. She tried to get other women to take it up. First she started an association for women aviators and got Countess Scheremetieff, Mme. Elise Gorbatoff, Mlle. Desyatinsky and several other aristocratic women to join. From this started a Ladies' Flying Club.

The club lasted a month. The wild princess flew so high and so daringly with her guests that they were thoroughly frightened, and they decided to leave flying alone.

Kidnapped a Fop.

Next the wild princess kidnapped a certain Mueller-Grigorieff, the curled darling and regimental fop of the Chevalier Guards Regiment. The princess invited the guardsman to take a seat beside her while the motor was running, and told him that she did not intend to fly. Then she shouted "Let go!" sped across the grass, and rose.

The warrior was carried to such mortal heights that he got violently air-sick. The officers of the Chevalier guards, who did not love Mueller-Grigorieff, made a presentation to the wild princess.

The wild princess is just now being courted violently by German officers. They hope that when she gets rid of her rich, unimaginative prince she will fly away with them. The princess laughs at this. When approached in sentimental manner she reminds them that she is not aeroplaning for the sake of her health. "It is my livelihood," she says in a queer bass voice.

Flighty only in the strictly limited aviatorial sense is the wild princess.

Ho! For the Woods.

The discovery that whiskey cures ivy poisoning should be a great comfort to individuals in whose neighborhood no poisonous snakes chance to reside.

How About Lumbago?

"Doctor, what is the difference between rheumatism and gout?"

"Two dollars per treatment," briefly answered the medical man.

Success comes to a few of us in spite of ourselves.

When a kettle is badly burned, do not fill it with water, but set it aside to cool, then put in a handful of washing soda and water and allow it to boil for an hour or more.

To wash an eiderdown quilt, place the quilt in a lather made with hot water, soap jelly, and a little liquid ammonia. Soak it for ten minutes, then souse it until perfectly clean. Rinse in two clear waters to which a little ammonia has been added, pass through a wringer, shake well, and hang to dry, shaking several times while drying.

To clean a light suit, brush the suit thoroughly. Then rub it over with a slightly damp cloth. Make a paste of Fuller's earth and water, and spread carefully over the soiled parts. Leave the suit till thoroughly dry, then brush off the powder with a stiff, perfectly clean brush.

Getting Line on the Germs

Men Who Dip Deep Into Causes of Disease are Discovering New and Remarkable Cures

In the ebb and flow of medical investigations amidst the flux of scientific progress, in the freeze and thaw of altruistic hope, the light that shines in the physician's eyes blazes and again grows dim at every new found fact that relates to those baneful, malignant growths which pass under the names of cancer and sarcoma. Only the other year Dr. Coley of New York proposed to treat these fatal afflictions by injection of a fluid of dead germs. The sanguine expectations from his method of inoculation were soon, like so many other awaited remedies, dashed to earth. Now, however, it, like the proverbial Phoenix, rises again, and it seems every now and then that Dr. Coley's fluid was not born to blush unseen.

Dr. H. H. Greenwood of England begs to insist that his patient, a young man with a sarcoma of the shoulder joint, was given up as lost. As a forlorn attempt at action more than hope Coley's fluid, composed of the germs called streptococci and bacilli prodigiosus, were injected around the rapidly-growing mass on alternate days of the month. Then it was inoculated directly into the tumor twice a week. After eighteen months the growth had disappeared, it is presumed for good. Still, it must be borne strictly in mind that caution and discretion indicate that the growth may yet return with a destructive malignancy.

Cancers May Be Removed.

Although cancers are so far incurable if dallied with long, if treated with plasters, patent medicines, serums or other makeshift and dilatory procedures, still, if discovered early—and it requires more than average medical acumen to unravel its incipient origin—cancers may be removed absolutely, but only by the precipitate use of a skillful scalpel, applied to the minute by an expert surgeon. Never, under any circumstances, have trust in cancer specialists. There are none such. It is a trick of the catchpenny kind.

If the human family stand aside in terror at the approach of cancer they also hang out an unwelcome "not at home" semaphore to the pernicious scourge that halts and limps about under the pseudonym of rheumatism. Luckily enough the heliograph from the laboratories of Dr. Edward C. Rosenow, the young Chicago bacteriologist who last year ran down the mysterious cause of malignant sore throat, has flashed the news around the world that acute rheumatic fever is due to a widely distributed microbe that burrows down with the food you chew, directly into the tonsils in your mouth.

Be it remembered that two big waxen kernels on each side of your palate often swell up and assume a bulging, inflamed, painful state. This is often called tonsilitis. If the pus becomes pocketed within the tonsil, that is to say, covered over and housed in, as it were, the tonsil literally feels as big as a house, and is known as quinsy. Often, when you are alert and bubbling over with animal spirits, you will suffer a conscience twinge in your elbow, your arm, your back or your leg. Your chance acquaintance with a wise nod of the head will tell you it is rheumatism, and since you believe it yourself in the first place you now are convinced of it.

Rheumatic Vaccine.

If you will gaze into your cavernous mouth at this time you may be surprised to find a white lump of something or other lodged in your tonsil. Well, the observant Dr. Rosenow pounced upon some of these white particles, which have lodged in the tonsils, planted them in an appropriate germ provender, when, lo, the daughter bugs appeared like the army of Cadmus' dragon's teeth. The pabulum upon which they had been sewn yielded a rich crop of newly revealed bacteria. Dr. Rosenow then successfully reproduced the identical symptoms of rheumatic affections in rabbits, by injecting his tell-tale micro-organisms into their blood. It is expected that Dr. Rosenow will proceed to make a vaccine from the rheumatic bacterium with which this unpopular ailment can be treated.

A New York physician has just announced that nine infants, all under one year of age, infected with erysipelas, a malady most fatal to babies, were saved by the administration of the germs which cause the disease. Only one baby among ten very sick children died, although usually erysipelas is as fatal to infants as a dose of Rough on Rats is to the rodent tribe. The method of treating the infants was to capture the germs—a streptococcus—colonize it on its soil of beef tea, kill the colony, and then inject at first 80,000,000 and finally 500,000,000 dead bugs at suitable intervals.

Infantile Complaints.

The discovery of a fatal fly microbe by the Manchester Board of Health of England, which starts a fatal fly epidemic, may solve the problem.

Dr. George F. Still calls emphatic attention, where milk is the infant's diet, to the fact that an upset digestion or the slightest sign of colic in the warm months must be met by withholding all food from the child for several days. Babies never die of starvation. Like their epicurean elders, overfeeding is the great reaper that cuts them down.

Many microbes that eluded the laborious sleuthing of the bacteriologist and biologist, many supposed ultra-microscopic parasites of disease have been brought within the ken of tangible manipulation by a new device of the microscope; although the lenses have so far not been successfully increased in the power of magnification beyond what they were fifteen or more years ago a new stunt devised about six years ago helped materially to unravel many of the hidden tangles of the microbe world. This is, to wit, the shooting of a calcium-like beam of concentrated, multipotent light from the side directly upon the substance under the lens. This novel addition to the hitherto known methods of illuminating the microscopic field has resulted in the revelation of many unknown forms of life.

To be established as a sane maxim by the public, as the general and over-worked physician, is the rule that the names of drugs should not be bandied about on the tongue's end. Such pernicious poisons as alcohol, paregoric, aromatic spirits of ammonia, antipyrine, aspirin, quinine and many others have become so familiar to everybody that, like measles,

Their Deadly Effects

are never appreciated. Measles kills twenty children to every child that dies of scarlet fever or diphtheria. Yet mothers fear the latter and treat measles with patronizing ignorance of its treachery. There is, however, a new drug with such a formidable name that school children will hereafter substitute it in their spelling bees for the time-honored Constantinople. This new medicament can be sold to the general public with impunity, and is the exception that proves the rule. It is known by the name of hexamethylenamine or hexamethylenetetramine.

There appears from Russia a rare example of prolonged cessation of heart action caused by injury from a needle. Banish the thought that this could happen often, yet this instance is absolutely authentic. Dr. N. I. Leporsky of Saint Petersburg was summoned to the hospital where a young woman, 26 years old, fell down a long flight of winding stairs while carrying a large sewing needle. She bounced once or twice in such a way that the needle transfixed her heart with the head or eye and penetrating into the cardiac cavity. Here was a howdy-ye-do, indeed. What must the chirurgeon do? The symptoms pointed clearly to the trouble, and the sharp point of the needle was just visible in the skin.

Dr. Leporsky quickly placed the woman on the operating table, and without an anaesthetic began quickly to open her chest about the region of the heart. Suddenly he seized the needle, gave it a quick, sharp jerk and removed it. But its removal was followed by a death-like shock—both the heart and the respiration ceased for twenty minutes.

The King of Terrors

seemed to have stepped in upon the scene of the doctor's skill. But not for more than twenty minutes, for the doctors lost no time, unappalled by apparent death. They seized and stitched the bleeding heart, and although it stopped beating twice thereafter within an hour, it soon mended and began to beat regularly, and the young woman, who may be said to have spent almost an hour in the great beyond, is now alive, well and hearty.

Dr. Rutherford, physiologist and chemist, has suddenly risen to the foremost place in the chemical, physiological and dietetic worlds by his discovery of trophogen, the underlying food substance that is the essential, living principle in all vegetable tissues.

Trophogen is destroyed by preservatives, so that even such a harmless compound as benzoic acid injures food. Sugars and starches also lack trophogen. Hence it is easily explainable why such victuals, even though high in heat-producing capacity, fail to make new tissues. Man or such animals as guinea pigs, rabbits, monkeys, chickens and cats, fed upon aliments from which trophogen has been removed, waste away, wither and die. By the addition of a little of it they are saved. Fresh foods are rich in trophogen; stale, canned or preserved foods are usually lacking in it or have little of it. Rice that causes beri-beri, foods that produce scurvy, rickets, bone diseases and the like have been found by Professor Rutherford to contain no trophogen.



QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND REVIVES ANCIENT CUSTOM.

A custom that had almost been-forgotten was revived by Queen Mary when on her way with the King to the "Derby" at Epsom Downs. She cast pennies in the wake of the carriage. Children and their elders engaged in a wild scramble in attempting to become the proud owners of such coveted souvenirs as the pence from the Queen.

THE BENEFACTRESS.

Will Not Inflict Herself Upon Any One Again.

The benefactress—the name was given to Aileen by Uncle Sidney—stopped in the doorway.

"Whither away?" Uncle Sidney asked.

"To read to Mrs. Welsh, and carry some flannel to old Mrs. Nelson, and run in to Miss Alsop's," the benefactress answered with a note of weariness that Uncle Sidney's keen ears detected.

"What's the matter?" he inquired.

Aileen's blue eyes shadowed. "It—I don't know—something's wrong. They don't seem to care—most of them, and sometimes I think that I don't. But surely I ought to be glad to sacrifice myself sometimes."

"Would you like to be self-sacrificed too?" Uncle Sidney suggested.

"Why, of course not—that's different. O Uncle Sid, don't tangle me, please! It's all such a puzzle!"

Aileen's voice was full of pleading.

"Don't be discouraged, little girl," he said, cheerfully. "It's a very old problem, and there is only one real solution of it. But each one has to find it for himself—it does no good to tell."

"Do you think I'll ever?" Aileen asked.

"I'm sure of it," he answered.

Three days later Aileen's "benefactressing" came to a sudden end. She had gone out skating at two o'clock; at four she was brought home, very white and still. There was a long consultation, and then Aileen heard the verdict: it was six months in bed. "And you are fortunate to escape with that, after such a fall," the surgeon assured her.

The fortunate young lady tried to be brave, but in spite of all her courage, there were many long and weary hours in every day. It was on one of the hardest days that Mrs. Graham ran in.

"I didn't know how to spare the time," she said, "but I felt that I must, so I dropped everything and came."

"O Mrs. Graham, I don't want you to feel that way!" Aileen cried.

Mrs. Graham patted her comfortingly. "What are we here for if not to help one another?" she asked.

Aileen was evidently fated to have callers that day. Mrs. King followed Mrs. Graham, and Miss Peabody and Leah Prime followed Mrs. King. They were all busy and hurried and patiently kind. At dusk Molly Lansing opened the door. Aileen's cheeks were burning.

"What did you come for, Molly Lansing?" she asked, peremptorily.

"Why, to see you, of course," Molly answered: "I hadn't seen you for three whole days, and I was hungry for a sight of you."

Aileen caught her hand. "O Molly," she cried, "if ever, as long as I live, I inflict myself upon any one again from a sense of duty—"

And Uncle Sidney, passing the door, smiled to himself.—Youth's Companion.

"We are somewhat musical, and now the family next door is having the daughter take singing lessons." "Emulation, eh?" "Looks more like revenge."

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

The passing of another Dominion Day has aroused some discussion as to whether Canadians as a whole are really treating Canada's natal day quite fairly. In most places it is about the quietest holiday of the year. It is sandwiched between the 24th of May, which continues to be universally observed, and the August civic holidays which towns and cities celebrate. Scarcely anywhere is it made an occasion for a patriotic celebration, and its treatment is in marked contrast to the American's manner of demonstrating on the Fourth of July.

The reason cannot lie in any apathy on the part of Canadians toward their native land. Perhaps it lies partly in the season of the year. The first of July finds that portion of the population which takes summer holidays either preparing to flit or flitting or settling down. And it finds the rural population entering on its busiest season. Another explanation may be that we have not been taught to fully appreciate the significance of Confederation.

The fact that men and newspapers are discussing the matter is a sign that a change is possible.

The U. S. Tariff.

Interest in the progress of the Democratic Tariff Bill at Washington has been revived by the turn of recent developments. In the original draft of the bill provision was made for substantial reduction in various raw food products such as live stock and wheat, but they were not placed on the free list, the amount of duty remaining being, it was claimed, sufficient to provide the American farmer with ample protection, and to prevent the measure from being much good to the Canadian farmer. Finished food products such as meats and flour were on the free list. Incidentally this looked like a pretty soft arrangement for Canadian millers and meat packers.

However, the more radical Democrats have declared that the only thing to do is to make a clean sweep of duties on food stuffs. It now looks as though their view might prevail with a certain proviso, and it is this exception which is of particular interest to Canadians.

The present proposal is that wheat, live stock, etc., should be placed on the free list, but that in the case of countries maintaining a duty against these articles a duty of a similar amount will be levied by the United States.

As Canada maintains duties on food products she would be on this black list of Uncle Sam's.

A Versatile Ruler.

Canadians do not know much about the politics of France, but the visit of President Poincare to the King of England calls attention to one of the most remarkable men in the world to-day. Poincare is the first man who has been both Premier and President of France. It is rather difficult to understand why any country should have both a Premier and a President or to understand what the respective functions of the two are. In a broad sense the powers of the President are similar to those of the President of the United States, with the exception that the office is supposed to be not a party one, but detached and judicial, something like that of the Governor-General of Canada. The Premiership is, on the other hand, held by a party leader just as in the case of our own Premiership. Poincare is the first man who has been considered sufficiently impartial and has had sufficient popularity and ability to secure elevation from the Premier's position to that of President.

His services to France have been remarkable, and it is understood that in his short term of office he has already converted a shaky Republic into one of considerable strength and stability. His popularity with all classes of people is tremendous. And in addition to his marked success as a statesman he is known as a most generous and discriminating patron of arts and letters.

There are those who say that the chief executive of the old world's solitary Republic of size is the most remarkable public figure in the world to-day.

Hotels Bring High Prices.

The profits which are yet to be made in the hotel business in this country may be indicated by the fact that transfer has just been made of a Toronto hotel license at a price said to exceed considerably the sum of $100,000. It was the highest figure that has ever been paid in Canada for a hotel license. The property in question is centrally situated down town, its main business being in the bar which, though almost one hundred feet long, does not by any means hold the record for Toronto, there being two or three others with greater dimensions.

It is understood that the property which has been in the possession of one family for upwards of forty years, now passes into the hands of interests which are controlled by one or other of the breweries. Brewery ownership is understood to apply to many hotels. And in other cases individuals own more than one hostelry. This system of tied houses is, however, frowned upon by the License Commissioners, who desire as far as possible to suppress trafficking or speculating in hotel licenses and it can therefore only be put into effect under cover.

Bourassa in the West.

Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, has been touring Western Canada. The party leaders, exhausted by their Parliamentary duties, have been content to retire for a period of rest and quiet, but not so with the irrepressible Bourassa. In the West he has been expounding the doctrine of Nationalism and he expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the reception he has been receiving.

Bourassa's eloquence and his brightness always command attention. His speeches glitter with sparkling hits which break forth with apparent spontaneity. For example, at Winnipeg he made reference to "our railway magnates who have grown so fat, so powerful and so loyal." And again to "Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is so concerned with the unity of the British Empire, ought first to ask the British Government some means by which he can become a British subject before he teaches lessons of patriotism." Shaughnessy being an American whose Canadian naturalization does not make him a British citizen. Or, again, "some of our patriots get so broad-chested when they talk about the British Empire that you would think they had swallowed it whole."

During his tour he maintained that neither the Liberal Party nor the Conservative Party constituted British institutions. At the same time he still disavows any idea of forming a Nationalist Party. "I consider there is more than enough with two parties, and I would not desire to take upon my shoulders the responsibility of creating a third source of evil doings."

Question of Senate Reform.

It looks as though we were within measurable distance of an agitation for the abolition of the Canadian Senate. A number of Liberal papers are already committed to the complete abolition of the second Chamber, and now we are having denunciations of it from the press of the other side. For example, one distinguished writer declares that the Canadian Senate "was born in compromise and from the cradle up it has been a pretentious and costly humbug." We read, also, from the same source that it "has never done a useful piece of work since it was organized and that for the purpose for which it was created has been disregarded in its actual performances."

It is said that throughout its whole history only one man has been appointed to the Senate for other than strictly party reasons. The exception was Honorable John Macdonald, of Toronto, a merchant who was appointed by his namesake, Sir John Macdonald, under interesting circumstances. Charges having been made in the Liberal Press that during the Fenian Raids Sir John had made questionable use of the secret service funds, the matter was brought up in Parliament. Mr. John Macdonald, who had a seat in the House of Commons, declared that the attack on his political opponent was most unjust. He rose in his place in the House and defended the Premier in a few sentences. Years later he was appointed to the Senate, and furnishes the only example of a Senator appointed by a Government of the opposing politics.

CHINA'S PETROLEUM FIELDS

Unexploited, Although Great Quantities of Oil Are Exported.

The report for the year 1912 of the Austro-Hungarian consulate-general, in that part of it which deals with the question of petroleum in China, points out, that although it has been proved that there are, in the provinces of Shansi, Gansu, and Szechuan extensive petroleum fields, these have, in spite of the enormously increasing demand for this kind of illuminant among the Chinese population, remained unutilized. Among the imports in the year 1911, petroleum occupied the third place, and amounted to 236,000,000 gallons of the value of 36,000,000 taels.

Some fifty years ago the imports of petroleum scarcely amounted to a quarter of a million gallons. In 1900, 100,000,000 gallons, and in 1910, 160,000,000 gallons. When the oil fields in the country itself are worked with modern machinery it is expected that there will be a considerable change in this respect.

The first thing necessary to bring this about, the report continues, is the installation of deep drilling equipment and the erection of large refineries on the spot, and it is stated by experts that the quality of Chinese petroleum will then equal that produced in Pennsylvania. The principal sources are in Szechuan, where French and American engineers and capitalists have been endeavoring to acquire concessions. These efforts, however, have been steadily resisted by the government, who wish to exploit the fields without foreign assistance.

In Shansi there are in many places sources which are stated to be inexhaustible, especially in the northeast of the province, between Sui Te Chou and Yen Chang Hsien, in the prefecture of Yen An. A Chinese company in Hsi An Fu is said to have acquired the concessions of these wells and to be arranging for their exploitation with modern machinery.



MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

HIGH SPEED STEEL PATENTED

New Process Depends on the Introduction of Cobalt.

Great interest has been aroused in Sheffield, England, in a method of producing a superior high speed steel by the introduction of cobalt. The process has been patented throughout the world by a Continental firm, but there are indications that the Sheffield manufacturers will fight for the privilege of making the new steel themselves without having to pay royalties under a foreign patent.

High speed steel is used in the making of tools required for boring and cutting the hardest materials at a rapid rate. Such tools are largely used in armament manufacture. The new material is said to mark a great advance on the best qualities of steel at present obtainable for making these implements.

A few years ago the discovery of high speed steel itself brought about a revolution in steel making. The American inventor sought a monopoly by means of patents. The case was taken to the courts and the American lost. It is understood that high speed steel containing cobalt had been produced in Sheffield but that its possibilities were not realized.

A Sheffield manufacturer says that tested against some of the foremost Sheffield brands of high speed steel the new produce has shown an extraordinary superiority.

That Scattered Race.

About every twenty years someone makes the suggestion to collect all the Jews together into one land and found a Jewish colony—a new Judea; but such suggestions never materialize. Few people realize how greatly the Jewish race is scattered in various parts of the world. Recent statistics show that there are nearly twelve million Jews in the population of the world, of which some three millions reside in America; in New York alone there are estimated to be 1,082,000 Jews. The Jews in Africa roughly number a quarter of a million; while Asia has twice as many, and Australia gives shelter to only 17,000. The bulk of the Jewish nation live in Europe, where there are about eight million Jews, of whom no fewer than five million belong to Russia, and a million to Austria-Hungary and Germany have about a million Jews in their united population, while latest statistics return the Jews in Turkey in Europe and Roumania as 240,000 for each country.

Travel broadens some, but others can remain at home and get fat, says a wag.

Idle Money

PERSONS having idle funds on hand for temporary or longer periods, or awaiting permanent investment, can obtain FOUR PER CENT. interest, compounded quarterly, by opening an account in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of this Company. These funds are withdrawable by cheque and bear interest from date received until date withdrawn. We solicit out of town accounts, which may be opened by mail.

Write for Booklet

The Union Trust Company, Limited

Temple Building, Toronto

CAPITAL (paid up) - $1,000,000
RESERVE - - - $350,000

RIVINGTON.

Mrs. Burwash and Mr. Joseph Kerr of Brookdale P. Q. spent Sunday in Rivington.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Broomfield, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson.

Electric lights are installed in the cottages at Belle Fall, also Telephone service.

Rev. Charles Duncan, of Ottawa, former student pastor of this church exchanged pulpits with the Rev. A. Haddow. Mr. Duncans many friends were pleased to have him with them again.

Haying has began and reports the crops very light in parts of this section.

PROTECTING JUTE

Canadian Industry Which Requires Adequate Protection

United States manufacturers of jute yarns, bagging and twine fear that the new Democratic administration will reduce the protection which they have enjoyed. Jute is a long vegetable fibre, the cheapest commercial fibre in the world, grown exclusively in India. It is used to manufacture bags, sacks, twine, carpets, etc., the chief centres of the industry being Calcutta, Dundee, Dunkirk, Hamburg, Vienna, Turin, Brooklyn and Ludlow. The weaving of jute fabric has not yet been established as an industry in Canada, but jute yarn and fabrics are further manufactured here to such an extent that Canadian concerns supply the greater part of the home market. In the United States, the spinners and weavers of jute are protected by a tariff of 45 per cent. In Canada there is practically no duty on jute yarn and plain jute cloth.

Why should not adequate protection be given to spinners and weavers of jute by Canada, so that large industries, similar to those enjoying protection of 45 per cent. or more in the United States, might be established in this country?—Industrial Canada.

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Banford's Store.
Absent Tuesday only.

DR. HUGH. B. FRASER, B.A
Physicin & Surgeon.
Brownsburg, Que.
Graduate of McGill Medical College.

ALBERT B. HALSEY,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
CARILLON - QUE.

ROBERT TODD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne.
Sales conducted in both French and English.
Geneva Post office
Phone No. 91 Ring 2.

ANDREW GOODFELLOW,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
For the District of Terrebonne,
Sales conducted in French and English. Charges moderate.
All communications answered promptly.
Arundel, Que.

He is a wise youth, who, wanting a choice suit, gets it early. We have them now. W. BANFORD & SON.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Farmer's ! Attention !

Call in and see our assortment of Harvest Tools

Hay Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Turnip Hoes, Gorden Hoes, Handles of all kinds.

Scythes, the best that can be bought, Black Diamond.

Hay fork rope, Guaranteed Pure Manilla. Lawn mowers and Trimmers.

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

LAND! LAND!

Are you in the Market for GOOD Farm Land at Very Low Prices in the West!

If so, we will be pleased to correspond with you and we think we can interest you. We have improved farms from $10.00 an acre up.

Why live in the East on fifty acre farms and have hardships when you can make a good living easy in the West.

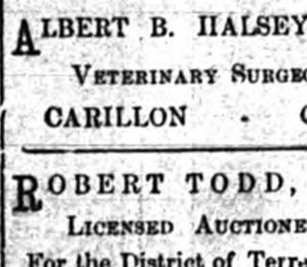
Write for some of our Propositions.

Or let us know what you want and what terms you require and will be pleased to arrange everything for you.

Our terms are easy, and when you come we will show you around in our own car. Write, wire or come yourself.

The Blair Co.,

Main St., Stettler, Alberta



Why The Slater Shoe Gives Better Wear

The genuine Slater Shoe is made to live up to a standard selling price, which is fixed by the factory and plainly stamped on the sole BEFORE the shoes are shipped. This puts the responsibility of VALUE up to the factory. The shoes must "make good" in style, workmanship and material, otherwise the makers couldn't afford to spend thousands of dollars in advertising their product as THE BEST FOR THE PRICE.

For over 40 years the genuine Slater Shoe has been advertised as the standard of value at the price stamped on the sole. During that time their sales have CONSTANTLY INCREASED year by year. There must be a REASON. The reason is that Slater Shoes (the genuine) wear better than other shoes. They are built to a rigid standard of VALUE, which is THE BEST POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN FOR THE STAMPED PRICE.

The Genuine Has The Slate Trademark On The Sole

W. G. Staniforth, Agent.

Lachute.

The Slater Shoe

The Slate Shoe

Some Special Features of the
LAYTON BROS., PIANOS.

1. Gold Medal check repeating action
2. Finest sounding boards imported from the United States,
3. Five ply compound sectional tuning-pin block,
4. Full iron frame,
5. Grand Scales, and overstrung bass,
6. Dulcephone silencing stop (for practice,)
7. Hammers of finest German felt,

Fully guaranteed 10 years.
Used in over 100 Convents and Institutions.
Endorsedby leading Musicians.
Prices $320. and $350.
Payable $7. monthly.
Liberal discount for cash.

WM. BERRY
MAIN ST. - LACHUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Homeseekers' Excursions

Round Trip Tickets on sale to Winnipeg, Edmonton and intermediate stations.

Every Tuesday, March to October. Return limit two months.

REDUCED RATES

In Effect May 31st.

To North Pacific Coast Points, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

TORONTO

*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.
To Union Station.
PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN
*11.15 p.m. to Young St. Station.
ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realise the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

RECORD RUN.

By a special arrangement with the C. P. R. recently a huge train of some thirty seven cars made a trip form Winnipeg to Fort William in twenty three hours and fifteen minutes, even being delayed by a break down. This certaintly is worthy of note when you consider that this is the largest shipment of flour, ever made from one mill to another. Of course it was PURITY flour.

Fruit, Ice Cream all flavours, Orangeade and Soft Drinks, Choice Confectinery., Flour and Feed, Bread, Pastry of all kinds, Post Cards, Etc., Etc. Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectionery, - Lachute Mills.

Wanted 10,000 pounds of Wool.

For which we will pay the highest price and give you bargains in all lines in exchange. Rush it along while the price is high, and see some of the bargains we have to offer.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

HURRAH!

No more Sore Backs,
Throw away the old Sheep Shears.



The New Lawn Trimmer.

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute