The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIX LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914. NO. 20

Ice Cream Parlor

You can be assured of a splendid cool drink at our SODA FOUNTAIN.

FRUITS:—Pineapples, Strawberries, and all kinds of fresh domestic fruits.

We are also agents for the Stewart Confectionery of Montreal.

Buy your fruits on Saturday. *We do not open on SUNDAY.*

PHONE No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

IN MEMORIAM

—:o:—

McKENZIE,—In loving memory of our dear daughter, Bessie E. Murdock wife of Chas. McKenzie, who died June 4th, 1913.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave so low,
Thou no more wilt join our number;
Thou no more our sorrows know.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
And in heaven with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed.

HER LOVING FAMIY.

—o—

In loving memory of Mrs. James A. O'Brien daughter of D. McAdam, of Chatbora died June 6th 1912.

Two years have passed Sarah,
And still we miss thee
As time rolls by, we think of thee,
But soon the days of absence will be o'er
And we shall weep no more.
There we will wait to meet thee.
At Heaven's Gate.

HER LOVING FATHER AND CHILDREN,
D. McADAM.

The Grandfather Clock, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, along with the beautiful dishes and curios offered at the McGowan Sale are rare chances for intending purchasers. In St. Andrews on June 10.

Crepe, chiffons, Ratines, Fancy Voiles at 20cts per yard, are extra values.

W. BANFORD & SON.

TOMATO PLANTS,—Good Tomato plants at 25 cents a dozen,
apply to,
R. C. BRADFORD,
6-5 North River.

Don't forget that we buy wool—all we can get in the month of June.
W. BANFORD & SON.

LOT FOR SALE,—Good building lot in East Ward, corner Hugh and Main Street, Apply to,
G. J. WALKER,
6-19 Lachute.

Childrens dresses, lots of them prettily made.
W. BANFORD & SON.

FLAT TO RENT,—In Centre Ward, comprising six rooms,
Apply to,
6-5 WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Come in and see the lovely New York wash goods.
W. BANFORD & SON.

TEACHERS WANTED.—With Elementary Diploma for Lakefield, Shrewsbury, Dunany and North Gore for school term commencing September 1st. Applications stating terms etc received up to Saturday, June 13
By order,
A. R. MOSLEY,
6-5 Secy-Treasurer Lakefield Que.

CORRESPONDENCE

A letter received on Monday last, with enclosure for renewal of the Watchman, from Mr. E. Walker, of Winnipeg, will be of interest to our readers, in so far as it bears another tribute to the esteem of our late friend and Doctor Geo. H. Christie.

MR. J. S. GILES, THE WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

DEAR SIR,—

I am enclosing a Dominion Express Order for payment of subscription to The Watchman for year starting 1st July, 1914.

I am always glad to get the home news and appreciate the reading of The Watchman when I arrive home weekends. It was with deep regret that I read of the death of Dr. George. He certainly will be missed very much by all I know, for my own part, he is the only doctor I ever had and his kindness I shall never forget.

Yours sincerely,
J. E. WALKER.

THE OTTAWA.

"What ruffles the Ottawa?"
"The wind, my child, the wind
The river is all in purple dress'd
With silvery flutings on the crest
Of each deep wave; while far in the west
The Storm cloud follows behind"

"What sings in the Ottawa?"
"The flute, my child, the flute
Of a fairy mermaid, down, deep down,
In some river cave; all golden and brown,
In a voice as soft as the thistle-down,
She sings when the night is mute"

"What dwells in the Ottawa?"
"The Elves, my child, the Elves:—
Each little Elf has a pearly shell
All rainbow-hued 'neath the rising swell;
I've asked them oft', but they never will tell
A single tale of themselves"

"Where hurries the Ottawa?"
"To the sea, my child, the sea:—
The deep, translucent, emerald way,
Where luminous fishes lie low and play
Mid ocean gems that a future day
Shall gather for you and me."

ANNA L. NORRIS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm of the late Captain John Pollock, of Cambria, situate at Long Lake, with good buildings, sugar bush and much timber is offered for sale. Suitable for summer resort. Apply for particulars to

Watchman Office, Lachute.

Ladies wash dresses 34 to 44 at a $1.00 each.

W. BANFORD & SON.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public generally that he has just opened his New Restaurant on the Main Street, where he will serve Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Light Lunches, etc. Everything clean, good and up-to-date. Popular prices. Call and see us.

R. TURCOTTE, Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Car arriving about April 20th,
Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

The Hon. Geo. H. Perley was in town on Friday last.

Miss Jennie Forbes, of Montreal, spent the week end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Somerville left on Monday evening for Toronto.

Mr. Philip Burk, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town visiting his friends.

Miss Winnie Riddell, of the Montreal General Hospital, is home on a short visit.

Miss May Ash, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs. K. S. Massiah.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Bernier and children are visiting with friends in Buffalo and New York.

Dr. Stewart and Miss Bessie Stewart, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie this week.

Mrs. Marcus Hackwell and daughter, of Boscobel, were guests of Mrs. Chas. Calder on Sunday last.

Dr. and Mrs. B. S. Stackhouse left on Saturday for a two weeks visit at their cottage at 16 Island Lake.

Miss Ruby Scott, of West Gore, left on Tuesday morning on an extended visit to friends in Oxbow, Sask.

The Ladies of the Baptist Missionary Circle were entertained to tea by Mrs. Thos. Barley at the May meeting.

Miss Margaret Hay, accompanied by her friends Miss McLeod and Master Ewan Horsfall, were here for the week-end.

A number of our townsmen are taking in the Exhibition at Ormstown of the Live Stock Breeders Association of the district of Beauharnois.

Dr. I. E. Bruneau, B.A., has opened up his office in the Painter House, and anyone desirous of obtaining his services will find him by calling Tel. No. 114.

The Misses Winnifred Banford and Miss Roy, of Montreal, and Mr. Horsey, of Buffalo, N. Y. spent the early part of the week as guests of Mrs. Wm. Banford.

The C. N. R. local service has undergone a slight change in time, the train for Hawkesbury and Ottawa leaving at 7.55 a.m. and for St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.20 p.m.

Mr. John McAdam, C. P. R. conductor of Chapleau, Ont. has returned home to resume his duties after spending a pleasant visit with his father, Mr. D. McAdam, of Chatbora.

CARD OF THANKS,—The family of the late Mrs. Charles Carron, desire to express their sincere thanks to the many friends for kindly considerations and sympathy extended to them in the loss of their beloved mother.

G. & S. CARON & SISTERS.

A general meeting of the Lachute Board of Trade will be held this Friday (June 5th) in Rice's Hall, Lachute, when the report of the Railway Commission will be heard and the general election of Officers for the ensuing year will take place.

The County Conference of the W. C. T. U. of Argenteuil and Vaudreuil, will D. V. be held in the Presbyterian Church Lachute, on Thursday, June 11th. There will be two sessions at 2.30 and 8 p.m. with collections at both services. A good programme of music and interesting addresses will also be given.

GRACE L. FRASER
Corr. Secy'

Knitting Factory Burned.

Last Friday morning at four o'clock, the knitting Mill was demolished by fire which lasted but a short time after the alarm was given. Fortunately however, the books and papers of the Company, though slightly charred at the covers, are otherwise uninjured. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is partially covered by the insurance of $17,000.00 and the officials of the Company with true optimism, claim they will have the mill in operation again within about six weeks. This is welcome news to the 30 odd employees who were engaged in that institution.

Corporal Greig and C. F. Kains are making good headway in securing men and horses for the 21st Battery for Camp at Petewawa, on the 20th inst., and old recruits and new men wishing to take their teams to camp for the first time will do well to call up C. F. Kains, Lachute Central, No. 35, ring 4-1, for further particulars. The great success in securing horses, has led to applications from two other Batteries, for C. F. Kains to assist in securing horses for them to take to camp, and if he undertakes it, backed up by his many friends no doubt he will carry them along successfully to camp as he always does.

BIRTHS.

CLIFF,—On Monday, June 1st, 1914, at St. Andrew's Manse, Mountain Ont. to the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Cliff, a son.

CLARK,—At Lachute, on Tuesday, May 19th, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. David Clark, a son.

CARPENTER,—At Lachute Mills, on June 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carpenter, a son.

Dr. John McOuat Drew B. A., of Edinburgh, Scotland, coming to Lachute.

Dr. Drew is well known in Lachute and vicinity, being a county boy. Graduating in Arts from McGill University in 1906, he received both Ordinary and Honorary B. A. certificates. He then entered the five year medical course at Edinburgh University. In this course he distinguished himself, as an anatomist of high standing securing during his course three medals in this subject also one in physiology, he and his partner in Dissection taking first and second place in Anatomy in a class of 250 students. He also received valuable medical books as a prize in Public health (in which he passed first). After graduating Dr. Drew engaged with a large Infirmary in Leeds Eng. where he spent some months. He then entered a consolidated medical practice at Earsdon New Castle on Tyne where he has labored for about two years and a half with marked success leaving Earsdon early in May, for Edinburgh, preparatory to coming to Canada. Dr. Drew is expected to arrive in Lachute early next week.

—:o:—

WEDDING BELLS.

DOIG—CLARK.

—o—

A quiet wedding took place at the Presbyterian Manse, Kindersley, May 20th, when Miss Elizabeth Clark, [formally of Galashiels Scotland) became the bride of William Henry Doig, of Marengo The groom was supported by Mr. Robert Muirhead, and the bride by Miss M. Doig. Miss Ellen Doig was maid of honor while the bride was given away by her brother Mr. Geo. Clark, Rev. H. D. Leitch officiated. A reception was held at the home of the grooms parents on May 21st, when about 50 were present. The presants were both numerous and costly.

BACKUS—STEWART

—:o:—

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, June 3rd, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Stewart, when their eldest daughter Etta L. was united in marriage to Mr. R. Backus, of Wallaceburg, Ont. the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. F. Forsythe, pastor of the Lachute Baptist Church. The bride, who was daintily gowned in blue, was attended by her three sisters Gladys, Amby and Elsie as bridesmaid, maid of honor and flower girl, while Mr. Frank Stewart supported the groom. A large number of invited guests witnessed the happy event and afterwards partook of the bountiful supper provided. Many beautiful and costly presents were received accompanied by the good wishes of their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Backus left on the evening train for a visit to the bridegrooms parents at Wallaceburg, Ont.

DALESVILLE.

—:o:—

Mrs. Stephenson spent the week-end in Dunany.

Messrs. G. and C. Graham were in Rigaud on Sunday.

Miss Barker has returned to Dalesville for the summer.

Mrs. M. Graham and Mrs. Aiken were in Louisa this week.

Miss Murdock who has had a serious attack of tonsilitis is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wert and family visited Mrs. H. Morrow last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Campbell and little daughter spent Sunday in Chatboro.

Miss MacArthur was in Louisa for the week-end the guest of Mrs. Robinson.

During the big windstorm on Sunday last several trees were blown over the roads but no serious damage was done.

Mr. W. Brown and Miss Emma returned to Montreal on Saturday they were accompanied by Mrs. A. Burk who spent a few days there.

Pastor W. G. White, will occupy the pulpit at Dalesville Baptist Church, Sunday, June 7th, at 11 a.m. and the B. Y. R. U. at 7.30. Prayer meeting at Brownsburg on Tuesday, 19th inst., will be held at the home of Mr. William Tomalty at 7.30 p.m.

LOUISA.

—:o:—

Mr. J. Cresswell spent Saturday last with Mr. A. Hall.

Mrs. R. Boyd is home on a visit to her friends in Louisa.

Mr. D. McKenzie spent Friday in Louisa, attending the School closing.

Mr. A. Creswell, who has returned home from Illonois is visiting his parents in Louisa.

We are sorry to hear of the accident which occurred to Mr. Joseph Creswell, caused by his being run over by a heavy waggon. We wish him a speedy recovery.

The Louisa School was closed on Friday for the summer months. There were a large attendance, among whom were Rev. and Mrs. Lackey, of Lachute, and the Misses Morrison.

MILL ENDS

We have just received a large lot of MILL ENDS, some 5,400 Yards from NEW YORK.

These Remnants and Piece Goods, consist of:—

Crepe Chiffons, Linon Batistes, Ginghams, Seersuckers, White Plisse, Chambrays, Ratines, Voile Fancies, Silk Shorts, Silk Stripe Crepes, Crinkles, Colored Linens, Percales, Colored Plisse, Blue and White Drills, Mercerized Remnants, Etc., Etc.

The whole lot is put on our counters for quick sale *at from 13c to 25c per Yard.*

We want all the wool we can get in the next few weeks.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Spring Millinery comprising the latest novelties from Chicago and Montreal on view during this coming month. Unmatchable low prices.

Elegant New Blouses, Wash Skirts and Dresses, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frilling, Smallware of every description. Make yourself comfortable with Bias Filled Corsets to suit every figure. A pleasure to show them.

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

Albert Hall

Telephone 83.

Moving Picture Performance, Thursdays & Saturdays
Starting at 8.30 p.m.
ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

A. E. Bishop

Plumber & Electrician

Gasoline, Engine Oils, & Automobile Repairs.

Main St. Phone 83 Lachute.

When you Require Anything

In Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silver Deposit Ware, Silverware, Etc.,

You will find a large and reliable selection at our store. While we make a specialty of testing eyes, and selling the right kind of glosses, we have enough other things here to share the expense of doing business and make it possible to be more than reasonable in our charges.

The precise advantage of coming here for your glasses is that you know us and we know you. We are equipped with modern facilities for examining eyes and relieving eye strain. Every element of risk has been entirely eliminated. We do the best that can be done by each and every customer.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician
Agent for the Edison Phonograph.

Mr. Tavistock's Proposal

Mr. Tavistock was angry. He surveyed his son with flashing eyes. "She's only an adventuress—she and her mother! Go to her to-morrow and tell her I've lost all my money. See what she says then!"

"She'd say just the same. Money would make no difference to May."

"Wouldn't it!" Mr. Tavistock snorted. "She's got adventuress written all over her face! Oh, I'll admit she's pretty"—as his son was about to interrupt—"but one wants something else besides beauty in a woman. It doesn't last long with the best of them. You haven't proposed to her yet!"

"Not yet."

"That's good, my son. She's not the girl for you."

"Why not!"

"Because I say not. I want you to marry some one better than her. I've got the money. I haven't made my pile for her to squander."

"She won't squander it."

"She won't—because she won't get the opportunity. Opportunity's a grand thing."

"I intend to marry her." John Tavistock had not the stern, grim face which marked his father; but his mouth set very hard as he spoke.

"Very well—marry her; but not one penny of mine will you touch if you do—not one penny—do you understand!"

"Then I shall have to work for my living."

"You work!" Mr. Tavistock laughed. "Have you ever been brought up to work? I have educated you to live like a gentleman on the money I made. Would you know how to work!" He surveyed his son, dressed in the most expensive clothes a London tailor could provide.

"I'd have to try."

"Very well. You know my ultimatum." Mr. Tavistock turned to some papers on his desk. "My money or the girl; you can't have both."

There was an angry flush on his face after his son had left the room. Mr. Tavistock was a self-made man, who, in his early days had fought hard. Repute said he was one of the richest men in England; consequently, his path through the world was easy; men bowed before him, and it amazed him that his son should refuse to obey his commands—John, who had always proved so amenable. True, Miss May Stanhard was a nice, pretty girl—just such a girl as could be found in hundreds of English homes—prettier than most, perhaps. But she was not the sort of girl his son ought to marry; he wanted him to aim higher.

Mr. Tavistock's mind wandered from the business before him—kept wandering to the girl. Then an idea came to him and he chuckled softly.

From that moment—once a definite scheme had formed itself in his brain—his thoughts ran in their proper channels and the contracts before him received their due and proper attention.

Miss May Stanhard lived with her widowed mother in a comfortable house at Kensington. Mr. Stanhard had made sufficient on the stock exchange to leave his wife comfortably off in the eyes of the general world.

She herself was a woman of the world, who had seen it was fit for her daughter to encourage the only son of the wealthy Mr. Tavistock. He was most eminently a suitable match—in fact, it was absurd to apply such a commonplace description to the son of the millionaire. At first May—a girl of the present day, who valued the luxuries that money can bring—had fallen in with her wishes. In a few months she found that her feelings for John Tavistock, Jr., had entered a different sphere.

She was seated with her mother in the drawing-room when Mr. Tavistock's car drove up and stopped before the door.

"Who is that?" asked Mrs. Stanhard.

"John's father," replied the girl.

"Oh!" Mrs. Stanhard rose, preparatory to making her exit. "Then I will leave you alone with him."

So it was that Mr. Tavistock found the girl by herself, a book open, face downwards, on the chair by her side.

He nodded curtly as he shook hands.

"No; I won't sit down." He surveyed the girl. The sight pleased him. "So you're going to marry my boy!" he said.

May Stanhard flushed, and he continued:

"You think he'll be a good catch, eh?"

"I have not looked at it from that point of view," she replied. "I am fond of John; and he cares for me, I believe."

"Um! That's a good thing. If you can't have money, it's a good thing to have love. Do you know that if my son marries against my wishes he won't have a penny of mine?"

"I don't think you married on very much, Mr. Tavistock."

"I am not talking about my marriage. I had brains; he hasn't. I don't want him to marry you; so, if he does, he loses. See!" Mr. Tavistock put his hands behind his back and glared at her. "I've told him so."

"And what did he say?"

"Spoke about love in a cottage! Now, you're a sensible girl. You value money and all money can bring. If you marry him you won't get any, except what he earns. And I tell you frankly he isn't worth 30 shillings a week to anyone."

"Now," continued Mr. Tavistock, "if you marry me you can live in luxury for the rest of your life. I'll settle enough on you to give you every extravagance you can crave for."

"I don't understand. You want to marry me?"

"Yes," said Mr. Tavistock. "I'm not in love with you—I don't believe in love, but I'll make you a good husband—better than John will. And you're taking on a certainty with me. I've got the money. What do you say?"

The girl hesitated and flushed. She was honestly fond of the son. And she knew what her mother would say if she married without money. "You're serious in your proposal?" she said at last.

"Perfectly. I can't offer you love, but I can offer you a comfortable home."

"I—I can't answer you now. If you would give me till to-morrow."

"Certainly." Mr. Tavistock walked toward the door. "Think it over, my girl," he said. "I'll call again to-morrow about this time."

He chuckled as his chauffeur cranked up. The interview had gone as he expected. Mr. Tavistock was a good judge of men, and he prided himself on the fact. Before driving home he directed the man to stop at a large jeweler's in the West End, where he purchased a diamond necklace, which he ordered to be sent at once to Miss Stanhard's address. It reached her the same evening. She sat with it on her lap for a long time. Then she sighed and locked it away in a drawer in her room.

There was a smile on Mr. Tavistock's face as he faced his son at dinner that night. He felt the fight was as good as won. "Seen May to-day?" he asked, genially.

"No," replied his son, with a scowl; "I have not."

"I should be careful," advised his father, "or you will find some one cutting you out."

His son made no reply.

Mr. Tavistock carried on a light, jocular conversation throughout the evening, one which jarred on his son's nerves.

The next afternoon his motor drew up again before the Stanhard house in Kensington.

Miss Stanhard received him in the drawing-room.

"Well, my dear," he said, genially.

"I must thank you for the necklace you sent me," said the girl.

"That's nothing to what you shall have when we're married," he replied.

The girl was silent for a moment. "If I marry you," she said, "I shall have everything I want?"

"Yes," he replied.

"And if I marry John against your wishes it means poverty?"

"Yes," replied the millionaire, grimly.

"And you love me?"

"I like you."

"Then why do you withhold your consent to my engagement to your son?"

"Because you are not suited to each other."

"If any one had tried to prevent you marrying your first wife?"

"My first wife has nothing to do with the question," replied the millionaire stiffly. "We will not discuss her."

"No." The girl came nearer to him and looked up into his face. "Because you cared for her as you could never care for me. You were poor when you married her. So poor that you lived in two rooms. Yet if her father had dared to interfere——"

"We will not discuss my wife," repeated the millionaire.

"On the one hand, there is money, riches; on the other——"

"Poverty," said Mr. Tavistock.

"Yes, substance and shadow."

"If you like to put it so poetically. I'm more practical."

"Well, I shall choose the substance."

"Then, I can tell my son you have accepted my offer of marriage?"

The girl's left hand had been hidden behind her back. She drew it forward quickly. In the palm reposed the diamond necklace. "No," she said, "you can tell your son from me that I'd rather share £100 a year with him than a million a year with his father."

Mr. Tavistock looked at her dumbfounded. "Then you refuse my offer?" he said.

"Yes," replied the girl. "When you were young you chose love. You might have married for money. But you chose substance. So do I. I can only live my life once. I prefer to spend it with the man I love. Two rooms are better than a palace without it."

Mr. Tavistock looked at her and read the grim determination in her face. "I brought a ring round with me," he said—"a rather good diamond ring."

"Then I'm afraid you'll have to take it away with you again."

"Not a bit of it." The millionaire's face was still hard.

"I'm afraid I don't understand you," said the girl.

"I don't expect John will mind me placing the ring on your finger." He took the girl's left hand in his and slipped it over the third finger. "And you'd better keep the necklace as well, as a first gift from your future father-in-law."

The girl looked at him in surprise. "What do you mean?"

"My dear, I'm a bit ashamed of myself. I thought you were marrying John for the money that would be his, so I thought I'd test you. But I guess I was wrong. It's the substance right enough." He stooped down and kissed her. "Now you just run and put on your things, and we'll drive back home straight away. I expect we'll find John somewhere there, if he hasn't left already."

"Left?"

"Yes, I tested him as well. And I'll own I've been beaten all round."



Sweet Children of Crown Princess of Sweden.

The little girl on the left is Princess Ingrid, daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. Ingrid is just four years old, while her brother, Bertil, is a little over two years of age. He has, however, had time to become the Duke of Halland and a chevalier of the Order of the Seraphims. Their mother was Princess Margaret of Connaught before her marriage with Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

AEROPLANES FOR WAR.

Will Have Transparent Wings and Travel 100 Miles an Hour.

"Very soon we shall have aeroplanes with transparent wings and of considerable weight-carrying capabilities, with a speed of 100 miles an hour, and a capacity of 700 miles," says Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Sykes of the Royal Flying Corps, in a lecture to the Aeronautical Society at the United Service Institution, London.

"With such machines," he added, "the flanks of even modern armies would be easily turned, vital arteries of supply in their rear would be readily gained, and the words 'overland' and 'oversea' would mean little. It appeals very much to the imagination to think of a squadron of almost invisible and silent aeroplanes launched to raid some vital part of an enemy's organization. Such a squadron, if armored, might perhaps safely fly low over parked ammunition and supply wagons. I am convinced that land fighting and sea fighting eventually will wait on aerial fighting.

"The greatest improvement in military aviation in the last twelve months has been in general air worthiness and in climbing ability. Progress still is required in material design and other matters, and a little too much trust in Providence still is asked for."

Colonel Sykes said that the manoeuvres of British military airmen in the last year demonstrated that very little that goes on upon the ground escapes the observation of a sky pilot. Very little was missed. Transport and guns disguised as travelling shrubbery were not generally difficult for the aviator to spot.

Captain Waterlow said that in the last British aviation manoeuvres the aviators sent wireless messages, which were received by the general, on the ground, seven minutes after being dispatched, although the messages had to pass through the censors at the receiving office and be retransmitted by telephone. Also, wireless messages were received on the airship.

GAY LIFE IN PRISON.

Switzerland's Prisoners Have a Good Time.

A Swiss prison would not be a bad place in which to spend a cheap holiday for a short time, as you have practically all you want,—a comfortable cell, central heating, electricity, good fuel, a fair quantity of wine or beer, and tobacco, and a library. One can learn a trade, have plenty of exercise, and there is little work to do in return for all these advantages. Until a year ago, at the Thorberg prison, good conduct prisoners were even allowed out for the day on "parole" once a week; but though no prisoners escaped this custom has been suppressed.

Of all the Swiss prisons perhaps the jolliest is that of Kreuzlingen, in the Canton of Thurgau, and an interpellation will be made shortly by deputies in the Grand Council concerning the liberty which the inmates of the establishment enjoy. They have weekly smoking concerts, when the latest music hall songs can be heard and good music, with the result that at evenings the townspeople—Kreuzlingen has nearly 6,000 inhabitants—gather enviously under the prison walls and promenade in the street enjoying the free entertainment, especially as some of the convicts have good voices. On these occasions there is no warden to prevent any conversation between the prisoners and their visitors across the wall, and thus the former can learn the latest news.

It is noticed that the prisoners are very polite when young women are present. Packets of cigarettes and other small luxuries—not on the regular menu—find their way over the walls, and this custom, though strictly forbidden, is winged at. These pleasant little "soirees musicale" are now threatened.

SKATING RINK OF SALT.

No Costly Refrigerating Process Was Necessary.

A skating rink made of salt was recently exhibited and skated upon at the Berlin "Zoo." It was produced by purely chemical means and without the employment of a costly refrigerating process. It resembled ice in every way, was odorless and proof against any heat below 86 degrees Fahrenheit. This salt rink was made after a process invented and patented. It can be applied over wood, cement, or asphalt, or boards can be coated with it and assembled to form floors. It is applied in successive layers and the "snow" abraded by the skates can be collected and melted with fresh material. The quantity required for a single layer is about one-fifth of a pound per square foot. A fresh layer applied twice a week suffices to keep an ordinary rink in repair.

No Difference.

She—No, Jack, I fear we could never be happy: you know, I always want my own way in everything.

He—But, darling, you could go on wanting it after we are married.

A girl who is chummy with her mother can manage to get along pretty well without a chaperon.

HOME

Onion Dishes.

Boiled Onions.—In peeling and preparing the onions for boiling do not cut off the tops and tails too closely, for the onions will then go to pieces, but after peeling all the base may be cut out in the shape of a little pyramid, and this should be done when onions have begun to sprout, as the central layer has become green and strong. Parboil ten minutes, if the onions are rather large. It is not necessary to pour off the water more than this once. Old recipes say three times, but this procedure results in a loss of more of the soluble part than it is good to lose. Cook in plain boiling water or in half milk and half water, and for not less than an hour. Onions need to be more thoroughly cooked than many people cook them. Finish with milk and butter, pepper and salt, or with cream.

Chopped Onion.—For cooking, for sauces or purees, and for mixing raw with French dressing and salads, the onion is best finely chopped, but it quickly turns black. If it is not to be scalded immediately, but used raw, put it in a piece of cheesecloth, let the cold water run over it, and then twist up the cloth and squeeze it dry. Cold asparagus with a French dressing, to which chopped onion had been added, is better than with plain dressing, according to many tastes, and this is a good dressing to serve with all cold cooked green things. It is good with a lettuce and tomato salad, some chopped green pepper being added perhaps. If a meat chopper is used the first onion must be thrown away.

Cold Glazed Onions—Prepare small onions and cook in a wide bottomed, covered earthen dish in the oven. Add to the onions a tablespoon of butter for each half dozen small ones, and an even tablespoon of powdered sugar. Cook with a moderate fire, otherwise the outside layer of the onion will be like paper. This amount of sugar may make them too sweet for some tastes, and one-half as much can be used. These are excellent cold for luncheons or picnics. They are as good as prunes for a child's lunch box, and quite generally liked by children.

Soubise Sauce.—The name Soubise has been given to onion sauces and soups since a prince of that name, who lived in the time of Louis XV., gave his name to such a sauce, prepared by his famous cook. There are many ways of preparing this so that it is hard to decide what was the original. Finely mince a pound or two of onions, scald them three or four minutes, stew them in butter with a pinch of sugar, and add them to a thick white sauce. Or mince and scald, then cook with a little bacon and four tablespoons of well washed rice to each pound of onion and in one cup of meat stock, preferably white, to a pound of onions, some salt and pepper, and a pinch of sugar. Put through a sieve and serve with mutton or whatever it is prepared for. With rice this has more body than with a white sauce and is velvety after being sieved, but for common, everyday use the rice so cooked can be used for a garnish for a meat. It is hearty. This sauce may be thinned for a soup, or a tomato Soubise can be made by adding to it one-third of its volume of tomato puree.

Selected Recipes.

Milk Vegetable Soup.—Chop or cut in small strips one carrot, one leek, and half a small white cabbage. Put two ounces of butter in a saucepan, and when it boils put in the vegetables. Let them cook gently, but do not let them brown. Then add three pints of milk into which one ounce of flour has been creamed. Season the mixture to taste, and let the soup simmer gently for half an hour. Serve it with cubes of toast.

Prune Jelly.—Cover one pound of California prunes with cold water, and cook them until they are soft. Dissolve one-half a box of shredded gelatin (or two to three tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin) in one-half pint of cold water. Add one pint of hot water, one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar, and the juice of one or two lemons. Remove the pits of the prunes, and cut up the fruit. Pour the dissolved gelatin over them, stir the mixture a little, and set it away to harden. Serve the jelly with whipped cream.

Prune Ice Cream.—Put one cup well-washed prunes in a stewpan, cover with one and one-half cups cold water and let stand several hours or overnight. Cook until prunes are soft in the same water, run through a colander, add one cup sugar, four tablespoons lemon juice, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one and one-quarter cups rich cream beaten until stiff. Freeze, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt.

Bran Bread.—One quart white flour, one quart luke warm water, one 2-cent yeast cake, six handfuls bran, one-half cup syrup, one tablespoonful salt, and rye flour enough to stiffen. Make a sponge of the white flour, water and yeast. Let rise. When light add the bran, syrup, and enough rye flour to stiffen. Let rise again. When light, put into pans, let rise and bake one hour or more in a hot oven. Caraway seed may be added if liked.

Bran Bread Sandwiches.—One slice buttered bran bread, one slice buttered white bread, chopped meat. Put chopped meat between the slices and the sandwich is ready.

Household Hints.

Soak sweet peas in a cupful of warm water for half a day before planting.

In the sick room be sure to wash each glass and spoon immediately after use.

Choose high, narrow saucepans, with close-fitting lids, for cooking vegetables.

A linen cover for the hot water bottle bag is a good thing to have in the guest room.

In roasting meat allow fifteen minutes for each pound and fifteen minutes over.

Satin slippers of the most delicate colors can be cleaned with denatured alcohol.

Allspice soaked until soft enough to string, may be made into a fragrant necklace.

Every sheer dress material should be pressed on a soft surface and without dampening.

Oranges preserved whole make a delicious dessert if filled with whipped cream or custard.

Place a large sponge in the bottom of the umbrella jar if you would avoid breaking it.

If you can't quite afford to have a chair reupholstered, try a pretty slip cover over it.

Try thickening the custard for lemon pies with grated potato instead of cornstarch.

A little express wagon is a great convenience for carrying in vegetables and firewood.

To make toast water for an invalid soak pieces of toast in water for an hour, then strain.

Clean earthen tiles by rubbing with a turpentine cloth, then polishing with a dry cloth.

Save the water in which rice is boiled and you have a very economical substitute for milk.

Cut a piece of parchment paper and lay it under the doily and it will save possible gray spots.

Cucumbers make delicious boat-shaped shells for a salad course.

KING GEORGE A BUSY MAN.

Correspondence Keeps Him Busy Several Hours a Day.

The King has impressed everybody at St. James' Palace both by his industry and the businesslike way in which he gets through his work. The amount of correspondence which his Majesty must personally deal with tends ever to increase, and though Lord Stamfordham relieves the King of as much work as possible, there remains after the most exhaustive sifting sufficient to keep the monarch occupied for several hours a day. It is possible that the King, if he liked, could deputize most of his work, but, like his father, the late King Edward, he takes the perfectly correct view that it would be injudicious to put his name or give his assent to any document or plan which he had not himself carefully studied. Besides, to one of his Majesty's clearly defined views, tacit agreement on some matters would be highly repugnant. The "Wake-up-England" King believes in looking into things for himself.

His Majesty is an early riser. Generally breakfast is served upstairs, a light meal over which very few moments are spent. Then, if the King has not a morning engagement, he attends to his private correspondence, which often means dealing with a score of letters daily. Some letters he dictates, others he writes himself, autographed letters mostly being to royal relatives. Then comes the business of dealing with State correspondence, an ordeal which keeps Lord Stamfordham and his staff occupied the whole day.

No letter directed to the King, excepting it be from a crank or a madman, who frequently pick out royalties for their effusions, goes unanswered. It may be a mere formal acknowledgment or it may contain an expression of the King's feelings. Whatever the case, the courtesy of an early reply may always be expected from the Palace.

Women's Cure for Drunkards.

The Federated Women's Societies of Germany have decided to petition the Government to make it legal for indefinite sentences of imprisonment to be passed on drunken husbands who ill-treat their wives and children. Numerous speakers at a meeting of the societies stated that there was no other way of combatting the danger to the lives and morals of drunkards' families.

POWDERY SCAB IN POTATOES

PAMPHLET ISSUED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Methods Are Outlined to Prevent the Spread of the Disease.

A white paper has been published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa giving descriptions of the disease of potatoes known as powdery scab, and instructions how to guard against the spread of the disease, and what precaution should be taken to purify land on which diseased potatoes have been found. The United States has recently prohibited the importation of potatoes from Canada unless they are certified as having been grown in an area in which neither potato wart nor powdery scab exists. It is only recently that the existence of powdery scab has been discovered in Canada, though investigation has shown that the disease must have been present for a number of years.

Circular Pustules.

The following description is given of powdery scab:

"There is only one other disease with which powdery scab is likely to be confused, and that is the common scab, one of the commonest troubles of the potato grower. On examining a typical case we find that the skin of the potato is raised up in circular, oval, or elliptical pustules. These have an even outline, and when young are covered by the smooth unbroken skin of the tuber. They may be few in number or so numerous as to cover a large portion of the surface. In the latter case several spots often coalesce to form one large scab.

"A case of common scab compared with this stage of powdery scab differs in the more irregular margin of the spots, and by the surface being rough, irregular and corky, or sometimes forming an irregular pit in the surface of the tuber instead of being smooth and even.

"As the powdery scab spots reach maturity, the skin covering them is easily broken, when there is disclosed a mass of greenish or brownish powder, from which the disease takes the name of Powdery Scab. On rubbing away this powder, it will be found that the pustule is mounded beneath by a smooth brownish membrane, which limits it quite sharply from the normal tissue."

No Other Crop Affected.

The report gives the following instructions for fields in which powdery scab has been discovered.

"Until we are in a position to say definitely how many years the disease may persist in the soil, it will be found necessary to avoid growing potatoes again on any land which has once shown this disease.

"Although the disease is only known to attack the underground parts, the vines and any refuse from an infected crop should be raked together and burned.

"The implements, containers, etc., used for such a crop should be disinfected before being taken to other fields, or used for other purposes.

"Since no other crop is known to be liable to attack, the infected land may be put into any crop thought suitable. However, when the disease is very bad, and spores are correspondingly numerous in the soil, it is conceivable that the wind blowing over the surface of the field may catch up quantities of the spores and deposit them on land previously uncontaminated.

May Eat Potatoes.

"The affected crop is not injured for consumption except, according to our experience in Canada, in very rare instances. If the crop affected is a small one it may be used for domestic purposes; if larger, a part of it may be fed to stock, and it may be desirable to add a number of pigs to the live stock kept, if the quantity to be consumed is large. No potatoes from an infected crop should be fed to stock without being cooked, for there is danger that the spores may pass through the digestive organs of an animal and still retain their vitality, thus rendering the manure a means of spreading the disease.

"The affected crop should be stored in pits or on the field, or, if brought indoors, should be placed in a cellar separate from the sound potatoes, with which it should not be allowed to come in contact.

Another Precaution.

"Similarly, any container used for the handling of infected potatoes in a basket, and then to put sound potatoes, perhaps subsequently used for seed, in the same basket, would be to undo the effects of previous care.

"If the potatoes are peeled for cooking purposes, the parings should be burned or boiled, and on no account thrown out raw to the manure heap. If it is intended to bake infected potatoes, and they are washed first in a bucket or barrel of water, and this water then emptied out in the barnyard where it can drain away to the manure heap, or be carried about on the feet of poultry, the seeds of a fresh crop of disease are being distributed.

Directions Summarized.

The following is a summary of the directions given for the control of powdery scab:

1. Use only "seed" from a crop free from the disease.
2. Disinfect such "seed" to destroy any stray disease germs.
3. Use land known to be free from the disease. In most areas this will have to be land not previously planted to potatoes.
4. Do not plant potatoes again in land which has shown the disease. If possible seed such land down to grass.
5. Isolate the crop from any field showing the disease, and take all possible precautions to avoid the spores from this crop being scattered where they may infect other potatoes.
6. Pay special attention to the cleaning, and, if necessary, disinfection of implements which may carry the disease.

In polite society the powdery scab is called spongospora subterranea.

SOUTH SEA HORROR.

French Seamen Killed and Eaten at Cannibal Feast.

Three of the crew of a French schooner have been killed and eaten in the New Hebrides by savages. The news was received at Sydney (New South Wales) when the Messageries Maritimes steamer Ville de la Ciotat arrived from Noumes.

The schooner Guadeloupe, a French vessel engaged in the recruiting of South Sea natives to work in the Fijian plantations, called at Malekula, one of the many islands of the New Hebridean group, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibilities of recruiting, or, as it is generally styled, "blackbirding."

Embittered by the prolonged absence of so many of their kinsmen at the plantations, the natives of the New Hebrides, says the Daily Citizen's Sydney correspondent, have become extremely hostile to white men, and the traders who land on the island are invariably well armed. It was therefore with considerable trepidation that Captain Combey, of the Guadeloupe, decided to land three of his crew on Malekula.

When the mate, the super-cargo, and a seaman of the Guadeloupe set foot on shore, everything seemed quiet, and there were no natives to be seen.

The three men, however, had only just reached a belt of thick brushwood near the beach when a horde of savages, armed with trade guns and stone clubs, attacked the helpless visitors.

The mate's head was battered from behind, and his companions were wounded and carried inland with the body of the mate.

Captain Combey heard the sound of shots, and, fearing trouble, pulled ashore, accompanied by two white men. He was received with a volley of shots from the ambushed savages. A desperate running fight ensued, but when one of his men was badly wounded the captain decided to retreat to the vessel.

Another landing was effected about midnight, and the captain and one of his men proceeded inland, to discover that the three unfortunate men captured by the savages a few hours before had been eaten by their ferocious captors. The only traces of the cannibal feast were three smouldering fires and parts of the bodies of the victims.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Good Digestion Follows Right Food

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A young woman writes her experience thus:

"Sometime ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

SOME ROYAL TREASURES.

Beautiful Works of Art Owned by Monarchs.

Among the royal treasures of Persia is a pipe set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds to the value, it is estimated, of no less than $500,000. This pipe was made for the late Shah, and is said to be even more valuable than his famous sword.

In the matter of swords it is said that the Gaekwar of Baroda, who, on the occasion of the coronation of George V. in India, added to his fame by snubbing that monarch, possesses the most precious blade in existence. Its hilt and belt are incrusted with diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, and its value has been put at $1,000,000.

There are many costly swords in the treasure rooms of eastern and European rulers notably those of the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Siam, but the sword of the Gaekwar outshines them all. The most valuable sword in Europe is that presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley. The hilt is set with brilliants and the whole saber is estimated to be worth $10,000.

The Maharajah of Ghened is the owner of the most costly brougham in the world. The handles of the doors are of solid gold, while the rest of the vehicle is of silver.

The new emperor of Morocco came into possession of a curious piano, manufactured to the order of his predecessor, which is probably the most expensive instrument of the kind ever made. This piano was made in parts, each being small enough to be carried by a slave, as it appeared that the former emperor firmly refused to trust them to the care of his camels, which formed the only other available means of transport. This expensive musical instrument was made principally of tulip and orris woods, inlaid with unpolished jacaranda parquetry and decorated with scroll work of pure gold. The actual sum paid for it was $20,000.

ARTIFICIAL MILK NOW.

Free From All the Disadvantages of Cow's Milk.

Synthetic milk, containing all things needful, even to bacillus bulgaricus, is the latest product of the laboratory. The discovery, which is expected to be of great interest to mothers, is a process of manufacturing a pure and wholesome milk of high nutritive value, possessing all of the virtues of the natural product, none of its many dangers. It can be made up in proportions desired; that is, with more or less casein, fat, sugar, or salts, and thus can be supplied to children and invalids according to a medical prescription.

The discovery originated many years ago as a result of the ingenuity of a Chinese, who saw a possible substitute for milk in the native drink prepared from the soya bean. His efforts, however, met with only partial success, owing to the fact that the fluid prepared by him had an exceedingly penetrating and—to Western palates — disagreeable taste. It was left to a German chemist to lay the foundations of the present synthetic milk by suggesting a composite fluid made up of all the ingredients of cow's milk in correct proportion.

The fluid, as far as its appearance is concerned, is indistinguishable from rich cow's milk. It is delightfully smooth to the palate. On the other hand, the taste seems to some persons slightly different from that of ordinary milk. It is said that even this slight "taste" can be removed at will.

The advantages of the new milk are obvious. It is, of course, free from all suspicion of being contaminated with "milk borne" diseases, like tuberculosis, scarlet fever, or diphtheria.

"Was a Little Dirl."

The Duke of Wellington, if he did not confer commissions in the army upon little boys, went one better in the way of promise. It is Grant Duff who tells the tale in his diary. "Dined with the Spencer Walpoles. She told a story of playing as a child in the gardens of Apsley House. The old Duke came out and the children stood in a row while he passed. He stopped and said to one of them, 'You are a very nice little fellow; when you are old enough I will give you a commission in the Guards.' 'But I am a dirl, Mr. Dook,' said the child."—London Daily Chronicle.

INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, patent solicitors, Montreal, report 127 Canadian patents issued for the week ending April 21st, 1914, 84 of which were granted to Americans, 18 to Canadians, 14 to residents of foreign countries, and 11 to residents of Great Britain and colonies. Of the Canadians who received patents, 12 were of Ontario, 3 of Quebec, 2 of Manitoba and 1 of Saskatchewan.

MORMON TEMPLE IN WEST.

First of Kind on British Soil Will Cost About $300,000.

Work on the first Mormon temple on British soil is now well under way in the Mormon centre for Canada, Cardston, Alberta. The structure will be of granite from the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. Machinery valued at $10,000 has been installed on the temple ground, and cutting will be done there as fast as the rough material can be delivered. As each stone is cut and dressed it will be placed in the wall.

The structure will cost at least $300,000. This money will come mostly from tithing sent to headquarters at Utah, and the contractors have the assurance of the church that all money needed will be forthcoming when asked for. Bishop Nibley, who has charge of the business affairs of the Mormon Church throughout the world, will have direct control of the work, but will not be on the ground. A local inspector and superintendent of construction will direct the local activities.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have no temples at present outside of the State of Utah, where the great Salt Lake temple stands. The new Canadian building will be the first to be erected on British soil and the first outside of the State of Utah. The Salt Lake temple cost $4,000,000, and was 45 years in building. The other Utah temples, Manti, St. George and Logan, cost all told about $3,000,000. Material at the time they were erected was very costly and transportation difficult. It is stated by the authorities today that as good building can be done to-day for about one-third of the cost. So it would seem that the Canadian temple will compare favorably with any of the Utah structures outside of the great Salt Lake Temple.

There are in Canada to-day close to 10,000 Mormons, and the Cardston temple will be for their own use. Mormons in the northern United States, who are much nearer to the international boundary than the State of Utah will also have the Canadian temple as their shrine for receiving the higher ministrations of the church.

As a regular place of meeting the Mormons of Cardston have a tabernacle seating some 1,500 people, and this on all special occasions is filled to overflowing. It has been necessary to divide the Cardston church, making two separate organizations.

TEETH, HAIR AND NAILS.

No Longer Necessary—Nature Will Get Rid of Them.

There is no doubt that the human race is fast losing its teeth, hair and nails, and that sooner or later many other parts of the body which man has possessed for ages will begin to disappear.

This fact, however, is no cause for alarm. It is, on the contrary, a matter for congratulation, because experience shows that every part of the body which nature discards is a part which we have outgrown. The human body can never be brought to its highest efficiency until its parts have been reduced to a minimum and it is not under handicap of having to carry around things like hair and nails, which no longer serve any useful purpose.

Take the teeth, for example. Who wants or really needs gorilla like jaws and teeth to-day? They were necessary in the days when our ancestors had to crack cocoanuts with them, but our civilization is rapidly approaching a stage where they will no longer be needed.

The nails on our fingers and toes have long since ceased to be claws. The toe nails, in particular, have dwindled to such minor importance that it is nothing unusual for a baby to be born with only the most rudimentary nail on its little toe. All this is due to the fact that we have found a way of dispensing with the use of claws.

Although most of us do not realize it, the race's sense of smell is weakening rapidly, and there is a marked loss of power in the olfactory tract of the brain. This is not at all surprising when you stop to think how small a part the nose plays in man's life to-day.

Smell is of little service to us in making a living or enjoying one, and we seldom if ever refer to it except in such figurative expressions as a newspaper man's "nose for news," or he "smells a rat."

Our tails are almost gone, and we miss them so little that many of us do not know that we ever had them. All that remains of them now is four or five joints, which are detached and movable at birth, and which do not fuse into a single bone until we are about 30 years of age. These joints would, however, even now, make quite respectable-looking tails if they were allowed to come through the skin.

Cynthia—"How do you like my new hat?" Margie—"I think it is charming. I had one just like it last year."

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Port Glasgow's new station will be completed some time in May.

The Fife Electric Power Co. are doubling their plant at their works at Townhill, Dunfermline.

The bridge which spans the Rede on the Old Town Road from Otterburn, has given way and is dangerous for traffic.

Mr. Archibald Torrance, youngest son of the late Capt. Torrance, Saltcoats, has been killed in an explosion at Haskell.

The oldest inhabitant of Strath-Halladale has just passed away in the person of Mrs. Angus Sutherland, in her 94th year.

An official statement just issued shows the recruiting fortnight in Glasgow had added 656 men to the Territorial force.

After nearly 40 years service, Robert McGill, the oldest engineer in the Union Company's service, has resigned his post.

Foxes have apparently been responsible for depredations among the swans in Linlithgow Loch. Several have been found dead.

The discovery of a mysterious work shop in the Partick district of Glasgow has given rise to a deal of talk. It is thought to be a coiner's den.

The Dundee Free Library Committee have decided to accept from Sir Thos. Dewar a black-maned lion and other specimens of the fauna of British East Africa.

One of the oldest and best known of Banffshire farmers has died in the person of Mr. George Garden, Bannachill, near Ruckie, at the age of 82.

The time-honored custom of ringing the curfew, which was allowed to fall into disuse in the burgh of Newton-Stewart, has now been re-introduced.

The Glasgow Medical Officer of Health has reported that there are in the city hospitals and under sanitary supervision, at least 6,792 cases of infectious diseases.

In Edinburgh Police Court Thomas Hyland pleaded guilty to having been drunk in Grassmarket. It was stated that out of the 365 days in the year he had spent 336 in prison.

In the hope of minimizing the number of deaths of cattle in farm fires, Mr. William Buset Aultmore, Nethybridge, Invernesshire, has patented a "binder" for cattle.

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics, and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once griped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—heavy rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unwrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

An Excellent Excuse.

The late Sir Robert Ball enjoyed a joke at all times, even against himself. On one occasion he was to lecture in a remote part of Ireland, and on his arrival at the station, looked in vain for the expected conveyance.

When all the other passengers had dispersed, a typically Irish servant came up to him with, "Maybe you're Sir Robert Ball?"

On receiving an affirmative reply, the man broke out apologetically, "Oh, sure, your honor, I am sorry I have kept you waiting, but I was told to look out for an intellectual-looking gentleman."



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.

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WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Comment on Events

Getting at the Heart.

It is a great gift to be able to sift the wheat from the chaff, and it was a habit of mind with Goldwin Smith always to let the mud settle. He wanted to see clear to the heart of a question after all the irrelevancies had blown away, and his was an intellect which could pierce through clouds of rhetoric and seize upon the one little central bit of fact or theory over which rival writers or talkers were beating the air. Says Mr. Arnold Haultain in his book on Goldwin Smith:

"Numberless instances spring to my mind of this his faculty of seeing through layers upon layers of misty argument and laying hold of the one small solid fact beneath. Thus when the whole economic world was looking on and wondering whether New Zealand had really solved the problem of strikes by the institution of arbitration courts which should fix the rates of wages, he quietly asked: 'Can any Court force an employer to pay what he can't afford to pay, or force an employee to accept a wage lower than he can obtain elsewhere?' So with the whole question of paper money and the right and ability of the state to manufacture dollar bills ad libitum which once so agitated the western continent of America. 'People do not see,' he said, 'that a dollar bill is not money. It is a mere promise to pay. When it changes hands credit passes at the bank of issue from the giver to the receiver.' So with the whole question of Socialism. 'Socialists,' over and over again he has said to me, 'tell us that 'the state' should be the sole owner, manufacturer, landlord and what-not. What is 'the state'? Is it not the people themselves? The 'state' is not a person who can put his hand in his pocket and make everybody rich.'"

It is well perhaps now and again to recall these "small solid facts beneath" the surface of life. The world still goes on the same old way, establishing theories and mistaking them for practice.

Wheat Harvests of the World.

January—Chili, Australia, and New Zealand, and is the finishing up of harvest in Argentine.

February and March—Upper Egypt and Southern India.

April—India, Asia Minor, Lower Egypt, and Mexico.

May—Northern Africa (excepting Egypt), Central Asia, and Japan. May also ushers in the harvest for the United States, in Texas.

June—Southern Russia, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Germany, France, Southern England, and Eastern Canada. In the United States the harvest has worked northward, and is now general in the Central and New England States, and in Nebraska and Iowa. The Pacific States, Oregon and Washington, are harvesting, and even South Dakota is at work. July is the greatest harvest month of the year.

August—Belgium, Holland, Poland, Denmark, and Great Britain. In the United States, the North-West, Western Canada, also is cutting.

September and October—Northern Russia, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, Western Canada.

November—Peru, South Africa. In fact, this month is the beginning of the wheat harvest in the southern hemisphere. Argentina does a little in this month.

December—Argentina. This country finishes in January.

By the distribution of the seasons Nature preserves a balance and prevents the entire harvest from coming on the market at one time.

Something to Apprehend.

The aged Emperor Francis Josef of Austria-Hungary, eighty-four years old, may expire at any time. His race is nearly run. What will happen to his conglomerate empire when he passes away has long been an anxious query in the chancelleries of Europe. For the conviction has always been held that the unity of the Empire hung on the Emperor's life and that when he should die it would fly apart. German and Magyar, Hungarian, Slav, Croat, Pole, Italian and other races make up a population more curiously mixed than any other in Europe, and no two that are not racially antagonistic. Emperor Francis Josef has been reported ill, and the cable may at any moment flash the news of his death. When that event occurs Europe will have something to apprehend.

Must Live Up To Standard.

Henry Ford's foreign-born employees are finding out that when the Detroit motorcar king practically doubled their wages by his profit-sharing plan he did not intend that all the extra money should go into the saving banks. Many of these people in their native lands existed in squalid hovels, bare, dirty and unwholesome. Mr. Ford has served notice upon them that they must clean up their homes and live cleanly, decently and comfortably. There must be no more crowding their abodes with boarders of their own nationalities; no more bathtubs used as duck ponds. American wages must mean American standards of living.

THIS INVESTMENT

HAS PAID 7% PER ANNUM

half yearly since the Securities of this Corporation were placed on the market 10 years ago. Business established 28 years. Investment may be withdrawn in part or whole any time after one year. Safe as a mortgage. Full particulars and booklet gladly furnished on request.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING - TORONTO, ONT.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year and the United States $1.50 in advance.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

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

The Empress of Ireland.

—:o:—

A brief two years since the terrible disaster of the Titanic from which the civilized world have barely recovered, and now we are again shocked by the great calamity to the Empress, which was run down in the St. Laurence on Friday morning by the Norwegian Collier "Storstad." The captain had almost fourteen hundred lives in his keeping. and he doubtless did all that prudence demanded. Like a great ram the Storstad, lying low in the water. struck the Empress of Ireland amid-ships, and pierced her in a vital spot. She filled so swiftly, de-pite her water ight compartments with which she was provided, that within fifteen minutes of the collision she lay at the bottom of the river, carrying with her to swift death, hundreds of men, women and children who never had the chance of reaching the deck.

The calls for help sent out by the Empress the moment after she was struck were heard immediately at Father Point, less than twenty miles away. Within a few minutes two Government steamers were racing towards the scene of the disaster. That the aid rendered by them was wonderfully prompt is evident from the story of the Marconi operator at Father Point, who says they must have reached the spot where the Empress sank about forty-five minutes after she struck. The crippled collier was found hovering around picking up the survivors

Science has wrought miracles for the greater protection of those afloat. Wireless telegraphy, air tight compartments, the construction which has produced what is called "the unsinkable ship" but none of the aids could avail to prevent what happened in the early hours of Friday morning. In our sorrow for those who died and for those who are bereaved let us learn the lesson that may be drawn from the darkest tragedy; the lesson of courage, of heroism, of self-sacrifice and trust.

Now that the first burst of excitement and grief at the loss of life through the sinking of the Empress has partially spent itself, and the general public is settling down to await the Government enquiry before giving judgement as to the responsibility for the frightful accident, an unhappy controversy between the commanders of the two vessels involved is looming largely on the horizon. Doubtless each Captain is heartbroken over the event itself, but at present it seems to be a case of "blaming the other fellow" and shifting the blame as far as possible. An investigation of the most thorough character will be made and the responsibility for it must be ascertained. In order to constitute a tribunal having the necessary compass of special knowledge needed for enquiring into this the Government has introduced a bill to amend the Shipping Act.

By-Law No 66

—:o:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts.

By-law No. 66 To authorise the council of the municipality of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts to effectuate a loan of sixty thousand dollars ($60000.00) and to issue debentures.

At a general session of the municipal council of the village of Ste Agathe des Monts, held in the town hall at the ordinary hour of the sessions of the said council, Monday the eighteenth May, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in conformity with the dispositions of the municipal code of the Province of Quebec and the by-laws of this council, at which session are present Mr. L. E. Parent Mayor, and the councillors M Lanthier, C. E. Forget, J. Fournel, N. St. Aubin, R. C. Paterson, E. Lanthier, forming a quorum of the council, under the presidency of Mr. L. E. Parent, Mayor.

It is ordered and decreed by by-law of this council:—

WHEREAS this corporation possess the electric light system in this municipality;—

WHEREAS the progresses of this municipality require a better lighting service;—

WHEREAS it is urgent to develop more power in order to supply motor-power and give a continuous service;—

WHEREAS the works of improvement comprise;—the reconstruction of the generating power-house and the hydraulic development to two hundred and fifty forces (250 H. P.) the buying of turbines. dynamos etc.....the whole, according to valuation of experts and tenders of contractors on hand, to cost the sum of twenty seven thousand dollars.....$27000,00

WHEREAS the salary of the engineer for the superintendence of these works will amount to the sum of three thousand dollars.... $3000 00

WHEREAS this corporation has a floating debt of thirty thousand dollars.....$30000.00 which it is urgent to pay;—

WHEREAS the amount of work to be done as above cited, as also the salary of the engineer in reference of these works amount to the sum of.....$30000.00

WHEREAS the amount of the floating debt amounts to the sum of thirty thousand dollars.....$3 000 00

WHEREAS these two amounts form a total sum of sixty thousand dollars.....$60000.00

WHEREAS it is urgent for this corporation to provide for the payment of this sum, to obtain the execution of the works needed for the improvement of the hydre-electric system, and to consolidate the floating debt all herein above mentioned,—

WHEREAS in order to effectuate these payments, it is necessary and advantageous for this corporation to contract a loan of sixty thousand dollars.....$60000.00

That it be ordered and decreed, and by these presents, it is ordered and decreed;—

1st:—The corporation of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, will effectuate a loan of sixty thousand dollars ($60000.00) and issue for that purpose, sixty (60) debentures, of one thousand dollars ($1000.00) each, payable to the bearer, at the expiration of the thirtieth year from the date of their issue, at the office of an incorporated bank, at Montreal. with interest at the rate of five per cent (5 p.c) per annum, payable semi-annually, the first of July and the first of January, at the same place, against annexed coupons.

2nd:—The signatures of the mayor and the secretary-treasurer may be lithographed on the coupons of interest.

3rd;—In order to provide for the payment of interest, viz; five per cent (5 p.c) on the sum of sixty thousand dollars ($60000.00) and for the reimbursement of the capital by a sinking fund of two per cent (2 p c) per annum on this same sum, a special annual tax of four thousand two hundred dollars ($4200 00), is by the present by-law imposed on all taxable immoveable properties of the said municipality according to the valuation roll in force in each year, and will be payable into the hands of the secretary-treasurer, as soon as the roll of perception prepared to that effect has been put in force, until the extinction of the said debt.

Before having force and effect, the present by-law will have to be approved by the municipal electors having a right to vote on the same, and to be posted and published according to law and approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(Signed)
L. E. PARENT,
Mayor.

(Signed)
RODOLPHE DAZÉ
Secretary-Treasurer.

I the undersigned, Rodolph Dazé, secretary-treasurer of the municipality of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, declare under my oath of office, that the above by-law is a true copy of the by-law no 66 adopted by the municipal council of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, at its regular session held on the eighteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

In testimony whereof I have signed at Ste. Agathe des Monts this twenty sixth day of May one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(Signed)
RODOLPHE DAZÉ
Secretary-treasurer.

True copy

RODOLPHE DAZÉ,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the under signed, Rodolphe Dazé, secretary-treasurer of the municipality council of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, certify and give public notice, by the present that the above by-law of the municipality of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, will be taken in consideration by the proprietors municipal electors of the municipality of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, qualified according to law, to approve or disapprove the said by-law, the thirteenth day of June next 1914 at ten o'clock in the forenoon. in the Public Hall of the sessions of the said municipal council, of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts in the said village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, on which day at ten o'clock in the forenoon a public meeting of the proprietors municipal electors of the said municipality of the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, qualified as aforesaid, will be held in the aforesaid hall, in the said municipality, in the village of Ste. Agathe des Monts, for the purpose of approving or disapproving the said by-law, and that a poll will be then held for that purpose, during the time and in the manner fixed by-law.

Given at Ste. Agathe des Monts. this twenty sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) RODOLPHE DAZE
Secretary-treasurer.

True Copy

Important Sale of Real Estate.

—:o:—

I have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late

DAME CATHERINE M. McGOWAN,

To sell the following Real Estate situated on the Main Street, St. Andrews East, on **Saturday, June 27th, at 2.30 p.m.**

1st. One Solid Brick House and Kitchen, with cut stone front, bath, hot and cold water An ideal home, situated in spacious grounds adorned with beautiful trees. The grounds extend to the North River on two sides, and furnish facilities for boating and fishing. 95 feet street frontage, 145 feet depth.

2nd. One New Two Storey Eight Roomed Frame House, modern conveniences. 45 feet street frontage, 45 feet river frontage, 145 feet depth.

3rd. One Seven Roomed Clapboard House, built on a corner lot, with outbuildings, 45 feet street frontage, 111 feet depth, 62 ft. width at rear of lot.

All of these measurements are approximate, more or less.

All of the above-mentioned buildings are roofed with iron, These homes are rare chances, being within easy access of both Railway and Steamboat, with Model School, Churches and Post office. all within 5 minutes walk.

These properties must be sold on Saturday, June 27th, to wind up the estate.

—o—

TERMS CASH,—Clear titles.

—o—

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer,
Box 10 Lachute.

By order of
W. G. WALSH, Executor.
St. Andrews East, P.Q.

Professional & Commercial.

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

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

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

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

WHY?

WHY send out of town for that $20.00 Serge Suit when you can buy it at Freedman's for $10.25.

WHY order your $25.00 Suit out of town when you can buy it at Freedman's for $14.00.

WHY buy your Raincoat out of town for $10.00 when you can buy it at Freedman's for $5.50.

WHY pay the mail order houses enormous rent by paying $1.25 to $2.50 for Boys' Wash Suits when you can buy it at Freedman's for 59c to $1 25.

WHY pay $25.00 to $27.50 for your Ladies' Costumes when you can buy it at Freedman's for $12.50. Big stock to select from, your choice at that price.

WHY buy last Season's Costumes for full price when you can have your choice of $15 00 Costumes at $6 75.

WHY pay $9.50 for Ladies' Mohair Raincoat when you can buy it at Freedman's for $4.75.

WHY buy out of town and help the big corporations to defray their enormous expenses and pay big dividends when you can buy in your home town to the mutual benefit of yourself and local trader. Buy it at

FREEDMAN'S

FOR HALF THE PRICE.
Corner Water and Main, Paquin's Block, Lachute.

Desjardins' Footwear

The best in Town

Everything Up-to-date in Summer Goods.

Opposite Post-Office

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000,0

Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,637,873,4

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. R. McOUAT - 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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street. Lachute.

MIXED PAINTS

Elephant Brand of Mixed Paints, Stains Varnishes, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES

We are gradually increasing our stock of reliable Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Men and Children from the best makers.

GROCERIES

Are all as good and reliable as we can possibly buy.

GILES BROS.

Main St. Lachute.

New Tailor Shop!

ATTENTION!

We take this opportunity of inviting you to call and inspect our large stock of the very latest goods on the market. They are good goods and you find our prices right. Call and leave your order for a Nobby Spring Suit.

Satisfaction Guaranteed,

R. P. GOULET, Merchant Tailor, West End, Lachute

Spring Opening For Boots and Shoes.

Our New Spring Stock is now complete in every detail, presenting an unusual opportunity for the Man or Woman who wants to know "What's What" in styles for Spring, so find out from a reliable source.

It will be worth your while to take a while to come and see our new Footwear. You'll find us glad to see you and more than pleased to show you as many shoes as you have time to see.

J. A. Bedard & Son.,

English Thoroughbred Stallion "BEAU GALLANT"

For whom Richard Croker paid $30 000. Out of $20,000 worth of prizes offered last year he was the winner of $16,000



This beautiful horse weighs 1156 lbs. and stands 15½ hands high. He is a good weight carrier and harness horse, and a racer of the first quality, having been sent into the County by Colonel J. Riley of Montreal, with the intention of breeding up saddle horses for the cavalry. A sure foal getter. Apply at,

J. D. Campbell's Mills. Lachute.

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

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

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

DR. I. E. BRUNEAU, B. A.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Painter House,
Telephone 114. LACHUTE, QUE.



YOUR BUILDINGS ARE EXPOSED TO ALL WEATHERS

While you of course know this, you perhaps do not realize that to secure for your home the greatest protection from the elements, you should use

Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint

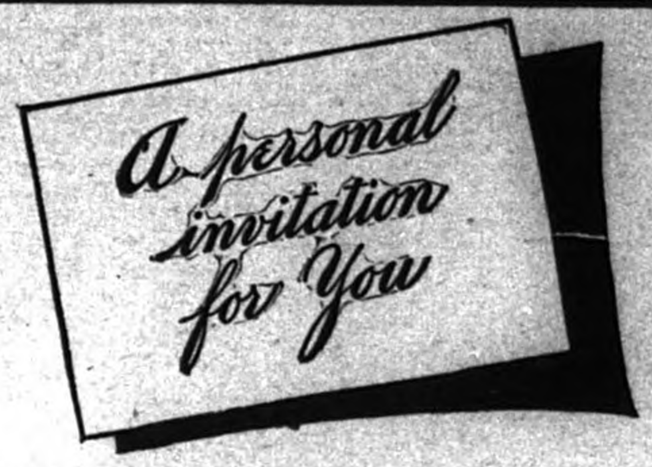
In it you will find the greatest wear combined with the beauty of perfect color and permanent effects. It gives absolute protection in all weathers, B-H "English" won't last forever, but it goes a step farther in this direction than any other paint, hence, is the most economical paint to use.

B-H "English" Paint both in white and in tints, is made according to this formula for its base: 70 per cent Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead, 30 per cent White Zinc, and guaranteed 100 per cent pure.

Call today and get a beautiful Booklet full of valuable Painting suggestions.



George Paul, Lachute,



We would like to visit every home and invite the people to our salesrooms to hear the Gram-o-phone. That's hardly possible, so we want everybody to consider this a personal invitation to come and hear the

Victor and Berliner Gram-o-phones

the wonderful musical instruments that play all kinds of music and entertainment so true to life that it is just like hearing the artists themselves.

The proof is the hearing. Come in any time—no obligation to buy.

Always a large stock of records on hand at

Omer Paquette's,

Main Street, Lachute.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late MRS. TOUSAINT CLOUTIER, St. Andrews East, Monday, June 8th, 1914.

The following effects:—One parlor suite, two bedroom sets, two beds, one sofa, one parlor table, one dining table, one kitchen table, one box stove one cooking stove, dining and kitchen chairs, two clocks, blankets, mattresses, and carpets, a lot of dishes, cooking utensils, house plants one buggy, one set of light single harness, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The property will also be sold.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

TERMS CASH:—

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

—: o :—

I have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late MRS. CATHERINE M. McGOWAN, (nee Sutherland) to sell the following effects at her late residence,

Main Street, St. Andrews East, on Wednesday, June 10th.

6 Mahogany chairs, mahogany rocker, walnut sofa, davenport, piano, walnut sofa, 7 walnut chairs, walnut arm chair, whatnot, escritoire, 2 marble top tables, bookcase, folding leaf table, 4 rockers, extension dining table, 5 tables, writing table, folding card table, sideboard, 6 dining chairs, bird's eye maple bureau, large mirror, 5 bureaus, 2 washstands, 2 commodes, 3 beds, complete, and bedding, 2 chamber sets, 3 trunks, "New Williams" Cabinet Sewing Machine, croquet set, 2 pair snowshoes, step ladder, Gurnsey range, copper hot water boiler, coal stove, 2 cupboards, grandfather's clock, books, curtains, pictures, carpets and rugs, crockery, silver and glassware, cutlery and kitchen utensils, lamps and electric light fixtures.

Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: Cash.

I will sell by auction the three dwelling houses belonging to the above estate at a later date. See advertisement next week for full description.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.

Homeseekers' Excursions 1914.

Homeseekers' second class round trip excursion tickets to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be on sale and good going, from points in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, every Tuesday from March to October inclusive 1914, good to return within two months from date of sale. Commencing Tuesday, March, the 10th. For full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES. Agent.

Are you fond of Fish?

If so you cannot do better than go to Ed. Darlington's on the Main St., because he has some very pretty gold fish that will cause lots of pleasure if you take a couple home to your little ones. Call and see them even if you don't buy. They are something new.

Those New York Mill ends have arrived, and are offered at quick sale at extreidinary prices.

W. BANFORD & SON.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HOMESEEKER'S

Excursions every Tuesday

—: o :—

New Service to CHICAGO

MAY 31

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

[redacted]

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

TO LIVERPOOL

From Montreal **Victorian June 9**
From Quebec **Calgarian June 18**
From Montreal **Tunisian June 23**
From Quebec **Alsatian July 2**

TO GLASGOW

" Montreal **Scandinvian June 13**
" Montreal **Hesperian June 20**
" Montreal **Corsican June 27**
From Montreal **Grampian July 4**

TO HAVRE & LONDON

From Montreal **Sicilian June 14**
" Montreal **Scotian June 21**
" Montreal **Corinthian June 28**
" Montreal **Ionian July 12**

Unsurpassed Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers. Excellent Cuisine.

For rates, tickets and full particulars apply to **J. S. GILES, Lachute.** or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents, 2 St. Peter Street, Montreal

Gentlemen!

As there are always a large number of my customers, who desire to know when I have received my Spring Suits, in order that they may place their order early, I therefore take advantage of this Adv't. to let them and anyone else, who desires a good-fitting suit, know that I have received my Spring and Summer stock of Suitings, Panting and Overcoating.

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

Are you Married, or are you Single

Which ever it is, its all the same to us, because we want you to know that there are many, many lines we keep that you cannot do without and our prices are right. Why not call and see just what you want in kitchen utensils, gasoline ranges, stoves, etc.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute
Tinsmith and Roofer.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Paid Up Capital - - - - - - $4,000,000
Rest - - - - - - - - - 4,750,000

OVER 95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Farmers' Banking

receives careful, courteous attention. Savings Bank Department at every Branch.

SALE NOTES DISCOUNTED.

Lachute and St. Andrews Branch, - J. R. Farris, 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.

HARNESS and HARNESS SUPPLIES, BUGGIES,

Dusters, Rope and all kinds of Binder Twine, Oils, Soaps, etc., etc.

Also Agent for MASSEY HARRIS MACHINERY and LEE RANGES and STOVES.

A Full Line of the BEST STOCK Always on Hand.

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

The Wanderer's Return;

Or, A Change of Fortune.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued).

And now, my dear," said Mrs. St. John, very gravely, "Mrs. Grey and myself will respect the confidence that you repose in us, and will never speak of the wrongs and sufferings of your infancy. And I would earnestly counsel you also to maintain a wise reticence toward your young companions. They have not had the same experience that you have had, and they may misunderstand and misintrepet you. Do you understand me?"

"Yes, dear Mrs. St. John, I understand you, and I will be as reserved about my life as I possibly can be with truth. But if I should be obliged to speak at all, I must always tell the truth," said Electra.

Such was the introduction of Electra into the school.

Upon examination, she was found to be too deficient in education to be placed in any but the lowest, or first class—the highest being the third. Consequently, though in age she was so near Emma Cavendish and Laura Lytton, while in attainments she was far from them, she was assigned a classroom in another part of the academy, and a bed in the dormitory in the opposite wing of the house from those occupied by our two young friends.

She soon became a general favorite with her school-fellows, and also with the professors who admired her more than they admired any other inmate of the house, always excepting the general fascimtor, Mrs. Grey.

But at length some curious schoolgirl noticed that the new pupil was never called by any other name than Electra.

And so one day during the recreation hour, when all the school was assembled in front of the building, this girl suddenly inquired of the new pupil:

"What's your name besides Electra? I never hear any one call you anything but Electra, or Miss Electra. What's your other name?"

"My guardian never gave me any other name," answered the girl, flushing crimson.

"Oh, I don't mean another Christian name. I mean your surname, your family name, your father's and mother's name, you know. Everybody has that, of course. Now, what's yours?"

"I do not remember my parents, as I told you. My guardian calls me simply Electra, and nothing else," answered the girl, with burning cheeks.

"How queer!" exclaimed the curious young daughter of Eve.

But from that hour Electra's companions, with the thoughtless cruelty of schoolgirls, neglected and avoided her.

Mrs. St. John, the lady principal of the school, of course had her secret likings and dislikings, among so large a number of pupils; and it was inevitable that this should be so, since it was impossible to love equally well the forward and stupid, and the gentle and intelligent. And Electra was one of her secret favorites; but nothing of this preference appeared in her manner. She treated all her pupils with equal justice.

Great, however, was her surprise, when one morning Emma Cavendish came to her and said:

"Mrs. St. John, if you please, I should like to invite Miss Electra to go home with me to spend the Christmas holidays."

"My dear! why, what are you thinking of?" exclaimed the lady, completely thrown off her guard.

"I hope there is no objection, madam," said Emma, respectfully.

"I must think about it, my dear. The case of Miss Electra is rather a peculiar one. I will think about it, and let you know this evening," said Mrs. St. John, gravely.

And Emma was forced to submit to the delay, yet she had very little doubt as to the result; and therefore she was more pleased than surprised when Mrs. St. John sent for her in the evening, and said:

"My dear, I have decided to accept for Electra your kind invitation to Richmond."

"I thank you, madam," said Emma, very demurely, and the interview ended.

It was a brilliant, sparkling day, when at length four capacious sleighs, well furnished with woolen rugs and hot bricks, stood before the foot of the lowest terrace, waiting for the party that were to go to Wendover. There were nineteen young ladies in all belonging to this set. Emma Cavendish and her three guests occupied one sleigh together. And the other fifteen girls were equally distributed among the remaining three sleighs.

They set off, accompanied by the merry ringing of the sleigh bells and the waving of pocket handkerchiefs. And after a most exhilarating and delightful ride, or rather flight, over the silvery-frosted snow, they reached the Wendover railway station, in good time to secure the up train.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Governor Cavendish received his guests with old-fashioned courtesy, and took pains to see that they enjoyed their vacation.

The next few days were clear, cold, and brilliant, with splendid sunshine and sparkling snow. The sleighing was perfect, and Governor Cavendish had in his carriage house two handsome sleighs, one a spacious vehicle capable of carrying a party of half a dozen persons, and the other a snug little tete-a-tete jumper that would accommodate but two, the driver and his companion.

It often happened that Mrs. Grey shivered and complained of cold, and deplored her own sensitiveness to the frost, and declined to accompany the youthful party on their sleighing frolics. And always on these occasions Governor Cavendish also remained indoors, cheerfully declaring that his daughter and her young companions would be quite safe under the care of old Jerome, his veteran coachman.

The young people would always return in time for the late dinner, when there was almost always one or more guests to be entertained.

Mrs. Grey exerted all her talent to entertain and amuse her host.

She read with a power and pathos that proved her capable of success in the highest walks of dramatic art. And this was the gift of nature, rather than of education.

She was not an accomplished muscian, but she played and sang the old-fashioned songs of Charles Cavendish's childhood, which he declared he loved more than the finest operatic music he had ever heard.

And whether she read from the poets, or whether she played and sang, he listened to her, spellbound and delighted.

At length even the frank and guileless young lady of the house began to suspect what the lawyer's practical daughter had long known—that her father was in love with the beautiful widow.

"I wish I had followed your advice," Emma confessed to Laura. "But it is too late now. And besides, I feel that there is a certain impropriety in our discussing this subject. My honored father is wise enough to judge for himself."

In the hall they were joined by the subject of their late discussion, looking lovely in her simple morning toilet. And then they all went down together to the breakfast-room, where the master of the house was awaiting them.

"What is the programme for to-day, my dears," he inquired, after he had cordially greeted each one, and they were all seated around the table.

"The snow is melting too fast for the sleigh; so we thought we would stay in doors and keep you company until twelve o'clock, and then order the carriage and return some of the calls that have been made us," answered Emma.

"Quite right, my love," said her father.

"Will you go with us, Mrs. Grey?" inquired Emma.

"No, dear; you must pardon me. I am so susceptible to atmospheric changes. I dare not go out in damp weather."

Emma was silent, but her father said quite seriously:

"Your charming friend is a very delicate exotic, my dear Emma, and not a hardy damask-rose like you."

"Will you go with us, governor?" quickly inquired Electra.

"No, dear; I rather think not. An old gentleman like myself would scarcely add to the liveliness of your youthful party. And it is not necessary. Emma can take my card case with her," said Mr. Cavendish.

Electra and Laura Lytton exchanged glances. Emma looked very gravely down into her plate.

"I hope you are not disappointed, Em?" said the governor.

"No, dear father. I wish you to consult your own comfort first of all," gravely answered the girl.

And her father in some manner perceived more meaning in her reply than the words seemed to express, for he sighed, and said:

"I always consider your happiness, my dear child."

And then, similarly, Emma perceived more in her father's remark than his words seemed to convey.

After breakfast the youthful party separated for a short hour, each going about her own business.

Laura Lytton went to her room to make up a package of Christmas presents to send to her little country cousins, Octavia and Ulrica. She meant to send them by express to Wendover, to the care of Craven Kyte, whom she felt sure would willingly take the trouble to convey them to Lytton Lodge.

Laura had scarcely completed her task when Emma Cavendish opened the door and came into the room, bringing a letter, which she gayly tossed into Laura's lap as she, smiling, explained:

"Just brought by a messenger—a private messenger—from the Planter's Hotel, my dear. Is it a love-letter?" she archly inquired.

"Oh, yes, it is a love letter—a love letter from a true lover—my dear, only brother!" exclaimed Laura gladly, as she unfolded the paper. But the instant after her face became very grave.

The letter was as follows:

Planter's Hotel, Wednesday.

My Beloved Sister:—I have just arrived here from Lytton Lodge, whither I went immediately from Charlotteville, and where I expected to meet you and to spend the Christmas holidays in your company. Imagine my disappointment when I was told that you were not there, and not even expected to come. Imagine, if you can, my astonishment and mortification when I learned where you were spending your Chri[illegible] very roof of the ma[illegible] justice and defied a[illegible] pardoning the murd[illegible] father. Oh, Laura! [illegible] have any veneration [illegible] our murdered fathe[illegible] your only brother, I [illegible] reverence and that [illegible] the Government H[illegible] come to me at this [illegible] take you home to L[illegible] for this purpose th[illegible] the city. I would g[illegible] to fetch you out, or [illegible] to approach the hor[illegible] doned our father's g[illegible] send a carriage for [illegible] giving you only tim[illegible] fects, and then I w[illegible] Your affectionate, b[illegible] brother,

Laura was in desp[illegible] ate letter had come [illegible] her comfort, and all [illegible] ure.

She opened her w[illegible] gan a note to her br[illegible] his angry letter.

She wrote as follo[illegible]

Government Hou[illegible]

Gover[illegible]
We[illegible]

My Dearest Brothe[illegible] to know that you ar[illegible] ther, I should be ent[illegible] not too deeply pained[illegible] am here as the guest [illegible] the dearest girl frie[illegible] this world. She love[illegible] is exceedingly kind to[illegible] tress her by the abru[illegible] require me to make. [illegible] den, my intuitions assure me that you are utterly mistaken in your judgment of Governor Cavendish. He is a good, honorable and conscientious man; and whatever he has done has been done from the purest and highest motives. When you send the carriage for me I will go to you; but only for a visit. Then, in a few days, when I can find some fair excuse, that will not pain Emma, for shortening my visit, I will return with you to Lytton Lodge. Your loving sister. Laura.

Emma Cavendish, on leaving Laura Lytton, had gone immediately to her father's study, where she found him not very particularly engaged over the morning papers.

"Papa," she said, "what do you think? Laura Lytton's brother has just come to the city. He has been at the university, you know; but now he is here for the holidays, and to be near his sister, I suppose."

"Yes, dear, most likely."

"Papa, love, will you do something for me?"

"Anything, my girl?"

"I want you to go to the Planter's Hotel and call on Laura's brother, and invite him to come here and make this house his home during his stay in the city. I know Laura would be so delighted to have him. Will you do this for me, papa, dear?"

"Certainly, my child. It is a very natural and proper thing to do; and one which I certainly should have done even without your kind and thoughtful suggestion."

CHAPTER XXV.

Governor Cavendish, in compliance with the wishes of his beloved daughter, ordered his carriage and drove to the Planter's Hotel.

He inquired for Mr. Alden Lytton, and being answered that the young gentleman was at the house and in his room, sent up his card.

In a very few moments the messenger returned, bringing back the visitor's card and a most discourteous message, to the effect that:

"Mr. Alden Lytton declines to receive Governor Cavendish."

"Oh, he does!" murmured the governor, with an indulgent smile. "I can well understand the reason."

Then he took the rejected card from the messenger, drew a pencil from his pocket and wrote this line:

"I think that you will see me, and be pleased after having done so."

And he gave the card to the messenger, saying:

"Take this to Mr. Lytton. I shall follow you."

Up several flights of stairs, and along several long passages, the usher led the way, the governor following, until he opened a door at the end of the last passage.

Governor Cavendish followed him into the room.

Alden was seated at a small table writing. He looked up, and seeing his visitor, started with surprise, flushed to his temples, and exclaimed:

"I thought I ordered the waiter to—"

"Decline my visit, in your name. Yes, young sir, you did. And the man faithfully obeyed your orders, yet I am here," said Mr. Cavendish, composedly advancing to the table.

Alden Lytton turned white with anger, and his fine dark eyes flashed. He could not speak.

"You may retire," said the governor, with a dignified gesture, to the usher, who immediately withdrew and shut the door behind him.

"Since you are here, as you say, will you do me the honor to be seated, sir?" said Alden Lytton, with freezing hauteur, as he placed a chair for his unwelcome visitor.

"Thanks, yes; for I have walked up four pairs of stairs and through three long halls," answered the governor, with a smile, as he took the offered seat.

"I wait to be told, sir, what has procured me the undesired honor of this visit," said Alden, coldly.

"My dear, young friend, leave formality and sarcasm, if you can. I came here to make acquaintance with the son of my old college mate and friend, Henry Lytton. You know, I suppose, that your late father and myself were friends?" inquired Governor Cavendish, smilingly.

"Yes, sir. And I think it so much the more inexplicable—to use no stronger term—that you should have pardoned his murderer."

"My good young friend, I never pardoned his murderer."

"Sir!"

"I never pardoned your father's murderer, and never would have done so," solemnly repeated the governor.

"Oh, Governor Cavendish! Really, really your fine intellect must be somewhat obscured, or you must imagine mine to be so! I can refer you to the printed copy of the pardon, and even to the original parchment, which is no doubt preserved in the archives of the State House or the prison," replied Alden, with bitter and scornful incredulity.

"You can show me my official signature to the pardon of poor Victor Hartman, but not of your father's assassin. Poor Hartman never committed the crime for which he was condemned to die," said the governor, solemnly.

Alden Lytton laughed sardonically, as he replied:

"The old plea, the old excuse, the old story! The anonymous letters declaring his innocence, which even the criminal himself laughed to scorn. Why, the man confessed the crime!"

"He confessed it, because he thought he committed it! Such false self-crimination has occurred before. Many such cases are on record," said Governor Cavendish.

Alden Lytton made a gesture of utter incredulity and contempt. But the governor had patience with him and continued calmly:

"I will tell you what really did happen that fatal night. When the wretched man, fainting from famine and crazed with alcohol, attempted to strike his benefactor, he utterly missed his mark, and fell forward on his face, and speedily became insensible. Meanwhile, Mr. Lytton, after administering a kick to the prostrate and unconscious form of his assailant, walked on his way, followed by one who had really determined upon his death—one who had, or thought he had, a deeper wrong to avenge than any real or fancied injury suffered by poor Hartman."

Here Alden Lytton started, and bent eagerly and breathlessly forward.

[illegible] on nearly a quar[illegible]e spot where he [illegible]nd his steps were [illegible]n until they came [illegible] part of the road, [illegible]low from behind, [illegible]f his head. Henry [illegible]own dead. You [illegible]ny of the physi[illegible] proved that his [illegible]tantly from the

[illegible]nued.)

AIR TELLS.

[illegible]sesses Filament [illegible] Quality.

[illegible] eye, all hair is [illegible], except that [illegible]hort, coarse or [illegible]or straight and

[illegible] hair is closely [illegible]he microscope, [illegible]European's hair [illegible] negro's oval, [illegible]ve rodent, the [illegible]ir that is evi[illegible] bat's is jagged. [illegible]oot of which is [illegible] in a skin folli[illegible] which are seba[illegible]e secretion gives [illegible]ood and glossiness to the hair.

Another fact that emphasizes the wonders of Nature is that each hair, insignificant as it is in size, holds a coloring pigment. It may be brown, black, red or flaxen; but when the coloring matter fails the hair adopts the dreaded grey hue.

The microscope and the hair have frequently provided the means of bringing about a criminal's conviction.

There is one case on record—that of a murderer who had killed his victim by means of a blow on the brow—in which hairs that had been found on a hammer in the possession of the suspected man, after being subjected to careful scrutiny under the microscope, proved to be those of the human eye-brow. This, coupled with the fact that the victim was killed by a blow on the brow, proved to be the link in the chain of evidence which sufficed to convict the prisoner.

When the heart is full the lips are silent.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

Arabian women never show their faces.

Queen Mary of England is an expert judge of laces.

The New York University has just graduated 36 women as lawyers.

The French courts have decided that women cannot vote in that country.

There is a shortage of daughters among the royal families of Europe.

Most of the conductors on the street cars in Valparaiso, Chili, are women.

Eighty per cent. of the women in the United States over twenty years of age are married.

Norwegian women can now go into all the professions except the priesthood and the army.

Women physicians in the London health department must resign their positions if they marry.

Ten young women recently acted as billposters to advertise a suffrage mass meeting in Philadelphia.

Religion is taught the pupils in the public schools of Italy by an association composed entirely of women.

Nearly 2,000 girls are employed as telephone operators by the Bell Telephone company in Philadelphia.

Pasadena (Cal.) women have asked city council to pass an ordinance prohibiting tobacco chewing in the street cars.

A woman is the patentee of a coffee pot in which the grounds are kept away from the spout by a vertical perforated partition extending to the top.

Wyoming, where women have had the full ballot for 45 years, has the smallest proportion of unmarried women to its population of any state in the Union.

Lina Cavalieri the opera star, claims that girls should wait until they are 44 years old before marrying, and also that they should have only one child.

Baroness Carl von Czarmhausen, who recently arrived from Austria, brought with her a bulldog which is valued at $10,000 and which wears a gold ring in its nose besides having a pink necktie.

Miss Maria Baca, a wealthy New York girl, braved the winter blasts in Northern Michigan to alleviate the suffering among the families of the foreign copper miners in that territory.

NO DANGER FROM WIRELESS.

The Question As to Sparking In the Rigging.

The published reports of sparking in the rigging of ships carrying wireless and the fact that the United States Bureau of Navigation has been calling the attention of the shipping world to the possible danger to vessels carrying inflammable cargoes, and that the British Board of Trade has been in communication with the Bureau of Navigation on the subject, have aroused considerable discussion in the shipping world and among underwriters.

According to the Marconi Company, which has received numerous inquiries, there is not the slightest fire-danger from wireless when properly installed and operated. The company has conducted searching experiments and made a full investigation. The first authoritative statement on the subject was made by a high official of the company today.

"Since 1908 we have fitted about forty tank steamers with our apparatus, and nothing in our whole experience indicates that the fire-risk is increased thereby.

"Any possible risk from the use of wireless installation on shipboard must arise from the existence of electric sparks in proximity to inflammable gas or material.

"For instance, one firm of shipowners made the following experiments as long ago as 1912 to ascertain what danger, if any, might arise from the existence of sparks in the rigging as well as in the instrument room.

"A saucerful of naphtha was placed as close as possible to heavy spark. A piece of wa[illegible] saturated with naphtha was [illegible] placed close to the spark electrod[illegible] but in neither experiment was [illegible] vapor ignited by the spark. T[illegible] same naphtha test was also appli[illegible] to the small sparks at minor par[illegible] of the apparatus and nothing ha[illegible] pened."

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Extra Granulated Sugar

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100 Pound
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and in
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and 5 Pound
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SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

WORMS

To expel stomach and intestinal worms from colts, as well as older horses, use a remedy that will not "physic them to death," but will act as a tonic. In this respect SPOHN'S is unequaled. Full instructions in booklet with every bottle. druggists.

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Increase Your Dairy Profits

by giving your dairy herd the most comfortable quarters that can be built. Be your own dairy inspector and insure the absolute purity of your dairy products by building your stable and spring house of a material that insures sanitary conditions, and which, at the same time, is economical.

Build with Concrete

It is the most economical material for every kind of farm building, for it requires no repairs, never wears out and never needs painting. Dairy stables of concrete are clean and sanitary. They keep the herd warm and comfortable in winter, and tend to increase both the quantity and quality of the milk.

Whether you build a stable, silo, spring house or other farm building, concrete is the cheapest material to use.

"What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete" is the title of a beautifully illustrated free book that tells all about concrete farm buildings and how to build them to save money.

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NEW HOPE FOR SUFFERERS FROM PARALYSIS

There are cases of paralysis that cannot be cured. But that is far different from saying that every case of paralysis is incurable. There is absolute proof that many forms of this disease are curable. Of the cases that cannot be cured many can be so benefitted that the formerly hopeless sufferer will once more find her life worth living.

Attention is called to the remarkable cures that have been effected in cases of partial paralysis, and other severe nervous disorders, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Some of these cures are so wonderful as to challenge belief, but in every case the statements have been carefully verified and may be investigated by anyone interested. In this connection the case of Miss B. Milleĥan, of St. John, N.B., is worthy of the most careful attention. Miss Millehan says: "Some three years ago I was taken seriously ill with diphtheria. The doctor brought me safely through this dreaded trouble, and I was assumed to be well. But two weeks later I took a relapse, my throat and limbs becoming paralyzed. I could neither speak nor walk. I was under the best of medical care, and after a few weeks was able to sit up in bed, but my throat was still completely paralyzed and I could only utter unintelligible sounds. I was treated by three of St. John's best physicians for this trouble and my case was given up as hopeless. A friend asked me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I had spent so much on medicine without help that I thought it would be only a further waste of money. However, I felt myself growing daily weaker and weaker, and I decided as a last chance that I would try the Pills. By the time I had taken a half-dozen boxes I could walk across the floor, something doctors had told me could never happen again, I still continued taking the pills, my speech returned, and I felt myself in perfect health. My friends thought my restoration nothing short of a miracle, and I think myself that I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I am living to-day, and I feel confident they can do quite as much for others as they did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effect cures in cases of this kind because they make new, rich, red blood, which feeds and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole system. If you are in need of a medicine give these pills a trial. We are confident you will not be disappointed. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ARE PLANETS INHABITED.

Scientist Says Venus and Mars Are —Seasons Like Ours.

That Venus and Mars, in our own planetary system, are surely inhabited by human beings of some kind is the assertion of T. T. J. See, who writes on that subject in a recent issue of Leslie's Weekly. Continuing, he says that observations show that Mars has a rare atmosphere, a day thirty-seven minutes longer than ours, seasons of the same type, but no longer duration, and snow caps at the poles, and thus water vapor, though the amount is small.

The probability of Venus being inhabited is much greater than that of Mars; for Venus rotates in twenty-one minutes, and in all respects so closely resembles the earth as to be called her twin sister. Venus has an abundance of air, clouds, water and also mountains, and therefore seas, lakes and rivers. The seasons are like ours except they are shorter—the year being 225 days in length.

Lame back Strengthened, Stiffness Taken Right Out

Was Relieved in an Hour, and Cured Over Night.

A lame back? Quite unnecessary. All you have to do is to rub on Nerviline. It's simply a wonder for backache—relieves after one rubbing. "Nothing possibly could cure an aching back faster than Nerviline," writes Mrs. Arthur Kobar, of Lower Chelsea, N. S. "I caught cold and was so prostrated with pain I could not bend over. We always have Nerviline at home, and I had the painful region rubbed thoroughly with this grand liniment. At once the pain departed. The lameness was rapidly reduced and in an hour I was able to be about my housework. I was rubbed again just before retiring, and awoke as usual in the morning without a sign of my back trouble."

There is no sort of muscular pain that Nerviline won't cure quickly. Thousands swear by it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago. It sinks to the core of the pain—right through muscle, tissue and nerve—it penetrates where no oily, greasy liniment can go and invariably cures quickly. If you have an ache or a pain anywhere—use Nerviline—it will cure you. Family size bottle, very large 50c.; trial size 25c. at all dealers.

AN AMERICAN PEERESS.



Lady Newborough.

She was Miss Carr, of Kentucky, and married Lord Newborough thirteen years ago. A smart dresser and a lavish entertainer.

BREAD IN COLD STORAGE.

Good For It, Says Professor—Crust Becomes Crisp.

Cold storage is good for bread, according to the report of Professor J. R. Katz of the physico-chemical laboratory of Amsterdam. Under ordinary conditions of temperature bread begins at once to lose its freshness, and in consequence is not so palatable to the consumer. For this reason for ages the bakers have worked at night in order that the customers may have fresh bread in the morning. Mr. Katz demonstrates the possibility of keeping the bread absolutely fresh for several days. Curiously enough it is at the ordinary temperatures that bread grows stale, and at both high and low temperatures it can be preserved. At 140 degrees Fahr. bread has been kept for forty hours unchanged, while stale bread exposed to degrees below freezing becomes fresh once more. Cold storage rooms for bread are suggested by this investigator. A proper degree of humidity in the rooms will ensure the crispy crust which everyone relishes.

WAKEFUL BABIES

If your baby does not sleep, if he is cross, cries a great deal, and will not be comforted, that is the time to give him Baby's Own Tablets. They promote sleep — not the drugged unnatural kind obtained through the use of "soothing" mixtures, but that refreshing natural sleep of the healthy child. The Tablets banish all stomach and bowel complaints—the direct cause of crossness and sleeplessness. Concerning them Mrs. E. Medras, Grand Bois, Que., says: "When I began using Baby's Own Tablets baby was so troubled with constipation he would not sleep day or night. Now all this trouble has vanished and he is a strong healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

The world is a wheel, and it will come round aright.—Beaconsfield.

It were endless to dispute upon everything that were disputable.—William Penn.

However mean your life is meet it and live it; do not shun it and call it hard names.—Thoreou.

Riches are the baggage of virtue; they cannot be spared and left behind, but they hinder the march.—Bacon.

Worship is transcendant wonder; wonder for which there is now no limit or measure; that is worship.—Carlyle.

To avoid an occasion for our virtues is a worse degree of failure than to push forward pluckily and make a fall.—R. L. Stevenson.

Disappointment falls heavily upon elderly people; they may submit better than the young, but they do not so easily revive.—Mrs. Ewing.

Man's highest merit always is, as much as possible, to rule external circumstances, and as little as possible to let himself be ruled by them.—Goethe.

Nature, purity, perspicuity, simplicity never walk in the clouds. They are obvious to all capacities, and where they are not evident they don't exist.—Voltaire.

Postmistress is Quite Well Again

FOUND COMPLETE CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. Gray, Who Was Nervous and Run Down for two Years, Tells How She Found New Health.

Tichborne, Frontenac Co., Ont., May 11 (Special).—Mrs. H. Gray, the popular postmistress here, is telling her friends of the great benefit she has received from taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For about two years," Mrs. Gray says, "I was all run down. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, and I suffered from shortness of breath and heart flutterings. I finally decided that the Kidneys were the cause of my trouble and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes in all, and I feel quite strong and like myself again. I certainly think Dodd's Kidney Pills are a good medicine."

The experience of the postmistress is similar to that of thousands of other Canadian women. They were weak, run down, nervous and in bad health generally. They took Dodd's Kidney Pills and are strong and well again.

The reason is that when the Kidneys get out of order they fail to strain the impurities out of the blood, and general lassitude and weakness ensues. The natural cure is to cure the Kidneys. The experience of thousands of others tells you that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys.

WHAT IS A KISS?

German Legal Definition of Assault and Battery.

What constitutes a kiss has just been defined by a decision of the Imperial German Supreme Court at Leipsiz, reading as follows:

"A kiss is a reaction upon the body of another and always requires the permission of a kissed person. Without such permission one may only kiss if one is certain of the other's tacit consent—that is to say, in the case of relatives, parents, and children or lovers. If the other is not only coy but also gravely objects to being kissed, it is to be assumed that such a person considers the kiss an illegal interference with his or her personal freedom and a violation of his or her honor.

"Anyone who inflicts a kiss upon another under such circumstances is guilty of assault and battery. A misdemeanor is therefore committed if the kiss simply takes place against the other's will. It is not necessary that the latter should consider the kiss an insult."

Good Prospect for Corn Crop

Every one with corns will be pleased to know that Putnam's Corn Extractor is guaranteed to cure hard, soft or bleeding corns in twenty-four hours. Painless and sure is Putnam's Extractor, 25c. at all dealers.

The Consolation.

"There is one consolation in being homely," she said.

"And what's that?"

"Nearly all the other women are willing to concede that I am sensible and will make a good wife for some man."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Largest Land Owner.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is the largest land owner in the world. Despite the sale of millions of acres from the original grant of approximately 26,700,000 acres, the railroad still possesses more than 11,000,000 acres, worth, on the basis of sales in 1912, at least $175,000,000.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

An ordinary cold is one of the very few ailments the modern physician has been willing to undertake to cure without a surgical operation.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Maligned.

She—I hear that your friend, Mr. Drinkleigh's habits are very irregular.

He—Nonsense! Regular as a clock—he's never sober after dinner.

The way to success is not a chute, but a ladder.

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

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

Rash on Legs and Back. Scratching Irritated Breaking Out. Used Cuticura Ointment. Disease Vanished.



Kentville, N. S.—"For about five years I was bothered with a light rash which would appear most heavily on my legs and back. This troubled me most in the spring of the year. They said it was eczema. The eczema itched and burned and my scratching irritated the breaking out. After it broke out I could not obtain more than three hours' sleep each night it pained me so. My legs and back were a solid mass of itching sores.

"I was given some salve and after using this preparation about a week the disease became worse and I could not obtain any rest at night. I used all the patent preparations on the market but they only seemed to increase the suffering and afforded me no relief whatever. About this time a friend recommended Cuticura Ointment to me. However, I had lost faith in all remedies and told him so, but he insisted that I try Cuticura Ointment so I purchased a box. The first application gave relief and in about a week the sores were healing and I was able to obtain a good night's rest, the first I had enjoyed for many months. I continued the treatment for another month and by that time all signs of the disease had vanished." (Signed) Willard F. Allen, May 16, 1913.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp that torture, itch, burn, scale, and destroy sleep. Sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

And Value of the Land Owned By the C.P.R.

The earnings on our Canadian railways during 1913 amounted, broadly, to $200,000,000. These figures include all the subsidiary lines, and other affiliations of whatever nature; but the figures are remarkable. Thirty years ago the C.P.R., which now shows gross annual earnings of $140,000,0000, could hardly buy axle grease. Its 25,000,000 acres of land were worthless. The land now sells at the rate of from $5 to $35 per acre. That worthless land in its totality represents a cash value of nearly $350,000,000. The lands still to be sold will realize $200,000,000. The commissioner, which the London paper of Lord Northcliffe's called Answers sent out to investigate conditions in the Dominion, regrets in one of his letters that the C.P.R. should have sold its land—any part of it—to speculators in the early days. The company regrets that policy today itself; but at the moment there did not seem any alternative. The people could not be coaxed at the time to settle in the wilderness; and the company needed money; and the big parcels were parted with—parcels which in their unoccupied state are the wonder of the incoming settler, who has to go further back while the splendid lands lie idle close to the railway. Of course, not an acre is sold now except to the genuine settler, but the point of value is that in the course of a comparatively few years our Canadian railways, which began in feebleness and doubt, without great faith in the future, and mocked at by critics, can show the enormous earnings, in a twelvemonth, of $200,000,000.

But a girl who is an expert at making angel cake may have a demon disposition.

Simplified Breakfasts

Make for good days

From a package of fresh, crisp

Post Toasties

fill a bowl and add cream or milk.

Then, with some fruit, a cup of Instant Postum, and a poached egg or two if you like, you have a simple breakfast that is wholesome and satisfying.

Toasties are bits of corn carefully cooked, delicately seasoned, and toasted to an appetizing "brown" without being touched by hand. They look good, taste good, and

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers— Everywhere!

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ontario.

GLOW WORM'S GLIMMER.

Fifty Times as Strong as Illuminants of Mankind.

The efficiency of a firefly's light is fifty times that of our ordinary illuminants. This does not mean that it is fifty times brighter, but that for the space it occupies it gives fifty times the light.

Herbert E. Ives and C. W. Jordan relate in the Lighting Journal how they measured the light of a firefly. They held glowworms, which are the larvae of fireflies and give a steady, unwinking light, against a disk of white blotting paper under an illumination of 190-metre candles, and by an equation, into which it is unnecessary to go here, calculated that the glowworm's light was equivalent to .043 candlepower per square centimetre. Their conclusions are as follows:

"This calculation is made on the basis of the light furnished by the glow worm under natural conditions. By various kinds of stimulation its brightness may be much increased. The flash of the firefly is probably many fold, perhaps fifty or one hundred fold, as bright as the steady glow of the larva. Such conclusions as have been drawn with respect to the adequacy of the intrinsic brilliancy which we measured hold of course for the same insect under more intense exertion.

"It appears, then, that the luminous material of the glow worm, could it be reproduced, would also be a happy mean in intrinsic brightness, far lower than the artificial light sources with which we now try our eyes, yet high enough to permit its use without pre-empting more wall space than we now give to windows."

Pain In Back All Gone

Gin Pills Completely Cured.

Mr. B. C. David, of Cornwallis, N.S., says: "About a year ago, I was suffering so much with a dreadful Lame Back and Hips, that I could not stand up straight. I was informed by a friend about GIN PILLS. I got a box. It helped me immediately. I have taken about twelve boxes and the pains in my back and hips are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of your GIN PILLS." 50c. a Box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

A Good Judge of Women.

Mistress—Would you like to come on trial for a week.

Applicant for Cook's Position—Sure Oi can tell whether Oi will loike yez in 24 hours.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C. B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
THOS. W. PAYNE.
Bathurst, N.B.

Peddler Posted.

She—If you don't go away at once I shall call my husband.

Peddler—I called on him first and he threatened me with you.

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. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

Intense Cold Is Healthful.

Without having gone anywhere near either Pole, writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle, I have had my experience of the fact that intense cold outside stops the cold in the head. We were six men, essaying the ascent of the Grand Combin, in the Alps (over 14,000 feet). From our first attempt we were driven back by a thunderstorm, and a stay of some hours to dry in the hut with the stove going woke up all the microbes. When we returned to the hut next day from the valley there were at least four severe colds among us, with sneezing, sore throats, etc. On the third day we traversed our peak, slowly cutting snow and ice steps in weather memorably bitter even for that height. On the other side it suddenly occurred to me that I had no "cold" left, and the others made the same discovery.

Rubbing It In.

"My dear," remarked Jones, who had just finished reading a book on "The Wonders of Nature," "this really is a remarkable work. Nature is marvellous! Stupendous! When I read a work like this it makes me think how puerile, how insignificant is man."

"Huh!" sniffed his better half. "A woman doesn't have to wade through four hundred pages to find out the same thing."

Caller—Is your mistress in? Maid—Did you see her at the window as you came up the walk, ma'am? Caller—No. Maid—Well, she said if you hadn't seen her to say that she was out.

Clark's

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



Pork & Beans

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses*. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain, or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book business in connection. Price only $4,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

RESIDENT AGENTS IN EVERY town to introduce strictly legitimate, guaranteed investment proposition. You can make $5 daily or more in spare time in your own home town. One salesman is actually averaging over $100 each week. We guarantee satisfaction to you and your customers. Address:—The Canadian Magazine Premium Department, Room 302, 52 Yonge St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONION GROWERS, GET LITERATure re onion weeders. R. G. Bruner, Olinda, Ont.

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.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS
PIGEON, PIGEON & DAVIS, 71a St. James St., Montreal
Write for Information.

The Star Attraction.

Hostess—I am glad you children decided to come for dinner.

Little Josie—We didn't tum for dinner; we tum to hear Willie's grandpa eat his soup.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Blowing It.

"When old Richleigh died he left a request that his dust be scattered to the winds."

"Well, his spendthrift son is attending to that all right."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

A Fanatic.

"They say that Briggs is a temperance crank of the extremist kind."

"I should say he is. He wouldn't even buy stocks because they frequently take a drop.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Unfortunate Illustration.

Figg—Do you believe in metempsychosis?

Fogg—Come again, please!

Figg—It's like this. According to that doctrine, my soul, after I get through with it, may inhabit the body of a jackass.

Fogg—Well, I don't know any place where it would feel more at home.

Many a good sailor has been wrecked on the sea of matrimony.

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

G. L. Meikle & Co.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WEATHER

We have the Largest Assortment of

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

we have ever shewn, at all prices, also

Men's Negligee Soft Shirts, all shades.
Men's Negligee Soft Collars, all shades.
Men's Summer Neckwear.
Men's and Boys' Belts.
Men's Colored Socks.
Men's and Ladies' Low Shoes.

Coal Oil Stoves

one, two and three burners.

GARDEN HOSE, LAWN MOWERS, RAKES, HOES, SPADES, etc. etc. ∴ ∴

Don't forget that "we carry the largest and most complete Stock of High Class Groceries in town."

G. L. Meikle & Co.

White Front

Semi-Ready Tailoring!

Both Stock and Special



Our Special Orders are actual Garments

CUT and FITTED To YOUR Measure

Finished in a week so that you can be assured of prompt delivery. We have over 300 cloth patterns from which to make your selection.

Extra Good Line of BOYS' SUITS

Boots and Shoes for EVERYBODY

We can fit your feet and your pocket. Boots neatly and promptly repaired.

Telephone 65

W. G. Staniforth

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.

Mr. Ernest Elliott, wife and two children went down with "The Empress."



As a result of the calamity which befel the Empress of Ireland last Friday, Brownsburg loses one of its most esteemed and respected families. 'Tis six years since Mr. Elliott came to this country from London, England, and it was owing to the illness of his wife that they had decided upon taking a trip home in the hope that it would effect a remedy. Deceased was one of the most popular young men of the Burg and the sympathy of the community is extended to their loved ones in the Old Land and to his brother George still residing in Brownsburg.

Chatham School No I.

(May Report.)

—To:—

Grade IV Senior,—Mamie Graham 93 p.c. Grant Bryerton 86 p.c. Lena Dobbie 82 p.c. Stella Bryerton 80 p.c.

Grade IV Junior,—Myrtle Bryerton 88 p.c. Ruth Dobbie 84 p.c. Olga Bradford 83 p.c.

Grade III,—Violet Bryerton 89 p.c. Roy Gaston 73 p.c. John Graham 62 Ioy Graham 70 p.c.

Grade I,—Cecil Bryerton 76 p.c. Hazel Sittlington 69 p.c. Lena Sittlington 68 p.c. Doris Leroy 84 p.c. Cecil Graham 72 p.c.

ANNIE L. NORRIS,
Teacher.

Louisa School.

—:o:—

Closing Exams.

Grade IV Sr. Max. 1200,—Violet Hall 1148, Maude Boyd 1134, Doris Hall and Ena Thompson absent.

Grade VI Jr. Max. 1200,—Mary Neill 1129, Myrtle Tomalty 1123, M. Davis 1122, Leonard Hall absent.

Grade III,—Max 1200,—Bella Boyd 1178, Glena Neill 1175, Etnel Boyd 1167, Leslie Conlin 1158, Emma Davis 1143, Bertha Boyd 1108, Robert Tomalty 1065, Lowell Boyd absent.

Grade I Max. 900—Clarence Neill 878, Lyall Tomalty 842, Roy Tomalty 833, Howard Hall and Mildred Hall absent. Eddie Cleary 827.

Part I Sr. Max. 800,—Gladys Boyd 788, Velma Tomalty 778, Gilbert Boyd 769. Guy Boyd 759.

Part I Jr. Max. 600,—Elsie Tomalty 593, Gladys Hall 582, Herbert Neill 580, George MacKenzie 358.

(Yearly Percentage)

Grade IV,—Sr.—Violet Hall 94 p.c. Maude Boyd 92 p.c. *Doris Hall 89 p. *Edna Thompson 88 p.c.

Grade IV Jr.—Myrtle Tomalty 91 p.c. Margaret Davis 90 p.c. *Mary Neill 85 p.c. *Leonard Hall 61 p.c.

Grade III,—Bella Boyd 96 p.c. L. Conlin 95 p.c. Ethel Boyd 94 p.c. E. Davis 93 p.c. Bertha Boyd 89 p.c. R. Tomalty 85 p.c. *Glena Neill 84 p c. *Lowell Boyd 82 p.c.

Grade I.—Eddie Cleary 91 p.c. Lyall Tomalty 90 p.c. Roy Tomalty 89 p.c. *Clarence Neill 84 p c. *Howard Hall 82 p.c. *Mildred Hall 80 p.c.

Part I Sr. Guy Boyd 95 p.c. Gladys Boyd 94 p.c. Gilbert Boyd 93 p c. V. Tomalty 92 p.c.

Part I Jr. Elsie Tomalty 98 p.c. G. Hall 97 p.c. Herbert Neill 96 p.c. *G. McKenzie 90 p.c.

Prize for regular attendance Eddie Cleary and Margaret Davis.

*Donates absence from some examination during the year.

GLADYS J. TOMALTY Teacher.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th July 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way, between HAZEL LAND and ST. JEROME, via Mille Isles, Cambria and Riviere Gagnon Post Offices from the 1st October [1914]

Next

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hazel Land, Mille Isles, Cambria Riviere Gagnon, St. Jerome and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
6-19 P. O. 1.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Montreal, May 28th, 1914.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 3rd July, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposal Contract for four years six times per week each way, and over LACHUTE NO 6 R. M. R. from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lachute and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. I.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
6-12 Montreal, May 23rd 1914.

COAL and WOOD

FOR SALE.

Give your order at once for next Season.

Harry Ayers,

Lachute Mills, Que.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

Offers the best and most complete stock of Buggies, Expresses, Rugs, Harness, and Harness Parts, Ranges, Thrashers, Wringers, Field & Lawn Wire, Fencing, Gates, etc.

A carload of Buggies to choose from. Call and get prices.

Also Agent for McCormick & Deering Machinery, Engines, Chatham Waggons and Carts, Beatty Bros, Stalls and Stanchions, Litter Carriers, etc.

The Grimm Sugar Outfit, the Pedlar Shingles, Sidings etc.

"QUALITY" Our Motto.

Price is a good Salesman
Quality is a better one

We have both

So when you are wanting anything in the line of Confectionery or fancy breads, remember that We Keep the BEST.

Flour and Feed our Specialty,
Wholesale or Retail.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectioner, - LACHUTE

$500.00 SAMPLES

—Comprising—

Ladies' and Children's Cotton, Lisle, Silk and Cashmere Hose

—Also—

Men's Half Hose

Ladies', Men's and Children's Summer Underwear in all grades from the cheapest cotton to pure silk in combinations and separate pieces.

McFAUL BROS., • West End.

: Headquarters :

FOR

Carpenters & Machinists Tools.

Dry Cell Batteries
Spark Plugs
Cylinder Oil
Gasoline
Belting
Packing
Tungsten Lights
Saws and Axes
Ammunition
Roofing and Building Paper
Pumps
Pipe
Pipe Fittings
Stoves
Sinks
Enamel Ware
Fencing
Guns and Rifles
Paints and Glass
Horse Blankets and Halters.

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914. — NO. 21

Ice Cream Parlor

You can be assured of a splendid cool drink at our SODA FOUNTAIN.

FRUITS :—Pineapples, Strawberries, and all kinds of fresh domestic fruits.

We are also agents for the Stewart Confectionery of Montreal.

Buy your fruits on Saturday. *We do not open on SUNDAY.*

PHONE No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

WINDING-UP ESTATE.

—: o :—

Anyone having accounts against the late Mrs. Clouthier of St. Andrews, or those who are indebted to her, will call and settle same with the undersigned not later than the last of July.

By order of
GEOFFROY BEDARD,
Executor.

Lachute, June 11th, 1914. 6-26.

WANTED,—A good strong boy to learn the tinsmithing and roofing business. Apply to
GEO. Y. DEACON,
Lachute Mills.

PROPERTY FOR SALE,—A first-class property in St. Andrews, owned by the late Mrs. Clouthier, is hereby offered for sale. Property has large grounds and the house contains ten rooms all of the best. A bargain for ready purchaser. Apply to
GEOFFROY BEDARD,
6-20 Main Street, Lachute.

LOST.—A gold watch between Dr. Alexander's Crossing and C. N. R. Station. Finder please return to Watchman Office and be rewarded.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Brownsburg, intend holding their annual lawn social on Mr. McCluskey's lawn, on Thursday, June 25th, 1914. 3-19

FOR SALE,—1 driving mare 1150 lbs, 8 years old, dark bay; 1 horse 1200 lbs. 4 years old, chestnut, 1 new buggy. Any one desiring to see the horses or buggy may do so by calling at the office of the late Dr. G. H. Christie, Lachute.

Crepe, chiffons, Ratines, Fancy Voiles at 20cts per yard, are extra values.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Don't forget that we buy wool—all we can get in the month of June.
W. BANFORD & SON.

LOT FOR SALE,—Good building lot in East Ward, corner Hugh and Main Street, Apply to,
G. J. WALKER,
6-19 Lachute.

Childrens dresses, lots of them prettily made.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Are you fond of Fish?

If so you cannot do better than go to Ed. Darlington's on the Main St., because he has some very pretty gold fish that will cause lots of pleasure if you take a couple home to your little ones. Call and see them even if you don't buy. They are something new.

Those New York Mill ends have arrived, and are offered at quick sale at extroidinary prices.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Town Council

—: o :—

The regular meeting of above Council was held last Thursday evening Mayor Paquette presiding. There were also present Councillors Lefebvre, Labrosse, McKimmie, Scott, Boyd, Deslaurier.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed and reports of road and finance committees presented with orders of payment.

The secretary read report from the Railway Commission dealing with requests to them for commutation tickets, better train service etc , which we have reproduced in full elsewhere in this issue.

Three tenders were received for construction of the roads for which the Government have granted the loan of $40,000. One from Messrs. Gagnon and Gagnon $10,500 per mile, Berniquer and Lafleur $11,500 per mile, and Mr. Charbonneau $24,950 for the road as per the contract.

Councillor Scott made motion that the tender of Mr. Charbonneau be hereby accepted, but before putting the motion the Mayor asked Councillor Scott if he did not think he was a little hasty in awarding the contract so readily, but Councillor Scott thought not and the question was thrasted out at some length the Mayor being of opinion that the work could be accomplished much cheaper by day labor. Councillor Scott then pressed for his motion, but the Mayor claimed that as it was past twelve o'clock no business now transacted would be legal and consequently closed the meeting.

Some of the councillors were desirous of awarding the tender and assuming the risk of any illegality, but the mayor stoutly protested.

Magistrates' Court Proceedings

An interesting case was heard before G. F. Calder, J.P., last week in which four languages was used. The complainant was an Indian from Oka. The defendants were Syrian peddlers and the evidence for the plaintiff was given in the Indian language, thro' the medium of an Indian interpreter from the St. Regis reserve. The evidence for the defence was given in the Syrian language and translated by an Assyrian interpreter from Joliette. The case was pleaded in the French language and the judgment given in English.

The Indian charged the Syrian with having entered his house although forbidden to do so and refused to get out when told, whereupon the Indian hit him on the head with a poker and the two Syrians and the Indian had a rough and tumble fight in which both parties were wounded. The evidence was contradictory, but inasmuch as it was admitted that the Syrian had been forbidden to enter the house and by forcing his way in had precipitated the row the Magistrate imposed a fine of one dollar and fifteen dollars costs, the complainant being condemned to pay the balance of the costs.

On Tuesday last the same Magistrate committed Timothe Ranger and Adelard Ranger of Grenville to stand their trial for having assaulted, with intent to murder, Edward Boyd of the same place.

Ladies wash dresses 34 to 44 at a $1.00 each.
W. BANFORD & SON.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. A. D. McGibbon was in town on Wednesday last

Mr. Norval is visiting friends in Montreal for a few days.

Miss Bessie McOnat spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Meyer's, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister Mrs. T. Jousse.

Mr. Paul Jousse, of Vankleek Hill, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. McRoby, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. McCoy.

The Rev. Mr. McConnell is attending the Methodist Conference in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Spear and daughter also Miss White, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Yelland this week.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander, the early part of this week.

Rev. W. G. White, will conduct the usual week night services at the home of Mr. H. Mosely in Brownsburg.

Miss Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. A. Robertson and daughter, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. J. S. Giles this week.

Mr. Parsons, of Galt, Ont., and Mr. Ritchie and Master Jack, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Misses Wilson.

The machinery for the betterment of our roads has arrived and it is to be hoped that now "something will be doing."

Dr. John McOnat Drew has now arrived in Lachute and has taken up practice at the offices of the late Dr. Geo. H. Christie.

A very successful bazaar was held on Thursday of last week, by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, the proceeds amounting to $249.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hammond returned home from Montreal on Wednesday, having taken their young daughter down for nervous treatment.

Services will be held in the Methodist Church, Lachute, next Sabbath, June 14th, at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and at Brownsburg at 3 p.m.

Miss Olive McGibbon, who has been visiting in town for a couple of weeks, returned home to Montreal, accompanied by her aunt Mrs. P. R. McGibbon.

The Rev. W. G. White, of Dalesville will preach in the Dalesville Baptist Church on Sunday June 14th at 11 a.m., Mabel at 3 p.m., and Dalesville B.Y.P.U. at 7.30 p.m.

The St. Andrews Recreation Club held at fishing expedition on Tuesday last at Carillon and according to various reports, the fish were both large and numerous.

The C. N. R. local service has undergone a slight change in time, the train for Hawkesbury and Ottawa leaving at 7.55 a.m. and for St. Jerome and Joliette at 8.20 p.m.

The exhibits of Fancy Work, in the Convent, will be shown until Monday night next. All are invited to call and see the excellent work that is being executed by the young people.

The Argenteuil Homemakers Club will hold their meeting on the last Friday of every month at 3 p.m. All ladies are cordially invited to join. The first meeting June 26th, will take place in the Beech Ridge School.

Dr. Bruneau, recently opened up office in the Painter House, has received a most favourable call to Swift Current, Sask. which he has decided to accept. He is leaving early next week.

Sunday next is Decoration Day with the Oddfellows and Laurentaine Lodge will as usual turn out and March to the Cemetery at three o'clock, there to decorate the graves of their departed brethren.

The many friends of Mr. Thos. Shepherd, who was taken so seriously ill while visiting his daughter at Knowlton, will be pleased to learn that he has so far regained his health as to be able to return home this week.

The marriage is announced to take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jolly, Shefford Mountain, Que. on June 24th, of their daughter Caroline to William D. Warwick, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Warwick, Roussillon, near Lachute.

Star of Hope Lodge had a gala evening on Wednesday last, on the occasion of a fraternal visit from the Brownsburg Good Templars. A good programme of short addresses, games etc. were indulged in refreshments served, and a real good time spent together.

Miss Hampton is offering her summer stock of hats, flowers, at half price, some good shapes, for those who come early. All must be sold at once. 6-26.

MARRIAGES.

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McDONALD—EIRAKSON,—At Winnipeg, on May 19th, Albert McDonald, to Miss Alice Eirakson, of Markeland, Man., by Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon.

DUERN DOBIE,—At Ottawa, June 1st, 1914, by Rev. James Little, Laurence Duern, of Toronto, to Bertha M. Dobie, of St. Andrews Que.

Divine Service Parade, Col. Reilly Commanding.

Members of the 17th Hussars, with reserve and retired members of the Militia in uniform, will attend Divine Service at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, June 14. Parade will form at the Armory at 10.20.

Major Smith has issued the following squadron order:—C. Squadron 17th Hussars will muster at the Armory at 2 p.m., June 14th, for annual training. Every member must be present on time, as any delay will be very serious with regard to transportation.

Major Smith informs us that the Lachute boys have rallied to the colors with greater enthusiasm than he has ever experienced in hts military standing of 25 years. The squadron was up to full strength some eight days before going to camp.

BROWNSBURG.

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D. C. CO. LTD., GUN CLUB.

The usual Weekly Shoot took place last Saturday at the Picnic Grounds when the "Boa" Cup and North American Championship were contested. A Club Spoon was also put up for competition and was won by Mr. T. G. Pasco after a close contest. The ladies spoon was won by Mrs S. Wilson who together with her husband have quite a collection of Club Spoons. Mr. R. Golphin and Mr. E. J. Johnson hold the largest percentage in the "Boa" Cup Competition, but are closely followed by half a dozen other competitors. There is some keen enthusiasm caused over the Competition and the final should see some fine shooting and a close finish. Mr. A. M. Campbell and Mr. E. J. Johnson are the leaders for the Long Run Prize in the "Boa" Cup Competition. There is also a Cup put up for the Ladies' Section which has increased considerably during the last few weeks in which Mrs. S. Wilson holds the largest percentage up to the present, followed by Mrs. E. J Johnson and Mrs. F. Brunelle. We are pleased to see so many ladies turn out for the shooting which is progressing in leaps and bounds. There are at least a dozen ladies now entered for the various competitions and there is room for as many more for we are always pleased when a new recruit joins the ranks. There is no sport in the universe so clean and invigorating as trap shooting, and we are indeed lucky in having the opportunity of indulging in this fine pastime, and we wish the D. C. C. Gun Club a most successful season. A Shoot took place last Wednesday evening and will be reported in next week's issue.

The second game in the Lower Ottawa Valley League was played last Saturday afternoon on the Picnic Grounds between the D. C. C. Football Club and the Brownsburg United which resulted in a draw, which is the second this season. Mr. Graham, of Lachute, handled the game in a very efficient manner. In the first half the game was very even with the play now and again slightly in favor of the United, but the ball was out of play, quite a deal, a shot for goal by one of the United's men hit the crossbar and fell on to Scott's chest, when Waterfield rushed the ball through the goals. After this a very quiet game ensued with the play being fairly even until the interval. In the second half the D. C. C. had distinctly the better part of the game and missed two or three goals by sheer bad luck. The ball which was centred from the wing was miskicked by Green through his own goal thereby levelling up the score. A short time after a penalty was given against the Uniteds' but Clarke succeeded in saving the shot which was played by Bourne. A minor incident happened between two players when a fight nearly occurred during a heated discussion, but they eventually cooled down after the players separated them. It is regretted that the Quarry Rangers have withdrawn from the League through insufficient players as a third team would have caused a greater amount of interest and possibly a closer finish. The spectators were very vigorous in their support and we hope that both clubs will enjoy some good games and have a most successful season.

Mr. A. Dey, jr., visited the 'Burg last week-end being the guest of Mr. F. Madden.

Seven of the youthful generation of the 'Burg are joining forces on Sunday for the journey to Camp, and owing to slackness in the Factory a few men are taking the opportunity of spending a fortnight in the ranks. We need never fear an invasion after their return.

Mr. W. King was up from Moutreal last week-end the guest of his parents.

Mr. E. Secker and family are removing to one of the Company's cottages. We are pleased to say Miss L. Secker is progressing favorably and we trust will soon have completely recovered from her accident.

Owing to the extreme heat we think that the "Ginger Pop" would be greatly appreciated.

We notice a resident of the Burg has completed his lawn and are informed that a Fountain and Gold Fish are to be installed in the near future, then we shall be having some large fishing excursions in the Burg.

We are pleased to announce the coming marriage of Mr. W. Castle to Miss M. Barker next August to whom we offer our congratulations on behalf of the populace.

Mr. J. McDonald is erecting a fine set of Livery Stables and Feed Store and opes to soon be installed there.

MILL ENDS

We have just received a large lot of MILL ENDS, some 5,400 Yards from NEW YORK.

These Remnants and Piece Goods, consist of:—

Crepe Chiffons, Linon Batistes, Ginghams, Seersuckers, White Plisse, Chambrays, Ratines, Voile Fancies, Silk Shorts, Silk Stripe Crepes, Crinkles, Colored Linens, Percales, Colored Plisse, Blue and White Drills, Mercerized Remnants, Etc., Etc.

The whole lot is put on our counters for quick sale *at from 13c to 25c per Yard.*

We want all the wool we can get in the next few weeks.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Spring Millinery comprising the latest novelties from Chicago and Montreal on view during this coming month. Unmatchable low prices.

Elegant New Blouses, Wash Skirts and Dresses, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frilling, Smallware of every description. Make yourself comfortable with Bias Filled Corsets to suit every figure. A pleasure to show them.

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Gasoline, Engine Oils, & Automobile Repairs.

Main St. - Phone 83 - Lachute.

When you Require Anything

In Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silver Deposit Ware, Silverware, Etc.,

You will find a large and reliable selection at our store. While we make a specialty of testing eyes, and selling the right kind of glasses, we have enough other things here to share the expense of doing business and make it possible to be more than reasonable in our charges.

The precise advantage of coming here for your glasses is that you know us and we know you. We are equipped with modern facilities for examining eyes and relieving eye strain. Every element of risk has been entirely eliminated. We do the best that can be done by each and every customer.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

Agent for the Edison Phonograph.

JUNGLE KING'S FIENDISH REVENGE

For a fortnight we had been slowly ascending the Nan-Qhan River in Indo-China, and now, on the fifteenth day, having quitted this stream, our caravan began the laborious ascent of Mount Pou-Hong, which we had to cross before making for the Chinese frontier, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine.

The mission on which I was engaged threatened to prolong itself much beyond the time anticipated. The rivers, swollen by recent heavy storms, retarded our progress, and the slopes of the Pou-Hong Mountains were intersected by deep crevasses which it was impossible to cross by the usual means of felled trees on account of our horses. We were forced, therefore, to spend whole days in going around the precipices, these erratic zigzags doubling or trebling the length of our journey. Some of the crevasses were veritable abysses, the depth of which no eye could fathom. Often in their depths, concealed by luxuriant vegetation, mighty torrents rushed along, precipitating themselves in cascade after cascade toward the valley.

During the day the silence was unbroken, save for the calls of the guide and the piercing cries of monkeys chasing each other from branch to branch. At night, however, life violent and intense awoke our camp; all the animals in creation seemed to have a rendezvous there to disturb our rest. We had to protect ourselves against tigers by lighting huge fires, for so numerous are they in this district that no native ever ventures to go near it alone. The temerity of these brutes is so great that they will sometimes come and carry off a man from the midst of his sleeping companions. The negligence of a sentinel in letting the fires get low for an instant has often caused the death of travellers. They have disappeared, and no one has even seen the man-eater carry off his prey.

One night, when I was in a profound sleep after a hard day's march, I was awakened by a most terrific chorus of roars. All the tigers in the forest must be attacking our camp, I thought, and I rushed out of my tent, fearing to find the guards asleep and the fires quenched. Happily my fears were false. A bright circle of flame girdled the camp, and it was impossible for our tawny foes to approach us without being seen.

Reassured, I stretched myself on my mat again, and was just about to drop off into the slumber which had been so ruthlessly interrupted by the uproar, when one of the sentinels came up.

"Captain," he said, "I can distinguish human cries amid the roaring of the tigers. I am certain that not very far away there are men whom those tigers are preparing to devour."

I listened and very soon satisfied myself that the man had not been mistaken. I at once sent for the chief of the native militiamen, who acted as my escort.

"We must go to the assistance of the unfortunate men whose cries of distress we hear," I said to him. "Tell your men to arm and provide half the porters with torches. The other half must stay and guard the camp in our absence."

"Captain," he replied, "it would be folly on our part to venture into those dense thickets. To judge by the roaring, the tigers are in great numbers. Excited by the smell of blood, they will spring on us before the fitful light of the torches allows of our seeing them and we shall lose many men and save no one. Listen! One no longer hears human cries. The poor unfortunates must have perished by now."

At 5 o'clock in the morning I started off with a dozen well-armed men, one of the soldiers, a native of this part of the country, acting as guide. We headed in the direction whence the cries had come, but so difficult was the going through thickets and briars that it took us nearly an hour to cover 500 yards. Then at last we came out into a clearing, where a most terrifying spectacle met our gaze. Even my men recoiled in horror, and they belonged to a race whose impassivity is not easily shaken.

Never before had our eyes beheld such a shambles. The ground, reddened with blood, was soft and wet, and there had been no rain for two months. Here and there lay great pools of blood which the earth had not yet absorbed. Everywhere were human remains — fleshless heads, mangled arms and legs. Shreds of clothing and bemired shoes still clung to the ghastly relics which the satiated beasts had regretfully abandoned. Ravens and vultures—come to take their share of the feast after the departure of the tigers—rose and flapped heavily away at our approach, and, after circling around for some moments, perched on neighboring trees, loudly croaking their protests at our inopportune arrival.

My attention was next drawn to the singular attitude of some of the bodies, which the beasts had apparently not been able to tear away from the tree trunks against which they leaned. We soon discovered why this was—the wretched men had been tied there and had been devoured as they stood, without the ropes by which they were bound having given away! On other trees I saw more ropes hanging, covered with blood. At one place there was a veritable mound of human remains, as if the tigers, gorged to repletion, had stacked them there for future orgies.

When I had pulled myself together somewhat I sent to the camp for spades and picks to dig a trench in which to bury these sad remains. Just to pass away the time waiting I counted the trees whose bark bore the tell-tale blood smear. There were fifty-six! Fifty-six poor creatures had met their death in this awful way, then, during the night.

It was utterly unable to fathom the meaning of what exactly had taken place in this clearing and I began to think I should never solve the mystery when suddenly it was revealed in the most unexpected way. After having dug a trench my men buried therein what the tigers had left of their wretched victims. Toward the end of this dreadful task they discovered to their astonishment a body almost intact at the bottom of the mound. The hands only were missing but they did not appear to have been taken of by the teeth of a tiger; the wounds were too even to have been done with anything but a sharp instrument.

In all likelihood this body had been brought here by a tiger, which, at the moment of beginning to devour it, had, for some unknown reason, abandoned it. All sorts of debris was then piled up on the poor unfortunate, and this served as a protection against the voracity of the wild beasts.

"Captain," cried my head man, when he had succeeded in extricating the body from the dreadful remains that covered it, "this unfortunate man is not dead; I am sure of it!"

Indeed, as I speedily ascertained, the heart of the native was still beating. I hastened to let a few drops of brandy trickle into his mouth, and this soon brought him back to consciousness. Presently his lids lifted and he looked at us in terror.

"Don't be frightened," I said to him. "You are among people who will do you no hurt. My men are going to carry you to my camp, where we will dress your wounds. When you are better you will be at liberty to remain with us or rejoin your people, wherever they are."

After he had recovered somewhat from his weakness, he gave me an explanation of the tragedy of the forest. Here is the tale he told, and a more terrible one I never heard.

You have, doubtless, heard of the war which broke out between Prince Ong Keo and Prince Quanh Teu after the death of their father, the King of Xong Det. This monarch had chosen his second son, Quanh Teu, as his successor, to the detriment of his eldest son, Ong Keng. Feeble with age, the king had not been able to withstand the pleadings of Quanh Teu's mother, and during his lifetime he had this son proclaimed king of Xong Det.

When the old king was dead—poisoned, some said, by the mother of Quanh Teu, who was impatient to see her son on the throne—Prince Ong Keo refused to recognize his brother's authority. He armed his adherents, who were numerous, and, after a number of smaller successes, came and besieged Quanh Teu in his capital. His success here seemed assured, when, through the treachery of one of his lieutenants, he fell into his brother's rands. This catastrophe so terrified Ong Keo's army that, instead of continuing the struggle in order to save their chief, they dispersed in the space of a few days. Quanh Teu, who had believed himself lost, took a cruel revenge. He had all those who had taken up arms against him sought out and beheaded, with the exception of those chiefs who were notoriously devoted to his brother; these he reserved for an even worse fate.

The very refinement of torture was inflicted on Prince Ong Keo—and you know how fertile is the imagination of the people of our country when it comes to inventing torments!

When his body was nothing more than one great wound, he was impaled, in the presence of those who had sustained him in his revolt, and his mangled corpse was finally thrown to starving dogs in a neighboring shed. A strong escort then conducted us who remained toward this forest of Danghoa; it is particularly dreaded on account of the number and ferocity of the tigers it harbors. After some days' march we halted in the clearing where you found me among all that remained of those who were my companions in arms. Here we were brought up, one by one, to a block, and the executioner cut off our hands, so as to render our flight impossible. Then each of us was securely lashed to a tree, and the escort set off on its return journey to Xong Det. Before they went, however, they laid a trail of our severed hands, the better to attract the tigers to us.

It was about noon when we were thus abandoned by those who carried out the orders of the fiendish Quanh Teu. The afternoon passed. We suffered agonies from our mutilated arms. During the first hours no one murmured, but with the passing time one heard moans, then cries, then shrieks, then here and there a death rattle.

When night fell the tigers had already scented us, and we could hear them prowling close by. The crashing of branches and undergrowth told us that the circle of ferocious man-eaters was closing in upon us. When it became quite dark we saw the eyes of the beasts gleaming from the thickets, impatient to hurl themselves on their prey. But the strange scene evidently astonished and frightened them; they dared not venture into the clearing, fearing a trap. They seemed to encourage one another to advance by terrible roars, which froze us with terror, but still they did not come. I forgot even the pain of my wounds as I momentarily anticipated feeling the claws of the awful brutes which growled behind me sink into my flesh. It was a refinement of cruelty, of which, perhaps, King Quanh Teu had not thought. Had he known, however, it would have filled him with content.

This dreadful agony of mind and body, from which there was no chance of escape, ended in overthrowing the reason of the weaker ones among us. The prolonged terror drove several men mad, and they began to imitate the roaring of the tigers; they howled so herribly that the wild beasts, disquieted, became silent for some moments, and seemed to withdraw from us.

But it was only a short reprieve. Very soon they returned; and, this time grown bolder, they came into the clearing. One of them, more daring than the rest, suddenly bounded on to one of my comrades who was nearest to him. It was the signal for the beginning of the carnage. With ferocious howls the tigers sprang on the victims who were thus offered to their voracity, and my comrades' cries of suffering were speedily silenced. Almost immediately I lost consciousness, overcome by a blow from the powerful paw of a great brute I vaguely saw springing at me. From that moment I remembered nothing more.

In truth, the unfortunate man bore on his head and chest deep marks of the claws that had lacerated him. It seems probable that the tiger; succeeding in biting through the cords which bound the man, had carried him to the centre of the clearing, where we found him; then, perhaps—some more enticing bait lured the beast away, and it forgot the prey it had been about to devour.

The native's wounds were terrible, but none of them appeared to be mortal. For two or three days I had every hope of saving him, but, unhappily, he was so weakened by loss of blood that, despite all my care, he died on the fifth day.

I hurried his burial in order that we might get out of this horrible forest, which had become dangerous even to us. Every night we knew that tigers prowled round the camp thirsting again for the human blood they had been drenched in. Sometimes, by the sudden flare of a dying fire, the sentinels would see the great brutes, surprised by the sudden brilliance, bound away and disappear in the thickets. One night two of our horses, maddened with fear at the smell of the tigers, broke their hobbles and took to flight. The poor animals did not get far before the man-eaters were hot on their heels, and soon terrible roarings told us of the death of our poor steeds. All that night the ferocious beasts made a frightful uproar, and we had to keep constant watch over our remaining horses, whose instinct seemed to tell them the fate of their companions. Under the influence of terror these animals, usually so docile, seemed no longer to recognize their masters, and tried madly to break their ropes and fly the danger which they thought menaced them.

All of us had to remain on the qui vive until dawn broke. With the first rays of the sun the uproar ceased, and we were at last able to take a few hours' well-earned repose.

Even our departure did not rid us of these disquieting neighbors. The tigers followed my caravan all the time we travelled through the forest of Danghoa. Our sleep was constantly broken by their howling and roaring, and I was constrained to watch the fires myself during part of each night, fearing that some negligence on the part of a guard might cost us our lives. This tiger-hunt—with the roles reversed—only ceased on the day when we were able to put the obstacle of a large river between our pursuers and ourselves. Although it is not an unusual thing to see tigers swim a river, they did not venture into unknown country this time. Probably hunger was not pressing them sufficiently, and they, no doubt, returned to that gruesome clearing in the forest which recalled to them a memorable feast.

LATEST PHOTO OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS



NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CONSORT.

This photograph of Prince Alexander of Teck and the Princess of Teck was taken only two weeks ago at Heath. Prince Alexander is saluting the territorial colors at Heath, where the Princess opened the new drill hall of the Flamorgan County Territorial Association.

Detectives Employed.

The manager of a detective agency recently established in the Belgian university town of Louvain sent a circular letter to the parents of a number of students offering to send them monthly reports of the behavior of their sons for a small fixed fee. The students heard of this, and several hundred of them marched to the offices of the detective agency and broke all the windows. They then made a demonstration at the house of the vice-rector of the university, who had approved of the scheme of monthly reports. The students state that they will not cease their protests until the vice-rector has resigned.

As Susie Saw It.

Caller—Will you see if your sister is in?

Susie—Yes, sir, but I don't think she will be. She saw you coming up the steps.

Whenever we see a man who wears a big, flashy diamond ring we expect to hear him say "them kind" and "has went."

Crimsonbeak—I see by the paper that automatic cafes are to be established at Sydney, Australia. What's an automatic cafe? Yeast—Why, I guess it's one that throws a man out when he's had enough.

HOME

Desserts With Custard.

Snow Pudding.—One-quarter box gelatin, one cup sugar, one pint milk, one cup boiling water, one lemon (juice), two eggs, one teaspoon vanilla. Cover the gelatin with cold water and allow it to soak for half an hour. Add the boiling water, sugar and lemon juice. Strain and when partly set beat with an egg-beater until it becomes white and "snowy." Stir the stiffly beaten egg whites into this mixture. Mold and leave in a cold place to harden. Serve with a boiled custard sauce made with the milk, yolks of eggs, a half cup of sugar and vanilla. Pour the cool custard around the pudding.

Tapioca Cream.—One quart milk, one cup tapioca, one teaspoon vanilla, four eggs, one-half cup sugar, salt. Soak the tapioca overnight in cold water. Cook the milk and tapioca in a double-boiler. Mix the yolks and sugar and fold in the whites, beaten stiff. Add this to the tapioca, cook a few minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, add vanilla and turn into a fancy dish to cool.

Cream Chocolate Pudding.—One pint milk, one-half cup sugar, four eggs (whites), four tablespoons corn starch, two ounces chocolate, one teaspoon vanilla. Melt the chocolate. Scald the milk in a double boiler and add the cornstarch moistened with cold water. Stir and cook until smooth and thick. Add the sugar, melted chocolate and the beaten whites of eggs. Beat thoroughly, add the vanilla and pour into a mold to cool. Serve with whipped cream or a fruit sauce. All puddings containing cornstarch require long cooking.

Cornstarch Pudding.—Make the same as the cream of chocolate pudding, omitting the chocolate. Serve with lemon sauce.

Orange Fool.—To eight thoroughly beaten eggs add gradually the juice of eight oranges. Whip in a pint of rich cream and sugar to taste. Put in a double boiler and allow it to thicken but not boil. Chill and serve with cream.

Floating Island.—Make a boiled custard with a quart of milk and four egg yolks, sugar and vanilla. Beat the egg whites stiff and dip by spoonfuls into the hot custard. Pour the custard into a serving dish and arrange the cooked whites on the surface, thus forming the "islands."

Bread Pudding.—One quart stale breadcrumbs, three cups milk, one-half pound raisins, one-half teaspoon salt, two eggs, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon vanilla. Make a boiled custard of the eggs, milk, sugar and seasoning. Sprinkle a greased baking dish with raisins, then with breadcrumbs, and continue until all are used. Pour the custard over this, let stand a few minutes, then steam or bake about an hour. Serve with lemon sauce. Cake may be used instead of bread; in which case less sugar is needed.

Tested Recipes.

Rhubarb Jam.—To each pound of rhubarb allow one pound of sugar and one lemon. Peel the yellow rind thin and slice the pulp. Put away over night with the cut rhubarb as before described, and boil for three-quarters of an hour slowly. Pour into jars and seal.

Veal Cutlet Stew.—Remove bone and skin from veal cutlets and cut in pieces for serving. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in flour, egg and crumbs, fry slowly until well browned in salt pork, fat or butter. Remove to stewpan and pour over one and one-half cups brown sauce. Place on back of range and cook until tender. For the sauce brown three tablespoons butter, add three tablespoons flour, stir until well browned, add gradually one and one-half cups stock or water or half stock and strained tomatoes. Season with salt, pepper and lemon juice.

Raw Potato Hash.—If you are in a hurry and want to make hash use raw potatoes, small onion and cold corned beef and chop together. Add a little water. You'll never make hash any other way after trying this. Cook about twenty-five or thirty minutes. You get all the nourishment out of raw potatoes.

Household Hints.

French fried potatoes dipped in egg before frying are delicious.

A cloth wet with camphor will remove white spots from furniture.

To keep aluminum bright, wash in soap and water and rub with olive oil.

Beet salad served in green apple cups makes an attractive combination.

Use vinegar instead of water to thin paste and the paste will not spoil.

Place a large sponge in the bottom of the umbrella jar if you would not break it.

To save time in seasoning have a large sized salt shaker filled with salt and pepper mixed.

Cream too thin to whip may be made so by adding the unbeaten white of an egg before beating.

For Honolulu tea add one or two tablespoonfuls of pineapple juice to a cupful or glassful of hot iced tea.

To remove rust from a knife plunge the blade into an onion and leave it an hour. Then polish in the usual way.

The covers of heavy canvas are a great protection to the trunk or wicker basket in travelling. They come in various sizes.

A snap clothespin is handy in lifting of hot kettle lids, pulling hot saucepans forward or changing pie pans around in the oven.

Hot water sets grease, so grease spots should be washed with cold water, which hardens the grease and makes it easy to remove.

To ensure a satisfactory meal, you must spend lavishly either of time or money. If money is the more valuable, then economize on that, but allow time for the proper cooking of less expensive foods, and vice-versa.

If casters are put on the kitchen table it will be found a great convenience. Then the table may be rolled around without any undue strain on a person's back.

Greens are essentially a relish, but they have a distinct value in the diet. Although they are not rich in protein they possess a small quantity of valuable mineral salt, such as iron and sulphur, not found in the staple foods.

Scoop out the centre of small sponge cake, saving the tops, fill with stewed and sweetened rhubarb, replace tops, cover with custard and serve cold. Use the cake left over from another dainty dessert.

To prevent fruit from sinking to the bottom of a cake, put raisins and currants in a dish and set it on the back of the stove; stir them occasionally and see that they do not burn. When thoroughly heated, add them to the batter.

Brushes and brooms used for cleaning purposes will be kept in much better condition if they are always hung up. If the handles are not provided with hooks for hanging, insert in the end of each handle a screw eye.

Always break rather than cut asparagus. Discard any pieces too tough to snap with the fingers. If the asparagus is to be broken in small pieces before cooking, the cook will do well to add the tender upper ends only after the tougher stalks have become tender.

New tins should not be used until thoroughly cleansed, because they often come covered with resin or a similar substance. The tins should be filled with water, adding a good lump of soda, and be boiled out before washing in the usual way. As tin rusts very quickly, pans should be allowed to dry thoroughly on the top of the stove before putting away. Cloths will not do it. A better plan is to prevent rust forming at all. To do this, after scouring new tin ware, coat it with lard and set in the oven until it is thoroughly heated through.

MATCH-MAKING IN LONDON.

New Institute in Bloomsbury Welcomes "Philandering."

A step forward in the campaign for the religious and social regeneration of Central London was taken when the new institute at Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church was opened, says the London Leader.

The necessity and the effectiveness of institutional work in such an area hardly needed the demonstration that the success of Whitefield's and Kingsway Hall have provided; and Bloomsbury, fully realizing the need, has long been struggling along with makeshift premises till it should be possible to obtain a building equipped on a worthy scale. That aim has at last been achieved at a cost of £12,500, raised by gifts ranging from a £5,000 donation at one end of the scale to a working woman's offering of 240 long-hoarded farthings at the other. Of the total £2,500 is still outstanding. The institute fills the whole of a floor skilfully built up above the chapel roof, and contains a number of reading and writing and games rooms, a large and comfortable lounge, a billiard-room and a small conference hall.

"Our great object," said the Rev. Thomas Phillips, who is now at the end of his ninth year at Bloomsbury, "is to provide comfortable rooms for any young man or woman in Central London who cares to use them. We have no membership and no subscription. On Sundays in particular we try to create the atmosphere of home for the numbers of men and girls who are either 'living-in' or are quartered in cheerless lodgings in our neighborhood."

"Do such opportunities lead to undue philandering?" Mr. Phillips was asked.

"Not at all," was the reply. "As a matter of fact, within proper limits we almost encourage it. Do you realize that it is only in some such way as this that hundreds of men in Central London can ever speak on terms of ordinary familiarity to a decent girl? Many happy marriages, I am glad to say, have resulted from such restricted institutional work as we have been able to carry on in the past."

The Test.

"Can I trust you, Smith?"

"Guess so. Try me with $10."

Swollen Hands and Feet



mean Kidney Trouble. Liniments and blood purifiers are useless. What you must do is to cure the kidneys. Take

GIN PILLS

Gin Pills act directly on these vital organs—correct all disease—neutralize uric acid—purify the blood—relieve the pain and reduce swelling in hands and feet. 50c. a box; 6 for $2.50. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price.

Sample free if you mention this paper. 185

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., OF CANADA LIMITED. - TORONTO.

SAVED FROM THE TIDE.

Swinburne Had Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the English poet, seemed immune from all the maladies that pursue unfortunate mankind. Writing of Swinburne, in "Portraits and Sketches," Mr. Edmund Gosse says that he did not know fatigue; his agility and brightness were untiring. His courage and zest as a bather were superb. When he was a very little child, his father, the admiral, had taught him to be fearless in the water, by taking him up in his arms and flinging him among the waves. At Eton, says his cousin, "Algernon could swim forever." Yet, as a young man, he had a very narrow escape from drowning.

Swinburne was a daring bather, and he loved to go to Etretat because the opportunities for swimming in the sea were so excellent there. On a certain Friday in the late summer, 1868, about ten o'clock in the morning, the poet went alone to a solitary point on the eastern side of th eplage, the Porte d'Amont (for there is no real harbor at Etretat), took off his clothes, and plunged in as was his wont. A few minutes later a man called Coquerel, who was on the outlook at the semaphore, at the foot of the cliffs on the eastern side of the bay, heard cries for help and piercing screams.

He climbed up on a chalk rock, and saw that a swimmer, who had been caught by the tide, which runs very swiftly at that place, was being hurried out to sea, in spite of his violent struggles. As it was impossible for Coquerel to do anything else to help the drowning man, he started to race along the shore to Etretat, when he saw the Marie-Marthe, one of the fishing smacks of the village, come round the point. Coquerel called to the boatman, and directed him to the drifting and shouting man.

The captain of the smack very quickly understood the situation, and followed the poet, who no longer struggled, but supported himself by floating on the surface of the tide. The water was hurrying him along so swiftly that the boat could not pick him up until it had reached a point a mile to the northeast of the eastern point of Etretat.

The fisherman, whose name was Valnin, drew the poet out of the water. Captain Vallin was not much less astonished at his capture than the Icarians were at theirs, for Swinburne displayed his usual vivacity. The weather was glorious; the rescuers rubbed the poet's body with their horny hands, and then they wrapped him in a spair sail, over which his mane of orange-ruddy hair was spread to dry. He began to preach to the captain and his men, who surrounded him in rapturous approval, the doctrines of Republic, and then he recited to them "by the hour together," the poems of Victor Hugo. They gave him some food, and in the course of the morning the Marie-Marthe, with her singular supercargo, tacked into the harbor of Yport.

Walking on Water.

Experiments have been carried on by German military authorities with a pair of cigar-shaped foot pontoons, or skates, made of rubber, by which it is believed a soldier may be equipped to walk across the rivers, carry heavy loads on the water, and fire his rifle with as much steadiness as on land. The device is about 6 feet long, and is fastened on the foot like a snow-shoe. The motion resembles skating rather than walking, and because of this the name rubber skates or water skate has been given the device. A number of these skates fastened together make a very serviceable raft, or they may be used as a basis for a pontoon

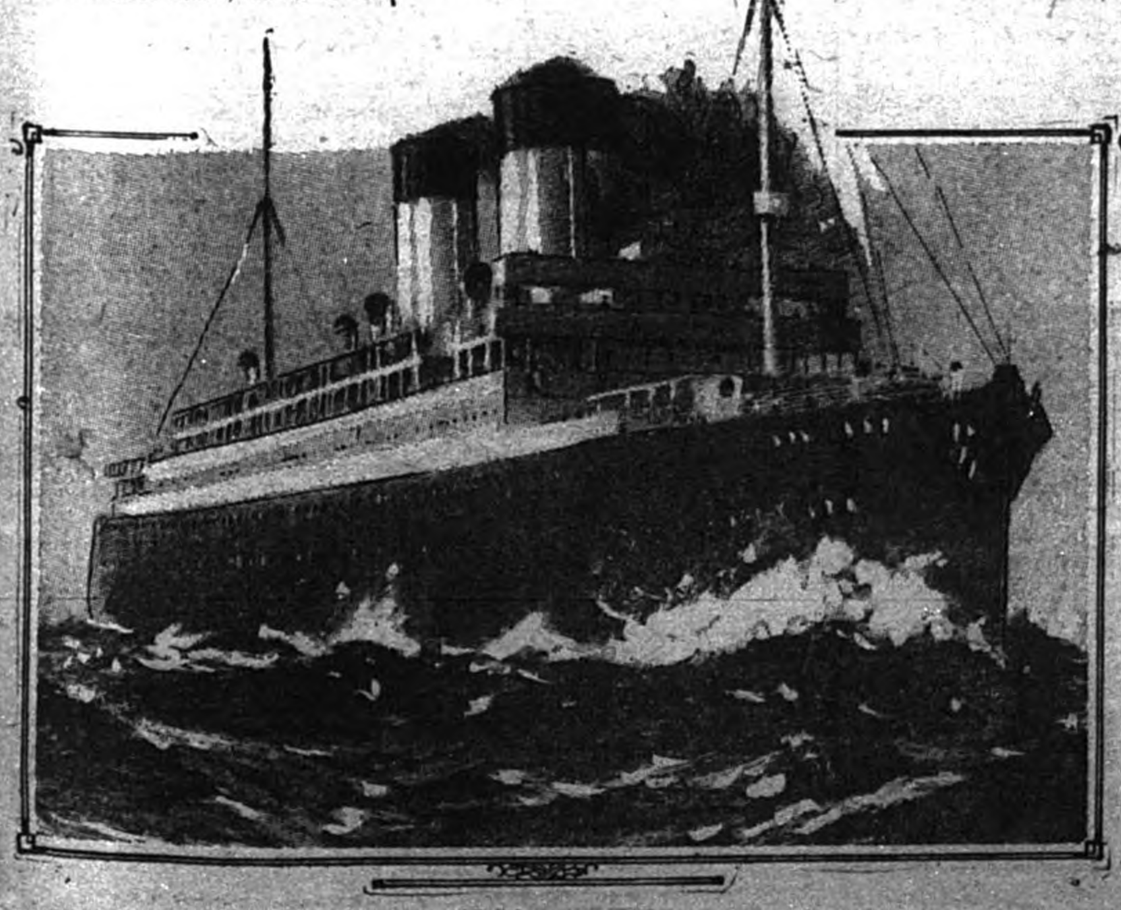
Rather than call you a liar to your face some polite and cautious people use the telephone.

Young women are as anxious to try the new wrinkles as the older ones are to get rid of them.

NEW ATLANTIC LINERS.

Two Splendid Vessels for the Canadian Pacific.

This season will see the Atlantic service of the Canadian Pacific augmented by the addition of two new steamers. These two vessels will be of the one class cabin type, which are becoming so popular. Barclay Curle & Company, of Glasgow, secured the contract for the building of the ships some months ago, and the construction is well under way. They are being specially constructed for the Atlantic service and will contain every possible convenience for the comfort of passengers. They will be of the "one class" type, with passenger accommodation for 520 second, and 1,200 third class. These new vessels have been named the "Missanbi" and the "Metagama." Their length will be of 520 feet, greatest breadth 64 feet, while the breadth of the passenger deck will be 41 feet. Each vessel will have a dead weight capacity of 7,950 tons, with an approximate cargo capacity for 6,000 tons. The famous cruiser stern, which is the feature of the new Empress recently placed on the Pacific coast, is being introduced, and the new ships will also have six complete steel decks. In order to ensure safety the hulls are to be sub-divided by water-tight doors and bulkheads, so as to be capable of floating when three compartments are open. These water-tight bulkheads and doors will be automatically controlled from the bridge. The speed of each vessel will be 15 knots, with a draught of 27.5. As for the interior of the vessels, each second-class state room will be fitted with a wardrobe and chest of drawers, folding lavatory with mirror, and other conveniences. The public rooms will be dining saloon, smoking room, lounge and drawing room. The refrigerating plant will be capable of making 300 lbs. of ice per eight hours. The vessels will be heated and ventilated on the thermo-tank system, changing the air eight times each hour. There will also be a printing plant on board each ship.



ENGLISH ROYAL PRINCESS

MARY IS VERY FOND OF OPEN AIR SPORTS.

King George's Daughter Often Seen Steering a Skiff on the Thames.

It is understood that another twelvemonth is likely to elapse before Princess Mary is seen at court, writes a London correspondent.

So far Princess Mary is known to very few outside her own family and a few of her intimate friends, but it may be said that she possesses a character and disposition that can only be described as lovable. She is her mother's constant companion and is literally adored by each of her brothers, while she invariably has a kind word and a smile for all with whom she is brought into contact or who are called upon to render her any service. She is somewhat shy and retiring, and it is only when with a few friends of her own age and tastes that she really shows herself in her true light.

The late Sir Richard Holmes, for many years the royal librarian at Windsor Castle, once wrote of Princess Mary in the following terms:

"Frank and open in countenance, high spirited in character and affectionate in disposition, Princess Mary will when she leaves schoolroom and comes out in the social world take all hearts by storm. She is so natural, so jolly and so brimming over with the energy and joy of life. An old man, I hope I may be pardoned for trying to look into the future, and I must admit that I often wonder who will win the hand of our Princess. What an immensely lucky man he will be!"

Riding Her Favorite Pastime.

Of late years Princess Mary has developed a great liking for the open air, and riding is her favorite pastime. This is largely due to the influence of the King, whose constant companion she is when the court is staying either at Buckingham Palace or York Cottage. So far she has not yet made her appearance in the Row, but it is expected that this will be done when King George resumes his morning rides here later in the season. She is rapidly developing into a first-rate horsewoman, and during the past hunting season rode to hounds upon more than one occasion.

The Queen, curiously enough, has a great fear of horses, and it is now some years since last she took a ride, while she confesses to a feeling of nervousness whenever her daughter is out riding, and until she returns. Princess Mary, on the other hand, shows no fear at all when out riding, and has often outpaced the whole of her brothers in a sharp gallop through the Great Park at Windsor.

When the court is at Windsor and her elder brothers are passing their holidays there Princess Mary is often to be seen on the Thames steering a skiff pulled by the young Princes, and in this she shows considerable dexterity, the favorite haunts of the royal party being either Virginia Water or the "Old Cut" near Datchet. Next to riding, boating is her favorite outdoor pastime. She swims well, but does this rather more as a matter of duty and for the sake of her health than from any real liking for the sport.

May Now Choose Her Own Dresses.

The Princess is now advanced to the dignity of being allowed to choose her own dress, within certain limits of course, and usually under the advice of the Queen. She prefers a very simple style of dress and is not permitted to wear much jewellery. Such ornaments as she is to be seen wearing from time to time are quite simple in their character and are for the most part presents that have been made to her by the members of her family.

Curiously like the Queen, both in face, figure and many of her likes and dislikes, Princess Mary shows this no more conspicuously than she does in her liking for having an umbrella with her no matter where she may be going not what the weather conditions may be.

From her earliest years Princess Mary has been carefully trained by her mother in what may be perhaps described as the domestic arts, and was taught how to cook simple dishes at quite an early age. She is too an excellent needlewoman, and is of great assistance to her mother in this direction, in the manufacture of the thousands of warm and useful garments that the Queen makes year by year for distribution every Christmas.

Made Many Garments for Poor.

During the summer and the early autumn the two work constantly together in the grounds at Windsor or Balmoral when the weather permits. Last year Queen Mary sent a greater number of garments made by her own hands to the annual display of the London Needlework Guild than has ever previously been the case, and this year she hopes to be able to send even more.

It is also of interest to recall that Princess Mary was the first of the royal ladies to open an account in the Post Office savings bank, and to this she adds some sum of varying amount ever week. This was undertaken in the first place by the direction of the Queen, who desired that each of her children should have the principles of thrift inculcated in them as soon as they reached a suitable age. Therefore, she insisted that each in turn should open a savings bank account, and Princess Mary now has quite a substantial sum standing to her account. This represents the balance of her pocket money, a certain proportion of which the Queen insists that she shall save.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Interesting Bulletin Issued by Ontario Agricultural College.

A bulletin advocating the use of lightning rods on buildings has just been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Prof. W. H. Day, of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, is the author of this bulletin, and he demonstrates, after a series of investigations covering thirteen years, that lightning rods are the protection that science claims them to be. In Ontario in 1912 the efficiency of rods was 94½ per cent. From the reports of insurance companies Prof. Day found that in every 200 farm buildings insured, 42 were rodded, which is 21 per cent., but out of every 200 farm buildings struck by lightning only 3 were rodded. In this connection Prof. Day observes, "We should have expected 42 if the rods were no good."

Lightning rods in Iowa are recorded as showing an efficiency of 98.7 per cent., and inspected rods in Michigan show an efficiency of 99.9 per cent. Records in Iowa show that for the eight years 1905-1912 the average number of insurance companies carrying risks on rodded buildings was 55. The highest number of companies reporting in any one year was 68 and the lowest 46. The total lightning claims paid by all these companies for the whole eight years on rodded buildings was only $4,464.30—an average of $10.15 per company per year. On unrodded buildings they paid lightning claims amounting to the large sum of $341,065.32, which is an average of $775.15 per company per year, and the number of unrodded buildings was the same as the rodded ones.

In Michigan where a company insures only rodded buildings which have been inspected a risk of $55,172,075 was carried during four years, and damage claims arising from lightning during that time totalled only $32.

These and other proofs submitted by Prof. Day are practical demonstrations of the scientific fact that lightning rods properly installed as a protection. In giving directions for the proper rodding of buildings the reader is reminded that lightning is electricity. Prof. Day asserts that rods should be in metallic connection with the building and that no insulators should be used. This method of attachment is directly opposite to that adopted when lightning rods were first used.

SEAPLANE WITH LEGS.

Novel Machine for Rising From the Water.

Experiments, the cost of which is stated to amount already to $100,000, have recently been made by a west of England aeroplane company with a novel kind of seaplane. This machine is fitted with a marine in addition to an aerial propeller. Beneath the boat-like body of the machine are four legs to which are attached a number of small, fixed blades. The marine propeller drives the water against the blades on the legs with sufficient force to lift the body of the machine clear of the surface, at which point the aerial engine is brought into operation and the machine rises into the air. As a matter of fact, the seaplane has not yet got aloft, as the experiments have been confined to a low-powered marine engine, but it now appears feasible to fit the larger engine required.

The advantage of this machine will be that it will enable the pilot to navigate his craft on the surface of the water when he forced to descend through lack of petrol, engine failure or other causes. The vessel will have to be constructed to withstand much buffeting.

If this seaplane is successful it will probably foreshadow a type of huge, sea-going craft able to travel alongside the fleet or patrol British coasts like a destroyer. Such a machine would also be able to carry a ton or more of ammunition of fuel, and it would enable the lighter duties of aircraft and scouting from ships at sea to be performed by the float type of machine, rising from or alighting on the deck of a battleship.



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The WATCHMAN

LACHUTE. - - QUE

Character Sketch of Hon. Geo. H. Perley.

Another evidence of the confidence, placed in the Hon. George H. Perley, Minister without portfolio in the Borden Cabinet, has again been given in his selection to go to London to look after the business of the Dominion and clear up the many questions which have arisen there for solution since the death of Lord Strathcona. Sometimes the country does not fully appreciate the disinterested services given by many of its public men. People are apt to criticise men in politics, accusing them of selfishness, and suggesting that they are animated with a desire only to serve their own ends. But even the most exacting critic fails to find in the public life of the Hon. Mr. Perley anything which might savor of self-interest.

He is the best example of a type, many of which are to be found within the ranks of the Conservative party, whose one ambition is to see the interests of the Dominion advanced and the greatness of the destiny of Canada emphasised. He gave, during the famous fight on reciprocity, perhaps, the best example of the unselfish spirit as it can be seen in a public man. Mr Perley had large lumber interests, which would have been increased in value to an enormous extent by the passing of the reciprocity proposals. But Mr. Perley reasoned that what was good for him was not good for the people of Canada as a whole, and he relinquished the thought of future gain for the benefit of the people, and he spoke on platform after platform against reciprocity. Such action was eloquent and telling. But it was characteristic of the man, and it was only what his friends would expect from him as his whole career has been an open book, and no one can point the finger of condemnation at any single act, in his life.

It was but to be expected, therefore that Premier Borden should, on the occasion of his coming into power in 1911, select Mr. Perley as an adviser in the council of the Dominion. But here, again, Mr. Perley showd the spirit of his life in refusing to accept a portfolio with a salary, but preferred rather to give his services free, and as such he has remained, doing, at times, the work of three men. That George H. Perley has much of the confidence of the Prime Minister goes without saying, and a good story concerning the relations existing between the Premier and his colleague can be told with an international significance attack to it. On the occasion of a visit made by ex-President Taft to Ottawa last winter he was invited by the Canadian club to make an address. In the course of a speech he made reference to his former acquaintance with Premier Borden and his chief lieutenant, Mr, Perley, during visits made by them to Virginia Hot Springs for a holiday. He referred to his having played golf with both of them in a foursome, and to his having defeated them. In replying to the ex-President's speech, Mr. Borden, referring to the golf incident, stated that he and Mr. Perley were defeated, and "that it was the first time he had ever known his friend Perley to go back on him." The reference was received with loud applause, as every man in the assembly knew that while the Conservative party was in the cold shades of opposition Premier Borden had no more faithful friend and devoted adviser than George Perley

Like many other men who have achieved prominence in public life, Mr. Perley has done so in spite of the fact that he is not a man of rugged physique. But the determination of the man is indomitable, and the fact that he has had to take great care in avoiding undue physical exertions has served to assist rather than hinder him in the making of his career. A man of inherited wealth, he might have been content, as many others are, to charter a yacht and cruise in the waters of the Mediterranean, or bask in the sunshine of Southern France. But he has chosen the more difficult path. He has preferred rather to assist in the government of the country, confined for six months of the year in the stuffy atmosphere of the House of Commons, and for the other six months assisting other cabinet ministers in the administration of their departments, when they repuired a rest or a holiday. It is for such reasons as these that when a man of the greatest reliability and possessing full public confidence was required to act for Canada for a few months as her representative in the capital of the Empire, that the Hon. George H. Perley was chosen. Everyone knows that he will perform his duty with the acumen of the business man and with the outlook of a statesman. He will act without fear or favour, and according to the best lights of the interests of the Dominion. He will take up the question of the British North America Act, and the choosing of a site for Dominion Government offices in London. It is a well known fact that Mr. Perley, if he wished to secure the High Commissionership himself, could have it. But here again his self-effacing spirit is shown. He prefers to help to work out the great problems which interest him at home rather than to plunge into the social life of London, with all the attractions which the capital of the Empire can give to a man of refined tastes.

As a speaker on the platform, or in the House of Commons, George Perley is quick, clear and decisive. He may take a long time to form an opinion upon a matter, but once formed it is seldom changed. He conducts the business of a department in the same manner as he would conduct his own business, with due regard for economy and efficiency. Sometimes the remark is often heard that it is a pity he will not accept a permanent portfolio, because he has such a grasp in a short time of the needs of those who come to him. During last summer, while Premier Borden was absent from the Capital for an extended period, his place was taken by the Hon. Mr. Perley, and general approval was expressed by all who had any business to transact with him. At the same time he was acting minister of three departments, thus showing his amazing versatility and the capacity for work.

During the time of the famous Ottawa and Hull fire, Mr. Perley was chairman of the Relief Fund in 1900, which undertook to give aid to suffering victims. It is on record that never was business transacted and never was money distributed to better advantage than during that period. Enough has been said to show that the Prime Minister has again showed wisdom in his choice of men, when he has sent George Perley on such an important mission to England. The benefits which will result will be to the general advantage of the country as a whole

The Hon. Mr. Perley takes a keen interet in every movement for the betterment of the condition of the people, and there is in the Capital an institution known as the "Perley home for Incurables," which had its commencement in the kindly nature of the man, whom it is called after, and hundreds of people have had reason to bless the name of the founder.

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Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

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CHAPTER XI

right, where a somewhat gentler acclivity of huge and broken boulders gave a practicable ascent—a sort of titanic stairs—to the place perched on the mountain side. The shelf was absolutely bare save for the cabin and a few huge boulders. There were a few sparse, stunted trees further up on the mountain side above; a few hundred feet beyond them, however, came the timber line, after which there was nothing but the naked rock.

Below several hundred feet lay a clear, emerald pool, whose edges were bordered by pines, where it was not dominated by high cliffs. Already the lakelet was rimmed with ice on the shaded side. This enchanting little body of water was fed by the melting snow from the crest and peaks, which in the clear, pure sunshine and rarified air of the mountains seemed to rise and confront her within a stone's throw of the place where she stood.

On one side of the pretty lake in the valley, or pocket, beneath, there was a little grassy clearing, and there the dweller in the wilderness had built a rude corral for the burros. On a rough bench by the side of the door she saw the primitive conveniences to which he had alluded. The water was delightfully soft and as it had stood exposed to the sun's direct rays for some time, although the air was exceedingly crisp and cold, it was tempered sufficiently to be merely cool and agreeable. She luxuriated in it for a few moments, and while she had her face buried in the towel rough, coarse, but clean, she heard a step. She looked up in time to see the man lay down upon the bench a small mirror and a clean comb. He said nothing as he did so, and she had no opportunity to thank him before he was gone. The thoughtfulness of the act affected her strangely, and she was very glad of a chance to unbraid her hair, comb it out and plait it again. She had not a hair pin left, of course, and all she could do with it was to replait it and let it hang upon her shoulders. Her coiffure would have looked very strange to civilization, but out there in the mountains, it was eminently appropriate.

Without noticing details, the man felt the general effect as she limped back into the room toward the table. Her breakfast was ready for her. It was a coarse fare, bacon, a baked potato, hard tack crisped before the fire, coffee, black and strong, with sugar, but no cream. The dishes matched the fare, too, yet she noticed that the fork was of silver, and by her plate there was a napkin, rough dried, but of fine linen. The man had just set the table when she appeared.

"I am sorry I have no cream," he said, and then, before she could make comment or reply, he turned and walked out of the room, his purpose evidently being not to embarrass her by his presence while she ate.

Enid Maitland had grown to relish the camp fare, bringing to it the appetite of good health and exertion. She had never eaten anything that tasted so good to her as that rude meal that morning, yet she would have enjoyed the brimming, smoking coffee pot on it better, she thought, if he had only shared it with her, if she had not been compelled to eat it alone. She hastened her meal on that account, determined as soon as she had finished her breakfast to seek the man and have some definite understanding with him.

And, after all, she reflected that she was better alone than in his presence, for there would come stealing into her thoughts the distressing episode of the morning before, try as she would to put it out of her mind. Well, she was a fairly sensible girl; the matter was passed, it could not be helped now, she would forget it as much as was possible. She would recur to it with mortification later on, but the present was so full of grave problems that there was not any room for the past.

CHAPTER XII.

A Tour of Inspection.

The first thing necessary, she decided, when she had satisfied her hunger and finished her meal, was to get word of her plight and her resting place to her uncle and the men of the party, and the next thing was to get away, she would never see this man again, and perhaps be able to forget what had transpired—yet there was a strange pang of pain in her heart at that thought!

No man on earth had ever so stimulated her curiosity as this one. Who was he? Why was he there? Who was the woman whose picture he had so quickly taken from her gaze? Why had so splendid a man buried himself alone in that wilderness? These reflections were presently interrupted by the reappearance of the man himself.

"Have you finished?" he asked, unceremoniously standing in the doorway as he spoke.

"Yes, thank you, and it was very good indeed."

Dismissing this politeness with a wave of his hand, but taking no other notice, he spoke again.

"If you will tell me your name—"

"Maitland, Enid Maitland."

"Miss Maitland?"

The girl nodded.

"And where you came from, I will endeavor to find your party and see what can be done to restore you to them."

"We were camped down that canon at a place where another brook, a large one, flows into it, several miles, I should think, below the place where—"

She was going to say "where you found me," but the thought of the way in which he had found her rushed over her again; and this time, with his glance directly upon her, although it was as cold and dispassionate and indifferent as a man's look could well be, the recollection of the meeting to which she had been about to allude rushed over her with an accompanying wave of color which heightened her beauty as it covered her with shame.

She could not realize that beneath his mask of indifference so deliberately worn, the man was as agitated as she, not so much at the remembrance of anything that had transpired, but at the sight, the splendid picture, of the woman as she stood

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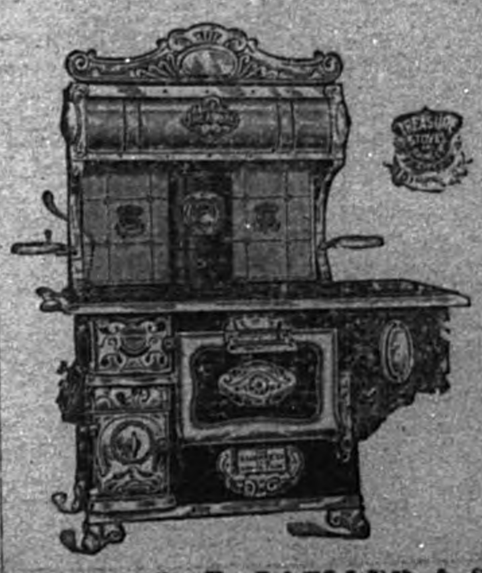
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The Wanderer's Return;

Or, A Change of Fortune.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued).

"Yes, yes. Oh, Heaven!" groaned the young man, covering his face with his hands.

"It grieves me so to reopen all your wounds, my dear Alden; but justice to the innocent obliges me to do it."

"Pray, go on, sir! This is a most unexpected revelation."

"Goaded by remorse, and fettered by fear, the real murderer took the middle course of writing anonymous letters to the executive, declaring the innocence of Victor Hartman. I paid no sort of attention to these repeated letters, which annoyed without impressing me. So time went on, until the day of execution was near at hand. Then I signed the death warrant, and left the city for my country home."

"It was said, to avoid seeing and hearing too much of the impending execution," put in Alden.

"It was truly so said. I reached Blue Cliffs on the night of Thursday before the execution, which was to take place on Friday noon. On the very night of my arrival at home I was surprised by the arrival of a visitor, who sent in a card without a name, and bearing on its face only these words:

"'The writer of the anonymous letters.'

"I went to my study and sent for the visitor. Namelessly he was shown in by the servant, who immediately closed the door and retired. I arose to receive him, and saw before me, as I supposed, a perfect stranger; but he lifted his hat, and turned to the light, and I recognized him."

"You knew him!" burst forth Alden.

"Unfortunately I knew him, and knew but little good of him. But he was then so pale, haggard, and suffering, that I pitied him. I made him sit down, and gave him a glass of wine. He seemed terribly agitated and hurried. He repeated that he was the writer of the anonymous letters, and that 'Victor Hartman was guiltless of the murder of Henry Lytton, and that he himself could prove it to me.'

"I told him that he must prove it to me most positively, before I could interfere to arrest the course of the law. Whereupon he groaned and wrung his hands in agony. At length he said he wished to make a communication under the seal of secrecy, a communication that would clear Victor Hartman from suspicion. I gave him the promise of secrecy to some extent. And then, Alden, he told me a tale of real or fancied injury, most hideous to hear. And then confessed himself the assassin of Henry Lytton, with so much particularity as to time, place, and circumstance, that he enforced perfect conviction of his truth on my mind."

"And you failed to arrest him on the spot!" exclaimed Alden, indignantly.

"My first impulse was to do so. But I remembered the promise by which I was bound and to which the man held me. There was absolutely nothing that I could do with the guilty man but leave him to the retribution of Divine Providence. But I could save the guiltless one! So I allowed my strange visitor to depart. And I myself set out that same night to Wendover, and telegraphed from the station to the sheriff in the city to suspend the execution until further orders. And then I took the midnight train to the city, which I reached in the afternoon of the next day. You know the rest. I saved the innocent convict, and lost my own popularity by that one act of pardon. Now, my dear young friend, you perceive that I never pardoned your father's assassin. And now you see, also, how the seal of secrecy closes my lips, so that I cannot divulge the name of the real criminal. I, too, have suffered from this secrecy. I have lost my re-election. At the end of my term I must go out of office for what public opinion has denounced as a gross abuse of the pardoning power."

"Victor's case seems the hardest one of all. And you cannot tell me the name of the real criminal?"

"You must see that I cannot."

"I see; but at least you may tell me the provocation this miscreant imagined he had received."

"My young friend, I would rather not speak of it. It would but give you deep pain," said the governor, gravely.

"Yet let me hear it. Tell me plainly the nature of the provocation this man received, or imagined that he had received, at my father's hands," insisted Alden.

"A ruined daughter," solemnly answered the governor.

Alden started; and clutched the edge of the table at which they sat together. Every vestige of color fled from his face; he gasped for breath.

"Alden! my good young friend, bear up! Do not let this affect you so much. The man was probably a monomaniac, crazed, perhaps, by the loss of his child, and as ready to charge that loss upon one man as upon another," said Governor Cavendish, kindly.

"I know whom you mean now, Governor Cavendish!" he said, in a choking voice. "I know whom you mean, as well as if you had named the murderer!"

CHAPTER XXVI.

While Laura was fretting her soul, the little ormulu clock on the mantel shelf struck two, and warned her that she would very soon be summoned to luncheon. And her eyes, still red with weeping, she feared would betray her feelings. She got up and bathed them, and continued to bathe them until she heard a rap at her chamber door.

Emma was standing there, looking very lovely in her pretty home dress of pale blue challie, with embroidered cambric chemisette and under-sleeves, and with her golden hair looking still brighter in its golden net. Her face was all smiles as she accosted her friend with:

"Come, darling! We are waiting luncheon for you. Didn't you hear the bell? And papa has brought a visitor home with him: a gentleman he met this morning at the Planter's Hotel. A rival for himself, I am afraid, and a new victim for the pretty widow, who has already 'eyed' the unhappy youth!"

While Emma rattled on in the gayety of her heart, Laura found time to recover her composure. She then joined her friend, and they went down stairs together.

Luncheon was usually served in the cosy crimson parlor in the left wing of the mansion. A hall servant in attendance opened the door, and the two girls passed in.

The first things Laura noticed were, of course, the elegant little luncheon-table and the glowing sea-coal fire. And the next the beautiful face of the young widow, who was seated in the embrasure of the bay window, talking to a gentleman, who was bending over her in an attitude of the deepest devotion.

As the young girls crossed the room toward the fire, this gentleman raised his head and turned around, revealing to the astonished eyes of Laura the face of her dear brother Alden.

At the same instant a soft peal of silvery laughter broke from the beautiful lips of Emma Cavendish as she said:

"I thought I would surprise you with this unexpected Christmas gift from dear papa!"

"Yes, my dear Laura," added the governor, rising from his easy-chair by the fire. "I have brought your brother as the most acceptable Christmas gift I could think of offering you. He has consented to make us all happy by spending the holidays with us."

While the governor yet spoke, Alden drew his sister to his heart and greeted her with a brotherly kiss.

Laura looked from one to the other, too much astonished to be able to answer one word.

"Come, let us take seats," said Emma, smilingly, advancing to her place at the head of the table.

"Dear Alden I am glad to see you!—You must explain all this to me by and by.—And, oh, Mr. Cavendish, I do thank you so much! You have made me so happy!" said Laura, as soon as she found her voice.

After luncheon was over, kind and thoughtful Emma Cavendish, knowing that the brother and sister would like a tete-a-tete after so many months' separation, so managed matters that they were left alone together in the back drawing-room.

Then Laura, who could scarcely conceal her curiosity and impatience, plumply inquired of her brother:

"What had wrought such a wonderful change in his sentiments toward Governor Cavendish, as not only to alter his views about her visit to the Government House, but also to induce himself to become her fellow-visitor."

Alden did not wish to tamper with the trust the governor had placed in him by confding to Laura any part of the strange story told him by Mr. Cavendish, so he merely replied:

"My dear sister, the governor condescended to give me an explanation which comprised such good and sufficient reasons for the course he took, as not only fully exonerated him from all blame, but raised him so high in my esteem as almost to bring me to his feet for forgiveness of my rash and presumptuous misjudgment of him. That is all I can tell you, my dear Laura."

Alden Lytton, a pure-minded, warm-hearted, high-spirited youth of twenty years, was just at the age to be charmed, dazzled and bewildered by the circle of beauty around him.

Had he been left in freedom of choice, he would naturally and properly have fallen in love with the fair young daughter of his distinguished host, for Emma Cavendish was the most lovely, not only in person, but in mind and manners, of all the young beauties at the government house. But she was also adorned with graceful, maidenly reserve, that held her youthful admirers all at a reverential distance. And Alden Lytton at this time, much as he admired Emma Cavendish, would as soon have thought of aspiring to the affections of a princess royal as to the regards of the governor's beautiful daughter.

And on the other hand, Mary Grey allured him, with all the witching wiles of which she was the perfect mistress. And he yielded to the spell.

For the first time in her short life, the selfish, sensual and designing woman really loved!—loved with one of those sudden, unreasonable, irresistible passions that sometimes kindle at the first meeting of the eyes. And she felt that she must have his love, or lose her own life!

One night when the governor's family circle and guests were assembled in the drawing-room, she allowed the gray-haired magnate to sit by her side and whisper graceful compliments into her ear, but—to use Emma's quaint expression—she "eyed" young Alden Lytton across the room until, between the witchery of her bewildering glances and the jealousy excited by the governor's marked attentions, the young victim nearly lost his senses.

That night Alden Lytton went to his room disturbed by the first passion of his young life, and haunted by the vision of dark, melting eyes, and the echo of sweet, penetrating tones

That night Mary Grey went to her room to pace the floor in more raging excitement than famished and furious tigress ever paced her den. She was torn between the madness of her life-long ambition, and the madness of her sudden and violent passion.

"I could have either," she said, proudly erecting her head—"I could have either the love of the beautiful and beloved youth or the wealth of the distinguished statesman. But I cannot have both! Why cannot I have both—the love of the boy and the wealth of the man? Why can't I have all I want in this world, if I am willing to take the consequences?"

She paused in her raging walk and stood still, while her face grew at once livid and fiery, like a burning coal covered with white ashes, and her eyes smouldered and flashed.

"I will have both," she said—"I will have both the love of the boy and the wealth of the man. Yes, though I pay down the price of my soul for them!"

And so saying she went to bed, not to sleep, but to plot—and plot—and plot.

One evening in the Christmas week, when all the young party from the government house were at a public ball got up for benevolent purposes, and Mrs. Grey was there as their chaperon, and Alden Lytton was there as their escort, while the three young ladies were all engaged in dancing, and Mary Grey and her young adorer were seated together on a side sofa, Alden worshipping her with his eyes, he suddenly whispered:

"Do you know I have been very happy all this week?"

"Have you? I am glad to hear you say so!" her lips answered, but her eyes said ten times warmer things.

"Very, very happy! Have I not been by your side every evening? Every most blessed evening?" he murmured, fondly.

She dropped her eyes under the boy's ardent gaze, and really blushed; for this time she was really in love, and not only pretending to be so.

"Does that make you happy?" at length she murmured very softly.

"Does that make me happy? It makes my heaven! Oh, May! Ah, forgive me. I did not mean to be so free as to call you 'May.' But then—but then—I always think of you as 'May,' 'sweet May,'" he murmured.

"I love to be called 'May.' No one has ever called me May since my mother died," she whispered, softly.

"Then let me do so, for I love you, May! I love you!" he panted, keeping his eyes fixed upon hers, which fell beneath his fiery glance.

"You are not angry with me!" he breathed, trying to look in her face.

But she turned away her head and drooped her face.

"You are not angry with me?" he pleaded.

Without looking up, with her head still turned away from him, and her face still drooping, she slipped her hand into his, and whispered, softly:

"No, not angry, but so surprised, and oh, so happy!"

He started with a joyous shock; he pressed her hand ardently; he longed to press it to his lips; he wished himself and her a thousand miles from the crowded ball-room.

"Dearest May!" he whispered. "My happy week was ushered in by one miserable night of love, jealousy, and torture. Do you remember it? It was the night we all stayed at home, and Governor Cavendish sat by you the whole evening. Do you remember it?"

"Oh, yes! I was bored almost to death! Did you not see that I was?"

"No. I only saw that the governor was devoting himself to you. And I was perfectly wretched."

"What! jealous of that old gentleman?" she said, with a light laugh.

"Ah, May, they told me you would marry him."

"Marry him! Why, he's old enough to be my grandfather!" she said, lifting her beautiful, slender, black eyebrows, with an air of consternation.

"Then there is no truth in it, dearest May?"

"Not one bit," she softly answered, stealing her little hand in his.

Again he pressed that small hand ardently, and wished himself and her a thousand miles from the crowded ball-room.

"You make me so happy!" he muttered. "Oh, I bless the day that brought me to the city, and to the house where I first met the angel of my life."

"There—hush! here comes Laura," she whispered, as Laura Lytton approached them.

"The best people are all going away now. And Emma thinks we had better retire as soon as this quadrille is over," said Laura.

"I think so, too," agreed Mrs. Grey.

And as soon as Emma and Electra joined them they went to the cloak-room to put on their wraps, while Alden went to order the carriage.

In half an hour they were all at home. Governor Cavendish had gone to bed.

The young girls, tired with dancing, soon went to their rooms.

Alden found an opportunity to say a few words to Mary Grey before they parted for the night.

"You love me! Say so again, dearest?" he whispered.

"I love you," she answered, softly.

"And you will always love me, and some day you will be my wife?"

"I always love you. And if I ever marry, I will marry only you!"

"Bless you! bless you, dearest!" he ardently whispered, kissing her hand; "bless you, dearest! you have made me so happy!"

CHAPTER XXVII.

"I hear strange rumors of my lovely guest—that at all the balls and parties where she appears, and which she adorns, the beautiful Mrs. Grey is a perpetual and voluntary 'wall-flower,' taking no part in dance or waltz or promenade, scarcely, indeed, even going to the supper-table," said Governor Cavendish, one morning after breakfast, when he found himself alone in the parlor with the pretty widow.

She looked up in his face, and smiled with childlike frankness.

"Is this true?" he inquired.

"It is true," she answered.

"But why do you deny yourself the pleasures suitable to your youth?"

"In the first place, dear friend, as I told you before, I have no taste for them. A youth like mine has been—a youth disciplined by adversity—is cured of all such vanities," she answered, with that sweet blending of a smile and a sigh that always so deeply touched her lover's compassionate heart.

He looked on her with eyes full of admiration and tenderness, as he answered again:

"Ah, but such a state of mind at your age is most unnatural. I would that I could restore you to your lost youthful zest for innocent youthful pleasures."

She smiled on him, and shook her graceful head as she archly replied:

"Ah, but, you see, it is not only the loss of my taste for gayeties that keeps me in my seat all the evening; it is my responsibilities as a chaperon—duties that are as incumbent upon me at seventeen as if I were seventy. And just now my responsibilities are somewhat complicated," she added, significantly.

"As for instance?" inquired the governor, elevating his eyebrows.

"As for instance, I have now a young man in my party."

"A very handsome, very poor, and consequently a very ineligible young man, from whom it is my duty, as chaperon, to guard my young ladies."

"I don't understand. Why is Mr. Alden Lytton ineligible?" inquired the governor, elevating his eyebrows.

"Ah, you never were a mother!—I mean, a chaperon!" said the widow, shrugging her shoulders.

"No, I never was," meekly confessed the governor.

"Or you would understand that Mr. Alden Lytton, however amiable and accomplished he may be, is a very ineligible acquaintance for young ladies, because he is both very handsome and very poor. Now do you understand?"

"Not a bit."

"Oh, dear me! Well, then, to put it more plainly, this handsome youth, with his big, black eyes and winning ways, might, if he had too free access to her society, have the presumption to fall in love with Miss Cavendish. Now, then."

(To be continued.)

Antarctic Diet.

Talking about the shortage of food at one period during his last expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton tells a story of one of his companions. On his return to England his bootmaker met him and asked:

"How did you find those boots I made for you?"

"Best I ever tasted," was the prompt reply.

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LIGHTNING RODS NO JOKE.

Prof. W. H. Day Shows That They Prevent Many Fires.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on lightning rods, which during the year 1913 showed an efficiency of 94½ per cent. From the records of 40 companies kept in 1913, operating in twelve counties in the province, 26.2 per cent. of buildings insured were rodded, an increase for the year of a little better than five per cent. The total number of claims paid for lightning damages to buildings was 193, of which 36 were burned, amounting in all to $40,904. "If the rods," says Prof. W. H. Day, in his report, "had no effect—good or bad—we would have expected 26.2 per cent. of the strokes' damage would have been on rodded buildings, which would mean 50 strokes and $10,715, while, as a matter of fact, the number of strokes to rodded buildings was eight only, with damage of $54.64, a saving of $10,658. To save this amount out of expectancy of $10,715 shows an efficiency of 99.5 per cent. From scientific considerations we are led to the belief that rods must prevent strokes, but we were not prepared for such a sweeping result as this."

During the ten years, 1901 to 1910, reports show that 599 buildings were struck by lightning in Ontario, of which 317 were burned. Of the 599 buildings, 18 were rodded, and of these latter but three were burned.

Information gleaned in the state of Iowa shows that in eight years insurance companies paid 31,464 claims on rodded buildings, and $341,065 on unrodded ones.

Another instance is given of the Farmers' Mutual Lightning Protected Insurance Company of Michigan, which insures only rodded buildings. During 1909 to 1912, inclusive, in a business which for the four years totalled $55,172,075, this company paid only $32 for damages to buildings by lightning. Insurance is usually 33 per cent. less than on unrodded ones.

ON Wash Day

J-R BLUE

25 Bluings 10 cents.

Makes the Clothes as White as Snow

Try It!

Manufactured by The Johnson-Richardson Co Limited, Montreal, Can.



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. 125

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

FOR **PINK EYE** DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid, given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. Sold by all druggists and harness houses. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Redpath

PACKAGE SUGAR

Why take chances by asking for "A Dollar's Worth of Sugar?"

Buy REDPATH in Original Packages and you'll be sure of full weight—highest quality—absolute purity.

100 - 50 - 20 AND 10 LB. BAGS

5 AND 2 LB. CARTONS

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

SUFFERERS FROM PAINFUL RHEUMATISM

Liniment of No Avail—Must be Cured through the Blood

Why are there so many failures in the treatment of rheumatism? Why are so many sufferers resigned to a life of pain, despairing of a permanent cure?

Because rheumatism defies any treatment that does not build up and purify the blood. The poisons of rheumatism are in the blood, and it is only through the blood that the disease can be fought successfully. Unless the blood is weak and impure rheumatism cannot get a foothold. When it does the thin and impure blood is not strong enough to overcome the poisons alone. It must be strengthened and purified. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best blood-building medicine you can take. They make new blood with every dose and promptly check further progress of the disease. They make the blood so pure and strong that not the least trace of rheumatism remains. Mr. R. J. Sinclair, Goshen, N.S., says: "About two years ago I was laid up with rheumatism. For two months I could not walk and had to stay in an invalid's chair. My feet were badly swollen and my arms seemed to be paralyzed. I had been using doctor's medicine for a long time, but it did not seem to help me, and the doctor finally told me that the only thing that would cure me would be a change of climate. At this time I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and got a supply. After I had taken them for a while I found they were helping me, and I got a further supply and they completely cured me, and I have not been sick one day since. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for this trouble."

You can get these Pills from any dealer in medicines or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHERE "OBEY" ORIGINATED.

Up to Thirteenth Century No Word of Unequal Vows.

The researches instituted by the bishop of Oxford into the word "obey" in the marriage service are now nearly complete.

Before the bishop of Lincoln brought up the question of the deletion of "obey" in Canterbury convocation, the bishop of Oxford asked Dr. Percy Dearmer, vicar of St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, to investigate the point.

"The Church of England," said Doctor Dearmer to a representative of the London Daily Mail, "is the only historic church which has unequal vows in its marriage service. The word 'obey' is quite exceptional in Christian liturgies. As far as I have discovered, up to the thirteenth century there was no example of unequal vows. The man said what the woman said. In the late middle ages they began to appear in certain north German service books and in certain English ones, but they do not appear in the Roman Catholic book nor in those of the eastern, the Greek and the Russian creeds.

"Before the Reformation there were a number of books in use in England; the principal ones were those of York, Sarum and Hereford. The only one which contained the principle of unequal vows was that of Sarum, yet the reformers, who wanted to do away with medieval abuses, adopted that very one.

"Now that the history of 'obey' is known, I do not think it has any chance of standing."

Every Stiff Joint Limbered, Rheumatism Cured!

That Old Family Remedy "Nerviline" is Guaranteed for the Worst Cases.

CURES NEURALGIA, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO.

Rheumatism to-day is unnecessary. It is so well understood and so readily curable that every day we have reports of old chronics being freed of their tormenter.

"I can speak confidently of the Nerviline treatment, for the simple reason that it cured me," writes Albert B. Cornelius, from Kingston. "You can't imagine how stiff and lame and sore I was. Nights at a time I couldn't sleep well. I followed the Nerviline directions carefully—had it rubbed into the sore regions four or five times every day. Every rubbing helped to reduce the pain. The swelling went down. I got a fair measure of relief in a week. I also took two Ferrozone Tablets with my meals. They increased my appetite and spirits, purified my blood and toned up my system generally.

"I am as well to-day as a man could be—in perfect good health. I give Nerviline all the credit."

A large family size bottle of Nerviline costs only 50c., or the trial size 25c., and is useful in a hundred ills in the family. Whether it's toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia, lame back or a cold, Nerviline will cure just as readily as it will cure rheumatism. For family use nothing equals Nerviline.

INDIANS STUDYING ENGLISH.

The Language is Taught in Many Elementary Schools.

In conversation recently with the representative in India of a leading London publishing house it was mentioned that India, and especially the province of Bengal in north-eastern India, in which Calcutta is located, affords an important market for educational text books.

The more ambitious and intelligent young people in India evince a great thirst for education, as the principal means of rising superior to their environment and improveing their conditions in life, so that every possible sacrifice is made to get an education. There is a special desire in India for employment in government positions, as such positions give fixed income and have special advantages. English education is considered essential for those who wish to have the best success, and a large proportion of the text books are in the English language, although many of the more rudimentary books are translated into native languages.

The most elementary schools for natives in India begin their instruction in vernacular languages and then teach English later on, and finally considerable instruction in many courses may be given in the English language from English textbooks, and in higher education most of the courses may be given from English textbooks. In some instances, instruction in English is given at the very start. Among the young people in the Province of Bengal, where there is by far the largest opportunity of employment by European commercial houses, such as are concentrated at Calcutta, there is an especially keen demand for education from English textbooks. No other city in India contains anything like the number of fairly well-educated English speaking native clerks, typists, etc., as are in Calcutta.

WHAT MOTHERS SAY OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones but Baby's Own Tablets. Once a mother has used the Tablets she will use no other medicine. Concerning them Mrs. Geo. M. Binns, Clifford, Ont., writes: "Enclosed find twenty-five cents for another box of Baby's Own Tablets, as I would not be without them. When baby is cross and ailing I give him a tablet or two and he is soon well and happy again. I know of no other medicine to equal them and find them far superior to Castor oil." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MEXICO.

Population 15,300,000 — Less Than Fifth Avenue Whites.

According to the census of 1911 the population of Mexico numbered 15,300,000, of which less than one-fifth (19 per cent.) were classed as whites, 38 per cent. as Indians, and 43 per cent. as mixed bloods. There were 57,507 foreign residents, including a few Chinese and Filipinos. Since then the Japanese have acquired an industrial footing in Mexico. For many years the Indians remained in subjection and took no part in the political activities of their native country, but of late they have taken more interest in public affairs. The death rate of children among the Indians is estimated at an average of not less than 50 per cent.

The white race is of Spanish descent and has the characteristics common to other Spanish-American circles. The larger part of the population is to be found in the southern half of the Republic, owing to the arid conditions prevailing in the north. The climate on the coastal plains is unhealthy, although Vera Cruz has a large population. No safe estimate can be made of the half-breed element in Mexico. Educational, industrial occupation, commercial training and political responsibility are apparently working a transformation in a class that was once known chiefly for indolence and criminal instincts, and many of the leaders of modern Mexico have sprung from this race. Settled government and habits, remunerative employment and opportunity for the improvement of their condition are developing in them the virtues of the two parent races.

The Republic of Mexico is politically divided into 27 States, one Federal and three Territories. The States are generally subdivided into districts and these into municipalities.

The Best Side.

The lawyer was endeavoring to pump some free advice out of the doctor.

"Which side is it best to lie on, Doc?"

"The side that pays you the retainer."

Every Town And Village In Canada

HAS SOMEONE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. E. Handke Tells How They Sent Him Back to Work and Saved Him Much Money.

Vanbrugh, Ont., May 18—(Special).—One more man has proved to his entire satisfaction that the one sure cure for sore back is Dodd's Kidney Pills. That man is Mr. E. Handke, a well-known resident of this place, and he is telling his friends that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved him much lost time, and suffering as well.

"I was laid up with sore back," Mr. Handke says. "At times I was not able to get up in the morning. But by the time I had taken one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found that the pain was getting less, and by the time I had taken six boxes I was all right and able to go to work again.

"I want to say to any man who suffers from sore back that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy I would recommend. They saved me a large doctor's bill and much lost time."

Sore back is one of the symptoms of Kidney Disease. The natural way to cure it is to cure the sick Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick Kidneys. If you haven't tried them yourself, ask your neighbors. Every neighborhood in Canada has some man or woman who has been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

LIVES AS YEARS AGO.

Fifteen years' trial of a strange system of land reform in the little village of Winterslow, near London, says a report from England, has proven the success of the plan. In 1899 Major Poore, father of the Duchess of Hamilton, obtained possession of the old village and some of its environs, re-establishing a local government, practically identical to that of the Saxons there 1,000 years ago. At the beginning of the experiment the major chose for the personnel of the scheme persons noted more for industry than for wealth.

A Saxon village hundred was chosen and this primitive legislature allotted land to heads of families under contracts whereby the payment for the land could be extended over periods from 50 to 100 years. These plots surround a large common, which belongs to the village and the grazing right of which is held in perpetuity by the villagers.

The village is now a self-sustaining community, and what was started as more or less of a charity has proven successful commercially. All of the villagers are free men in the old Saxon sense of the term, and the social and political life of the place is based on this assumption of equality. The promoters have been chary of publicity, for fear that the plan might not prove a success, but since this has been assured they have invited the leaders of the government land reform schemes to inspect the community.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENT

Glow of Health Speaks for Postum.

It requires no scientific training to discover whether tea and coffee disagree.

Simply stop both for a time and use Postum instead, then note the beneficial effects. The truth will appear.

"Six years ago I was in a very bad condition," writes a lady. "I suffered from indigestion, nervousness and insomnia.

"I was then an inveterate coffee drinker, but it was long before I could be persuaded that it was coffee that hurt me. Finally I decided to leave it off a few days and find out the truth." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains the same drug, caffeine.)

"The first morning I left off coffee I had a raging headache, so I decided I must have something to take the place of coffee." (The headache was caused by the reaction of the coffee drug—caffeine.)

"Having heard of Postum through a friend who used it, I bought a package and tried it. I did not like it at first, but after I learned how to make it right, according to directions on pkg., I would not change back to coffee for anything.

"When I began to use Postum I weighed only 117 lbs. Now I weigh 170, and as I have not taken any tonic in that time I can only attribute my present good health to the use of Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband says I am a living advertisement for Postum."

Name given by the Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum now comes in two forms: **Regular Postum** — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a dilicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

LITTLE MOTHERS



Use

CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. They afford a pure, sweet and economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp and hair. For distressing eczemas, rashes, itchings, inflammations and chafings of infants, children and adults Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are most effective.

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. 7K, Boston, U. S. A.

Statue of Lord Wolseley.

An additional statue is to be erected in Trafalgar Square immediately opposite the entrance to the National Gallery. It will be an equestrian statue of the late Lord Wolseley, and the secretary of the Memorial Committee, which includes several distinguished soldiers, says that subscriptions are pouring in so readily that he thinks there will be little difficulty in obtaining the £3,000 which the statue is to cost. That it is a splendid idea to thus perpetuate the memory of 'Sir Garnet" everyone must agree.

Prince Chose Old Title.

In choosing to travel as Earl of Chester, the Prince of Wales has taken the eldest of the titles which are always held by the Heir Apparent. It is interesting to note that in this he is not following the example of King Edward, who, when Prince of Wales, preferred to make his private journeys under the title of Baron Renfrew, probable because it was less known than the Earldom of Chester.

Remove Those Unsightly Warts

By applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. It cures corns, warts and bunions permanently, painlessly and surely. Every druggist in America recommends and sells Putnam's Extractor; it's the best. 25c. per bottle.

Not Necessary in Her Case.

"That Mrs. Gilderson doesn't seem to have any diplomacy at all."

"She doesn't need any. Her husband is rich."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

He Had Enough.

Counsel—I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you.

Convicted Client—Don't mention it, guv-nor, ain't five years enough?

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—In January last, Francis Leclare, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL.

Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.

Will Have Many Reminders.

He (in their new home)—Do you know, I can hardly believe that we are really and truly married.

She—Glance over these bills, dear, and you'll have no doubt whatever.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Dog Needed Punishment.

"Yes," said Brown, "I have a wonderful dog. Only this morning, when I came down to breakfast, after a sleepless night, and forgot to give him his usual tit-bit, he went out into the garden, pulled up a bunch of flowers and laid them at my feet."

"And what were they?" enquired his friend.

"For-get-me-nots," answered Brown as he hurriedly left the room.

"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."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

EMPIRE BIRTH RATE.

Decline in British Domains Has Been Steady Since 1876.

Some remarkable figures were produced recently in London by C. V. Drysdale in the course of an address before the Royal Colonial Institute on "The Empire and the birth rate." Mr. Drysdale said that the registrar-general's reports showed there had been a rapid and steady decline in the birth rate since 1876, the chief factor of which was the voluntary reduction of the fertility rate. The decline has been largely a class one affecting first, the richer and more cultured classes, and rapidly extending through the various grades of the middle classes until it had now reached the skilled artisans, but not the poorest and most unskilled laborer.

Large numbers and national efficiency were not to be secured by a high birth rate, especially in the lower strata of society. High birth rates invariably meant high general and infantile death rates, and, when accompanied by humanitarian legislation, a serious process of reversed election. The explanation of that apparent paradox lay in the fact, which never seemed to be properly understood, that the population of the world and of nearly all countries was constantly being kept in check by insufficiency of food. That the rate of increase of population of a country depended in almost every case upon its power of feeding the people by its own or important food, and not upon its birth rate, was a matter which statesmen would have to recognize.

Will Quickly Cure Any Sour Stomach

Relieves Fullness After Meals.

"When I was working around the farm last winter, I had an attack of inflammation," writes Mr. E. P. Dawkins, of Port Richmond. "I was weak for a long time, but well enough to work until spring. But something went wrong with my bowels for I had to use salts or physic all the time. My stomach kept sour, and always after eating there was pain and fulness, and all the symptoms of intestinal indigestion. Nothing helped me until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Instead of hurting, like other pills, they acted very mildly, and seemed to heal the bowels. I did not require large doses to get results with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and feel so glad that I have found a mild yet certain remedy. To-day I am well—no pain, no sour stomach, a good appetite, able to digest anything. This is a whole lot of good for one medicine to do, and I can say Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best pills, and my letter, I am sure, proves it.

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Anticipating Trouble.

"I want three afternoons off a week, and a fine letter of recommendation, and—"

"But we'll let the letter of recommendation wait until you leave, I—"

"Nope, I get the letter now. I've tried gettin' them when I leave, and I've never been able to get a good one yet."

Very Simple.

"My dear," said Mrs. Snags to her husband, "what is a canard?"

"Don't you know what a canard is?" queries Snaggs. "Why, the word itself conveys it own meaning."

"Does it? Well, really, what does it mean, dear?"

"Why, a canard is something which one canardly believe, of course."

"Oh, to be sure! Why couldn't I think of that?"

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

Most of us have to struggle along without the things we really want.

Clark's Pork & Beans



Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain, or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book business in connection. Price only $4,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

SPARROWS USED FOR FOOD.

English People Turning Feathered Pest to Some Account.

In certain country places, especially near towns, a new source of food is being exploited. At one stockyard after another you may see village laborers stretching fold-nets for sparrows, and the birds are being caught simply for food. They keep down the butcher's bill.

The number of sparrows is now immense, probably greater than it ever has been. The regular winter population of one small stockyard near London is estimated by the farmer at over 2,000. These 2,000 mouths he fills largely with his grain. The sparrows have completely driven away almost all other varieties of bird except a few finches.

The sparrow is said by the trappers to make an excellent stew, or pie, or soup. It is a clean feeder, subsisting all the year, except for a month in the spring, on grain, and it takes from the farmer an enormous toll. Considering the enormous population of sparrows, it is not surprising that this source of food is being tapped.

Piano Maker Praises Zam-Buk

BEST FOR STIFFNESS AND SPRAINS.

As an embrocation for stiffened muscles, sprains, rheumatism, etc., there is nothing like Zam-Buk. Its penetrating powers are so great that it gives almost instant relief. Mr. D. R. Gourlay, of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, the well-known piano manufacturers of Toronto, used Zam-Buk, and this is his experience: "I have much pleasure in stating that two applications of Zam-Buk entirely cured me of a very severe strain of the back. While not given to the indiscriminate use of, or belief in, patent medicines, I can conscientiously recommend Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is used by the world's foremost athletes. Why not give it a trial. Price 50c. per box, at all druggists and stores. Zam-Buk is also best for eczema, cuts, sores, bruises, ulcers, piles, and all skin injuries and diseases.

Right.

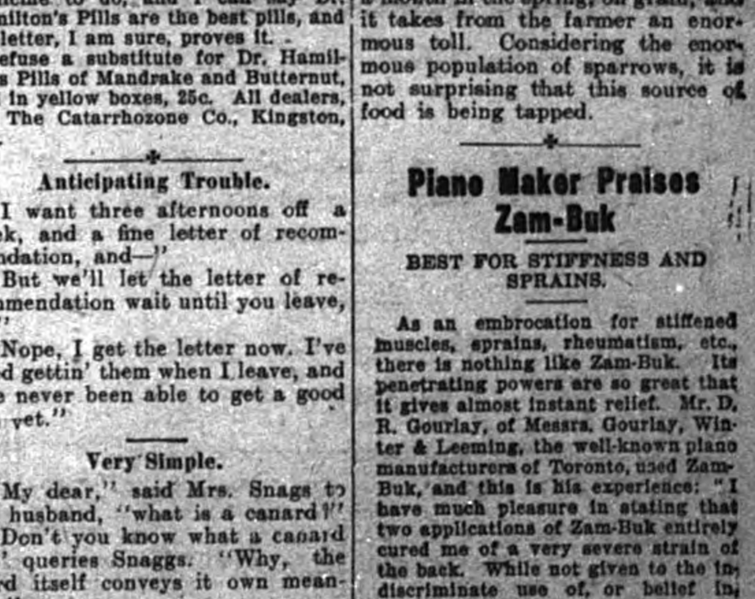
"Now, my little boys," asked a school teacher, "can any of you name a liquid that doesn't freeze?"

There was a moment's silence, and then a voice answered:

"Please, teacher, hot water."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The setting hen may be a loafer, but she delivers the goods.



Biggest Thing on the Calendar for Spring

A Reliable Name on a sealed can is everywhere the Modern Guarantee of Quality

And now for the Spring clean-up. You will find Ramsay's Paint the lustiest helper you ever employed. Outdoors and in, it will make things glisten like new.

For every purpose there is a special Ramsay finish, and in every can of Ramsay's Paint there is the ideal combination of honest, time-tried materials and modern scientific methods of machine mixing. Ramsay's Paints will not fail you.

The local Ramsay dealer will give you splendid service and suggestions, or write direct to the factory for interesting paint literature that will help you solve your paint problems. (1)

A. RAMSAY & SON CO (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WEATHER

We have the Largest Assortment of

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

we have ever shewn, at all prices, also

Men's Negligee Soft Shirts, all shades.
Men's Negligee Soft Collars, all shades.
Men's Summer Neckwear.
Men's and Boys' Belts.
Men's Colored Socks.
Men's and Ladies' Low Shoes.

Coal Oil Stoves
one, two and three burners.

GARDEN HOSE, LAWN MOWERS, RAKES, HOES, SPADES, etc. etc. ∴ ∴

Don't forget that "we carry the largest and most complete Stock of High Class Groceries in town."

G. L. Meikle & Co.
White Front

Semi-Ready Tailoring!

Both Stock and Special



Our Special Orders are actual Garments

CUT and FITTED To YOUR Measure

Finished in a week so that you can be assured of prompt delivery. We have over 300 cloth patterns from which to make your selection.

Extra Good Line of BOYS' SUITS

Boots and Shoes for EVERYBODY

We can fit your feet and your pocket. Boots neatly and promptly repaired.

Telephone 65

W. G. Staniforth

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.

REPORT OF BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

—:o:—

Two complaints were launched by the applicant—one in regard to the question of commutation rates between Lachute and Montreal, and the other in connection with the question of train service between the same points.

At the hearing in Ottawa, the Board of Trade of Lachute, as well as the Town of Lachute, was represented. The applications, while concerned with distinct subject matters, were mingled in a common hearing. The bulk of the evidence at the hearing in Ottawa, however, was concerned with the question of train service. The question of train service cannot be dealt with at present. It was considered necessary by the Board that detailed information regarding the operations of trains Nos. 424 and 425 for all points along the line of their run should be obtained. Subsequent to the hearing, it was represented that the earnings were not so kept in regard to the previous months as to allow the information required for the Board to be abstracted. The railway is making a special return of the earnings for one month beginning May 1st, and as soon as this is received and subjected to examination by the Board the question of train service will be dealt with.

In the correspondence submitted by the applicant the proposition was advanced that "the commutation tickets being issued to one community should be issued to any other for a like object—facilities of transportation from one place to another of the general public, especially business people."

The applicant stated that discrimination was being shown by the Canadian Pacific in that it gave commutation rates the year round to St. Agathe, Vaudreuil, and Hudson and other places, while similar treatment was not extended to Lachute. It was pointed out that adjacent to Lachute were numerous lakes which were attractive from the standpoint of the summer visitor. It was pointed out that in the opinion of the applicant the direction that commutation rates should be given to Lachute would add to the summer traffic from Montreal. This phase of the application was concerned with summer traffic. In support of the contention that there should be a commutation rate service the year round, it was stated there were various people living in Lachute who were employed in Montreal. Reference was also made to the scholars attending school in Montreal.

While reference is made to the alleged discrimination in favor of various points, St. Agathe is the one with which special comparison is made. It is stated by the applicant that the railway in discriminating in favor of St. Agathe is doing so at the expense of the people in other places, who have an equal right to consideration on the part of the railway with the people of St. Agathe.

The applicant, who presented her case with great thoroughness of detail stated in substance that there was an actual, not a prospective, necessity for the changes she desired, and that evidence of this necessity was shown by the fact that the railway had found it necessary to increase its accommodation on account of the increased traffic at Lachute.

It is not the function of the Board to make experimental rates. The scheme of the Railway Act recognizes that, subject to the inhibitions as to discrimination, it is proper to have elasticity of rate-making. It is recognized that the initial making of rates is in the hands of the transportation agency, and that the Board's function is concerned with the questions of unreasonableness and of discrimination.

The Board has had occasion to deal with the matter of commutation rates in the cases centering around the application of the Town of Brampton, when it was set out that the mere difference in treatment was not sufficient to establish discrimination. The burden of the railway was not to meet any and all allegations of discrimination, but to prove itself free from unjust discrimination or undue preference. In this case, reference was made to the commutation rates which were enjoyed by Oakville, while it was pointed out that Brampton did not enjoy such rates. It was, however, decided that since it was not shown that Oakville had profited at the expense of Brampton on account of the former enjoying commutation rates, that the application should be refused.

The rule laid down in the cases above referred to was also followed in the petition of the residents of St. Hyacinthe, Que. asking that the Grand Trunk Railway Company be directed to sell commutation tickets between St. Hyacinthe and Montreal. In this case, which was decided September 30th, 1913, application for commutation rates was made on the ground that with it St. Hyacinthe would have an opportunity of bringing into its community part of the population which is moving to the country every summer; that is, that St. Hyacinthe would become a summer resort. It was pointed out at the hearing that the matter of the application appeared to fall within the four corners of the judgment in the Brampton cases; but judgment was reserved so that Counsel for the applicant might have an opportunity, if he so desired, to distinguish the cases. The cases were not distinguished, and judgment went dismissing the St. Hyacinthe application.

The present application is one which is based on an allegation of discrimination. The Board does not undertake to say that one locality should be treated as a summer resort while another should not. It does not set out that a particular locality or localities should be given special treatment through the year, while others should be debarred from enjoying such treatment.

The standard passenger rate in Eastern Canada is three cents per mile, and within this standard the railways have discretion as to varying the rate under certain conditions, subject to the obligations, imposed by the Railway Act in regard to discrimination.

The desire of those resident in Lachute to have commutation rates is amply evidenced. What the effect of the establishment of commutation rates would be in regard to the development of traffic is something upon which no opinion need be expressed here. What the Board is concerned with is whether the railways action in granting commutation rates to other points and withholding such treatment from Lachute is an undue preference or unjust discrimination. Statements or opinion have been advanced as to the traffic that would come to Lachute. Expressions of opinion, which no doubt are wholly justified, have been made regarding the attractiveness of Lachute as a summer resort; but it has not been shown by any affirmative evidence that any one who has bought property in any of the other commutation rate points referred to has been debarred from locating in Lachute because there were no commutation rates to that point; nor has it been shown that St. Agathe which is specially referred to, or any of the other commutation rate points which are also mentioned have profited at the expense of Lachute, owing to the possession by them of commutation rates which are not granted to the latter point.

Affirmative evidence of discrimination resulting detrimentally to Lachute not having been given, the Board is not justified in granting the relief asked for.

F. J. McL.

Ottawa, May 22nd, 1914.
"I Agree"
H.L.D.
A.S.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th July 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way, between HAZEL LAND and ST. JEROME, via Mille Isles, Cambria and Riviere Gagnon Post Offices from the 1st October [1914]

Next

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hazel Land, Mille Isles, Cambria Riviere Gagnon, St. Jerome and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. I.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Montreal, May 28th, 1914.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 3rd July, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposal Contract for four years six times per week each way, and over LACHUTE NO 6 R. M. R. from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lachute and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
P. O. I.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
6-12 Montreal, May 23rd 1914.

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 6, 1914, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout 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 a accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. [10 p.c.] forfeited if the person tendering declines 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 returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 2. 1914.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

Offers the best and most complete stock of Buggies, Expresses, Rugs, Harness, and Harness Parts. Ranges, Thrashers, Wringers, Field & Lawn Wire, Fencing, Gates, etc.

A carload of Buggies to choose from. Call and get prices.

Also Agent for McCormick & Deering Machinery, Engines, Chatham Waggons and Carts, Beatty Bros, Stalls and Stanchions, Litter Carriers, etc.

The Grimm Sugar Outfit, the Pedlar Shingles, Sidings etc.

"Always to the Front."

With a nice assortment of Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Pine Apples, Candies, Ganong's Chocolates and Ice Cream in Bricks or Bulk (3 colors.)

Try our Cherry and Pine Apple Sundaes.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Flour and Feed always on hand.

Orders delivered anywhere in town by calling up Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON
Baker & Confectioner, - LACHUTE

$500.00 SAMPLES

—Comprising—

Ladies' and Children's Cotton, Lisle, Silk and Cashmere Hose

—Also—

Men's Half Hose

Ladies', Men's and Children's Summer Underwear in all grades from the cheapest cotton to pure silk in combinations and separate pieces.

McFAUL BROS., · West End.

: Headquarters :

FOR

Carpenters & Machinists Tools.

Dry Cell Batteries	Pumps
Spark Plugs	Pipe
Cylinder Oil	Pipe Fittings
Gasoline	Stoves
Belting	Sinks
Packing	Enamel Ware
Tungsten Lights	Fencing
Saws and Axes	Guns and Rifles
Ammunition	Paints and Glass
Roofing and Building Paper	Horse Blankets and Halters.

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIX LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914. NO. 22

Ice Cream Parlor

You can be assured of a splendid cool drink at our SODA FOUNTAIN.

FRUITS:—Pineapples, Strawberries, and all kinds of fresh domestic fruits.

We are also agents for the Stewart Confectionery of Montreal.

Buy your fruits on Saturday. *We do not open on SUNDAY.*

PHONE No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

WANTED.—A maid to do light house work or nurse to take care of baby, Apply to,
DR. J. M. DREW,
Lachute.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening June 10th, between Campbell's store and Hamilton's, a hand bag, containing an amount of money and other valuables,
Finder please return to, WATCHMAN OFFICE and be rewarded. 6-19

WINDING-UP ESTATE.

—:o:—

Anyone having accounts against the late Mrs. Clouthier of St. Andrews, or those who are indebted to her, will call and settle same with the undersigned not later than the last of July.

By order of
GEOFFROY BEDARD,
Executor.
Lachute, June 11th, 1914. 6-26.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class property in St. Andrews, owned by the late Mrs. Clouthier, is hereby offered for sale. Property has large grounds and the house contains ten rooms all of the best. A bargain for ready purchaser. Apply to
GEOFFROY BEDARD,
6-26 Main Street, Lachute.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Brownsburg, intend holding their annual lawn social on Mr. McCluskey's lawn, on Thursday, June 25th, 1914. 6-19

FOR SALE.—1 driving mare 1150 lbs, 8 years old, dark bay; 1 horse 1200 lbs. 4 years old, chestnut. 1 new buggy. Any one desiring to see the horses or buggy may do so by calling at the office of the late Dr. G. H. Christie, Lachute.

Crepe, chiffons, Ratines, Fancy Voiles at 20cts per yard, are extra values.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Don't forget that we buy wool—all we can get in the month of June.
W. BANFORD & SON.

LOT FOR SALE.—Good building lot in East Ward, corner Hugh and Main Street, Apply to,
G. J. WALKER,
6-19 Lachute.

Childrens dresses, lots of them prettily made.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Miss Hampton is offering her summer stock of hats, flowers, at half price, some good shapes, for those who come early. All must be sold at once. 6-26.

Ladies' wash dresses 34 to 44 at a $1.00 each.
W. BANFORD & SON.

Liberal Rally.

—:o:—

Organization meeting of the Liberals of the County of Argenteuil will be held in Victoria Hall, Lachute, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1914

The Meeting for the election of officers of the Liberal Association, will be held at 1 o'clock p.m., and at 2 o'clock p.m., the meeting will be addressed by the following speakers:

Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. P. S. G. McKenzie, G. Boyer, M.P. for Vaudreuil, G. W. Stephens, R. C. Calder, R. T. Stackhouse and others.

Everyone is invited to attend this meeting.

DALESVILLE.

Mrs. M. Graham has returned from Pine Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burk were in Laurel a few days.

Mrs. A. Kennedy was in Lachute a few days this week.

Mr. B Graham spent part of last week with his parents.

Miss Ruby Silverson spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tomalty visited Mrs. A. Warwick on Sunday.

Mrs. Valley, of Louisa, is spending this week with friends here.

Mrs. G. Aiken and Mrs. Valley were in Pine Hill on Tuesday last.

Miss J. Morrow, of Plantaganet, spent last week with Mrs. A. J. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wilson and Master Gordon returned to the city on Monday.

Mrs. G. Aiken, Master Douglas and Miss Kathleen, of Ottawa, are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. MacPhail and Miss Muriel, of Lachute, visited Mrs. J. MacArthur on Sunday.

The Cradle Roll of the Sunday School were entertained by Miss Murdoch on Thursday afternoon.

The Ladies Mission Circle will meet at Mrs. A. Kennedy's next Sunday at 3 p.m. All the ladies are invited.

The morning Service on Sunday, June 21st, will be for the Sunday School. An interesting subject is being prepared.

The B.Y.P.U. is steadily growing and about thirty members have joined. A good meeting is expected on Sunday evening next.

Messrs. A. Dixon, W. R. Kennedy, A. J. and W. Titley, H. Barker and A. Forrester have gone to Camp at Petewawa.

Master G. McCormick and Miss M. Dixon are in Lachute this week taking the Entrance Examinations. We wish them success.

Mrs. W. Wert and family, of Lachute, Mrs. J. Murdoch and children, of Mabel, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Murdoch, of Brownsburg, visited Mrs. H. Morrow last week.

About 2000 good second hand bricks for sale cheap. Enquire of George Hunter, West End, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ellice Palliser was in Montreal for a few days last week.

Mrs. Melvin Copeland is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Holland, of Ivan Bower, is spending a short visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Alfred Rice and Miss Rice, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Rice.

Mrs. Paul Jousse and children, of Vankleek Hill, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Thos. Christie is spending a months visit with her parents in Scottstown, Que.

Mrs. R. Scrivner and son of Toronto, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Eugene Jousse.

Miss Lochart and Mrs. Beech, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Yelland this week.

Mr. Geo Campbell, and Miss Laura Campbell and son of Ottawa, were in town on Sunday last.

Mr. Allan Todd, who has been on an extended visit with friends in Dauphin Man. has returned home.

Mrs. Kettyle and Mrs. W. M. Jackson and two children are visiting Mrs. R. Robinson in Shawbridge.

Miss Lillie Palliser, of Montreal, was in town for the week-end the guest of her father Mr. J. Palliser.

Miss Florence Stewart, of Mount Maple, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Jones, on Wednesday last.

Mr. Joseph Wesley Bigras, of Arundel is the guest of his mother Mrs. Jas. Bennett for a couple of weeks.

The Methodist Church Sunday School are holding their annual picnic in Patterson's Grove on Tuesday, June 23rd.

The Baptist Sunday School are leaving the Church at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning next, for their annual picnic to Carillon.

Mrs. Geo. C. Willis, of Westmount, Mr. J. D. Fraser and Master Gordon, of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. Thos. McOuat this week.

Miss Leila Cleland, of Cushing, and Miss A. Davidson, of St. Philippe, were guests of Mrs. R. Hamilton the early part of this week.

(Rev.) Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe, were in attendance at the Baptist Convention being held at Buckingham this week.

The good people of Jerusalem extend a welcome to all to join with them in a basket picnic on Friday, June 26th at Mrs. Thomas Frasers Grove, Jerusalem.

Miss Ethel Moore and Miss Dorothy Dawson, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Thos. Moore this week. Mr. Roy and Miss Roy, of Montreal, were week-end guests in town.

The parties who reeently blamed Mr. Creswell for stealing oats from the Glen Mill, wish to apologize, as it has since been learned that they were taken through another medium.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson were in Quebec on Sunday, and returned to Montreal, on board the Laurentic, in company with his brother who has been visiting in the old land.

The Orangemen are figuring on a gala day here, for Saturday, July 11th. Programme and particulars will be announced later. Leave the day open and prepare for a good time

The marriage of Miss Christina Edith McOuat daughter of the late W. D. McOuat and Mrs. McOuat, to Mr. Clifford J. Weitzel, of London, Ont. has been arranged to take place on June 24th, at Brownsburg, Que.

The Oddfellows turned out in good force last Sunday afternoon and marched to the Lachute Cemetery where they held their memorial service and placed floral tributes on the graves of their eight departed brothers, whose memories are thus honored.

The Liberals are advertising a big rally for their convention which is being held in Lachute next Tuesday, June 23rd The election of officers will be held at 1 o'clock after which the meeting will be addressed by a number of prominent speakers.

Special Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Hats. 40 Ready to Wear Hats, value $2.50 to $5.00 for $1.50. 20 only Ready to Wear Hats, good value at $5.00 to $8.50 for $3.75. This Sale commences Friday, the 19th, for one week only. A. A. Lavigne, Millinery Parlor, Foundry Street.

Lachute at 10 a.m., and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Ryckman, M.A., D.D., will preach in the Methokist Church, Lachute, next Sabbath, June 21st, at both morning and evening services. Service at Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Service at East Settlement at 3 p.m. Service at St. Canute at 3 p.m.

Considerable excitement prevailed in town on Sunday last, owing to the entertainment of the soldiers for annual camp at Petewawa. There were about two hundred who responded to the call of duty. Sergeant-major Scott, of St. Johns', has been in town for several weeks instructing the men who made a very good showing, and they will doubtless be able to maintain the honor of the County when they turn out for general inspection.

Mrs. N. C. Holland and son, of Montreal, are guests of her mother Mrs. Jas. Carpenter this week.

The Hose and Sprinkler purchased by the donators, for the purpose of the Lachute Cemetery, was placed in charge of the caretaker by W. A. Morrison June 16th, and is free to all donators caring for their own lots, by applying to Ned St. Jacques, Caretaker.

The St. Andrews Recreation Club will give an Old Folks at Home in the Town Hall, on the evening of Dominion Day Old Music, Old Songs, Old Costumes, Tableau, Charade, — Ice Cream for sale—Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 7 p.m.

The young son of Mr. Octave Gagnier met with a painful accident on Monday. While playing at the C. P. R. Station with other boys, he slipped on one of the rails. He was lifted up and afterwards attended by Dr. Alexander, who found that it was necessary to send him to Montreal, as he was suffering from internal injuries that are quite serious.

A BOY-SCOUT'S "GOOD TURN."

—:o:—

On Thursday afternoon last, one of our Lachute Boy-Scouts performed a remarkable plucky act. An Academy boy, by name Keith Douglas, was bathing in the North River after school, when he managed somehow or other to get out of his depth and as he is unable to swim, he very soon was in serious difficulties. John Hope, the Scout in question, who was standing on the bank fully dressed, attracted by the unusual splashing and realizing instantly what was wrong, went promptly to the rescue. Douglas by this time was underwater but Hope succeeded in grasping his collar and although weighed down by boots and clothes, by dint of a few yards' hard swimming, reached the shore with his now unconscious burden. Douglas shortly afterwards regained consciousness and although pretty sick, was able to walk to his home. John Hope by his readiness, presence of mind and pluck, undoubtedly saved his friend's life. One of the lessons to be learned from this incident is the all important one that all boys, and girls too for that matter, should learn to swim.

CUSHING.

—:o:—

The Misses Bessie and Helena Dobbie spent Saturday in Montreal.

Miss Alberta Cleland spent the past week at Carillon sketching with some of her pupils and friends from Montreal.

Miss Amy Copeland, of Lachute, and Miss Edna Patton, of St. Phillippe, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. Archie Graham.

Several of Cushings young people attended the party at Mr. R. J. Graham's of Chatboro, and spent a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. John Bradford is expected home this week from the Royal Victoria Hospital where she has just undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Mamie Graham entertained several of her young friends at the residence of her aunt Mrs. Archie Graham where she has been visiting for the past month. Her guests were the Misses Myrtle and Violet Bryerton, Miss Alga Bradford, and Miss Doris LeRoy.

ST. PHILIPPE.

Mr. William McCoy, of St. Philippe has just recently received for the first time the sad news of the wiping out of the family of his eldest son in the most tragic manner.

Some friends of the family were teaching in South Dakota and happend to pick up an old paper and the familiar name of McCoy met their eyes. They read that in February last Mr. William McCoy of South Dakota had lighted the fire in the morning and gone to the barnyard to do the morning chores, leaving his wife and young son in bed.

Attracted some time later by screams from the house he rushed in to find it all in flames, and in endeavoring to save them was burned with them.

No one in that vicinity knew where to write his friends as all papers in the house was burned and only for the accidental picking up of the paper by those young ladies, Mr. McCoy might still have been in ignorance of his sons death.

Letters have since been interchanged between Mr. McCoy and certain authorities where William Jr. lived that have proved the persons burned to be without doubt his son and family.

BIRTHS.

CARKENER.—At St. Raphaels West, Ont. on Sunday June 14th 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Carkener a son.

DOIG.—At "Hill Farm" Lachute, June 12th, 1914., to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Doig, a daughter.

McRAE.—At Huxley, Alta. on Wednesday, June 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McRae a son.

WATCHORN.—At Louise, on June 13th 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Syria Watchorn, a son.

DEATHS.

ALBRIGHT.—On Monday June 8th, 1914, at her late residence, Riviere Rouge, Jane McOuat, wife of Nelson F. Albright, aged 68 years.

MILL ENDS

We have just received a large lot of MILL ENDS, some 5,400 Yards from NEW YORK.

These Remnants and Piece Goods, consist of:—

Crepe Chiffons, Linon Batistes, Ginghams, Seersuckers, White Plisse, Chambrays, Ratines, Voile Fanceis, Silk Shorts, Silk Strip Crepes, Crinkles, Colored Linens, Percales, Colored Plisse, Blue and White Drills, Mercerized Remnants, Etc., Etc.

The whole lot is put on our counters for quick sale *at from 13c to 25c per Yard.*

We want all the wool we can get in the next few weeks.

W. Banford & Son,
Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Spring Millinery comprising the latest novelties from Chicago and Montreal on view during this coming month. Unmatchable low prices.

Elegant New Blouses, Wash Skirts and Dresses, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frilling, Smallware of every description. Make yourself comfortable with Bias Filled Corsets to suit every figure. A pleasure to show them.

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

Albert Hall Telephone 83.

Moving Picture Performance, Thursdays & Saturdays

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

A. E. Bishop *Plumber & Electrician*

Gasoline, Engine Oils, & Automobile Repairs.

Main St. Phone 83 Lachute.

When you Require Anything

In Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silver Deposit Ware, Silverware, Etc.,

You will find a large and reliable selection at our store. While we make a specialty of testing eyes, and selling the right kind of glasses, we have enough other things here to share the expense of doing business and make it possible to be more than reasonable in our charges.

The precise advantage of coming here for your glasses is that you know us and we know you. We are equipped with modern facilities for examining eyes and relieving eye strain. Every element of risk has been entirely eliminated. We do the best that can be done by each and every customer.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

Agent for the Edison Phonograph.

The Wanderer's Return;

Or, A Change of Fortune.

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued).

"Well, but I don't see where the presumption comes in. 'A cat may look at a king,' or a queen, even."

"But if he should have the—misfortune, we will call it, to fall in love so far above his degree why, young ladies, even such rare young ladies as Miss Cavendish, are human, and she might possibly return his affection. There, now."

"So she might. It would be quite natural," coolly observed the governor.

"But you would never like him for a son-in-law!" said the widow, in perplexity.

"Why not? He is young, handsome and accomplished enough to please my girl; and talented, high-principled, moral and religious enough to satisfy me."

"But he is poor—absolutely penniless," said the widow in amazement.

"What of that? Emma will have enough for both."

"You don't mean to say that you would accept as a son-in-law a penniless young man?"

"If he were such a young man as Alden Lytton, and were accepted by my daughter, he certainly would not be rejected by me," said the governor.

"I am amazed," murmured the widow.

"That is because you really have misjudged me, my child. And so you kept your seat and kept Alden Lytton tied to your apron strings every evening, and all the evening, to prevent him from falling in love with Emma Cavendish and winning her affections?"

"Yes, sir, I did."

"But what if he had fallen in love with you, and won your affections?" archly demanded the governor.

"Fallen in love with an old widow like me! Nonsense! You are laughing at me, governor! With an old widow like me!"

"Old widow of seventeen! Yes, you lovely child! It would be the most likely thing in the world that he should do so, and win your affections to boot!" said the governor, gravely.

"Oh, no!" responded the widow, shaking her pretty head, "he could never win my heart. I could never love one so much younger than myself."

"Younger than yourself, my child?" Why, he is not younger than you! Quite the contrary! You are but seventeen; he is almost twenty-one."

"Is that so?"

"Of course it is."

"Ah, but then I feel ever so much older than he is. And one thing I know, I never could marry any gentleman unless he was a great deal older than myself, and he was one I could rest on, look up to, esteem, honor, and almost worship!" she said, in a low earnest tone lifting her dark eyes to his.

He gazed down upon her eloquent, false face with fond admiration

"Ah, what man is there on earth," he whispered, "who could deserve such sentiments from you? I would I were that exalted man, sweet Mary!"

In the crisis of a sentimental love scene, there is often a ridiculous interruption. Just as Mary Grey lifted her long lashes and fixed her dark eyes on those of the governor to convey the flattering answer that she could not utter with her lips, a ringing voice was heard outside, exclaiming:

"I'll ask him. I dare say he will!" And the door was thrown open, and Electra sprang in—eyes and teeth flashing and gleaming.

"Well, my dear, what can I do for you?" inquired the governor, endeavoring to recover his composure.

"Let me have 'Blue Blazes' to ride this morning? The girls have all such splendid mounts except me! And me—they wish to put off with 'Swansdown.' Why, I had as lief ride a sofa cushion!" exclaimed Electra indignantly.

"But, my dear, what is it? I haven't heard. What's up this morning?"

"My temper's up for one thing!" spitefully rejoined Electra.

"Ha! ha!—I mean what's afoot?"

"Nobody's afoot: they're all a horseback, except me. And I am to put up with 'Swansdown,' unless you let me ride 'Blue Blazes.'"

"Ah! Does Mr. Alden Lytton accompany you?"

"Oh, yes!"

"And what does he ride?"

"Snapdragon."

"Ah! a more dangerous beast than 'Blue Blazes.' And Miss Cavendish, my dear, what does she ride?"

"Oh, 'Spitfire!'"

"Whe-ew!" said Mr. Cavendish, with a long whistle. "And Miss Lytton?"

"Oh, she puts up with 'Susy Brown.'"

"Prudent girl! I recommend you to follow her example, and put up with 'Swansdown.'"

"I'd as lief ride a muff."

"As you please, my dear. And now, where are you all going to ride, this frosty morning?"

"Out to the lunatic asylum."

"Oh! Ah! Certainly! To be sure! How stupid of me to ask the question, when I might have known the manifest destination of so crazy a cavalcade!" said the governor, as he arose and rung the bell.

A footman answered his summons.

"Go to the stable and tell the head groom to have the two horses, 'Spitfire' and 'Blue Blazes,' put back into their stalls, and on no account to allow them to be taken out. Tell him further, to saddle 'Swansdown' for Miss Cavendish, and to send to Martin's livery stable for two safe horses for the two other young ladies."

The footman bowed and retired. And the governor turned to Electra.

"You see, my dear, I cannot permit you and Emma to take these wild Mazeppa rides. But as for Mr. Lytton, if he pleases to venture on 'Snapdragon,' why, I will not interfere with his free agency?"

Electra tossed her head defiantly and darted out.

"Ah, my child! I can see what trouble you have with these other children! these willful children! and you only a child yourself!" sighed the governor, with a fond glance at his companion.

"You must excuse them. They have not been disciplined by sorrow as I have been," she answered, so sweetly, so patiently and cheerfully, that the infatuated man was again about to speak the irrevocable words, when again the door suddenly opened, and all the young equestrian party burst in, looking bright, happy and bewitching in their piquant riding habits and hats.

The governor arose, with a sigh. This was indeed his regular day for receiving visitors on official business and he was already a few minutes behind time.

"Do you not go and ride with the others?" he inquired of Mrs. Grey.

"I! Oh, no! They do not need me, and I prefer to remain here," artfully answered the siren.

The governor smiled. He was pleased, as she knew he would be, for now he would hurry through with his official business and soon rejoin her, and inevitably speak the words that she thought would seal her brilliant destiny.

"Well, young ladies," he said, with a bow and a smile that made him seem twenty years younger "I wish you a very delightful ride .I shall hope to see you at dinner."

"Thank you, sir," said Laura, speaking for the party.

Mr. Cavendish bowed again, and left the room.

And the girls went dancing out into the back hall to get their little riding-whips that were standing in the hat-rack there.

In one moment Mary Grey found herself alone, and in the next Alden Lytton, booted and spurred for his ride, stood by her side.

"You are not going with us, my darling?" he whispered, sadly.

"No! Ah, me!" she sighed.

"But why? Oh, why can you not accompany us?"

"Ah, dearest, you know I am only a poor dependent. I must not even accept all the favors that are offered me, lest I wear favor out. I must stay here to-day, and make myself useful. In a word, I must pour out the old gentleman's cocoa at his luncheon time. It is his daughter's duty, of course, but I must do it."

Now this was a falsehood; for Governor Cavendish never took luncheon on cabinet days, but contented himself with a biscuit and a single glass of sherry, which was brought to him in his office. But of course Alden Lytton did not know this; so he breathed his whole noble and loving heart in the aspiration with which he said:

"Ah, darling May! would to Heaven the time were come when I might rescue you from all this! Dear May, I am studying very hard. I shall study harder still for your sake. In a year I hope to graduate in law. Then I shall be called to the bar. With the prestige of my father's great name, and with the diligent use of such abilities as Heaven has bestowed upon me, I hope soon to get into a lucrative practice, and even to rise high in my profession. Then, May, I shall claim this dear hand. You will wait a year or two for your toiling servant, sweet May?" he murmured, caressing her hand.

"I would wait ten years—twenty years for you, my best beloved, my only beloved!" she said, gazing tenderly into his earnest, honest eyes.

And at that moment she almost meant what she said.

"Oh, May, my only joy! how happy you make me! Repeat those words, dearest dear! Tell me again I am your 'only beloved,' that I may know I am not dreaming!" he breathed, drawing her still closer to his side.

"My only beloved," she sighed, in tones that thrilled him through, and remained with him all that day.

The musical laughter and the pattering feet of the young ladies were heard as they were returning.

"They are coming!" he murmured, as he snatched one fiery, impassioned kiss. "Oh, May! oh, sweetest! I shall not enjoy this ride at all without you!"

"Oh, yes, I hope you will," she answered. "For I like to see you enjoy yourself even though I may not be able to share your pleasure. For, ah me! I must stay here and attend to the old gentleman to-day; for he is very infirm, and needs some care besides that of his hired servants. But do you go and take your ride, through this fine frosty atmosphere," she added with a patient smile that went to the youth's heart.

"You are an angel, May! Oh! when will the time come when I may take this angel to my bosom!" he sighed.

"If you please, sir the hosses is at the door," said the hall footman, making his appearance.

"Come, Alden. We are all ready," called Laura from the front hall.

"Good-by! good-by, dearest one! I am leaving you for a few hours, and I feel as though I were leaving you for years," he whispered in a low voice, as he left the pretty widow.

And thus it was that Mary Grey managed to retain the love and confidence of both her suitors, although they were both under the same roof with her. She contrived never to see both at the same time unless there were several other persons present to divide attention.

When alone with Governor Cavendish she spoke slightingly of Alden Lytton, as a peevish boy much too young to be thought of as a lover by her.

When alone with Alden Lytton she spoke with half contemptuous pity of Governor Cavendish, as an infirm old man whom she could never dream of as a possible suitor.

And she succeeded in making two distinct impressions upon the mind of each; firstly, that she was an angel; secondly that this angel loved and esteemed only him to whom she was then speaking.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The great event of the season was the governor's levee on the first of January. It was to be his excellency's last New Year's reception. He was to retire from office on the first of the ensuing March.

On the morning of the last day of the year, while the young ladies of the family circle were in their rooms, engaged in devising the most elegant toilets for the pageantry of the next day, Governor Cavendish sent a message to Mrs. Grey, respectfully soliciting her presence in the drawing-room for a private interview on business for a few minutes.

Mrs. Grey arose and looked into the mirror, smoothed her shining black hair, which was smooth enough already, settled her coquettish little cap, which was well enough before, and went down into the drawing-room, where she found Mr. Cavendish alone, and walking up and down the floor.

He paused in his walk, came forward and took her hand and led her to a sofa, and seated himself beside her, saying softly:

"Dearest friend, to-morrow will be a rather trying day for me; for to-morrow I shall have to hold my last New Year's reception."

"Yes, I know," answered the pretty widow, in a sympathetic and respectful tone.

"And to-morrow some thousands of gentlemen and ladies, and of men and women who are not gentlemen and ladies, and of males and females who do not even deserve to be called men and women, will present themselves to me; and every one of their hands, fair or foul, clean or soiled, will have to be shaken."

"How dreadful!" murmured Mary Grey.

"Such, sweet friend, is the character of a chief magistrate's New Year's reception. That is not the worst. Some lady must be by my side. Heretofore I have had my aged mother and my matronly widowed sister with me, to add feminine grace and dignity to what would otherwise seem, to me at least, a most ungraceful and undignified position. Now, however, I have no one. My aged mother is too infirm to leave her home in the country. My sister has married a missionary, and gone to India. And here is my young daughter, who is too youthful to assist me, unless countenanced by the presence of some matronly friend. Now, though you are probably but little if any older than my Emma, still you have been married and you are widowed, and you bear a matronly title—'Mrs. Grey.' I would, sweet one, that I could persuade you to change that name! But I will not tease you about that just now. You are very good to me as it is. But now I wish to know whether you can aid me in my embarrassment."

"Command me, Mr. Cavendish. You know it would give me the greatest delight to serve you," she answered earnestly.

"Nay, but I would not like to ask you to do anything for my sake which would not be in itself, and independent of me, most agreeable to you."

"Tell me then. What is it?"

"I wish you to stand with me and my young daughter to receive the public to-morrow."

"Why, of course, of course I will do it, with the greatest pride and pleasure," eagerly assented Mrs. Grey, and this time for a wonder, she spoke the truth.

"I thank you from my heart, dear lady. The task you assume so kindly will be a wearisome and disgusting one, but, thank Heaven, it will continue but for a few hours, and it will be the last! Now, sweet friend, I will not detain you from your graceful feminine avocations longer," said Mr. Cavendish.

All official New Year's receptions in every capital of the Union, and every year of the century, are exactly alike, and have been described by the reporters ad nauseum.

One short extract from the long description in the chief morning paper of the day following what Governor Cavendish considered to be 'a necessary, but wearisome and vulgar farce," is all that need be given here. It is this:

The governor seemed somewhat worn and harassed probably by the cares of his office. He will, no doubt, be glad to retire from public life at the close of his present term. His excellency was assisted by his fair young daughter, Miss Emma Cavendish, a beautiful and blooming blonde of "sweet sixteen." She wore a trained dress of pale blue silk with an overskirt of rich cardinal point lace, pearl jewelry on her neck and arms, and white rosebuds in her hair.

She received her father's guests with all the grace of girlhood, and yet with a dignity that seemed beyond her years. She was charmingly supported in her onerous duties by the brilliant little beauty, Mrs. Grey who was elegantly attired in a trained dress of black velvet, with an upper skirt of black satin, trimmed with black Brussels lace. She wore jet jewelry on neck and arms, and the starry white flowers of the—fragrant Cape jessamins in her dusky hair.

There was a great deal that preceded, and a great deal that followed this paragraph; but it was all very much in the same style, and need not be repeated.

In another part of the same paper, under the head of "Fashionable Intelligence," was this item:

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—It is rumored that our illustrious chief magistrate will soon lead to the hymenal altar the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Grey, now the guest of his daughter at the executive mansion.

(To be continued.)

IN A SNOWSLIDE.

Climbing One of the Loftiest Peaks of Siberia.

The man who wishes to sleep in tents every night when he is climbing some lofty mountain is not made of hard enough stuff to get to its summit, declares Mr. Samuel Turner in his account of "My Climbing Adventures in Four Continents." That he must be hardy enough to encounter many dangers and privations, Mr. Turner has proved by his own experiences. In climbing Beluka, one of the loftiest peaks of Siberia, in midwinter, he was compelled to leave everything except food behind him in attempting the summit. Having traveled far, and taken the risks of bears, wolves, and the intense cold, he resolved not to be stopped, and pressed on.

Everywhere there was fresh snow but there did not seem to be much danger of an avalanche. I walked carefully for a few yards, and began to believe that I had done the right thing; but a second after making this decision, the snow began to move, and I with it. I steered myself with my ice axe for a rod or two when I lost all thought of everything, except that I was being carried to destruction. I turned head downward, and stopped, and the snow closed over me; but I was able to knock the snow away from my head, and I found I could breathe. I had luckily retained my grip on my ice axe, and this stopped me from gliding farther toward a precipice. Pulling on the ice axe, I managed to get on to my knees, and free myself from snow; I found myself a few yards from a sheer drop of hundreds of feet and just on the edge of a steep slope that would have hurried me over the precipice. A lucky piece of rock had stopped my progress.

While trying to make a fresh grip with my ice axe, I began to slip. I now remembered my knife, so I got it out, and opened the short tin-opener blade. That was a great help, and with its aid and that of the axe, I managed to regain the ridge. It seemed to take a second to slide down and about two hours to crawl back; the distance was about sixty feet. The wind began to blow from the north, intensely cold, and this made me hurry off the ridge as fast as I could go. My clothes stiffened upon me, and at one time I felt that I was going to lose the use of my hands. I rubbed them with snow, and began the descent; but the wind had glazed the rock with ice, and I was a very long time in climbing down; even so, I had to exercise the greatest caution.

I could not give up, because I should never have been found. It required all the will power and patience I could command. At times I was so utterly exhausted, and my legs became so strained and sore with slipping down between the boulders, that I felt I could not stir another yard. After a brief rest, I plodded on again. I was delighted to see my little tent on the moraine.

No Swimmer.

Edna: "Did she sink in the social sea?"

Winifred: "Yes; she went beyond her depth."

ON
Wash Day
J-R BLUE
25 Clulngs 10 cents.
Makes the Clothes as White as Snow
Try It!
Manufactured by The Johnson-Richardson Co Limited, Montreal, Can.

DATES ON SEED PACKAGES

THE GENUINE SHOULD BE STAMPED 1914.

How Seed is Tested by Branch of Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The field root, garden vegetable, and flower seeds sown in Canada are mostly imported from Europe; some enter from the United States, but only a very few are Canadian-raised. Women and children figure largely in agricultural production across the ocean, so it does not pay this country to compete. Before distributing their trays of packet seeds to the small dealers, also before selling bulk quantities to large dealers and growers, our reputable seed firms submit doubtful samples to this Seed Department at Ottawa, and act upon the result of the official reports, during 1912, out of 1,439 small dealers visited, there were found 197 violations of the Seed Control Act, with subsequent convictions of six dishonest offenders. There were 37 convictions for 330 violations among the 1,527 dealers visited in 1913; and now that there is no possible plea on the score of ignorance of the stringent laws on the point, each future year will find the Seed Branch exacting much stricter adherence to the regulations governing pure seed. Until the present, Commissioner Clark's work has been largely educative, but willful dishonesty is now to be curbed as effectively as possible by legal pressure wherever discovered.

Look for Firm Name and Date.

Very steadily the thoroughness of inspection has been increased; last spring 26 temporary assistants to the eight district officers scattered throughout the Dominion being employed; this year there are more. Some of the wholesalers send out their packet seeds on a commission basis, and collect all unsold at the end of the season. But others are sold outright, and if not disposed of the same season they are often kept in stock by the retailer until their vitality has deteriorated. An amendment to the Seed Control Act in 1911, requiring all packet seeds to be stamped, showing the year in which they were filled, has proved a good safeguard. When buying your seeds, see that they bear the imprint of a firm of established reputation; look specially for the date, and then you will be tolerably sure—if your lettuce does not "come up"—that His Lowness, the English sparrow, gobbled up your seed, row by row, then swore roundly at there being no more.

But such conditions as referred to do not represent the most important work, perhaps, which the Seed Branch is up against. The Canadian farmer buys grass seed from New Zealand, clover from South America and England, alfalfa from Russia and different parts of the United States, mangels from Denmark and Germany, carrots from France and Holland, and so on. Fifty years ago, a seedsman was understood to be an expert horticulturist. To-day he is a business man, an exporter with neither time nor inclination to grow and study field or garden crops. Formerly the seedsman enjoyed the personal confidence of his customers, and gave them valuable advice in the selection of their stocks; he vouched for the purity and quality because he either grew it or knew its whole history. That sort of thing is impossible now. Worse, the revolution in seed commerce has meant the entrance into Canada of all sorts of foreign weeds. With two or three exceptions the worst weeds in Canada to-day are not native; they came over with imported seed.

Germany a Pioneer.

As a matter of fact, the wide development of the seed trade and its consequent weed-spread was apparent, but not curbed in most countries, until much damage was done. Germany was the first to establish seed test and control stations fifty years ago, and—due to the work at these laboratories—the retail markets of the Fatherland became gradually closed to inferior seeds, coincident with a German demand for superior stock from other countries, and an actual export of their inferior seeds. Other countries adopted seed control in self-defence, for Germany was getting the cream of Europe's seed supply and selling all her low-grade stuff. In Canada, unfortunately, where we were originally so blessed with clean, pure fields, action was not taken until the bane had been cast broadspread—this curse of the noxious weed.

The Seed Control Act, passed in 1905, is an ample measure and defines what and what shall not be offered for sale; for example, in each of the permissible grades of timothy, red clover, alfalfa and alsike: "Extra No. 1," for instance, shall not mark the package "unless such seeds are pure as to kind, clean, sound, plump, of good color, free from the seeds of any noxious weeds, and contain not more than thirty seeds of all kinds of weeds per ounce of the seed so marked." And so on down the line; such are the stringent "grading" regulations. Any grower doubting the grading of his timothy as purchased can have it tested by the Seed Branch, gratis. He can also get a test for "germination"; a farmer who is in the habit of sowing two bushels of good seed per acre to get the proper stand should sow three bushels if his seed in a germination test grows only 65 per cent. The Seed Branch is for the protection of the buyer, and for the information of the seller of seed products. Last year upwards of twenty thousand samples were tested at Ottawa, and at the branch out in Calgary. Seventy per cent. of these were purity and grading tests of grass and clover seeds. Only 2,764 out of a total 11,301 sent to Ottawa came from farmers, the others being from retail merchants.

His Busiest Time.

The busiest time of Commissioner Clark's year begins in January; last season, out of the 11,301 mentioned, 8,038 samples were received between January and April; in May only 817 came in, with 82 in June. The time for an average purity test is about half an hour and the aim is to get out the report the same day the sample arrives. In Calgary the station is patronized much more by farmers than by dealers in seeds, the heaviest demands upon its skilled analysts being after seasons when the crops are injured by frosts.

Out of 2,665 samples of timothy from farmers, although of excellent quality, many had to be rejected last year, because of excessive weeds. Canada Thistle occurred in 807 samples, cinquefoil in 1,765 and sheep sorrel in 1,316. In the 26,655 samples 17 different noxious weeds were detected and 33 other weeds not classed as noxious. Practically every sample of timothy received from Prince Edward Island had to be rejected on account of sheep sorrel. Accompanying such reports helpful information is forwarded, if the seed were self-grown or locally obtained, so that the proper procedure may be applied for eradicating the pest.

The Seed Branch is equally active and educatively advantageous regarding field crop competitions and seed fairs, and in granting subventions of various kinds, for which there is no time for reference. Commissioner Clark's central idea is that when the superiority of pure and well-selected seed is demonstrated in a locality the interest of the average farmer is likely to be aroused along all the lines in which his branch of the Department of Agriculture spends devoted effort in a scientifically practical way.

New Style of Dating Letters.

Perhaps the last thing in the world over which the vagaries of fashion might be expected to exercise and influence is in regard to such an every-day practice as the style of dating letters. Yet even here fads and fancies have their way. A new fancy is said to be the elimination of the date of the month altogether, simply giving the day of the year. For instance, March 1 would be represented by "60-1914," while for New Year's Eve "365-1914" would be used.

Exact.

Judge: "What is your age, madam?"

Witness: "Twenty-seven and some months."

Judge: "I want your exact age, please. How many months?"

Witness: "One hundred and twenty."

Which Way do You Buy Sugar?



Do you say decisively:
"A 5-lb. Package of REDPATH Sugar", or "A 20-lb. Bag of REDPATH", and
—get a definite quantity
—of well-known quality, "Canada's best"
—clean and uncontaminated
—in the Original Package?

Or do you say, thoughtlessly:
"A quarter's worth of Sugar", or "A dollar's worth of Sugar", and get
—an unknown quantity
—of unknown quality
—scooped out of an open barrel
—into a paper bag?



Redpath

Extra Granulated SUGAR

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

82

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. Druggists and harness dealers. Our free Booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—15 years. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Build a Better Silo and Save Money

BUILD the kind that will keep your ensilage always at its best. Build the kind of silo that does not have to be repaired or painted every other year. Your dairy herd will show its appreciation in the additional quantity of milk it gives. The *best* silo, by keeping ensilage perfect, increases output and soon pays for itself.

A Concrete Silo

is the dairyman's surest dividend payer. It keeps ensilage in just the right condition and does not permit it to dry out or get mouldy. A concrete silo cannot leak, rot, rust or dry out. It has no hoops to replace. Requires no paint and needs no repairs during an ordinary lifetime.

Send to-day for this free book "What the Farmer Can do With Concrete." It tells how to build a concrete silo and many other things on the farm that will save you many dollars.

Farmers' Information Bureau

Canada Cement Company Limited

509 Herald Building, Montreal

HELD BACK BY DEADLY ANAEMIA

Thousands of Growing Girls Yearly Fall Into a Hopeless Decline.

Anaemia—the doctor's name for bloodlessness — holds back many gi[illegible] from the path to bright, he[illegible]y womanhood. At that all-important time when their veins should be full of rich, red blood, anaemia, creeping on them stealthily, robs them of sparkling eyes and a clear skin. They become languid and exhausted at the least exertion, their backs ache, their hearts palpitate violently, appetite fails, and their complexion changes to a pasty yellow, or they become deathly white. No medicine ever offered the public has bestowed such important benefits upon anaemic girls as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up the body anew by making the rich, red blood that gives splendid health, bright eyes, a clear complexion and womanly brightness. Here is an instance out of many recorded thousands. Miss Delina Arsenault, Urbainville, P. E.I., says: "I suffered from an attack of anaemia which my friends feared at one time would prove fatal. I grew thinner every day, had dark circles around my eyes, could not sleep well at night and got up in the morning feeling tired and depressed. I suffered severely from headaches and pains in the back and limbs. I had to leave school, and was unable to do any work around the house. I had no appetite and frequently vomited what I di[illegible] eat. I was under a doctor's c[illegible] for eight months, but was growing worse and worse, and was almost in despair, when a friend advised me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. Anxious to get well, I decided to do so. After taking a few boxes I found a good improvement, and I continued taking the Pills until I had used nine boxes, when I was again enjoying perfect health, and I found on weighing myself that I had gained seventeen pounds. I have since enjoyed perfect health, for which I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and strongly advise all other ailing girls to give this medicine a fair trial."

Every woman afflicted with anaemia, every woman who suffers from backaches and sideaches, and the other miseries that afflict her sex can secure new health and strength through a fair use of 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.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Do not have evil-doers for friends—take as your friends the best of men.—Budda.

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower.—Kingsley.

Life never seems so clear and easy as when the heart is beating faster at the sight of some generous, self-risking deed. — George Eliot.

Hardness of heart is a dreadful quality, but it is doubtful whether, in the long run, it works more damage than softness of head.—President Roosevelt.

Womankind suffers from three delusions—Marriage will reform a man; a rejected lover is heartbroken for life; and if the other woman was only out of the way he would come back.—Myrtle Reed.

There's not a blessed thing in this world worth having without sacrifice. The big people, the people that have the big things in life are those that have paid, or are prepared to pay, the big price for them.—W. J. Locke.

Chest Colds and Hoarseness Quickly Rubbed Away

"Nerviline" Gives Speedy Relief and Cures Over Night.

Got a cold?

Is your voice raspy—is your chest congested or sore?

If so, you are the very person that Nerviline will cure in a jiffy.

Nerviline is strong and penetrating. It sinks right into the tissues, takes out inflammation and soreness, destroys colds in a truly wonderful way. Rub Nerviline over the chest—rub on lots of it, and watch that tightness disappear. Nerviline won't blister, it sinks in too fast—doesn't simply stay on the surface like a thick, oily liniment would. If the throat is raspy and sore, rub it well outside with Nerviline, and use Nerviline as a gargle diluted with warm water. Just one or two treatments like this and your voice and throat will be quick normal again.

Just think of it—for forty years the largest used family medicine in this country—Nerviline must be good, must quickly relieve and cure a hundred ills that befall every family. Try it for earache, toothache, coughs, colds, sore chest, hoarseness and muscular pains in every part of the body. Large family size bottle 50c.; trial size 25c. at all dealers.

Some people tell the truth because they can't think of a suitable lie.



William Jennings Bryan,

the American Secretary of State, descending the steps of the Capitol at Washington after a conference over the Mexican situation.

ASHAMED OF ITS NAME.

Derbyshire Village Wants to Modernize its Name.

Bugsworth a little village in the Peak district of Derbyshire, is ashamed of itself, says the Boston Transcript. In England, you know, the word "bug" can have but one meaning; it is not used indiscriminately to describe any and all insects. Hence Bugsworth's shame, and a recent vote to change the village's name. Mr. Wells once write a story of a Mr. Snooks who was refused by the lady of his affections on account of his plebeian name, and discovered later that the lowly word was identical with Sevenoaks or Sennox. It is just such a trick that fate has played upon the little Derbyshire village, which really takes its title (like Buxton) from the bucks once hunted in its vicinity. A fine modern hyphenation—Norfolk-Howardsworth — is suggested for the new cognomen, but how much simpler the mere change to "Buxworth" would be.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR TEETHING BABIES

Mrs. Alcide Charland, Ste. Sophie de Levrard, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets which I used for my little one during the teething period. I know of no other medicine to equal them." Mrs. Charland's testimony is that of thousands of other mothers. Once the tablets are used a mother will give no other medicine to her little ones. The tablets are guaranteed to be absolutely safe, and are not only good during the teething period, but cure constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers—in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Historic Old Castle.

The office of Works, London, England, is going to take over and maintain as a national monument the historic Denbigh Castle, and a large sum is to be spent on its renovation. The castle, which has been the scene of many stirring episodes, was built by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1284, on the site of an earlier one, where David, brother of Llewellyn, the last native Prince of Wales, summoned a council of the Welsh chieftains to proclaim himself Prince in his brother's place. After the disastrous defeat of Rowton Moor, King Charles found refuge at Denbigh Castle, on his retreat from Chester, in a tower still called the "King's Chamber."

Comparative Values.

A German peasant had just lost his faithful cow. His wife became so grieved over the loss that her heart was broken, and she, too, died. Scarcely was she buried when one of the neighbors came and offered his daughter, another his sister, and a third his niece, for a wife, whereupon the farmer remarked:

"Well, I can easily see that it is better to lose a wife than a cow in this town. As soon as my wife is dead a choice of half a dozen wives is offered me, but when my cow died, they didn't offer me a single one."

Sad Mistake.

The Turkey—"What's the matter with the dog? Did somebody try to shoot him?"

The Duck—Oh, no! He tackled a hobo with a wooden leg."

New Brunswick Woman's Message

TELLS HER SUFFERING SISTERS TO FIND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. James B. Roy was Ill for Two Years and the Doctor Could not Help Her — How She Found a Cure.

Tremblay Settlement, Gloucester Co., N.B., May 25 (Special).—Mrs. James B. Roy, an estimable lady, well known here, has made the following statement for publication:

"For two years I suffered from an extreme weakness and an awful pain in the back. Sometimes my back was so weak I could hardly walk. I was always nervous, I had no appetite and I was failing very fast. I took medicines from a doctor, but continued to grow worse.

"Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and soon began to improve. By the time I had finished the third box I was completely cured. I know I owe my cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I want other sufferers to know that they also may be cured."

Mrs. Roy's symptoms showed that she had Kidney trouble. That's why she found speedy relief and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are a Kidney remedy, pure and simple. The reason they cure so many suffering women is that nine-tenths of women's troubles come from sick Kidneys.

NO HARM IN DAILY BATH.

But Expert Discourages "Cold Water Plunge" in Winter.

We are credited, as a nation, with showing a predilection for the use of baths, says a medical man in the London Standard. Even at this day some of our Continental neighbors regard the daily bath in the light of a custom not unfraught with a certain degree of peril to health. Not very long ago a well-known savant made public his views on the matter, discouraging the habit of washing the skin.

Most people will not agree with this way of thinking, but as a certain amount of controversy has arisen as to whether the daily ablution is a measure calculated to be favorable to health or the reverse, I venture to believe that a consideration of a few facts will enable my readers to remain firmly adherent to their daily custom and unshaken in their opinion of its hygienic value.

But while eulogizing the soap-and-water habit, no encouragement is intended to be held forth to those enthusiasts who, in the coldest and the most inclement weather, have the ice broken on some favored stretch of water and plunge boldly into a fluid so many degrees below the temperature of the human body for a morning swim. The chilling of the skin produced throws a great amount of work on the kidneys, and is calculated to be much more productive of harm than of benefit.

A host of diseases of the skin are brought about by micro-organisms which have made lodgment on its surface, and in the dips forming hair-frolics and skin-glands. To get the skin entirely free from these minute foes by washing and application of antiseptic lotions is a practical impossibility, a fact recognized by bacteriologists, and guarded against by surgeons, who now cover their hands with sterilized rubber gloves in order to protect patients from infection of operation wounds by such organisms on the skin or the hands.

In spite of this, however, thorough cleansing rids the skin of the greater number of germs, and immersion for a sufficient period in a suitable antiseptic solution accounts for the majority of those remaining, so that, in all probability, the bacteria and fungi that escape the process with life are comparatively few in number.

Now, although we should not bathe the whole surface of the body in such strong antiseptic solutions as those in which a surgeon may bathe his hands, yet the previous cleansing may be carried out and a milder disinfectant, possibly in the kind of soap used, may be employed with advantage.

The result will be a diminution in the total number of micro-organisms reserving a habitation on the skin. That this is advantageous will be seen when we consider one definite conditon which attaches to any disease process produced by microbic infection. It is that the disease-germs must be in numbers and virulence strong enough to make headway against the defensive forces of the tissue attacked.

Toastie Flavour A Winner

Every day many are finding out that

Post Toasties

are different from other "ready to eat" foods. It's in the making.

Toasties are carefully cooked bits of choicest Indian corn toasted to an appetizing, golden-brown crispness.

Care and time in toasting and the delicate flavoring make this crisp corn-food delightful.

Post Toasties—ready to eat direct from the sealed package, with cream and sugar to taste.

—sold by Grocers.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ontario.

PAINFUL AND SCALY PIMPLES

Like Boils. Worst on Face. Watery When Rubbed. Also Hands Cracked and Smarted. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Main St., Eye-Brow, Sask.—"I was bothered with small pimples similar to little boils for four or five years. They were all over me but worst on my face. Of course they gave me a bad appearance. The pimples were both painful and itchy so I scratched till quite large sores would be the result and they seemed to be very watery after I rubbed them to a sore. My face was very scarred during the time it was sore.



"I was troubled with sore hands most all winter for two years. They kept cracked till they would be bleeding, and they smarted and were so sore I could hardly bear to get them wet.

"Upon seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I thought there would be no harm in trying them so I started with a small sample. I purchased a full-sized cake of Cuticura Soap also a box of Cuticura Ointment and before I had quite finished this I saw I was lots better so the second cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment was purchased. But little was used when I was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Wm. Dickson, May 23, 1913.

For treating poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the world's favorites for more than a generation. A single set is often sufficient. Sold everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Cats and candidates love to roost on the fence.

Silence is golden, yet some people won't shut up!

The more the big fellows want the less we little chaps seem to get.

The morning after is an occasion many a man would be glad to disremember.

A woman's new hat brings more satisfaction to her milliner than to her own husband.

A man doesn't worry because he isn't clever, provided he knows that he's good looking.

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

Perpetual Motion.

"Hello, Wedmann, anything going on?"

"Yes, my expenses."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Little Kids Have Large Ears.

Mrs. Kawler (to hostess' child)—Are you glad to see me again, Edith?

Edith—Yes'm, and mamma's glad, too.

Mrs. Kawler—Is she?

Edith—Yes; she said she hoped you'd come to-day and have it over with.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated—when their kidneys are out of order—when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion—Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They $1

Keep the Children Well

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A woman's strength lies in her weakness.

The path of By-and-By leads to Nowhere.

A little learning is all right when properly added to.

Some people are not on speaking terms with their duty.

The best way to learn how to waste money is to get it easy.

Every time a wise man makes a mistake he learns something.

Anyway, the bald-headed man realizes that he comes out on top.

Serenity comes after a man is completely saturated with indifference.

There are angels and angels—and a man usually marries the other kind.

But a girl is never happy until she falls in love and then she is miserable.

A thing of beauty may remain a joy forever—if the other fellow marries her.

Some things come to those who wait, but especially if they are not vaccinated.

Cultivate the habit of listening, young man. It will come in handy if you ever acquire a wife.

We know some railway bridges that seem to be dependent on Providence and a coat of paint.

Experts are guided in their judgment of liquors by their sense of smell—those who taste are more or less misguided.

Death Nearly Claimed New Brunswick Lady

Was Restored to Her Anxious Family When Hope Had Gone.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15th.—At one time it was feared that Mrs. J. Grant, of 3 White St., would succumb to the deadly ravages of advanced kidney trouble. "My first attacks of backache and kidney trouble began years ago. For six years that dull gnawing pain has been present. When I exerted myself it was terribly intensified. If I caught cold the pain was unendurable. I used most everything, but nothing gave that certain grateful relief that came from Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Instead of being bowed down with pain, to-day I am strong, enjoy splendid appetite, sleep soundly. Lost properties have been instilled into my blood—cheeks are rosy with color, and I thank that day that I heard of so grand a medicine as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Every woman should use these pills regularly because good health pays, and it's good, vigorous health that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

He Wanted to Know.

Mrs. McLubberty—Here's some pills, Murty, thot Mrs. Hegan was afther sindin' over for yez. She says they's aither kill or cure yez.

McLubberty (who is ill)—Begorra, did she say which they would do foorst?

Women Need Gin Pills

For Weak Backs and Headaches.

Miss Ethel Balcombe, of Port Dufferin, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with Kidney disease for several years. My back was weak. I had terrible headaches and was so restless that I could not sleep at night. At last a friend told me about GIN PILLS. I at once got a box and after taking them, I felt better—after taking three boxes I was cured." 50c. a Box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Fitting Remedy.

Tommy—I want another box of those pills, like what I got for mother yesterday.

Druggist—Did your mother say they were good?

Tommy—No, but they just fit my air-gun.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—In January last, Francis Leclare, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL.
Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.

Cold cash often melts marble hearts.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Deceitful Appearances.

Minister (calling on inmate of prison)—Remember, Mr. Kenney, that stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage.

Kenny—Well, they've got me hypnotized, then; that's all.

The Power of Habit.

Casey—Do yez always smoke after yer dinner, Moike?

O'Brien—Oi do. Shure me dinner don't taste roight whin Oi ate it onless Oi have a shmoke afterwards.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Clark's

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



Pork & Beans

Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths, swellings and of lameness. Use the old reliable remedy



KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 22, 1913.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. NEIDORF.

$1 a bottle—6 for $5, at druggists—or write for copy of our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

It's all right to pray for the things you want, but it is advisable to do a little hustling for the things you must have.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

She is a clever wife who can delude her husband into believing that he is boss.

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain, or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book business in connection. Price only $4,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED LBS. Soap for $1; make your own soap; no boiling, no machinery. Particulars free. Harry Dobell, 956 Ossington Ave., Toronto, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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



TYPEWRITERS At wholesale, all $100. Visible Royal, Underwood, Rem., Smith, Oliver, $25 to $45, with duties paid from Windsor. Catalog free. U. S. Typewriter Co., 33 Fisher Bldg. Detroit.

PATENTS
OF INVENTIONS
FIGEON, FIGEON & DAVIS,
71a St. James St., Montreal
Write for Information.

Man Wanted
who understands horses
In every district we want such a man. Will pay
$30 a week
Canadian Distributors
Ltd
Vancouver B C

Newest Post Card Novelty

A post card with an actual phonograph record on it. Will play on any standard disc phonograph.

15 cents each or two for 25 cents

The best ever to use or mail to your friends.

WILSON SPECIALTIES
Manchester Building,
TORONTO.



HOME STUDY

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS APPLIED SCIENCE
EDUCATION Including
MEDICINE ENGINEERING
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year and the United States $1.50 in advance.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

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

Tuberculosis in Dairy Herds.

In taking steps to cope with the evil of tuberculosis in dairy herds, the Dominion Government is initiating an important public health and agricultural improvement policy. The extent of the aid offered up to the present by the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been free testing of herds. Not long ago an order-in-council was passed enabling British Columbia to bar out untested cattle from other Canadian provinces, but there were no regulations directed against bovine tuberculosis in the other provinces. The new order-in-council authorizes the framing of regulations that will provide for co-operative efforts between Federal authorities and civic authorities in the inspection of dairies, and for measures to eradicate tuberculosis wherever possible.

The text of the regulations, which is being prepared by the Veterinary Director-General will be subjected to keen scruting, for they will touch a matter of deep concern to both farmers and milk consumers.

The matter or controlling tuberculosis in dairy cattle has some difficult phases. It belongs chiefly to provincial jurisdiction, but if the Federal authorities can make effective headway in a campaign they will be doing a work that cannot be valued too highly. It ought to be possible to have much wider precautions against the disease than now seem to be taken.

Crops and Trade.

In about three months the harvesters will be busy gathering in the Western crops, which promise to be the best the West has ever had. The increase in the acreage under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is placed by Government and Railway estimators at 1,750,000 acres. Most of this increase is in wheat and oats. The present condition of the seed-bed is far more favorable than in many years past, the moisture being sufficient to carry the crop along for quite a long time. Equally with last year's crop the returns from this years harvesting are of tremendous consequence to the Western business community, and therefore to the Eastern commercial interests as well. Coming on top of the financial stringency and curtailment of credits, the crop of 1913 enabled the West to liquidate the most pressing obligations and finance along for another year. This year's crop will serve to straighten up the financial situation very materially, and perhaps provide considerable floating capital for enlargements of productions. Wholesalers report collections among the Western merchants to be slightly improving, with the prospect of a splendid business improvement after the present crop is in. A return to normal business is due.

In Eastern Canada, particularly Ontario, the agricultural conditions have remained continuously solid and prosperous. During the last year the areas least affected by business depression have been rural Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Fully normal crop returns may confidently be looked for from the East, and with the West recovering rapidly from its financial setback, the outlook for brisker times is exceptionally good. Some of the prominent transportation officials are already the harbingers of renewed optimism. It is a queer numbness which can deaden this country for long and prevent it from forging ahead. More than a passing financial stringency is necessary to keep us down.

Stonefield School.

Grade I, -Ernest Dewar 1332, Ena Cain 1272, Grant Lachren 1252, Peter Cameron 1250, Sydney Grundy 1240, Lillian Shirley 1170.

Grade II,—Allan Cameron 1261, W. Cain 1249, Allister Innes 1246, Johnson Grace 1132, John Grundy 1080, Jessie Cameron 1183.

Grade III,—Mina Cain 1221, Henri Blais 1153.

Grade IV,—Floyd Innes 1260, Tessie Grace 1231, Fairy Innes Perrie Grace equal 1205, Stanley Dewar 1184.

Quick Arithmetic—4th Grade 1st Stanley Dewar, 2nd Perrie Grace, 3rd Floyd Innes, 4th Tessie Grace, 5th Fairy Innes —

Oral Spelling.—1st Fairy Innes, 2nd Floyd Innes, 3rd Tessie Grace, 4th Stanley Dewar, 5th Perrie Grace.

Physical Drill,..All grades good.

Regular Attendance,—Mina Cain, Jessie Cameron, Wilbert Cain, Allan Cameron, Peter Cameron.

(General Standing for the year)

Grade I,—Ernest Dewar, Ena Cain, Peter Cameron, Grant Lachren, Sydney Grundy, Lillian Shirley.

Grade II,—Wilbert Cain, Allen Cameron, Allister Innes, Johnson Grace, John Grundy.

Grade III,—Mina Cain, Jessie Cameron, Henri Blais.

Grade IV,—Floyd Innes, Fairy Innes, Stanley Dewar, Tessie Grace, Perrie Grace.

No of pupils enrolled 26.
Average attendance 19.
No of days school was in session 152. Promoted to Grade IV,—Mina Cain, Jessie Cameron, Henri Blais.
To grade II.—Ernest Dewar.

K. MARTIN.
Teacher.

Come in and see the lovely New York wash goods.
W. BANFORD & SON.

W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

—: o :—

The Annual County Conference of the W.C.T.U. was held on Thursday the 11th inst., in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, Mrs. Robt. Boa presiding at the afternoon session.

After the usual devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Boa, Mrs. Mackie and Mrs. McIntyre, the roll was called and the minutes of last conference and of the executive were read by Miss Brown the recording secretary.

Good reports were read, by the local Secretaries, of the work of the three unions and some of the Superintendents reported. Mrs. Fraser gave a short reading in connection with the work of the Social Service and Miss Olive Sutherland took leaflets to distribute.

Miss Barron sang, "O Rest in the Soul" and later another solo.

The election of officers and Superintendents took place.

Mrs McFaul resigned he office as Treasurer, and Mrs. Thos. Christie was appointed in her place.

Mrs. Mackie moved that a resolution of sympathy be passed from the Society and sent to Mrs. Geo. Christie, in her bereavement, by the corresponding Secretary.

At the close of the meeting, tea was served by the Lachute Ladies, and their hospitality was much enjoyed.

The evening meeting was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. J. L. George.

"Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung. Mr. George said a few words and introduced the speaker, Mrs. Legatt.

Mrs. Leggatt gave a most interesting address, on the work of the Y. Societies.

She told of their Home on St. Famille St. Montreal, where young girls can be boarded much more cheeply than elsewhere. She also spoke of the Banner to be awarded to the Y. Society doing the best work during the year.

Mr. Giles and Miss Stewart sang a duett, "One sweetly solemn thought".

Rev. Mr. Forsythe gave a short address.

Miss Stewart sang a solo.

The collection was taken up

The hymn, "God be with you till we meet again" was sung, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office of late Dr. Christie
LACHUTE, QUE.
Day Phone. No. 20.
Night Phone. No. 47.

Are you Insured?

If not, why not! You owe it to yourselves and those who are near and dear to you. A policy in the London and Lancashire Life, Assurance Co., will mean a small outlay now and a big return by and bye. Think it over and then have a talk with R. A. GILES, Agent,
Watchman Office.
Lachute, Que.
Write for particulars.

21st BATTERY C.F.A.

The Battery will leave for Camp on Saturday, June 20th, 1914. All men of the Battery must be at Staynerville Station at noon to have horses examined by the Veterinary officer and loaded.

E. GERALD HANSON,
Major 21st Battery C.F.A.

Important Sale of Real Estate.

—: o :—

I have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late
DAME CATHERINE M. McGOWAN,
To sell the following Real Estate situated on the Main Street, St. Andrews, East, on **Saturday, June 27th, at 2.30 p.m.**

1st. One Solid Brick House and Kitchen, with cut stone front, bath, hot and cold water. An ideal home, situated in spacious grounds, adorned with beautiful trees. The grounds extend to the North River on two sides, and furnish facilities for boating and fishing. 95 feet street frontage, 145 feet depth.

2nd. One New Two Storey Eight Roomed Frame House, modern conveniences. 45 feet street frontage, 45 feet river frontage, 145 feet depth.

3rd. One Seven Roomed Clapboard House, built on a corner lot, with outbuildings, 45 feet street frontage, 111 feet depth, 62 ft. width at rear of lot.

All of these measurements are approximate, more or less.

All of the above-mentioned buildings are roofed with iron, These homes are rare chances, being within easy access of both Railway and Steamboat, with Model School, Churches and Post office, all within 5 minutes walk.

These properties must be sold on Saturday, June 27th, to wind up the estate.

—o—

TERMS CASH,—Clear titles.

—o—

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer,
Box 10 Lachute.

By order of
JOHN McGOWAN } Joint Executors
GEORGE WALSH }
St. Andrews East, P.Q.

Professional & Commercial.

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

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

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

R. JOLY,
UNDERTAKER,
First-class herse. Embalming a specialty at lowest prices.
Agent for Mable and Granite Monuments. Telephone No. 42
BETHANY ST. LACHUTE.

FREEDMAN'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE

Great opportunity to buy your Summer Suit, Costume and Boys' Apparel at Half Price.

Big variety of Boys' Wash Suits at actual price of materials.

Big variety of Men's and Ladies' Raincoats at half their regular value.

Don't forget to ask to see our Special Lines of Men's Blue and Black Clay Worsted Suits, $20 line at $10.25. $25.00 line at $14.00.

Balance of our Stock at wonderful reduced prices during this Sale.

You will not complain of the high cost of living when you buy it at

FREEDMAN'S

FOR HALF THE PRICE.
Corner Water and Main, Paquin's Block, Lachute.

Desjardins' Footwear.
The best in Town
Everything Up-to-date in all Summer Goods.
Opposite Post-Office.

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

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,637,873.49

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. R. McOUAT - 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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street. Lachute.

MIXED PAINTS
Elephant Brand of Mixed Paints, Stains, Varnishes, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES
We are gradually increasing our stock of reliable Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Men and Children from the best makers.

GROCERIES
Are all as good and reliable as we can possibly buy.

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

New Tailor Shop!
ATTENTION!

We take this opportunity of inviting you to call and inspect our large stock of the very latest goods on the market. They are good goods and you find our prices right. Call and leave your order for a Nobby Spring Suit.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

R. P. GOULET, Merchant Tailor, West End, Lachute



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. and Can.

DIXIE NoTUFT
TEN COMPARTMENT MATTRESS

The housewife who wants handsome, even-edged, well-draped beds uses the Dixie NoTUFT Compartment Mattress. Tufted mattresses "spread" and "widen." The Dixie NoTUFT is guaranteed again *both*.

It's easy to keep clean because its smooth surface offers no lodging place for dust, dirt, and germs. It's 100% comfortable because it has no tufts to detract from its resiliency. The Dixie NoTUFT Compartment Mattress is so constructed that we are able to *permanently* distribute filling heavier at points where wear is greatest. It is so distinctly different from the tufted mattress you *now* use that you can't afford *not* to come in and see it.

J. A. BEDARD & SON.

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

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

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

DR. I. E. BRUNEAU, B. A.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Painter House,
Telephone 114. LACHUTE, QUE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 31st July, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years twenty four times per week each way, between LACHUTE AND C. P. R. RAILWAY STATION, from the 1st October, 1914, next

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lachute and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Montreal, 16th June, 1914.
VICTOR GAUDET.
7-3 P. O. I.

Has Your Subscription to the WATCHMAN expired? If so, we will appreciate a call.



We would like to visit every home and invite the people to our salesrooms to hear the Gram-o-phone. That's hardly possible, so we want everybody to consider this a personal invitation to come and hear the

Victor and Berliner Gram-o-phones

the wonderful musical instruments that play all kinds of music and entertainment so true to life that it is just like hearing the artists themselves.

The proof is the hearing. Come in any time—no obligation to buy.

Always a large stock of records on hand at

Omer Paquette's,

Main Street, Lachute.

The Chalice of Courage

Being the Story of Certain Persons Who Drank of It and Conquered

A Romance of Colorado

BY

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Author of "The Ring and the Man," "The Island of Regeneration," "The Better Man," "Hearts and the Highway," "As the Sparks Fly Upward."

Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman.)

CHAPTER XII

There in the little cabin then. It seemed to him as if she gathered up in her own person all the radiance and light and beauty, all the purity and freshness and splendor of the morning, to shine and dazzle in his face. As she hesitated in confusion, perhaps comprehending its cause, he helped out her lame and halting sentence.

"I know the canon well," he said. "I think I know the place to which you refer. Is it just above where the river makes an enormous bend upon itself?"

"Yes, that is it. In that clearing we have been camped for two weeks. My uncle must be crazy with anxiety to know what has become of me, and—"

The man interposed.

"I will go there directly," he said. "It is now half after ten. That place is about seven miles or more from here across the range, fifteen or twenty by the river. I shall be back by nightfall. The cabin is your own."

He turned away without another word.

"Wait," said the woman. "I am afraid to stay here."

She had been fearless enough before in those mountains, but her recent experience had somehow unsettled her nerves.

"There is nothing on earth to hurt you, I think," returned the man. "There isn't a human being, so far as I know, in these mountains."

"Except my uncle's party?"

He nodded.

"But there might be another—bear," she added desperately, forcing herself.

"Not likely; and they wouldn't come here if there were any. That's the first grizzly I have seen in years," he went on, unconcernedly, studiously looking away from her, not to add to her confusion at the remembrance of that awful episode which would obtrude itself on every occasion. "You can use a rifle or gun?"

She nodded. He stepped over to the wall and took down the Winchester which he handed her.

"This one is ready for service, and you will find a revolver on the shelf. There is only one possible way of access to this cabin; that's down those rock stairs. One man, one woman, a child, even, with these weapons could hold it against an army."

"Couldn't I go with you?"

"On that foot?"

Enid pressed her wounded foot upon the ground. It was not so painful when resting, but she found she could not walk a step on it without great suffering.

"I might carry you part of the way," said the man. "I carried you last night, but it would be impossible, all of it."

"Promise me that you will be back by nightfall, with Uncle Bob and—"

"I shall be back by nightfall, but I can't promise that I will bring anybody with me."

"You mean?"

"You saw what the cloudburst nearly did for you," was the quick answer. "If they did not get out of that pocket, there is nothing left of them now."

"But they must have escaped," persisted the girl, fighting down her alarm at this blunt statement of possible peril. "Besides, Uncle Robert and most of the rest were climbing one of the peaks, and—"

"They will be all right, then; but if I am to find the place and tell them your story, I must go now."

He turned, and without another word or a backward glance, scrambled down the hill. The girl limped to the brink of the cliff over which he had plunged and stared after him. She watched him as long as she could see him, until he was lost among the trees. If she had anybody else to depend upon, she would certainly have felt differently toward him; when Uncle Robert, and her aunt, and the children, and old Kirkby, and the rest surrounded her, she could hate that man in spite of all he had done for her, but now she stared after him determinedly making his way down the mountain and through the trees. It was with difficulty she could restrain herself from calling him back.

The silence was most oppressive, the loneliness was frightful. She had been alone before in those mountains, but from choice; now the fact that there was no escape from them made the sensation a very different one.

She sat down and brooded over her situation until she felt that if she did not do something and in some way divert her thoughts she would break down again. He had said that the cabin and its contents were hers. She resolved to inspect them more closely. She hobbled back into the great



She Watched Him as Long as She Could See Him.

room and looked about her again. There was nothing that demanded careful scrutiny. She wasn't quite sure whether she was within the proprieties or not, but she seized the oldest and most worn of the volumes on the shelf. It was a text book on mining and metallurgy, she observed, and opening it to the fly leaf, across the page she saw written in a firm, vigorous masculine hand a name, "William Berkeley Newbold," and beneath these words, "Thayer Hall, Harvard," and a date some seven years back.

(To be continued.)

Those New York Mill ends have arrived, and are offered at quick sale at extraordinary prices.

W. BANFORD & SON

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HOMESEEKER'S
Excursions every Tuesday
—:o:—
New Service to CHICAGO
MAY 31

For tickets and full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Agent.

OAKWOOD.

—:o:—

A. T. R No. 48743.
Canadian No. 1008 — Record 2:21¼

By Oakland Baron 2:09¼-4 by Baron Wilkes 2.18, by George Wilkes 222.

Dam May Jackson 2.17¼, by Birchwood 2.15, 2nd Dam Alma Wilkes, Dam of 4 by Baron Wilkes, 3rd Dam Almeta, Dam of 2 by Almonte.

HAMPTONLAND OAKWOOD is a beautiful coal black stallion, stands 153 hands, and weighs 1,160 pounds; foaled 1907. Bred by Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Will stand at proprietor's stables during season 1914,

Terms: $10.00 to insure, with usual return privilege. To insure living foal $15.00 as follows:-$5.00 cash on day of service, balance of $10.00 due upon birth of living foal. Money refunded if mare does not prove in foal. If mare in foal and loses same return privilege is given. Any owner parting with a mare after she has been bred forfeits all insurance or return privileges and service fee must be paid at once. All mares at owner's risk.

J. A. MACKAY, Proprietor,
St. Andrews East, Que.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

TO LIVERPOOL

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A Lesson to Percy

Cap'n Peter Dutt, skipper of the Jane Gladys, had that very evening returned from a protracted cruise, which had been productive of experience rather than profit, so that he was not in the most equable of tempers. Indeed, he had not been in the bosom of his family for quite half an hour before he reverted to that fluency of criticism which was the envy of his fellow captains and the despair of his crew.

"Ah, I've been away too long this time!" he declared morosely. "For the want of a little fatherly discipline, all the 'ouse'old's going to pieces."

"That ornament you're looking at," interposed Mrs. Dutt timidly, "was broke before you left. You broke it yourself, catching a wasp last summer."

"I ain't alludin' to Chiny ornaments," said the skipper, with a scornful snort. "I'm alludin' to the livin' ornaments. They ain't growin' up as I wish to see 'em grow up!"

"My growing-up days are over and done with," protested Mrs. Dutt, with belated spirit. "Besides, you yourself have got a pimple coming at the side of your nose, for that matter."

"I ain't referrin' to you," snapped the skipper. "I mean the children!"

"I don't think Percy would like to hear himself referred to as a child," said Mrs. Dutt. "He's close on twenty-two, don't forget, and Ethel's nearly twenty."

Mr. Dutt glowered at his wife for a moment, then crossed to the sitting-room threshold and called to his son in stentorian tones.

A few seconds after, Percy sauntered into the room.

"Do you want me, pater?" he queried blandly.

"Yes, I did want you, patah!" mimicked Mr. Dutt, savagely. "What do you mean by it?"

"Mean by what?" asked Percy.

"Everything!" roared Mr. Dutt.

Percy bent his head in solemn inspection of the perfect crease down his trouser-legs, brushed a few imaginary specks of dust off his immaculate coat, and finally critically examined the set of his tie in the mirror.

"I can't see anything," he murmured. "What's wrong with me, pater—I mean guv'nor—I mean father?"

"I'll tell you what's wrong with you," promised Mr. Dutt, irately. "You're a 'nut,' that's what's wrong with you!"

Percy smiled depreciatingly.

"It's nothing to laugh about," declared Mr. Dutt.

His son, abruptly sinking the smile, assumed a look of wistful resignation.

"And don't look like that, neither!" commanded his father. "You ain't got no right to look miserable. It's me that ought to do that!"

"Well, how am I to look?" mutinously queried Percy.

"Smart!" retorted Mr. Dutt. "I don't mean smart in clothes, I mean the other sort. If you ain't careful, my son, you and me'll quarrel. A fine credit you are to the family, ain't you?"

"I try to be," murmured Percy.

"Try to be!" witheringly echoed his sire. "Of all the weedy, badly-developed chaps I ever saw——"

"Mrs. Simpkins was in here yesterday," interposed Mrs. Dutt, in an effort to divert the conversation. "And she said that Percy was getting more and more like you every day."

"She's an old fool!" summarized Mr. Dutt briefly. "Why, at Percy's age I was a reg-lar lion. I'd got muscles all over me that stood out like—like the knobs on an oven door!"

"Some have muscles and others have brain," said Mrs. Dutt, still trying her best to protect her son. "And I'm sure Percy plays the mandolin like an angel."

"H'E would!" returned Mr. Dutt scornfully. Then he walked over to his son and felt the muscles of his arms.

"If you 'aven't got better muscles on your legs," he observed cynically, "you'd better see that your name and address is sewed inside your coat every time you go down a rough neighbor'ood."

"I'd be all right," percy insisted.

"What about a little music now, Percy?" asked Mrs. Dutt, innocently. "Your pa ain't 'eard your new piece yet."

"Gurh-h-h!" growled Mr. Dutt. "What I want is a manly sort of man, not a hitem in a blessed amy-tour concert!"

Percy, contemplating escape, backed a few paces toward the door.

"If you want my advice," said Mr. Dutt, "you'll swop your mandolin for a set of boxin'-gloves, my son, and then look out for some kid of eight or ten to box with you. And now I've got a few words to say to Ethel, and——"

The clock on the mantelpiece intercepted his gaze.

"I can't stop to talk to 'er now," he said, "I've got an appointment on the boat in 'alf twenty minutes' time. I'll talk to Ethel in the morning. I can give her full attention then."

He descended the stairs, thankfully followed by his wife and son. Opposite the hat stand the skipper halted, folded his arms, and stared terrifically.

"A green velvet trilby and a brown overcoat the color of boot polish!" he grated. "Yours, I suppose, of course!"

"Yes," said Percy, hesitatingly. "Rather neat, eh?"

Mr. Dutt groaned, then jammed his own peak-cap well down over his eyes, shut the door with a bang, and walked off towards his vessel.

To give vent to his emotions the skipper walked rapidly, and when he reached the Jane Gladys, there still remained five minutes before his appointment was due. These minutes Mr. Dutt began to employ in pacing the wharf in angry meditation until the passing salute of one of his crew suggested the obtaining of sympathy.

"Sam!" called Mr. Dutt, and the stout, middle-aged seaman came respectfully back. "Sam, what 'ud you do if you 'ad a son 'oo displeased you?"

"Spank 'im," replied Sam, with the utmost promptitude.

"But s'posin' 'e was nearly growed-up?" propounded the skipper.

"Cut off 'is pocket-money," said Sam.

"But s'posin' he was earnin' 'is livin' already?"

Mr. Samuel Borlett vigorously scratched his head in meditation.

"I'd go to the young woman and tell 'er I 'ad other plans for my son," he said at last.

"But there ain't a young woman in it, Sam."

"Then I don't see what you've got to be worried about, sir," argued Sam.

"When I was 'is age," vaunted the skipper, "I could send a man flying by a single blow of my fist."

"Ah, I didn't know you in them days, sir," said Mr. Borlett.

"Ardi'ood, that's what 'e wants to learn," declared the old skipper. "As it is, about the only thing 'e takes care of is the creases in 'is trowsers!"

"'E needs a lesson ,sir," said Mr. Borlett. "If only 'e could come up against one or two of the toughs in this neighbor'ood, 'e'd learn one pretty sharp, too! You'd 'ave 'im taking boxing lessons and physical culture soon enough after that!"

"I wish 'e would get into a bit of trouble like that," mused the skipper wistfully. "Look 'ere, Sam!" he added, in sudden excitement, "I've got an idea. You meet 'im and give 'im a good doing-down. That'll learn 'im!"

"Me, sir!" queried the startled seafarer. "Why, I ain't even been introjooced to 'im. 'Ow could I take a liberty like that with 'im?"

"You don't quite understand," said the skipper patiently. "I mean give 'im a good doing-down with your fists. Don't 'urt 'im—not much. Just give 'im a clout or two on the 'ead to knock a bit of sense into it, that's all. You could do that, couldn't you?"

"I could do that all right," agreed Mr. Borlett. "I'm pretty slippy with my fists, an' most chaps'll tell you the same. But s'pose 'e calls the police?"

"You must follow 'im till the police ain't 'andy," directed Mr. Dutt. "Then get to work, and bolt off as quick as you can."

"And s'posin' that ain't quick enough?" observed Mr. Borlett.

"I'll see you through it," promised the skipper. "You'd best get off at once. Do you know my 'ouse? Very good! Then 'ang about it outside till you see 'im come out. From what I can remember of 'im 'e generally goes out for a stroll about this time. You 'urry and you'll be just in time to catch 'im, I should say."

"S'pose I tackle the wrong chap?"

Mr. Dutt gave Mr. Borlett certain explicit instructions for settling the identity of Percy, and the big seafarer hastened away towards the skipper's abode.

"Not too 'ard, Sam!" the skipper called after him in warning. "But don't let 'im think you're trying to play tag with 'im neither!" he chuckled.

It was a full hour before Mr. Borlett returned, and the skipper's business had long been finished when the stout seaman came aboard.

"I 'ope you've been careful, and not 'urt 'im, Sam!" asked the skipper anxiously.

"No, I 'aven't 'urt 'im," groaned Mr. Borlett.

"Why, what's wrong?" asked the skipper.

"Me," was Mr. Borlett's terse reply.

He stumbled into the lamplight of the cabin, and the skipper gasped. Mr. Borlett's nose was of twice its usual proportions; one eye was nearly closed behind a swelled cheek; the other eye was plainly engaged on a sympathetic strike.

"Your boy don't need no lessons," said Mr. Borlett feebly. "I waited for 'im outside your 'ouse, and the moment I spotted 'im in 'is green hat and brown overcoat, I followed 'im. We got to a empty bit of roadway, and—and I don't think there's any need to say more. I'll 'ave to live on bread-an'-milk for a month after this."

The skipper, returning home, exhibited a remarkable change of manner.

"Percy, my boy," he declared handsomely. "I take back all I said. I'm proud of you! You're a credit to me, you are! You're a bit of still water running deep, that's what you are! I didn't think you 'ad it in you!"

"Had what in me?" queried Percy.

"Never mind!" said the skipper with a wink. "I ain't going to incriminate no one. Least said, soonest mended. And you can buy yourself a new suit to-morrow and send the bill in to me."

"Feeling better now, are you, father?" queried his daughter Ethel, with a certain amount of diffidence. "There—there's something I—there's something ma and Percy want to speak to you about," she said, speeding nervously from the room.

"Yes, Peter," said Mrs. Dutt, "now you're in a good temper again, we don't mind breaking the news to you. Ethel's been and got herself engaged while you've been away."

"Oh, has she?" exclaimed the startled skipper.

"He's a very decent chap," said Percy.

"Then 'e must be all right," said the skipper complacently, still exhibiting the greatest admiration for his son. "Who and what is 'e, eh?"

"Well," replied Percy, "among other things, he's the champion amateur middle-weight boxer of the district."

"Was it 'im what taught you?" demanded the skipper acutely.

"I don't know what you mean," said Percy. "But I'm sure you'll like him. His name's Michael Patrick O'Nolan, and he was down in the dining-room when you came home this afternoon. But we didn't have a chance to introduce him to you, because you were so cross. As a matter of fact, we were afraid to tell you anything about him then. And that was why I said that overcoat and hat hanging up in the hall were mine."

"'E left 'ere wearing that green hat and brown overcoat?" shouted the skipper. "The champion boxer?"

"Of course he did."

"Well," said the skipper blankly, "I 'ope this'll be a lesson to you." He was silent for a moment, and then a smile dawned and broadened on his face. "It's all right, Ethel," he bawled out, in the very best of humors, "you can come back!"—London Answers.

Worked His Way.

"Why don't you buy something at my table?" demanded a girl at a recent bazaar of a young man she knew fairly well, as he passed her stall without putting his hand in his pocket. "Well, you see," was his answer, "I only buy from the plain girls. They have a harder time making sales." She was not offended and he worked his answer right through the bazaar and came out without spending anything.

Gold From Lead.

Professor Soddy makes the assertion boldly that it is only a question of application to change lead into gold. He says that while now we can only work with electricity at 100,000 volts, it is only a matter of perfecting the method to be able to work at ten times that voltage, when the baser metals can be changed into the more precious. In other words, electricity, when brought to its highest efficiency and application, is the real philosopher's stone for which the alchemists of the middle ages searched so long.

Sacrificing Herself.

"You mustn't dance so many dances, child. You'll exhaust yourself."

"But this is a charity ball, auntie. This is for the poor."

Most of us can't even do our duty without making a fuss about it.



A Remarkable Photograph of a Steeplechase.

Mr. J. R. Tonge's "David II." and Mr. R. Wood's "Devil Dodger II." (nearest camera) failing at one of the fences in the Half Bred Steeplechase Plate, at Loughborough, England. Both horses and jockeys escaped unhurt, except for a few bruises.

HOME

Seasonable Luxuries.

Even the possessor of a slender purse may sometimes indulge in a few luxuries, provided she has the art of stretching the household dollar. Some of the economical ways are cutting down the meat bills and avoiding the alluring bake and delicacy shops. As far as possible use only fresh vegetables, and balance these by having the less expensive ones at least every other day. Dandelions can be had for the picking; cabbage, both young and old, is reasonable, and rhubarb, as an accompaniment to the meat course as well as for all kinds of desserts, is most excellent.

(Remember all measurements are level; sift flour before measuring and use a graded half-pint cup.)

Dandelion Salad.—Pick over and wash very carefully, using only the tender inner leaves; lay in cold water to become crisp, then place in salad bowl and grate a little onion over. Dress with one tablespoonful of oil to three of vinegar, adding salt, pepper and a little sugar—about one tablespoonful of sugar to every half cupful of dressing.

Asparagus Newburg. — Ingredients: One cupful of asparagus tips, one cupful of fresh milk, half a cupful of cream, yolks of three eggs, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, a liberal shaking of white pepper, triangles of toast. Method: Cook asparagus tips in slightly salted water until tender. Heat the milk in a double boiler, beat yolks well and add the cream and yolks and stir until it is again at boiling point, then add seasoning and the drained asparagus. Cook only for a few seconds, then place on triangles of delicately browned toast with crust removed. Serve very hot. Asparagus stalks can be used for a cream of asparagus soup.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.—Ingredients: Stalks of two small bunches of asparagus, a few sprigs of celery, two cupfuls of water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste, milk as need. Method: Scrape and cut asparagus into small pieces, then boil in the water until tender. Rub butter and flower together until smooth, then add the asparagus and water, which has been run through a vegetable press. Season and when at boiling point add enough hot milk to make the right consistency. Simmer a few seconds, then serve with pulled bread or toast fingers.

Young Peas with Mint.—To serve with lamb chops. Ingredients: Two cupfuls of shelled peas, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of finely minced mint, one teaspoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Method: Boil the peas in only enough water to keep from burning, as you want to conserve the mineral salts. As soon as tender sift the flour over and shake the saucepan so all peas are coated, then season with salt, sugar and pepper. Sprinkle the mint over the butter, which should be melted. Let this steam a few moments, shaking the saucepan well. If lamb chops are too expensive try breast of lamb; have it cut for stewing; then braise in a little good butterine or butter. Season well, then serve in centre of platter surrounded with the peas.

Strawberry Boxes.—Method: Cut two-inch sponge cake into strips three by two. With a slender knife cut out the centre so as to form a box. Have ready picked and sugared strawberries. If they are small leave them whole, otherwise they may be sliced. Fill the boxes just before serving, heaping them quite full. Serve with a pitcher of cream passed at the table. Note.—The crumbs taken from the boxes will make a good dessert two days later. Crumb them into a pudding dish, pour over a custard composed of one cupful of milk to each egg (no sugar), bake until nicely set, then serve with a sauce made of crushed strawberries sweetened and thinned with a little water.

Dutch Strawberry Cake.—Ingredients: One and one-quarter cupfuls of sifted pastry flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one egg, one-third cupful of milk. Method: Sift all dry ingredients together. Rub butter into flour as for tart paste, beat egg well, then add to milk and stir into flour very lightly, using a fork. Spread in a greased layer cake tin and cover with a quart of hulled and sugared strawberries. Sugar top after berries are on, and bake in brisk oven until crust is well baked. Test centre with a fork to be sure it is done, as batter is rather thin. This will serve five people liberally. May be eaten plain or with cream.

Lily Sandwiches.—Method: Cut thin slices of bread with an oval cutter. Spread with soft butter, and lay shavings of sugared pineapple between, then cut several tiny triangles from one narrow side of top piece like the petals of a flower. Both of these kinds of sandwiches are nice for afternoon tea and might be alternated on plate with lettuce leaves as garnish.

Household Hints.

To clean a copper kettle rub with a dry chamois skin.

Be careful not to keep vegetables in a warm damp place else they will surely mould.

On days when it becomes necessary to dry clothes within doors, hang them as high as possible.

In ironing fine silks and muslins, place a piece of fine cambric between the iron and the material.

Matting may be cleaned by washing it with water in which bran has been boiled, or in weak salt water. Dry it well with a cloth.

If, when doing up lace curtains, sheets of fine white paper be placed between before washing, they will not stick and will look like new.

Unbleached muslin shrinks very much when washing. When making it up an extra inch a yard should be allowed for this.

To set growing house plants in the bathtub and spray them with a bath spray is one of the best methods of giving their leaves the necessary moisture.

Overalls and such heavy articles should be dipped in the tub of water, then laid on the washboard, thoroughly soaped and scrubbed with a scrubbing brush.

To make a cat stay in a new home, rub its forepaws with butter, a proceeding that is said to destroy the scent of the old home.

For curly bacon cut it very thin and half cook it in boiling water, then cut it, fasten in shape with a toothpick and broil it over the fire.

Seeds not sufficiently ripe will float in water, but when arrived at full maturity they will sink to the bottom, and this is proof that they are good to plant.

Too much coffee, too much starchy food, and too many sweets are the cause of more irritable nerves and depression in the spring than hard work or even late hours.

Remember that pressing is not ironing. The iron should be hot enough to remove the creases and should be passed very slowly over the goods, or held where it needs fulling in.

The richer the cake the more easily it is spoiled if the oven is too hot. As soon as the cake has risen and taken a rich brown color the heat should be lessened to what the cook knows as a "soaking heat," and the cake should be kept in this moderate heat.

Nothing jolts an egotist so successfully as being ignored.

STREET CARS IN JERUSALEM

PICTURESQUE OLD WALLS TO BE DEMOLISHED.

Features of Holy City Must Give Way Before March of Progress.

Should one of the old-time dwellers in Jerusalem revisit that city in a year or two he might hardly recognize his storied surroundings, so marked will have been the changes wrought by the hand of modern man.

It is proposed to provide the Holy City with a modern electric street car service and with electric light; also a much-needed adequate water supply.

In order to effect these improvements, the engineers have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to pull down the picturesque ancient walls and massive towers of the city.

Returning "Home."

The rapidity with which Jerusalem is extending, through the return of the Jews in great numbers to the home of their ancestors, has rendered these improvements necessary. To the north and west of the old city there have sprung up within the last ten years (says a correspondent of the London Daily Express) large Jewish colonies, populous residential sections, as well as convents, hospitals, institutions, schools, and other buildings, with the result that to-day there is a greater Jerusalem without the walls than within.

Four separate tramway routes are to be laid down. They will all start from the Jaffa Gate, and run outside the city walls through the newer parts of Jerusalem. The first, which will have a length of about two miles, will give easy access to what may be termed the "business quarter" of the Holy City. The second, of similar length, will link up the large Jewish colonies to the north with the city's principal entrance. The third will encircle the old city. Embracing many of its most historic sites, such as "Calvary," believed by many scholars to be the scene of the Crucifixion, the Tomb of the Kings, the Mount of Olives and the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

The fourth line will run from the Jaffa gate to Bethlehem, about six miles away, traversing what is perhaps the most sacred thoroughfare in the world. It teems with holy places—sacred wells, tombs and convents.

The work of laying the rails is to begin this month, and according to the terms of the concession, the syndicate has power to extend the lines in any direction for a distance of some 25 miles.

To Save David's Tower.

The city walls, which have a circumference of about three miles, and rise in places to a height of 38 and a half feet, are now being offered by the government for sale as building material. It is expected, however, that efforts will be made to save isolated sections, more particularly the massive towers. Indeed, influential citizens of Jerusalem have formed a society and are approaching the government with a view to preserving "David's Tower," which they propose to convert into a museum.

Of late years Jerusalem has suffered greatly from the want of fresh water. With the exception of a small quantity brought into the city from the ancient pools of Solomon, near Bethlehem, by means of a pipe which runs along the old aqueduct, the Holy City is entirely dependent for its water upon the rainfall. Now reservoirs are to be built in the upper part of the valley of the Brook Cherith, at the springs of Ain Farjah and Ain Fouwar, where the water will be stored and brought into the city as required.

Jerusalem Up-to-Date.

"That Jerusalem is gradually being westernized is evident," says the correspondent of the Daily Express. "A few months ago a water cart was brought out from England to water the roads which had previously been sprinkled with skins. Then it was only a year ago that the Holy City was equipped with an efficient telephone service, while now its police are to have bicycles. Then, not only in Jerusalem, but all over the country, modern methods are being brought into vogue. On the rich plains of Sharon, lying between Jaffa and Jerusalem one may detect modern harvesting and reaping machines operated by motors.

"This is a vast improvement on the old-fashioned method of reaping by hand and threshing by oxen. The extensive orange groves around Jaffa are now being irrigated by water raised by motor-driven pumps. At Jaffa the French are to build a harbor, which is certainly badly needed.

"A motor boat has been placed on the Dead Sea and similar craft are running upon the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee, carrying both passengers and freight.

OCEAN SHIPS ARE GROWING

CHANGES IN LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Size Is Compelled to Wait for Engine Power to Make Advancement.

There are men living to-day who can remember crossing the Atlantic on schooner-rigged steamships, which depended as much upon their sails as their engines for propulsion, and did not exceed 5,000 tons displacement. Those were the days of long voyages in wintry weather, with the hatches battened down and passengers cooped up in stuffy, cramped cabins. The food may have been sumptuous compared to the salt pork and hardtack that were the lot of eighteenth century immigrants, but the ocean traveller of to-day would turn up his nose at it. Take a step farther back, to the period of twenty years before the Civil War, when the steamship was still a novelty, and you find the ocean cracks such cockle-shells as the original Cunarder Britannia, 1,154 gross tonnage, 740 horse-power, and a speed of 8½ knots an hour, under favorable conditions, with sails spread, says the New York Post.

Compare this with the Mauretania, plunging along through heavy weather, four screws thrusting her 33,000 tons along at 24 knots an hour, her 775 feet of length enabling her to ride over many a monstrous wave that tossed the poor little Britannia. And remember that, as ships are rated nowadays, the Mauretania, which made her first run in 1907, has become a comparatively moderate-sized liner. Her 33,000 tons are surpassed by the Olympic's 45,000 tons, and the Olympic, in turn, has been surpassed by the Hamburg-American Line's giant Imperator of 50,000 tons. The Cunard Line is building a still larger steamship, the Aquitania, and it is reported that the North German Lloyd is planning a vessel of 45,000 tons. The latest is a suggestion of 60,000-ton White Star steamships, which will surpass anything yet known.

Marine White Elephants.

In tracing the development of ocean steamships, it is interesting to recall the vague ambitions of the designers and builders in the first generation of steamship men. They were far ahead of their day—or, to ... more accurately, they were ... ead of their engines. Several ...es you will come across a sudden jump in tonnage in some particular vessel, a jump which was not bettered for ten or twenty years afterward. That meant that the ship in question proved a white elephant, too expensive to be profitable, or too bulky to be efficient.

The Great Eastern, of course, is the most famous of the marine white elephants. She was 690 feet long, and it was not until a decade or so ago that her bulk was surpassed. The trouble with her was that, at that time, there were not engines of sufficient power to propel her at a speed that would make her worth running, and she was so enormous and steering arrangements were then so primitive that she was difficult to handle. But in many ways she was one of the best-constructed ships that ever put to sea, and she had a double skin which once saved her from sinking, when her side was pierced—this latter an improvement which marine engineers neglected for fifty years, until the Titanic disaster taught them a much-needed lesson.

Other Old Steamers.

Going over another list of old steamships, we come upon the Persia, of the Cunard Line, which started running in 1855. Between the Britannia and the Persia, the Cunard fleet showed small increases in either tonnage or horse-power. In 1843 the Hibernia and Cambria were sent to sea, each with a tonnage of 1,422 and a horse-power of 1,040. Then came the American class in 1848. These vessels were of 1,825 tons and 2,000 horse-power. It will be noted that the development in horse-power had far outdistanced the increase in tonnage in the intervening eight years. And practically the same ratio of increase was maintained in the Asia and Africa, placed in service in 1850. They were of 2,226 tons and 2,400 horse-power. The Arabia, which followed them in 1825, was simply an improvement upon them, with a tonnage of 2,402 and a horse-power of 3,250.

There was a radical increase in the Persia, which was quite a colossus for those days, being of 3,300 tons and 4,000 horse-power. In addition to this, she was nearly a hundred feet longer than the vessels which had preceded her. The Scotia, which followed the Persia in 1862, was practically a sister ship. But thereafter, until 1874, the Cunard Line found it profitable to build vessels much smaller than either the Persia or the Scotia. The Bothnia and Scythia, which made their first runs in 1874, were only a thousand tons larger than the Scotia, and were a knot slower.

The Atlantic Greyhounds.

It was in the seventies that the modern ocean liner, the "greyhound of the Atlantic," as it was called, really began to come into its own. Modern engineering was beginning to solve the problem of combining weight and speed, and the development of creature-comforts ashore was creating a demand for increased comforts afloat. The Cunard Line in 1881 put in service the Servia, which was a record-maker in her day—7,392 tons, 9,900 horse-power, 515 feet long. After her, for ten years, smaller vessels were built, but in 1890 the beginnings of the present Cunard fleet were laid in the construction of the Ivernia and Saxonia, which are still in service. They are of 14,000 tons, but were not intended for speed.

The Campania and Lucania, which went into service in 1893, were conspicuous as the first express steamships that combined great size, for their day, with speed. Of 13,000 tons, they developed 26,000 horse-power, and made 22 knots an hour. They were the smartest furnished boats afloat in their time, and some people still think that the public saloons of the Campania have never been improved upon. Her smoking-room was one of the cosiest and handsomest rooms afloat. The Lucania was burned at her dock some years ago, and later sold for junk, and the Campania is to be sold off this summer. Her passing will be a real ocean tragedy. Long and slim, with a single huge, raking funnel, she used to look like a big torpedo boat as she swashed through the North Atlanic rollers, steady as a clock to the end. Withal she was a good sea boat for her size, and more comfortable than many newer ones.

Recent Developments.

It is in the last ten years that the big developments in point of tonnage have been made. As far as speed is concerned, the Mauretania is good for only four knots more than the Campania at her best, but she is considerably more than twice the older boat's size. And the developments in the fleets of other lines have more or less paralleled the Cunard Line. As has been said, the Lusitania and Mauretania are no longer big by comparison with the giants placed in commission by the German lines and the White Star, although the new Aquitania will be the peer of any of the later monsters. There is an indisputable tendency, nowadays, towards ships of 40,000 tons or more and moderate speed, with large passenger-carrying capacity.

A typical recent instance is the Columbus, of the North German Lloyd, which will make her maiden trip late this coming summer. She is of 37,000 registered tonnage, 42,000 tons displacement, and 20 knots speed. In addition to all the other modern improvements of ocean travel—palm-rooms, gymnasiums, nurseries, tennis courts, etc.—she will have electrically propelled deck chairs, such as are found at seaside resorts, for the use of passengers who do not care to tramp on their promenade.

The big ship of the future will probably be a thousand feet long or longer, 60,000 tons displacement, and, beyond question, will contain an automobile speedway.

VANITY IN ARMY OFFICERS.

A Woman Who Changed the Dress of a Regiment.

Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope, when staying at Walmer Castle in 1804, quite unwittingly accomplished the feat of changing the uniform of a regiment of the county militia. The anecdote, which illustrates a curious streak of vanity in old-time army officers, appears in an account of Lady Stanhope's life by Mr. Frank Hamel.

Somebody asked me before a great many officers what I thought of them, said Lady Stanhope, and I said that they looked like so many tinned harlequins. One day, soon after, I was riding through Walmer village, when who should pop out upon me but the colonel, dressed in entirely new regimentals, with different facings, more like those of a regiment of the line.

"Pray, pardon me, Lady Hester," he began. So I stopped, and he addressed me. "Pray, pardon me," said the colonel, "but I wish to know if you approve of our new uniform." Of course I made him turn about and I inspected him round and round,—pointed with my whip as I sat on horseback, first here and there,—told him the waist was too short and wanted half a button more,—the collar was too high, and so on. And in a short time the whole regiment turned out with new clothes.

What Is It?

The teacher, questioning her class about the graduation in the scale of existence, asked: "What comes next to man?"

Little Tommy raised his hand anxiously.

"Well, Tommy," interrogated the teacher, "what is it that comes next to man?"

Tommy, smarting under a previous defeat, responded: "His undershirt, ma'am!"

PROOF POSITIVE.

Dr. Norris Thought It Would Be Well to Wait Until Saturday.

Young Mrs. Sydney was a great friend of Doctor Norris, and she did not hesitate to call him up on the telehone when she needed advice.

"Doctor," she demanded, one morning, "is it safe for my Rachel to play with the Crockett children yet. None of them have ever had whooping cough, and I wouldn't have little Paul take it for the world."

"How long has Rachel had it?" asked the doctor.

"Nearly seven weeks," said Mrs. Sydney. "She doesn't whoop a particle, but still——"

"Proof positive that she's all over it," broke in the doctor, hastily. "I should say it was all right to let her play with the other children."

"Thank you," chirped Mrs. Sydney; but she hung up the receiver with a meditative air, and shook her head when Rachel teased to go over to the Crocketts'. "No, you are to stay in your own yard this morning. You can't play with Marjorie until mother gives you permission."

An hour or two later she went again to the telephone. "I wouldn't have Baby Crockett catch whooping cough for anything," she said to herself, and she called up Dr. Norris again. "Oh, Doctor Norris, could you tell Mrs. Norris that Rachel and I will drop in for a few minutes this afternoon? Rachel is very anxious to show her big doll to your Edith."

"Very well," responded the doctor, without any visible show of enthusiasm.

"Thank you ever so much," said Mrs. Sydney, politely. "I'll wait a few minutes before I let Rachel out," she decided. "I shouldn't be exactly surprised if the doctor changed his mind."

Then her telephone rang. "Mrs. Sydney," said a very polite voice, "perhaps it would be wiser to wait until next Saturday before Edith and Rachel have their little visit. There's no doubt in my mind that Rachel is all over, still it's always wise to take precautions, and Edith is so very susceptible that perhaps——"

"We'll make it next Saturday," said Mrs. Sydney, good-naturedly. Then she turned to her small daughter.

"By next Saturday, dear, it will be perfectly safe for you to play with the Crocketts."

DEATH AMONG ESKIMOS.

Natives Take Extreme Cautions Against Contamination.

When an Eskimo is dying you will notice the inmates of the house moving everything out of doors, otherwise it would be contaminated by the presence of the dead man and rendered unfit for use. Among some tribes the dying man himself is borne outside. He is never taken out through the entrance tunnel, but always through the smoke-hole, or back of the house, and the passage is then closed so that his spirit will not find its way back. The Eskimos appear to have an uncanny presentiment of the approach of that dread spirit who comes to one and all. When you see them preparing the graveclothes of one of their number who is ill you may know that his end is near. It is not often that they do anything to hasten the end, although they may stab or hang the hopelessly infirm at their own request. It appears to be an instinctive feeling which is common to primitive people, and which is often noticed in the lower animals.

DID THE WORK

Grew Strong on Right Food.

You can't grow strong by merely exercising. You must have food—the kind you can digest and assimilate.

Unless the food you eat is digested it adds to the burden the digestive organs have naturally to carry. This often means a nervous breakdown.

"About a year ago," writes an Eastern lady, "I had quite a serious nervous breakdown caused, as I believed, by overwork and worry, I also suffered untold misery from dyspepsia.

"First I gave up my position, then I tried to find a remedy for my troubles, something that would make me well and strong, something to rest my tired stomach and build up my worn-out nerves and brain.

"I tried one kind of medicine after another, but nothing seemed to help me.

"Finally a friend suggested change of food and recommended Grape-Nuts. With little or no faith in it, I tried a package. That was eight months ago and I have never been without it since.

"Grape-Nuts did the work. It helped me grow strong and well. Grape-Nuts put new life into me, built up my whole system and made another woman of me!"

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

NOTES OF SCIENCE

French dairymen are experimenting with cocoa shells as fodder for their cattle.

A recently patented screw has a slot along its length to prevent it working loose in wood.

Peat forms about one-third of the fuel used in the central industrial districts of Russia.

A German paper-manufacturing plant to utilize rice straw is being erected in China by Japanese.

Sweet spirits of nitre, wiped off with cotton when it turns white, will remove ink spots from wood.

So rich is Argentine tobacco in nicotine that much of it is used in the manufacture of insecticide.

A windmill in England furnishes electric light for a church and rectory and power to blow a church organ.

A pistol so small that it can be held in the mouth and discharged with the teeth is the invention of a Berlin artist.

In Singapore motion-picture theatre seats are provided for the poorer native classes behind the screens at reduced prices.

London scientists are investigating a rare mineral found in rocks in Wales that radiates a faint light in its natural state.

For reaching plants on high shelves a new watering-pot is mounted on pivots at the end of a pole and tilted by pulling a cord.

Agriculturists in Egypt have succeeded in raising a new cotton, brown in color and stronger than any heretofore produced there.

Old rails, erected in pairs, are used by a Brazilian railroad for telegraph poles in a region where insects destroy wood rapidly.

Two Austrian engineers have invented a process for casting false teeth in metal by which the necessary uniform density is obtained.

In Germany tinfoil is cheaply imitated by coating paper with a mixture of finely powdered metal and rosin and subjecting it to friction.

White shoes can be dyed brown with ten drops of saffron mixed with three teaspoonfuls of olive oil, two coats being applied with a flannel.

That direct communication with the spirit world has been established by instrumental means is the claim of two Dutch scientists of high repute.

A rack to be fastened to a bedstead has been patented which holds a book in just the right position for a person to read while lying on his back.

A French perfume manufacturing firm has constructed a portable distillery to distill extracts from wild flowers in the regions in which they grow.

An English scientist who raises wheat in record-breaking time says that he treats the seed with electricity so that he trebles the life force within it.

A solution of soft soap instead of water was used in making a waterproof concrete in building the foundations of a grain elevator on a river bank in Budapest.

The harbor of Hamburg has been equipped with floating dry-docks of two types which permit them to raise from the water vessels longer than the docks themselves.

Japan by law prohibits the employment of any person less than twelve years of age at any time and of women and children less than fifteen years old more than twelve hours a day.

Spectacles with white spots in the centers of black disks on the lenses have been invented by an English doctor to cure insomnia by inducing drowsiness in a wearer.

German army officers are experimenting with rubber foot pontoons to enable soldiers to walk on water, carrying heavy loads and using their rifles freely at the same time.

For military purposes an Englishman is building an aeroplane with 240-horse-power motors, 100 horse-power more than any now in use, and that will carry a gun, wireless equipment and four or five men.

BERESFORD'S DILEMMA.

Why He Did Not Appear at Banquet in Proper Dress.

Lord Charles Beresford, the English naval officer, once landed at New York, and was immediately asked to dinner by a deputation of prominent men, who would take no denial. He appeared at the banquet in morning dress, his hosts all being correctly attired, and he began his speech by apologizing for his apparent lack of good manners.

He had confided his difficulty, he said, in being at the eleventh hour without evening clothes, to the hotel manager, who told him that the matter was quite easy, and that he had only to start a trifle early and call in at Messrs. So-and-so, 963 Something Avenue, off 4952nd Street, where he would be accommodated in no time.

To his dismay, however, the shopkeeper expressed his regret and inability to comply with his request, and said, "The fact is, sir, I have generally some twenty-five suits of evening clothes on hire, but there's a big dinner in the city to-night to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and they have all been loaned out!"

OLDEST RIVER IN THE WORLD.

When and How the St. Lawrence River Was Born.

What is the oldest river in the world? The St. Lawrence. It is also one of the few rivers that did not have to make its own bed, and has remained unchanged since the very beginning of the American continent.

Try to think of a time when the earth was covered by a mass of water, hot, steaming, and often tremendously disturbed by the throes of a globe beneath it that was shrinking because it was becoming cooler. As the globe shrunk, every particle of the outside was naturally pulled in toward the centre, and the hardening crust, which could not be packed any more solidly than it was, had to wrinkle, sinking down here, and bulging up somewhere else. After a time, certain of these rising wrinkles, or folds, the thicker, or firmer, parts of the earth's crust, stood the strain, and became permanent ridges. The oldest of them that geologists know, and apparently the first that bulged up above the universal ocean and remained high and dry, was the broad mass on which Canada now rests. It is a part of the original crust of the earth, and we can see it to-day, wherever it is not covered by newer rocks or soil, just as it crystallized and cooled out of the primeval molten material.

This mass formed a broad V from Labrador down to Lake Huron, and thence northwestward to Alaska; on account of its shape, geologists call it the Canadian Shield. It is the oldest land known, and apparently the strongest, for there are no signs of any extensive changes in it (except the wearing away of the surface) since it first rolled the ocean off its shoulders.

Off the eastern coast of this primitive continent lay a chain of lofty islands, about on the line of the Blue Ridge, the White Mountains, the Maine coast and Nova Scotia. Between these islands and the mainland was a trough-like space that ran from eastern Quebec southwestward to Ohio. It was two or three hundred miles wide, and filled with a shallow sea; and just outside the island chain was the great hollow that held the Atlantic Ocean.

Time went on. For ages the straining and cracking of the shrinking globe, earthquakes, sun and frost, pounding surf, running water, blowing gales, ice—all labored to tear down the mountains and carry the wreckage of rocks and dust away into the valleys and seas. In this way vast masses of rock, in layers of shales, sandstones, and what not, were laid down in that narrow trough-like sea between the chain of islands and the continent. All these "sedimentary" rocks were soft and weak, as compared with the solid old granites deeply rooted on either side of them; and the trough itself, a sagging fold, was a line of weakness in the crust. As the load of deposits became heavier and heavier and heavier, the floor of this trough slowly yielded, and as it sank toward the heated region below, the under side melted, and grew thinner and thinner.

That could not go on forever, and soon the continual shrinking of the globe and the enormous pressure of the weight of the ocean became irresistible. The Canadian Shield was immovable, so the rock in the trough began to bulge or crumple all along its length. Gradually, not all at once, but by slow and varying movements, those folds were squeezed up, which in their broken and worn-down form, we know as the Appalachian Mountains.

Toward the south there was room for this action to be rather gentle and regular, but in the far northeast the trough was narrow; and the soft rocks were set on edge, overturned and splintered against the solid continent. Very early in the struggle a great fracture of the earth's crust occurred here along a curving northeast and southwest line. It left a deep and broad trench between the crushed and displaced rocks of the trough and the granite shore of the Canadian Shield. Into this trench rushed all the interior waters of the continent, draining away to the sea, and the St. Lawrence River was born! There, no doubt, it will remain as long as the earth keeps its present form.

At that time there was no Gulf of St. Lawrence. The land extended out to a coast line that stretched unbroken from Nova Scotia to Labrador. The present gulf is the result of a sinking of the coast region. Most of it is very shallow, but a chart of soundings shows the ancient river bed as a channel winding out between Newfoundland and Cape Breton to the deep ocean



INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, the patent solicitors of 71A St. James Street, Montreal, report that 115 Canadian patents were issued for the week ending May 5th, 1914, 80 of which were granted to Americans, 16 to Canadians, 12 to residents of foreign countries and 7 to residents of Great Britain and Colonies.

Of the Canadians 7 were of the Province of Ontario, 3 of British Columbia, 2 of Manitoba, 2 of Saskatchewan, 1 of Nova Scotia and 1 of Quebec.

Gay Old Dog.

Higgins: "Twiggins is always bragging about his den at home."

Wiggins: "And yet he got mad when I spoke of it as a kennel."

She Wondered.

She: "I wonder where those clouds are going!"

He: "I think they are going to thunder."

THIS INVESTMENT
HAS PAID 7% PER ANNUM

half yearly since the Securities of this Corporation were placed on the market 10 years ago. Business established 25 years. Investment may be withdrawn in part or whole any time after one year. Safe as a mortgage. Full particulars and booklet gladly furnished on request.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING - TORONTO, ONT.



LABORATORY TESTS make certain the quality of every raw material

PAINTERS' TESTS prove the easy working quality and enduring wear

Experiment and Experience

Both point to Ramsay's Paint as your logical choice. In purity, wear and beauty of color they are unsurpassed. In economy they are unmatched. Courteous service from local agents. Write for interesting paint literature. (4)

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.

G. L. Meikle & Co.

PREPARE FOR THE HOT WEATHER

We have the Largest Assortment of

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

we have ever shewn, at all prices, also

Men's Negligee Soft Shirts, all shades.
Men's Negligee Soft Collars, all shades.
Men's Summer Neckwear.
Men's and Boys' Belts.
Men's Colored Socks.
Men's and Ladies' Low Shoes.

Coal Oil Stoves

one, two and three burners.

GARDEN HOSE, LAWN MOWERS, RAKES, HOES, SPADES, etc. etc. ∴ ∴

Don't forget that "we carry the largest and most complete Stock of High Class Groceries in town."

G. L. Meikle & Co.

White Front

Semi-Ready Tailoring!

Both Stock and Special



Our Special Orders are actual Garments

CUT and FITTED
To YOUR Measure

Finished in a week so that you can be assured of prompt delivery. We have over 300 cloth patterns from which to make your selection.

Extra Good Line of BOYS' SUITS

Boots and Shoes for EVERYBODY

We can fit your feet and your pocket.
Boots neatly and promptly repaired.

Telephone 65

W. G. Staniforth

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.

WEDDING BELLS.

—:o:—

WARD—NOBLE.

—o—

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. Thos. Noble, of Cambria, on Wednesday last, June 10th, when his daughter Edith was united in marriage to Mr. Harry Ward, of the same place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jekyll in the Episcopal Church, at Mille Isle before a large assembly, after which an adjournment was made to the home of the brides father where over 100 guests partook of a sumptuous repast. The happy couple were the recipients of many very handsome and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton, accompanied by Miss Boyd were present from Lachute.

BRADFORD—TOMPKINS.

—o—

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Tompkins, Lachute, when their eldest daughter Annie May, was united in marriage to Mr. John Bradford, of North River, the ceremony being preformed by the Rev. J. H. McConnel B. D. of Lachute. The bride was given away by her father and looked charming in a gown of silk crepe de chine. The happy couple left on the evening train for West Shefford, Que. They were the recipients of many handsome presents.

LYSTER—SMITH.

—o—

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Thomas' Gore, when their daughter, Catherine Leslie Buchan was united in marriage to Mr. Alexander Lyster, the ceremony being performed by Rev. James A. McKenzie. The bride who looked charming in a gown of cream Duchess satin, was attended by her cousin, Miss Catherine Boa, who was gowned in Alice blue mousseline satin, while the groom was supported by his cousin, Mr. William Rodger, and the Wedding March was played by Miss Annie Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyster were the recipients of many handsome and useful gifts and left on the evening train for Montreal followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

GAMMON—CAMPBELL.

—o—

A very pretty church wedding took place at St. Judes Church, Montreal, at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, June 10th, when Selina Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gammon, of Lachute, but formally of Lachine, was united in marriage to Mr. Lorne D Campbell, of Lachine. The bride who was given away by her father was gowned in white satin with pearl trimmings. She wore a bridal veil caught with orange blossoms and carried a shower boquet of bridal roses and lily of the valley, and was attended by two of her girl friends, Miss Mary M. Smith, Lachute, as maid of honour who was gowned in pink silk with an over skirt of silk nimon and trimmed with hand embroidery, and Miss Mamie Muir, of Lachine, as brides maid, who wore pink silk trimmed with shadow lace, they were white hats trimmed with pink roses and ostrich plumes, and carried American Beauty Roses. The Groom was supported by his brother Mr. Alex. Campbell, of Ormstown, Messrs. P. Farrell. and J. S. MacLellan acting as ushers. The Groom's gifts to the Bride and attendants were rings set with rubies and pearls. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister Mr. and Mrs. Dempsters, Mr. Campbell and his Bride left on the evening train for Ottawa and other western points with showers of Comfeti and the good wishes of their many friends. The Bride travelled in a blue suit with hat to match.

LOUISA.

—o—

Mr. G. R. Tomalty was in Lachute on Monday last.

We are pleased to see Miss B. Morrison has returned home from Boston.

Mrs. Kelley and daughters of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. Jno. Butters on Saturday last.

Quite a large number of friends attended the party given by Mr. H. Neil on Friday last.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Leonard Hall has gone to the hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

CYRILLE LACASSE.
West Ward Lachute,
Saturday, June 27th, 1914.

The following effects,—Two sideboard's, 1 extension dining table, 6 dining chairs, 1 parlor set 7 pieces, 1 parlor table, 1 bedroom suite complete, 1 Quebec heater No 4, 1 cooking stove, 1 lounge, 1 kitchen table, 12 kitchen chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 cradle, 3 bed springs, and 3 mattresses, 3 wooden beds, 1 lawn mower, wash tubs, shovels, hoes, rake and wheelbarrow, a lot of dishes pots, pans, and cooking utensils, a lot of house plants and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

TERMS; CASH. 3-26

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

—o—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DANIEL DION

ROUSSILLON, Near Brownsburg Granite Quarry,

Tuesday, June 30th, 1914.

The following effects,—One good driving horse, 1 rubber tired buggy, 1 concord buggy, 1 set of single harness, 18 cords of hardwood, 1 piano 1 arm chair, 15 chairs, 2 large tables, 4 small tables, 2 bureaus, 8 bedsteads, 8 springs and mattresses, 8 pairs of pillows, quilts, comforters and sheets, 1 show case, a lot of dishes, window blinds, 1 pair of acme scales, 1 washstand, machine, wash tubs, and wringer, 1 boiler, 2 Quebec heaters and stove pipes, lamps, pots, pans and cooking utensils, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m sharp.

TERMS— $10. and under cash, over that amount 4 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. per annum discount for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Terrebonne

Public Notice is hereby given that Dame Léona J. Groulx, wife common as to property of M. Treflé Larivière, trader of St. Benoit said district, in her quality of presumptive heir to Edmond Groulx heretofore farmer of the said parish of St. Benoit, who is now absent from this province, will submit to the Superior Court in and for the District of Terrebonne, an application to be allowed to take provisional possession of the property of the said Edmond Groulx, at the opening of the said Court on the first day of September next, in the Court House, at Ste. Scholastique, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and all persons having any claims against the said Edmond Groulx are requested to submit their said claims to the said Court, on or before the day above appointed for presenting the said demand.

Given at St. Benoit aforesaid this eleventh day of June nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Signed { LÉONA J. GROULX
TREFFLÉ LARIVIÈRE to authorize my wife.

N. FOREST N. P.
witness

Homeseekers' Excursions 1914.

Homeseekers' second class round trip excursion tickets to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be on sale and good going, from points in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, every Tuesday from March to October inclusive 1914, good to return within two months from date of sale. Commencing Tuesday, March, the 10th. For full particulars apply to

J. S. GILES. Agent.

LOST —A gold watch between Dr. Alexander's Crossing and C. N. R. Station. Finder please return to Watchman Office and be rewarded.

Are you fond of Fish?

If so you cannot do better than go to Ed. Darlington's on the Main St., because he has some very pretty gold fish that will cause lots of pleasure if you take a couple home to your little ones. Call and see them even if you don't buy. They are something new.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th July 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week each way, between HAZEL LAND and ST. JEROME, via Mille Isles, Cambria and Riviere Gagnon Post Offices from the 1st October [1914]

Next

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hazel Land, Mille Isles, Cambria Riviere Gagnon, St. Jerome and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

VICTOR GAUDET,
6-19 P. O. I.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Montreal, May 28th, 1914.

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 6, 1914, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout 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 a accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. [10 p.c.] 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 returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 2. 1914.

Wm. Berry, Main St. LACHUTE

Offers the best and most complete stock of Buggies, Expresses, Rugs, Harness, and Harness Parts, Ranges, Thrashers, Wringers, Field & Lawn Wire, Fencing, Gates, etc.

A carload of Buggies to choose from. Call and get prices

Also Agent for McCormick & Deering Machinery, Engines, Chatham Waggons and Carts. Beatty Bros. Stalls and Stanchions, Litter Carriers, etc.

The Grimm Sugar Outfit, the Pedlar Shingles, Sidings etc.

"Always to the Front."

With a nice assortment of Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, Pine Apples, Candies, Ganong's Chocolates and Ice Cream in Bricks or Bulk (3 colours.)

Try our Cherry and Pine Apple Sundaes.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Flour and Feed always on hand.

Orders delivered anywhere in town by calling up Telephone No. 80.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Baker & Confectioner, - LACHUTE

$500.00 SAMPLES

—Comprising—

Ladies' and Children's Cotton, Lisle, Silk and Cashmere Hose

—Also—

Men's Half Hose

Ladies', Men's and Children's Summer Underwear in all grades from the cheapest cotton to pure silk in combinations and separate pieces.

McFAUL BROS., - West End.

: Headquarters :

FOR

Carpenters & Machinists Tools.

Dry Cell Batteries	Pumps
Spark Plugs	Pipe
Cylinder Oil	Pipe Fittings
Gasoline	Stoves
Belting	Sinks
Packing	Enamel Ware
Tungsten Lights	Fencing
Saws and Axes	Guns and Rifles
Ammunition	Paints and Glass
Roofing and Building Paper	Horse Blankets and Halters.

T. McOuat & Son,

West End - - Lachute

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXXVIX — LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1914. — NO. 23

Ice Cream Parlor

You can be assured of a splendid cool drink at our SODA FOUNTAIN.

FRUITS:—Pineapples, Strawberries, and all kinds of fresh domestic fruits.

We are also agents for the Stuart Confectionery of Montreal.

Buy your fruits on Saturday. *We do not open on SUNDAY.*

PHONE No. 105.

P. PAQUIN, - Lachute

BIRTHS.

CLELAND.—At Dalesville, on June the 12th, 1914. To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cleland a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WEITZEL—McOUAT.—At the home of the bride, Brownsburg, P. Q. on the afternoon of Wednesday the 24th, by the Rev. J. A. MacKenzie, Christian Edith, daughter of the late W. D. McOuat, and Mrs. McOuat, of Brownsburg, to John Clifford Weitzel, of London, Ont.

WEDDING BELLS.

FORRESTER—KEIR.

A very pretty, though quiet wedding took place at the Shaw Memorial Church, Montreal, on Wednesday afternoon, June 16th, when Sylvia Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Keir, formerly of Chatboro, was united in marriage to Mr. Norman Forrester, of Chatboro. The bride was given away by her father and was gowned in white satin with draped overskirt of Irish shadow lace with pearl trimmings. She wore a bridal veil [illegible] with orange blossoms. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents where a number of guests partook of a sumptuous repast. The young couple were recipients of many pretty and useful presents.

BROWNSBURG MODEL SCHOOL.

Model Department—June Exams, 1914

Grade II Model—Total Max. 1000.

Class II,—Wilfrid Hall 700, May Calder 656.

Grade I Model—Total Max. 1100.

Honours Sadie McOuat 991.

Class I,—Alex. Evans 9.0, Ina Van Buren 891, Frances McGibbon 842.

Grade IV—Elem Total Max. 1000.

Honours,—Phoebe McOuat 930.

Class I.—Bryant Fraser 857, Willie Moseley 784.

Class II,—John Stewart 738, Alice Green 718, Glen McAllister 710, Lily Gordon 692, John McVicar 677, Albert Pasco 670.

Passed on Trial—Mary Hawkins 661.

LULU C. BURK, Teacher.

WINDING-UP ESTATE.

Anyone having accounts against the late Mrs. Clouthier of St. Andrews, or those who are indebted to her, will call and settle same with the undersigned not later than the last of July.

By order of
GEOFFROY BEDARD,
Executor.

Lachute, June 11th, 1914. 6-26.

PROPERTY FOR SALE,—A first-class property in St. Andrews, owned by the late Mrs. Clouthier, is hereby offered for sale. Property has large grounds and the house contains ten rooms all of the best. A bargain for ready purchaser. Apply to

GEOFFROY BEDARD,
6-26 Main Street, Lachute.

DALESVILLE.

Miss Sadie McOuat is visiting Mrs. A. J. Campbell.

Miss Cora Graham spent the week-end in Pine Hill.

Miss Edythe Silverson is visiting in River Rouge this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Campbell were in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tomalty spent the week-end in Mille Isles.

The B. Y. P. U. at Dalesville will meet Sunday evening at 7.30.

Mrs. P. McCormick, Sr., spent this week with Mrs. S. Boyd of Louisa.

Mrs. J. Morrow and family of Eastman, are visiting Mrs. H. Morrow.

Miss J. Morris, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Kennedy.

Mrs. Cromwell and family of Eastman visited Mrs. H. Morrow on Wednesday.

Rev. W. G. White, of Dalesville, will preach at Mount Maple, Sunday June 28th at 3 p.m.

Mrs. R. McCormick jr., and Miss J. MacArthur paid a flying visit to Louisa last week.

Misses J. and A. Silverson and A. Dixon, of Lachute Academy are home for their vacation.

Mr. T. Conlin, of Louisa and Mrs. McCarthy, of Montreal visited Mrs. M. Graham on Friday last.

The Baptist Sunday Schools of this section will hold their annual picnic on July 1st in Mr. Burk's Grove. There will be numerous races and games. All are invited.

We wish to congratulate Master G. McCormick and Miss Mina Dixon on their success in the Entrance Examinations. Mina having won the Perley Scholarship. George being close behind.

LOST,—On Wednesday evening June 10th, between Campbell's store and Hamilton's, a hand bag, containing an amount of money and other valuables,

Finder please return to, WATCHMAN OFFICE and be rewarded. 6-26

TENDERS FOR ROADS.

Two seperate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked tenders for Roads will be received until noon Thursday July 2nd, 1914, for the work of macadamizing the roads of the Town.

One for water macadam, the material to be used shall be granite with a filler acceptable to the Department of Roads. The other to be granite with a top finish of Rocmac or Tarvia.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank payable to the order of the Secretary Treasurer, for a sum equal to 20 p.c. of the amount of the tender.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any not necessarily accepted.

Secretary Treasurer.

Lachute June 22nd, 1914. 6-26

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell, Regist'd.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Eugene Jousse was in Montreal for the week-end.

Mr. Isaac McRae, of Lachine, spent a few days in town last week.

Mrs. W. G. Staniforth was in Montreal on Wednesday of this week.

Miss Bertram, of Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Allan this week.

Mrs. Moesman Gall and son are spending a holiday in Scotstown Que.

Mrs. Sangster and daughter Jennie of Brockville are guests of Mrs. Ryan this week.

Mr. C. J. Staniforth and mily, of Arundel, Motored to Lachute on Sunday last.

Mrs. Geo. Calder and sons left on Thursday for their summer home at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. W. W. Jones, of Candler, Florida is the guest of her sister Mrs. Hugh Fraser Jr. for the summer.

Miss Isabelle Kearns and Miss Dolly Peebles were guests of Mrs. McArthur for the week-end.

Mrs. D. White and children, of Hamilton, are guests of her parents Mr. and Mr. Robt. Creswell.

The Rev. Mr. Slimmin, of Grenville, exchanged pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Forsythe on Sunday last.

Mr. McMartin, of Prince Rupert, B. C. and Miss Dobie, of St. Benoit, were guests of Mrs. Chas. Calder for the week-end.

Mrs. Clunie and Mrs. Wm. Hay returned on Wednesday from a few days pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss Wilhelmina Shaw left on Wednesday to spend he vacation with her sister Mrs. R. W. Carkener at Martintown, Ont.

Mrs Wm. Bridge, of Saskatoon, Mr. and Mrs W. Shore and Miss Eva Ault, of Ottawa are guests of Mrs. W. H. Potter.

The Academy teachers left on Monday last for the summer vacation, Miss Cowan for Quebec, Miss Cowling for Sherbrooke, and Miss Savage for Waterloo.

Mr. Robt. McArthur is making rapid progress with the erection of his new hall. The work is being executed by Mr. McDonald, contractor of Montreal, but who has recently acquired.

Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. Mr. Lemieux J. A. E. Ethier, M. P. for Two Mountains, Andrew Philps M. P. P. for Huntingdon, and A. McMaster were entertained to dinner on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. Jno. Hay.

Besides the ordinary trains leaving C. P. R. on July 1st will be an extra special, from Montreal leaving at 9.30 a.m. arriving Lachute 11.22 a.m. returning at 8.15 p.m. arriving in Montreal 10.15 p.m.

Mr. Smith, of Los Angelos is here on a short visit, the guest of his cousin Mrs. A. Mitchell. It is some thirty five years since Mr. Smith left this part of the country, and on his return finds many changes in our little town.

Mr. W. A. Ball, Lachute wishes to announce, that he is taking his holidays on the 8th of July, so that anyone desiring large or small photos, of outdoor groups, cattle, buildings, etc will do well to send in their orders as soon as possible. Don't forget,—July 8th to 17.

Miss Juliette Rodrigue who is only 14 years of age, has just come through the Dominion College of Music, from Notre Dame Congregation of Quebec, with "Laureat" of greatest distinction for piano culture. She is the eldest danghter of Dr. Alex. Rodrigue of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Backus have returned from their trip to Wallaceburg and are spending this week with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Jason Stewart prior to their departure for Kazulazua where Mr. Backus will have charge of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Amedee Dumas and his son met with a painful accident last Saturday by the giving way of a scaffold on which they were repairing the brickwork of the McConnell house on James Street. They both fell with the scaffolding the son receiving an ugly gash of several inches on the left side of his head, while Mr. Dumas had his hand badly hurt.

Soon after the closing of school the various churches of our town held their Sunday School Picnics where as usual the children, had their annual treat:

The Baptists on Saturday last drove to Carillon and took the children for a ferry trip across the Ottawa. The Methodists on Tuesday went to Patterson's Grove, some little distance from town, and the Church of England are to-day enjoying themselves at the Upper Lachute Picnic Grounds.

The St. Andrews Motor and Boating Club.

Intend holding their second annual Regattta at Carillon on 1st July which promises to be a great event. Several first class boats have entered already, and everything points to a great day on the Beautiful Ottawa River.

There will be eight races varying in distance from one mile to twenty one miles. There will also be a grand Cruiser race from St. Annes to Carillon wharf. Everyone should try to attend these races and thus show their appreciation of the efforts made by the Boating Club, not only to give the people a good time, but also to bring the County into prominence. A special Regatta train will be run from Montreal and a large crowd is expected. Fine picnic grounds and hotel accommodation at Carillon.

Liberal Rally in Lachute.

Great enthusiasm was evidenced in the re-organization of the Liberal Party in this county, when called together last Tuesday afternoon. The Town Hall was filled to overflowing by representatives from every section of the County, whose interest bespeaks new life for the Liberal Party, which for some time in the past has been lacking

Mr. P. R. McGibbon was appointed as temporary chairman, and at once proceeded with the election of officers. The names of Messrs Jno. and Geo. Hay, T. Christie, G. J. Walker, David Black, G. Dansereau, Geo. Rodgers and D. Graham were brought forward as Presidents, but the unanimous choice of the meeting fell upon Mr. W. D. Graham of Arundel, with Messrs Dansereau and David Black as Vice-Presidents and Messrs L. L. Legault and Lemuel Barron as joint secretaries.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Graham thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and pledged himself to do his best to merit the confidence reposed in him.

On the platform were the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, J. A. C. Ethier, T. Christie, R. Philippe, A. McMaster, R. Stackhouse, Jno. Hay, P. R. McGibbon, Geo. Dansereau, J. Laurin and D. Black, from whom the audience received much political enlightenment upon the past record of the Liberal administration, that must have proved very appetising. The speakers all drew strong comparisons between the past administration and the present and Col. Sam Hughes together with the Hon. Robt. Rogers came in for some severe criticism.

Academy Exams.

Prize List continued from page 2.

Passed into Grade II. Model.—Lawson O'Brien, Chatboro, Que., 678; Joseph Dodd, Beech Ridge, Que., 642; Martha Graham, Chatham, Que., 599; Ruth Arthur, Belle Riviere, Que., 593 Torrie Nicholls, Stonefield, Que., Douglas Dent, Ste. Sixte, Que., 592.

Passed into Grade I Model—Ross Muir, Upper Lachute, Que., 537; Angus Kinmond, Calumet, Que., 536; Oscar Duffy, Lachute, Que., 506; Leslie Smith, Beech Ridge, Que., 496; Helena Dobbie, Cushing, Que., 476.

Winners of the "Perley Scholarships" for the year 1913-1914.

Municipality of Lachute Town—Alfred Hunter.

Municipality of St. Jerusalem—Mabel Rodgers.

Municipality of St. Andrews—Joseph Dodd.

Municipality of Chatham—Mina Dixon.

Municipality of Gore—Violet Rodgers.

Municipality of Morin—James McCullough.

Municipality of Grenville—Percy Robinson.

Special Prizes.

(1) The "E. H. Wilson" prizes for Punctuality and Attendance.

GRADE III ACADEMY—Mabel Nichols, Hanna Smith.

GRADE II ACADEMY—Jessie Black, Lila Giles, John Smith, Nora Somerville.

GRADE I ACADEMY—Constance Banford, Margaret McGregor, Lucy Morrison, Irene Scott.

GRADE III MODEL—Muriel Joss, Verda Kettyle, Osborne Lackey, Nora Rodgers.

GRADE II MODEL—Donald Beers, Edith Beers, Victor Graham, Mabel Rodger.

GRADE I MODEL—Sam Graham, Harold McFaul, Lyall Middleton.

GRADE IV ELEMENTARY—May Boyd, Catherine Burwash, Ella Giles, Anna Scott, Wilhelmina Shaw.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY—None

GRADE II ELEMENTARY—Annie Fraser, Willie Cottingham, Lillian Hamilton Arnold Scott.

GRADE I ELEMENTARY—Willie Miller, Cecil Staniforth.

(2) The "Wm. Banford" prizes in Arithmetic, Model Grades.

GRADE II MODEL—1st Prize. Victor Graham, 96%. 2nd Prize, Stuart Hay, 85%.

GRADE I MODEL—1st Prize, Samuel Graham, 97%. 2nd Prize, Kenneth Hay, 96%.

(3) The "H. Slater" prizes in Arithmetic, Elementary Grades.

GRADE IV ELEMENTARY—1st Prize, Keith Christie. 98%. 2nd Prize, Kenneth McOuat, 90%.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY—1st Prize, Muriel Nichols, 99%. 2nd Prize, Margaret McOuat 98%.

GRADE II ELEMENTARY—1st Prize, Irene Byron, 100%. 2nd Prize, Arnold Scott 98%.

(4) The "Hon. W. A. Weir" Silver Medal, Grade II Model, won by Victor Graham.

(5) The "John Hay" Silver Medal, Grade IV Elementary, won by Catherine Burwash.

LOST,—Recently on the North River, West of Lane's Bridge, a Union Jack. Finder kindly return to Watchman Office.

MILL ENDS

We have just received a large lot of MILL ENDS, some 5,400 Yards from NEW YORK.

These Remnants and Piece Goods, consist of:—

Crepe Chiffons, Linon Batistes, Ginghams, Seersuckers, White Plisse, Chambrays, Ratines, Voile Fancies, Silk Shorts, Silk Stripe Crepes, Crinkles, Colored Linens, Percales, Colored Plisse, Blue and White Drills, Mercerized Remnants, Etc., Etc.

The whole lot is put on our counters for quick sale

at from 13c to 25c per Yard.

We want all the wool we can get in the next few weeks.

W. Banford & Son,

Main Street, Lachute

THE ELITE

Spring Millinery comprising the latest novelties from Chicago and Montreal on view during this coming month. Unmatchable low prices.

Elegant New Blouses, Wash Skirts and Dresses, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frilling, Smallware of every description. Make yourself comfortable with Bias Filled Corsets to suit every figure. A pleasure to show them.

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

Albert Hall — Telephone 83.

Moving Picture Performance, Thursdays & Saturdays

Starting at 8.30 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 15 cts.

A. E. Bishop — *Plumber & Electrician*

Gasoline, Engine Oils, & Automobile Repairs.

Main St. Phone 83 **Lachute.**

When you Require Anything

In Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silver Deposit Ware, Silverware, Etc.,

You will find a large and reliable selection at our store. While we make a specialty of testing eyes, and selling the right kind of glasses, we have enough other things here to share the expense of doing business and make it possible to be more than reasonable in our charges.

The precise advantage of coming here for your glasses is that you know us and we know you. We are equipped with modern facilities for examining eyes and relieving eye strain. Every element of risk has been entirely eliminated. We do the best that can be done by each and every customer.

T. JOUSSE, Main St., Lachute.

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

Agent for the Edison Phonograph.

The Wanderer's Return;

Or, A Change of Fortune.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The appearance of the startling paragraph created quite a consternation in the governor's family. As it happened, each one of them read it apart, as the paper chanced to fall into his or her hands, and for some hours not one spoke of it to another.

The first that broke the silence on the subject was Emma Cavendish.

With the paper in her hand, she went into her father's study and laid it before him, and, with her finger on the paragraph, inquired:

"My dear father, is this true?"

The sexagenarian statesman blushed like a schoolgirl, as he answered:

"My dear daughter, it is true, and yet not true. I hope to make it entirely true, but I have not yet spoken very definitely to the lady, of whose favorable response I am, of course, as yet uncertain. But, my beloved child, now that this subject is broached between us, let me know how you feel about it. I would not, even to secure the comfort of my declining years, give my daughter one moment's uneasiness. So come, my child, tell me your thought. Are you willing to receive this sweet, young friend and companion of yours, so near your own age, too, into a still more intimate and permanent relation?"

Emma burst into tears, and wept and sobbed hysterically, and tried to control herself and suppress her feelings, but utterly failed.

"Come, come, my darling! If this is going to distress you so much, let it drop. I am not in any way, as yet, committed to this lady. I can, now, withdraw with honor. And I will do so, rather than distress you," said Mr. Cavendish drawing his daughter upon his lap, and pressing her to his bosom.

She threw her arms around his neck, and embraced and kissed him with a daughter's pure and earnest love. And then she said:

"No, no, dearest papa, do not withdraw from any act that is going to make you happy. Dearest papa, I only desire your happiness. I have no thought or wish beyond that."

"But I had hoped that even you, my beloved child, might be made much happier by my marriage with Mary Grey."

To this Emma made no reply.

"How is it with you, my child? Tell me your inmost thought," said the governor.

"Dearest papa, I have told you my inmost thought. It is for your happiness alone."

"But in regard to Mrs. Grey, my dear."

"Dear papa, just now I have not confidence in that lady," sadly replied Emma.

"My daughter, your shock me beyond measure! Upon what ground have you lost confidence in Mrs. Grey?"

"Dear papa, I cannot tell you, for I do not know."

"What cause has she given you for this distrust?"

"No cause whatever. By no look, word, or act has Mary Grey justified my doubt of her, which I think is a true instinct, or intuition; but which certainly may be nothing more than jealousy and prejudice. Dear papa, do not mind me at all. I am no more than a foolish, inexperienced girl. You are a wise and experienced man. Judge for yourself, and your judgment is sure to be just," said his daughter, as she kissed him and withdrew from the room.

At this same hour, while Governor Cavendish and his daughter were talking over the newspaper paragraph, in which both were so much interested, Alden Lytton, pale with jealous rage and despair, was pacing up and down the drawing-room floor. He had just read the paragraph, every word of which had struck like a dagger through his heart.

As he paced, he struck his clinched fist repeatedly upon his chest, and clutched his dark hair, gesticulated wildly, groaned and sighed, and muttered maledictions through his set teeth —behaving altogether more like a lunatic than a sedate law student.

But, then, he was only a boy, twenty years of age, passionately in love for the first time, and now nearly maddened with jealousy.

"It looked like it! I declare before Heaven it looked like it! Yesterday, at the reception, as she stood there at his side, beautiful and beaming, gracious and fascinating, in her courtly robes and with her courtly manner, receiving with him the homage of the world, I declare it looked as if she were already his idolized wife, sharing with him all his affections at home, all his dignities abroad.

"Oh! I shall go mad!" with another clutch at his raven ringlets—"I shall go mad! I know it must be so! How his face beamed on her! with what a claiming and possessing smile, as if he were proud and happy to know that she was his own, and wished all the world to know it, too!

"I shall kill myself, or him!" with a violent blow upon his own chest.

"She has deceived me; has made a fool of me; and is laughing at me now! I will have an end of this! I will confront the false siren, and have the truth from her own lips, once for all! And if she has been false to me——"

He ground his teeth together as if he would have ground them to powder, and then went and rang the bell with a jerk that brought the hall footman hastily into the room.

"Go to Mrs. Grey and give my respects and ask her if she will do me the favor to come down here and speak with me for a few minutes."

The footman bowed, and went on his errand.

"Now for it! This would really be fun if it were not just a little bit dangerous. But, however, the peril only gives the play a little more piquancy," said Mrs. Grey to herself, as she received this message.

Then she glanced at the mirror, smoothed her hair, adjusted her bewitching little widow's cap, and descended to the drawing room.

Alden was still pacing up and down the floor, a prey to the most stormy passions.

But as he saw Mary Grey gracefully floating toward him he controlled himself by an almost superhuman effort, and went to meet her, took her gently by the hand, and led her up before the front window, through which the light of the morning sun shone full upon his pale, agonized brow, and upon her beautiful, false face.

They stood thus gazing on each other in silence for a few seconds, and then he raised the paper that he held in his hand, pointed to the paragraph, and with a voice deep, melodious, and singularly steady and gentle, considering his strong agitation, he said:

"One word! Is this statement true, or false?"

Looking him full and fondly in the face, she answered clearly and firmly:

"False!"

He believed her. Dropping the paper and clasping his hands, he raised his dark eyes toward heaven with a look of relief, thankfulness, and joy unspeakable.

Then she broke into a peal of soft silvery laughter, which ceased suddenly as she turned grave, and with comic solemnity gazed into his face, and shook her head, saying:

"Oh, you bad, bad boy! To doubt me, me! Why, what an awful jealous mind you have! What a tyrant you will be when we are once married——"

"When we are once married!" The words, the thought thrilled him with such sweet rapture that he let her go no further; he caught her to his true heart, and kissed her again and again with the pure, passionate fervor of a true boy's first love, breathing flute-like all the while the music of her name:

"May—May—May—May!"

"There, dearest—there, beloved, that will do. You take poor May's breath away. Besides, some one might come in. There, darling, let me go," she said, gently extricating herself. "Oh, but I did not mean to call you pet names either, sir! You don't deserve them one bit! You are an awful young man! A perfectly awful young man! A regular young Othello! To doubt me—me!" she said, relapsing into burlesque gravity and solemnly shaking her head.

"Forgive me, May! Sweetest, dearest May! For how could I help it? Recall the scenes of yesterday. To have seen you, standing by the governor's side, helping him to receive the world — he looking down upon you with such a smile of conscious and proud dictatorship; you looking up to him with such confiding and respectful affection. I tell you, sweet May, it nearly drove me crazy yesterday; although I hope I hid my sufferings so successfully that no one saw them. And this morning to see that paragraph!—the announcement of your approaching marriage with the governor. Oh, May, can you wonder that I was driven nearly mad?" he pleaded, with his eyes on hers.

"No; I wonder at nothing you can do, for you are a horrid young man, a dreadful young Othello! I shall expect you to smother me with pillows in a jealous fit, some day, once we are married."

"Once we are married!" Again the thought was too much for his self-possession. He caught her and pressed her to his faithful heart, and kissed her in a sweet delirium.

"Promise me that you will never doubt me again, darling," she whispered, as she gently released herself.

"I never will, so help me all the angels!" he said, sinking on one knee at her feet and bowing his head over her hand, as if to give more solemnity to vow.

And at that moment the door opened, and Governor Cavendish entered the room, and stood gazing upon them in amazement.

Alden Lytton, with his back toward the door, and his eyes fixed in fond admiration on the face of his beloved, did not perceive the presence of the intruder behind him.

Mary Grey, with her face toward the door, saw the governor without seeming to see him, with one quick and quickly withdrawn glance. But she did not lose her presence of mind for an instant. Smiling as sweetly as ever upon her young adorer, she took his hand, and said:

"Rise, foolish boy. You may utterly trust me to do all that I can to promote your happiness."

And she looked up smiling; but the governor was gone.

She saw that he had withdrawn without having been seen by Alden, and also without having perceived that he had been seen by herself. She felt much relieved by this fact. It would help her to smooth the affair over the more easily. She scarcely heard her young lover's earnest, impassioned reply:

"I do trust you, May, my beloved, I trust you utterly!"

The chime of silver laughter, and the pattering of light feet announced the approach of their youthful companions. And soon the door opened, and Emma, Laura and Electra came in.

"The three Graces!" exclaimed Mrs. Grey, as she held out her hand hypocritically to welcome them, as if they had come from a long journey, instead of from the upper rooms of the mansion. "The three Graces!"

"And Venus! The group is complete!" added Alden, gallantly.

"Really, Alden, you have grown to be quite a courtier," said Laura.

"Since I have been at this Court of Beauty, yes," retorted the young man.

And so they chattered away, with all the gayety of youthful spirits.

Mrs. Grey drew to one side and looked thoughtfully out of the front bay window, seeming to contemplate the snow-covered ground and the snow-crowned evergreens that adorned the front lawn; but in reality she was thinking of the false position into which her double-dealing had brought her.

"I'm in a fix now," she thought. She always thought in slang. "I'm in a deuce of a fix now; but I reckon I'm clever enough to get out of it. I must go now and smooth down the rumpled feathers of my old bird. But I must have some excuse for intruding on him in his study. I must not let him think that I have come to make an explanation or an apology for the scene he witnessed, or even that I suppose that is anything to explain or apologize for. Let me see. Let me see. Oh, I have it! I'll pretend I want to borrow the little close carriage to—let me see, now, oh, yes?—to visit a poor family whom I wish to relieve! That's it."

And with these thoughts Mrs. Grey slipped from the room.

Meanwhile Charles Cavendish, with his arms folded and his fine head bowed upon his ample chest, walked slowly and thoughtfully away to his library, and sank down into his study chair, dropped his head upon his open hands, and sighed heavily. A blow like death had fallen on him.

"I have been a fool in my age, and am properly punished. I am over sixty, and she under twenty! It was folly to love her, and madness to hope that she might love me in return. Oh, life, oh, age! that leaves us the anguish of loving, while it takes away the power of winning love!" He bowed his head upon his hand, and groaned.

There was a light tap at the door.

He looked up and listened, wheeled his chair around so that his back was against the lighted window and his face on its shadow; for he would not have any visitor see the agitated state of his countenance. Then with an effort to steady his voice, he said:

"Come in."

CHAPTER XXX.

The door opened and Mary Grey floated gracefully into the room, and in the most childlike and confiding manner drew a low chair and seated herself near him.

He was profoundly shaken by her unexpected presence in his present state of mind. He could not speak. It took all the force of his soul only to keep still.

She spoke in a sweet, truthful tone, looking up in his face with her bewildering smile. Luckily his face was in the shadow. She could not see its agonized workings.

"Will you do me a little favor?" she asked.

Still he could not speak. He could only drop down his rising anguish as he gazed on her beautiful, treacherous smile.

"Will you lend me your little closed brougham for an hour? I, who am nothing but a beggar myself, have to go to see a family of beggars whom I have promised to help to-day. And it is so cold and the snow is so deep, that I dread to expose myself. You know what a poor, shivering soul I am. I cannot stand the cold. So I would like to borrow your comfortable carriage for an hour. Please will you lend it to me?" she coaxed.

While she had been speaking, Mr. Cavendish had had time, in some degree, to recover himself and answer her though in a broken and faltering voice.

"Yes, my child; yes, my tender flower! Heaven forbid that you should be exposed to the weather in your charitable missions. Command my brougham. Command my purse, too. Both are at your service for the benefit of your poor."

"Oh, thanks, thanks! I knew you would say that! like your noble self!" she exclaimed with childlike eagerness, as she caught and kissed his hand.

He shuddered and gently withdrew it, and said:

"But, May, dear, I would like to speak with you for a few minutes. Is there any immediate hurry about this charitable mission of yours?"

"Oh, no; not for an hour or two," she answered sweetly. "In fact, the appointment was for the afternoon," she added, smiling frankly, though every word she spoke was false.

There was a pause, during which she looked up in his face with an expression of innocent expectation on hers, while he passed his hand once or twice over his corrugated brow in troubled thought, and then he laid the same hand in benediction upon her beautiful head, and murmured:

"May, my child, I was an unwilling witness for an instant, to a little scene in the drawing-room this morning."

He paused and sighed profoundly, while she looked up at him in surprise and expectancy, for it was no part of her policy to let him know that she knew of his entrance into the drawing-room at the critical moment of which he spoke.

"May," he continued, "I witnessed that little scene under circumstances that rendered it peculiarly painful to me. You saw the notice in this morning's Standard concerning you and myself?"

Mary Grey bowed slowly, and then dropped her head and blushed, or pretended to blush.

"Dear child, I wish, if it had been Heaven's will, it could have been true. Yes; and I so longed that it might be true, that I went down to the drawing-room this morning to entreat you, May, to make it true!"

She bowed her head slowly again and again. And then she softly slipped her hand in his.

He pressed the little soft hand once, and then relinquished it, as he continued:

"For I had dared to love you! dared even to hope for a return of love! Yes, May! I, a veteran of sixty years, with gray hair, and a grown daughter, dared to love you and to hope that you in all your youth and beauty might possibly return my love! It was folly and presumption."

"No, no," she murmured in tender tones—"Not so! Not so! It was a great honor intended me!"

He shook his head, with a melancholy smile.

"Folly and presumption, my child!—folly and presumption; of which I became convinced as soon as my eyes were opened by witnessing the scene I saw in the drawing-room this morning," he added, with a heavy sigh.

She looked up at him with an expression of childlike curiosity and interest, as if she did not quite understand him, but wished very much to do so.

"I went down, as I told you, with the intention of asking you then and there to be my wife, madly hoping to transplant you, you beautiful exotic flower! to the wintry garden of my life, to be the pride and delight of my declining years."

Again she slipped her hand in his, and poured a whole flood of love and veneration from the glory of the dark eyes that she lifted to his face.

Again he pressed the little soft hand and dropped it, his bosom heaving with suppressed emotion as he did so.

"But I saw there at your feet a lover, young, handsome, enthusiastic! One personally, morally and mentally worthy of your love."

Again deep sighs shook his frame. But this time she not only slipped her hand in his, but held his hand fast between her own, and gazed in his face with well-feigned amazement, as she said:

"Why, what do you mean?"

(To be continued.)

LIVING WITHOUT WATER.

Long Time Between Drinks For Rodents of Arid Regions.

It has been proved by actual experiment that small rodents of arid regions are able to live for two or three years on hard seeds and without any water. In "New Trails in Mexico" Karl Lumholtz says that the animals of the desert have succeeded in making themselves independent of the water supply.

Holes, or burrows in the ground that indicate the presence of the rodents or of badgers are often found in great numbers where there is no water nearer than a lonely tinaja in a distant mountain range, of which they could hardly have had any knowledge. The roving mountain sheep require more water, although Mexicans and Indians insist that they drink only when rain falls.

Moreover, I have it on the authority of an intelligent and observant American in Sonora that while the white-tailed deer in Eastern Sonora drink regularly, those in its western part never drink unless it rains, which happens rarely. He has never seen their tracks at the water holes there, although he has observed them elsewhere not very far from water. Another American of many years' residence, who has shot deer south-east of Libertad, confirms this.

It is certain also that domesticated animals in the arid regions are much less dependent on water than those of moister regions. Cattle will live well for months without any other water than the juice of the cactus, which plant is also their principal means of subsistence. Even horses do not come in to drink of their own free will every day during the Winter. In my travels it was the usual thing for our animals to go without water every second day; such is the custom of that Western desert country, and the animals keep in surprisingly good condition.

On one occasion in March our horses and mules traveled all day, and had no water for 76 hours. It was only the horses that suffered, and this was more from the quality of the water they had had than from the lack of it. Man's closest companion, the dog, however, cannot adapt itself to desert conditions. Besides suffering from thirst, the hot soil makes its feet sore, and it does not know on which leg to stand. Even the dogs of the Indians, when they travel, stay panting in what little shade they can find under the bushes during the hot part of the day, and only follow their masters in the cool of the evening.

Indeed He Was.

"Was your husband cool when you told him there was a burglar in the house?" asked Mrs. Hammer.

"Cool," replied Mrs. Gabb, "I should say he was cool. Why his teeth chattered."

The Nurses Did It.

Maud—Caroline is a great woman of fashion.

Beatrix—Does she neglect her children?

Maud—Oh, no. She hires nurses to do it.

The Other Way Less Dull.

"No person can live properly on less than a thousand a year," says a writer. But some persons wouldn't live properly no matter how much or how little they got.

Mrs. Casey—Och, Pat, whin the dochter told yez ye had something wid a Latin name to it a yar-rd long, didn't it scare yez? Casey—Shure an' it did, Norah. But whin he only charged me a dollar for it, Oi knew it didn't amount to much.

Half the truth may cause more trouble than a whole lie.

THE DEATH OF EVERYTHING

SAVANT SAYS LIFE WILL END IN 2,000,000 YEARS.

The Middle Point of Total Duration of Life Has Been Reached.

A well-known French mathematician, M. Verronet, has recently made a most interesting communication to the French Academy of Science, in which he states that the earth has only another 2,000,000 of years to live. At about that time life of all descriptions on the globe will have ceased, owing to the intense cold brought about by the reduction of the power of the sun's rays.

The idea, of course, that life on the earth will cease as the result of the gradual cooling of the sun is no new one, but it is the first time that a savant has given the earth such a short period af future life as 2,000,000 years.

M. Verronet supposes, according to the theory of Helmholz, that the sun is contracting and cooling and is constantly losing its heat energy. The present solar temperature is calculated to be about 11,192 degrees Fahrenheit, and by making certain hypotheses on the condensation of the sun M. Verronet finds mathematically that the mean temperature of the earth's surface is about 52 degrees Fahrenheit, with 92 degrees at the equator. And these figures, resulting from calculations based on the sun, correspond very nearly to actuality.

Says Life Began at the Poles.

Working backward from this, M. Verronet calculates that 2,000,000 years ago the range of the sun's rays was one and a half times as powerful as they are now, and the quantity of heat shed on the earth was proportionately greater. In the neighborhood of the poles, at 80 degrees lattitude, the temperature of the surface of the earth must have been somewhere about 194 degrees Fahrenheit. Life then did not appear on the earth, according to M. Verronet, until after this time and then began at the poles, the coolest parts of the globe.

Similarly M. Verronet calculates that in 2,000,000 years from now the quantity of heat shed on the earth will be so diminished that our planet will be completely frozen over, the mean temperature at the surface being about zero. Life will then be imposible on the earth. It will mean the death of everything, preceded, in his opinion, by a term during which man will have returned to barbarism.

According to his calculations, then, the total duration of life on the earth is 4,000,000 years, and at the present moment we are at about the middle point of the curve which represents this terrestrial life. So far as Mars is concerned, he says further, calculations show that it has been frozen over a long time, and that there is no longer any life on its surface.

The Role of Radium.

According to M. Belot, another factor must come into such calculations, and that is the radioactive properties of bodies. Physicists have shown that the quantity of heat thrown off by radioactive bodies is so intense that the globe would heat up again instead of cooling, providing that the earth's crust, down to a depth of 40 or 50 miles, contained the same proportion of radioactive elements as do the rocks of the surface.

Against this M. Puiseux, a well-known astronomer, affirms that the physicists cannot possibly know how radium would behave under the tremendous pressures which exist at a depth of 40 or 50 miles. The role of radium in nature, he says, has not yet been demonstrated. So far it has only been a matter of small experiments in the laboratory.

That is where the matter rests at present, and the calculations of M. Verronet can neither be affirmed nor denied. But after scientists have so long talked cheerily about the life of the earth being good for another 95,000,000 years or so, it is something of a shock to drop down to the modest figure of 2,000,000.

Cheap Substitute For Meat.

A chemist in Belgium, by taking the albumen from the residue of malt grains and putting it through a process, is said to have produced a pasty food, which tastes like meat, but with three times as much nourishment. The cost of the food is said to be small. Physicians of Brussels have experimented on men with it, and with excellent results.

A New Acquaintance.

"What kind of a dog is that?"

"I dunno," replied the man with baggy trousers. "I'm not very well acquainted with him yet. When I come home at night my wife has to introduce me to him and tell him I'm not a burglar."

He Probably Needs Them.

"My wife has done a great deal to educate me."

"So?"

"Yes, she's giving me a course of lectures."



Redpath Sugar

does make the bread and butter taste good!"

IT is when you spread it out on bread or pancakes, fruit or porridge, that you notice most the sweetness and perfect purity of REDPATH Extra Granulated Sugar. Buy it in the 2 and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons, or in the 10, 20, 50 or 100-lb. Cloth Bags, and you'll get the genuine Redpath, absolutely clean, just as it left the refinery. 83

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, • MONTREAL.



For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever and Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep, and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures."

DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Spohn Medical Co., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind. U.S.A.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

England has several female football teams.

Mme. Petrova, the actress, designs her own gowns.

The Japanese factories employ over 500,000 girls.

Nearly 5,000 trained nurses are now enrolled in the American Red Cross.

England has a school where women are taught to run a farm by themselves.

Queen Elena of Italy could earn $400 a week as a champion swimmer and prize shooter in vaudeville.

England has over 22,000 barmaids of whom one half are between the ages of eighteen and 25.

According to statistics the death rate among females is in every case lower than that of males.

Boston has a woman who is accumulating a fortune from buying and selling antiques.

Great Britain has over 3,000,000 women between the ages of twenty and fifty years who are unmarried.

In Turkey every man except the Sultan is allowed to have three wives, and the first wife rules over the others.

In Cuba the National Congress of Mothers is working for baby-saving and providing school breakfasts for needy children.

Over 1,200 servants in France have been awarded a medal of honor for having served continuously for 30 years in one establishment.

The town of Weedsport, N.Y., has 65 widows who own property and are anxious to marry, but there is a shortage of bachelors in the town.

Mrs. Mazzuchelli of Cormarthen, England, left a bequest in her will of 85 a year with which to pay for the cleaning of the marble on her grave with soap and water.

As far as known, Miss Ruth Buck, who has just taken her place in the choir of a Philadelphia church, is the first blind singer in any vested choir in the world.

In Islam a husband who desires a divorce has only to tell his wife to go three times, when she must get out without a protest, but the husband must give her a dowry.

Denmark is going to raise the age limit of female voters from 21 to 30 years, and for those who desire to vote for members of the upper house of parliament to 35 years.

The British Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the conditions in the civil service, has, with regard to women, rejected the idea of their being treated on an equality with men.

In Poland schoolgirls are compelled by law to wear their hair away back from their faces and tied in the back with a brown hair ribbon. They are also forbidden to wear jewellery or corsets until they have been graduated.

Copenhagen has 4,094 female municipal employees.

Queen Mary of England is a poor conversationalist.

Kansas has 350,000 newly enfranchised women voters.

In Algeria girls marry when they are ten years of age.

Boston is to have a hotel for the exclusive use of women.

In Germany women are acquiring the habit of smoking light cigars.

During the last generation the height of women has increased almost two inches.

Miss A. B. Wimple is head of the Pure Food Bureau in the state of Washington.

The Baroness von Polinitz of England recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Nearly all of the large department stores in the United States now have trained nurses.

Female teachers in the public schools of Philadelphia will receive an increase in salary.

ABSENCE MAKES HOME DEARER

Occasional Separation From Wife Is Good, Says the Times.

An entertaining article in the London Times suggests holidays "away from one another" as a cure for the family temper.

"Preliminary strain during the day, reaching the snapping point at night, is one explanation," says the writer, "of the poor quality of many tempers in many British homes; and your cynic will soon be ready with another, assuring us that only hypocrisy persuades us to put a brighter face before the outer world than that we reserve for those we best love.

"Hypocrisy, certainly, and perhaps a little cowardice also—a faint feeling that we dare not insult the manager while we may in safety be rude to the wife. Hypocrisy, cowardice—dreadful motives for that forced control we speak of!

"We much prefer to seek and therefore to find others—another cause for the touchiness of many tempers, and thereupon a possible cure for them. Our complaint is—and the cure will follow— that so few English people know how to take holidays from one another.

"You go away from home partly to find out how much home really meant to you, and often with regret, with remorse, you find out that it meant absolutely nothing and that you would like to live abroad. You are nomadic. More often you turn out to be homesick. You know now, far from home, what home was to you when you did not realize that it was anything at all.

"So with people. Leave them occasionally and you will like them all the better. Get a holiday from them sometimes. Rapturously return to them then if you will. But never go for too long without a change.

TEACH BABES TO SMOKE.

Wild Filippino Mothers Stick Cigars In Infants' Mouths.

Every one of the wild tribes of the Philippines, smoke and chew tobacco. A mother nursing a baby child will withdraw it from the breast and stick a cigar in its mouth. By the time a child is weaned it is a seasoned smoker.

In the north country, in the mountain passes, none of the people wear clothes. In fact, clothes are an inconvenience. When the spinster schoolteachers from New England went to the Islands to undertake the first classes, they were much surprised and shocked to find 70 or 80 boys and girls in the grass-roofed schools nude except for necklaces of dog teeth.

The bodies of the men and women their skins of reddish brown in wonderful tints and hues, are still more wonderful tattooed. Now dress up the lady or the man with a string of bright colored beads and what more is needed? There are some of the wild tribes which make a specialty of ear ornaments and I have seen some of them, women and men, who, on approaching civilization, made up for the lack of pockets by carrying a pack of cards in the lobe of one ear and a handful of cigarettes in the other. A distinguished mark of beauty among the Mandays and the Magyan wild tribes is the pointing of the teeth.

In the south among the other wild tribes, we find a peculiar condition. It is very warm down in that section. In the north where it is cold, the tribesmen are naked. South, the dress is the most elaborate and gaudy home-made costumes.

The Moro and Igorot, many grades higher in intelligence than the northern savage, is luxuriously dressed if he can obtain a starched shirt, a derby hat, a frock coat. That is all he needs. Trousers do not appeal to him. The more southern Moro affects the Mahammadan trousers of red and blue, home-dyed.

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

HOW TO CURE STOMACH TROUBLE

The Common Cause is Lack of Blood—Therefore You Must Build up the Blood

There is the most intimate relation between the condition of the blood and the activity of the stomach. The blood depends upon the stomach for a large part of its nourishment, while every act of digestion, from the time the food enters the stomach and is assimilated by the blood needs plenty of pure well-oxidized blood. The muscles, glands and nerves of the stomach work only according to the quality of the blood.

The most common cause of indigestion is lack of rich, red blood. Not only does impure blood weaken the muscles of the stomach, but it lessens the product of the glands of the intestines and stomach, which furnish the digestive fluids. Nothing will more promptly cure indigestion than plenty of pure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the safest and most certain blood-builder. A thorough trial of these pills gives a hearty appetite, perfect digestion, strength and health. Here is proof of the value of these Pills in cases of indigestion. Mrs. Alfred Austin, Varna, Ont., says: "My system became run-down and my stomach very weak. I had no desire for food and what I did take caused me great distress, and did not afford me nourishment, and I was gradually growing weaker, and could scarcely do any work at all. I did not sleep soundly at night, and would wake up not at all refreshed and with a feeling of dread Some years previously I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, and this decided me to again try them. My confidence was not misplaced, as by the time I had used six boxes I was again feeling quite well."

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

FLOATING NAVAL STATION

Can Be Sunk Out of Sight On Approach of Hostile Fleet.

For nations that need naval coaling stations in different parts of the world where they have no colonial possessions, a Rusian inventor has designed a floating storehouse for fuel and other supplies. Manned by a small crew of men, the floating naval base can be towed to any advantageous position and anchored, ready to receive supplies from colliers and distribute them to warships. On the approach of a hostile fleet the entire naval base, crew and all, can be sunk out of sight, to reappear again as soon as danger is past. As patented, the floating storehouse is very much like a huge diving-bell, cylindrical in shape, with double walls and roof containing compressed-air tanks for regulating its height in the water. It has no bottom, except a wire netting, and is usually partly filled with water. All coal, petroleum and other naval supplies are received and stored in small water-tight drums. From the receiving cranes on the roof the drums are moved to a well in the centre, lowered to the proper depth and shunted off through windows in the well upon concentric tracks, where they remain suspended in the water until needed. All the handling is done by automatic machinery.—Popular Mechanics.

Tortures of Rheumatism Yield to This Remedy

A Marvel of Speed, An Unfailing Cure For Old Chronic Cases.

GET A TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY.

With reliable old Nerviline you can rub out the pain of rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or Neuralgia—rub it away so completely that you feel like new all over.

It matters not how deeply seated the pain is, or how long you have had it—rubbing with the king of all liniments "Nerviline" will cure you.

Nerviline is highly concentrated—about five times stronger than the ordinary white ammonia liniment—therefore it penetrates quickly—sinks in deeply—and gets right at the core of the pain at once—draws out the lameness, takes away the stiffness—eases the joints that have hurt you so much.

Out comes the pain every time you rub on Nerviline, which contains some of the most valuable pain-subduing remedies known to science. Worth its weight in gold to every family in the land, and sure to cure the emergent and minor ills of a hundred kinds that constantly arise. Get the large 50c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c. Nerviline is sold by every dealer, everywhere.

He Was Qualified.

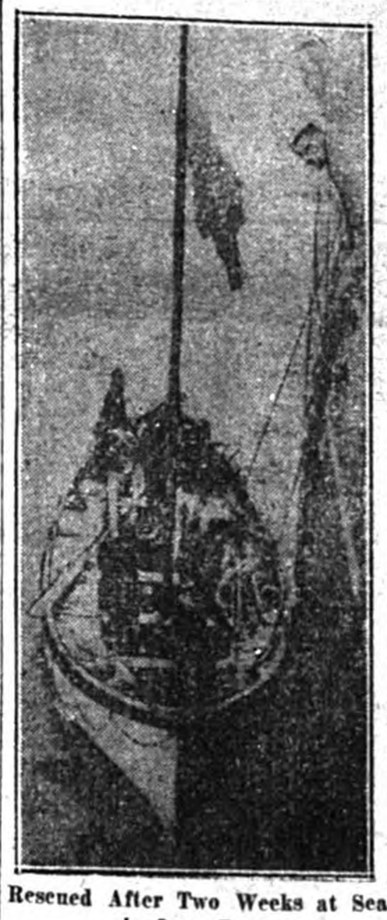
"I believe," said the beautiful heiress, "that the happiest marriages are made by apposites."

"Just think how poor I am!" argued the young man.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Brown—"How is it you let your wife have her own way so entirely?" Jones—"Because I once tried to stop her."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.



Rescued After Two Weeks at Sea in Open Boat.

Survivors of the SS. Columbian, which exploded and burned off the coast of Halifax, in the open boat in which they drifted about for two weeks before being rescued by the revenue cutter Seneca. First Officer Tiere is at the steering oar. The photo was taken as the boat came alongside the Seneca. When rescued the men had just enough food to last another day. This consisted of a few crumbs of bread and leather from their boots carefully tied in a handkerchief.

A Success.

"Was the dear girl happily married?" asked the friend.

"Yes, indeed," answered Miss McGabble; "it was one of the happiest weddings I ever saw. I never saw so few duplicates among the presents of cut glass and silverware."

TEETHING BABIES

Teething time is usually a time of worry to mothers. It is usually accompanied by nervousness, stomach trouble and extreme fretfulness. The mother can avoid all this; she can have her baby pass through the dangerous teething time without pain or crossness. Baby's Own Tablets are the mother's greatest friend at this time. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, allay feverishness which usually accompanies the coming of new teeth, and in this way make teething easy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOUND HAY FEVER CURE?

Toxin Remedy of Western Physician Proves Successful.

A cure for hay fever?

Out of the despised ragweed, the loved and feared golden rod and the honey-bearing Spanish needle—the pollen bearing trio that set the world to sneezing—is made the remedy that was proposed as a cure before the convention of homeopathic physicians of Missouri, held recently.

Dr. E. J. Burch of Carthage, Mo., a widely-known homeopath, made the announcement. It caused a sensation at the closing session of the convention.

The remedy, he explained, was the result of his wife's severe case of hay fever. He conceived the idea of a toxin from the weeds that cause the trouble, and after many experiments prepared a toxin which he used as a hypodermic injection. That was last summer. His wife was completely relieved of all symptoms, he reported, and out of twenty who took the toxin either as a cure or as a preventive, nineteen cases were successful.

"I am not announcing this as a cure," he said. "I certainly hope that it will prove as successful on further trials as it has so far, and if it proves the cure we have sought so long, I want the entire medical fraternity to have it.

"The process of preparation requires great care. The pollen must be gathered early in the morning before the sun rises, for the toxin found in the pollen in the heat of the day is a different thing from that found in early morning or late night. I shook the pollen from the ragweed, two varieties of golden rod and two varieties of Spanish needle on a plate of glycerin and prepared and strained a toxin with water that I injected into the bodies of the patients. It carried the active poison or principles of the pollen. For a cure I used four doses two days apart.

"For a preventive I began before the time for the patient's hay fever to appear and used an injection each week for five weeks.

"The toxin has shown its virility by hastening the hay fever season of patients in an overdose."

Found the Cause The Rest Was Easy

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS QUICKLY CURED HIS KIDNEY DISEASE.

How Hudson Marchbank, After Suffering for Five Years, Found Quick Relief and Permanent Cure in the Greatest of Canadian Remedies.

Marchbank, King's County, N.B., June 1st (Special).—After suffering for five years from kidney disease, brought on by a strain, Hudson Marchbank, Esq., the well-known farmer of this place, is again a strong, healthy man, and another grand cure for Dodd's Kidney Pills has been put on record. In an interview, Mr. Marchbank says:

"About five years ago I hurt my back from lifting, and it developed into kidney disease. My back pained me all the time, and I was very much troubled with headaches. My appetite was fitful: I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the mornings; I perspired freely and my perspiration had a disagreeable odor.

"I used liniments and plasters, but they did not do me any good, and as there were other symptoms that my kidneys were affected, I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes, my back was completely cured, and my kidneys have not troubled me since."

When Mr. Marchbank decided that his kidneys were the cause of his troubles, the rest was easy. Almost any of his neighbors could tell him that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased kidneys.

KING TRAINS LEPHANTS.

Royal Hobby of Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

The Sovereigns of Europe have, and have had, some curious hobbies. The classic instance is, of course, "Citizen" Capet, who made watches and locks better than he could rule; and to-day, amongst others, the Kaiser has a distinct penchant for carpentry, while what King Christian does not know about the printer's craft is not worth knowing, says a despatch from Sofia to the London Standard.

It has remained, however, for King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, to take up the strangest pastime of all—animal training. A little while ago the King, tiring of the ordinary methods of relieving his mind from the cares of State, invested in four elephants. And now he spends all his spare time teaching his giant pets all that an educated elephant is required to know. The four beasts are housed at a farm on the outskirts of Sofia, and every day King Ferdinand spends an hour or so with them, superintending their toilet and training them.

The King has brought his usual zeal and enthusiasm to bear on his hobby, and the consequence is that his elephants would do credit to a professional trainer. Not only do the pachyderms recognize their royal master when he visits them, but they can do several tricks at his bidding. The King is very proud of his pets, and whenever his Court is visited by anyone of distinction the royal guest is sure to be taken to the farm to admire the great beasts at their work and play.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW

Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes:

"I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache." (Tea contains the same poisonous drug, caffeine, as coffee).

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum.

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully.

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea, but that was just as bad.

"She finally was induced to try Postum, which she has used for over a year. She travelled during the winter visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —Sold by Grocers.

BABY COVERED WITH RASH

From Head to Foot. Itched and Burned. Disfiguring. Face and Arms Worst. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

Legere Corner, Moncton, N. B.—"When my baby was five months old he had a rash which used to trouble him very much. The rash was very bad and he was covered from head to foot. I got no rest day or night with him. It would itch and burn so much that he used to scratch till he used to bring the blood and then it would turn to a mattery sore which disfigured him. The worst was his face and arms.



"I tried a good many different salves and soaps but to no use; he got no better. But after a while I thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and had only used them two or three times when I saw a great change. The sores dried up and came off and he was cured." (Signed) Mrs. George French, May 26, 1913.

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send postcard to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

CAUSE OF THUNDER

Thought to be Due to the Intense Heating of Gases.

For a long time it was supposed that the noise of thunder was caused by the closing up of the vacuum created by the passage of the lightning, the air rushing in from all sides with a clap; but the intensity of the noise is rather disproportionate, and it is now thought that thunder is due to the intense heating of gases, especially the gas of water vapor along the line of electric discharge, and the consequent conversion of suspended moisture into steam at enormous pressure. In this way the crackle with which a peal of thunder sometimes begins might be regarded as the sound of steam explosion on a small scale caused by discharges before the main flash. The rumble would be the overlapping steam explosions, and the final clap, which sounds loudest, would be the steam explosion nearest to the auditor. In the case of rumbling thunder the lightning is passing from cloud to cloud. When the flash passes from the clouds to the earth the clap is loudest at the beginning. One investigator has given substance to these suppositions by causing electric flashes to pass from point to point through terminals clothed in soaked coarse wool, and he succeeded in magnifying the crack of the electric spark to a startling extent. It is quite possible that further experiments will add to his findings.

The Death Warrant Delivered

No defence can be offered when you apply Putnam's to a sore corn—the offender has to die. Nothing so certain to quickly cure corns as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor; try Putnam's, it's free from acids, and painless. 25c. bottles sold by all dealers.

A True Optimist.

Percival—Mr. Hemmandhaw is the most optimistic person I ever saw.

Penelope—Cheerful, eh?

Percival—Yes; even now, when he is slowly recovering from a fever, he sees a humorous side to everything.

Penelope—Which surely is fortunate.

Percival—I asked him what he was eating, and he told me the physician permitted him to have the water from two boiled eggs—

Penelope—The idea!

Percival—And he hoped soon to be able to add the holes out of a few doughnuts.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Not Legal Tender.

Grateful Patient—Doctor, I owe my life to you.

Doctor—That's all right, sir; but I cannot take it in payment of my services.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.
Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV.
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

A Lady Bountiful.

"Do you like Miss Prattle?"

"Yes; she's so generous. Never keeps anything to herself, and is always ready to give away even her best friend."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

"Ma," said the five-year-old, "do they call sailors tars because they're so used to the pitching of the ship?"

DATE FROM SOLOMON.

Jewish Tribe in Abyssinia Were Severely Persecuted.

How a small Jewish tribe lived for centuries in the heart of Abyssinia separated from the outside world and ignorant of its existence, and how, in the face of severe persecution, it managed to preserve its traditions and worship, was told to an audience in London by Dr. Jaques Faitlovitch, a well-known Abyssinian traveller.

Legend has it that the tribe first entered the country in the time of King Solomon, having migrated from Palestine in the train of the Queen of Sheba. They quickly adapted themselves to their new surroundings, married Abyssinian wives, whom they converted to Judaism, and lived on quite good terms with their neighbors. But from the beginning of the thirteenth century the Falashas, as the Jews were called, endured severe persecution until at last they dispersed in groups and families all over Abyssinia. Their existence was only revealed to the outside world 150 years ago by explorers. The object of the lecture was to arouse the sympathy of their co-religionists in England on their behalf.

Mother Told Him.

Edith was entertaining Mr. West, and little Sydney was hanging about. At last Edith told him it was time for him to retire. "Oh, can't I stay up a little longer, sister?" pleaded Sydney. "What do you want to sit up for?" asked Edith. "Why, I want to see you and Mr. West play cards," answered Sydney. Mr. West laughed. "But we are not going to play cards," said Edith. "Why," said Sydney, surprised, "mother said you were. I heard her tell you that everything depended on the way you played your cards to-night."

When a Woman Suffers With Chronic Backache

There Is Trouble Ahead.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak, ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptons of kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys; to lend aid to the bladder and liver; to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

Some Job.

Mrs. Crabshaw — Haven't I taught you to put things in their right places?

Willie—Yes, mamma; but you never told me how I could find them afterward.



FARMS FOR SALE.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain, or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, $6 TO $10 A day. Write Peerless Cooker & Specialty Co., Berlin.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationary and Book Business in connection. Price only $4,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, 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.



Sorry He Spoke.

Peck—I'm surprised that you should lose your self-control, Maria. That's something you never saw me do.

Mrs. Peck—You lost control of yourself the day I married you. Now hold your tongue.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Druid Catacombs Near London.

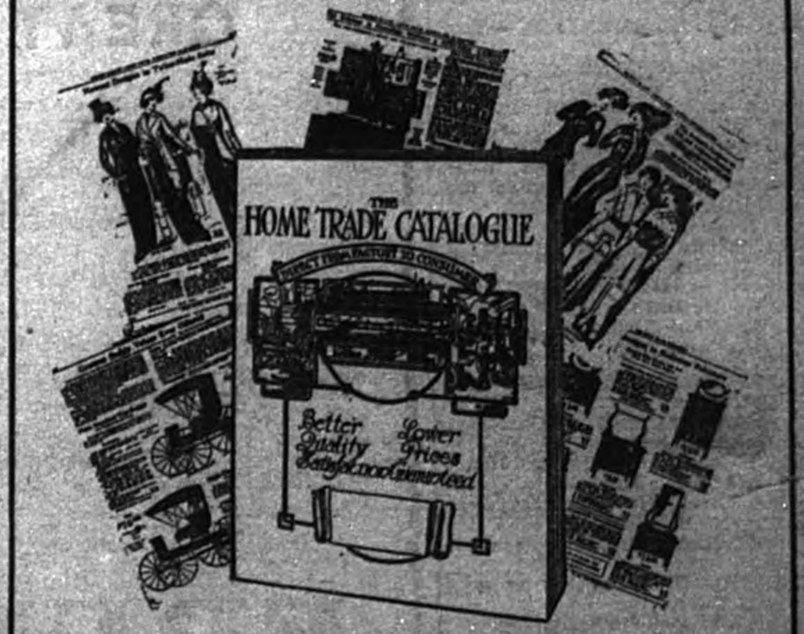
Eleven miles south-east of London, in Kent, a few years ago were discovered the catacombs of the ancient Druids, which are now much visited by sightseers and are lighted, for a part at least, by electric lights. Over fifty miles of chambers cut in the chalk cliffs have already been explored. The Druids lived in these catacombs when attacked by their northern enemies, and here they buried many of their dead. The stone on which the human sacrifices were made is still to be seen, and also the well, from which water is drawn to this day.

Kidneys Cured or Money Back



There is no risk in buying GIN PILLS. They are sold on a positive guarantee that they will cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism and Sciatica, Pain in the Back, etc. If, after taking 6 boxes, you can honestly say that Gin Pills have not cured you, take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will refund the money. That shows how certain we are that Gin Pills will cure you. 50c. a box; 6 for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer can't supply you. Sample free if you mention this paper. 186

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., OF CANADA LIMITED, - TORONTO.



You Can Buy Cheaper At Home

Ask Your Local Merchant for the "HOME TRADE CATALOGUE" and Save Money

There is a HOME TRADE MERCHANT near you.

Better Quality. Lower Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.
J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada for $1.00 in advance or $1.50 at the end of the year and the United States $1.50 in advance.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free to subscribers.

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

June Examinations.

—:o:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.
DEAR SIR,—

I have the honour to send you herewith for publication, (1) the results of the June Examinations of the junior grades of Lachute Academy; (2) the "Standing for the Year" of the same grades; (3) the results of the Entrance Examinations to Lachute Academy; (4) the names of the winners of the "Perley Scholarships"; and (5) a partial list of the Special prizes.

The "Standing for the Year" is found by adding the results of the June Examinations to the marks obtained by the pupils in the weekly examinations held throughout the year. It is on this that all regular prizes are awarded. The number in brackets after the totals indicates the number of examinations missed during the year through illness or other causes. The sign (*) written in front of a name indicates that the pupil has been more than one and one-half years in the grade, and he must, therefore, take an additional 5 p.c. to be considered equal to a pupil who is doing the work for the first time. The reduction has not been made in these lists.

The results of the Entrance Examinations are a source of satisfaction to the authorities of Lachute Academy, and should be a matter of legitimate pride to the Inspectors from whose districts the candidates come, and the municipalities to which they belong. Of the thirty presented, twenty-six have gained admission to the Academy, most of them, as will be seen from the adjoined list, having secured entrance to Grade III Model.

We cannot close this brief report without drawing attention to the very great advantage that has accrued to many of the young men and young women of this county, as well as to Lachute Academy from the Scholarships which the Hon. G. H. Perley established ten years ago. Mr. Perley has during these years given a Scholarship to the pupil from each municipality in the County of Argenteuil who stands first in these examinations. We can point to many who by means of this have been enabled to enter the Academy and subsequently persue its course who could not otherwise have done so. Seven municipalities were represented this year, and the names of the winners are hereto attached.

CHAS. McBURNEY, Principal.

Pass List

GRADE I ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 700.
Honours — May Robinson, * Harold Window 652, Gordon G. Cruise 638.
Class I—Lillie Paul 622, * Ida Bampton 620, * Lawrence Cruise 617, * Alice Burk 610, Ruth Byron, * Cecil Staniforth 591, Evelyn Cresswell 586, Howard Morrison 580, George Gunn 570, Ivan Bennett 569, * George McGibbon 548.
Class II—Kenneth Elliott 523.
Passed on Trial—Annie Combie, Earl Gunn.

GRADE II ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 800.
Honours—Irene Byron 759, Lillian Hamilton 723.
Class I—Kenneth Campbell 709, Clifford McFaul 678, James Hay 671, * Annie Fraser 669, Muriel Burk 666, Rene Labonte 665, Arnold Scott 661, Willie Cottingham 640, Margaret McFaul 629, Jessie MacFarlane 627, Myrtle Barker 625, Elmer Ryan 624, Nellie Cowan 610, * Lillie Bradford 608, Myrtle Hunter 602, Beatrice Cunningham 598.
Class III — Harry Bull 560, Hilda Sutton 555, Herbert Darlington 550.
Passed on Trial—Gordon Cruise, Albert Darlington, Mina Paul.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 1000.
Honours — Margaret McOuat 939, Ryckman Alexander 911.
Class I—Margaret Jones 877, Henry Murphy 849, Myrtle Mitchell 836, * Jessie Hay 831, Gerald Hammond 823, Ivan Carpenter 820, Mabel Garrard, * Ian Hay 816, Muriel Nichols 815, Roy Chambers 788.
Class II — Florence Hunter 754, * Muriel McIntyre 715.
Passed on Trial—John Armstrong.

GRADE IV ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 1000.
Class I — Catherine Burwash 865, * Wilhelmina Shaw 811, Genevieve Murphy 806, * Ruby Rodgers 792, * May Boyd 773, * Keith Christie 757.
Class II—* Edna Bampton 747, * Anna Scott 745, * Olive Boyd 730, * Eddie Barker, * Bruce Bradford 729, Laura McPhail 726, Renneth McOnat 702, Raymond Boyd 698, George McCoy 675.
Passed on Trial—Ella Giles.

GRADE I MODEL—Total Max. 1100.
Class I—Doris Hammond 960, Alfred Hunter 950, Percy Carpenter 947, Kenneth Hay 934, Inez Sutton 932, Lyall Middleton 916, Samuel Graham 902, * Elsie Lackey 892, Ernest Baldwin 891, James Smith 889, * Stanley McNaughton 878, * Ernest Calder, Jean Campbell 876, James Calder 862, James McGibbon 861, Harold McFaul 851, * George Morrison 841, Melvin Burk 833.

GRADE II MODEL—Total Max. 1000.
Class I — Victor Graham 891, Edna Conlin 889, Annie Silverson 884, Catherine Jones 804, Hazel O'Brien 799, Clarence Dent 771.
Class II — * Donald Beers 746, * Myrtle Berry 727, Stuart Hay 720, Willie Cruise 715, Edith Beers 695, Maude Painter 689, Hattie Giles 686, Douglas Bradford 671.
Class III—Arthur Boyd 589.
Passed on Trial—Lila Cruise, Ruby Miller, * Kenneth Morrison, Mabel Rodger.

Standing for the Year

GRADE I ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 2100.
Honours—May Robinson 1973.
Class I—* Ida Bampton 1867, Gordon Cruise 1848, Lillie Paul 1837, * Howard Window 1810 (1), George Gunn 1730, * Alice Burk 1720 (1), Ruth Byron 1716, * Lawrence Cruise 1711 (2), * Cecil Staniforth 1710, Howard Morrison 1702 (1), * George McGibbon 1681, Ivan Bennett 1646, Kenneth Elliott 1621.
Class III—Evelyn Creswell 901 (9).
Passed on Trial—Annie Combie, Earle Gunn.

GRADE II ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 3000.
Class I — Lillian Hamilton 2652, Kenneth Campbell 2646, Irene Byron 2617 (2), * Annie Fraser 2569, Clifford McFaul 2560, Muriel Burk 2524, Arnold Scott 2469, Willie Cottingham 2428, * Lillie Bradford 2395, Rene Labonte 2384 (3), James Hay 2379, Nellie Cowan 2372, Beatrice Cunningham 2310.
Class II — Margaret McFaul 2233, Herbert Darlington, 2180 (1), Myrtle Hunter 2175 (1), Elmer Ryan 2149, Myrtle Barker 2118, Hilda Sutton 2013, Harry Bull 1966 (1), Jessie MacFarlane 1934 (3).
Passed on Trial—Gordon Cruise, Albert Darlington, Mina Paul.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 3400.
Honours — Ryckman Alexander 3135, Margaret McOuat 3131 (1), Margaret Jones 3070.
Class I—Gerald Hammond 2991, Henry Murphy 2916, * Jessie Hay 2859, Ivan Carpenter 2825, * Ian Hay 2813, Mabel Garrard 2796 (1), Roy Chambers 2750, Florence Hunter 2611.
Class II—* Muriel McIntyre 2415 (1) Muriel Nichols 2391 (5), Myrtle Mitchell 2153 (8).
Passed on Trial—John Armstrong.

GRADE IV ELEMENTARY — Total Max. 3400.
Class I—Catherine Burwash 2990, * May Boyd 2802, * Wilhelmina Shaw 2781, * Ruby Rodgers 2757 (1), * Keith Christie 2772, * Edna Bampton 2638, * Olive Boyd 2583 (1), * Anna Scott 2570.
Class II — Genevieve Murphy 2495, * Eddie Barker 2491, Raymond Boyd 2468, Laura McPhail 2448, * Bruce Bradford 2357 (1), George McCoy 2216, Kenneth McOuat 1621 (12).
Passed on Trial—Ella Giles.

GRADE I MODEL—Total Max. 3500.
Class I—Doris Hammond 3020, Alfred Hunter 2764, Lyall Middleton 2746, Kenneth Hay 2743, Percy Carpenter 2667 (1), Jean Campbell 2647.
Class II—* Elsie Lackey 2611, James B. Smith 2591, Inez Sutton 2589, Ernest Baldwin 2564, * Stanley McNaughton 2553 (1), James Calder 2509, * Ernest Calder 2506 (1), * George Morrison 2498, James McGibbon 2491, Harold McFaul 2487, Samuel Graham 2466, Melvin Burk 2424.

GRADE II MODEL—Total Max. 3400.
Honours—Victor Graham 3131.
Class I — Edna Conlin 3016, Annie Silverson 3004, Catherine Jones 2807, * Donald Beers 2781, Hazel O'Brien 2709, * Myrtle Berry 2621 (1).
Class II — Edith Beers 2521, Maude Painter 2520, Stuart Hay 2489 (2), Willie Cruise 2426 (1), Hattie Giles 2407, Douglas Bradford 2166 (2), Arthur Boyd 2157.
Class III—Clarence Dent 1759 (11).
Passed on Trial — Lila Cruise, Ruby Miller, * Kenneth Morrison, Mabel Rodger.

Entrance Examinations

READING

Honours—George McCormick, James McCullough, Clarence Rodgers 93; Angus Kinmond, Mabel Rodgers, Dora Trinneer 92; Martha Graham 91; Helen Scott 90.
Class I—Helena Dobbie, Hazel Dowd, Olga McIntosh, Violet Rodgers, Percy Robinson, 89; Douglas Dent, Violet Grey, Torrie Nicholls, Ralph Robinson, 88; Jessie Berry, Mina Dixon, Joseph Dodd, 87; Mary Boa, Oscar Duffy, 86; Ross Muir 85; Ruth Arthur, 84; Leslie Smith, 83; Irving Fuller, 81; Ethel Boyd, 80; Lawson O'Brien, 78; Lawrence Gordon, 77; Alice Laurin, 75.

SPELLING AND DICTATION

Honours—Violet Rodgers, 99; Jessie Perry, Mabel Rodgers, 98; Olga McIntosh, 95; Percy Robinson, 94; Ralph Robinson, 92; Clarence Rodgers, Lawrence Gordon, 91.
Class I—Mary Boa, Angus Kinmond, 89; Violet Grey, Oscar Duffy, 88. Ethel Boyd, James McCullough, 85; Douglas Dent, 83; Lawson O'Brien, 81; Torrie Nicholls, 77; Mina Dixon, 75.
Class II — Alice Laurin, Martha Graham, 73; George McCormick, 72; Dora Trinneer, 71; Ross Muir, 68; Joseph Dodd, 65, Ruth Arthur, 64.
Class III—Irving Fuller, 59; Helena Dobbie, 54; Hazel Dowd, 51; Helen Scott, 49.

SCRIPTURE

Honours—Violet Rodgers, 99; Jessie Berry, 95; Mabel Rodgers, 93.
Class I—Joseph Dodd, 89; Ruth Arthur, Mina Dixon, 86; Lawson O'Brien, 85; Lawrence Gordon, 83; Alice Laurin, 82; Violet Grey, 80; Irving Fuller, 79; Ethel Boyd, 75.
Class II—Clarence Rodgers, 73; Mary Boa, 72; Leslie Smith, 71; Torrie Nicholls, 69; Olga McIntosh, 68; Lena Dobbie, 67; Douglas Dent, 65; Angus Kinmond, 64; James McCullough, Dora Trinneer, 61; Ralph Robinson, 60.
Class III—George McCormick, Martha Graham, 59; Percy Robinson, 52; Hazel Dowd, Ross Muir, 51; Oscar Duffy, 42.

MENTAL AND RAPID ARITHMETIC

Honours—Jessie Berry, 95; Clarence Rodgers, 91; Violet Rodgers, 90.
Class I—Percy Robinson, 89; Lawrence Gordon, 84; Mabel Rodgers, Oscar Duffy, James McCullough, 83; Irving Fuller, Ralph Robinson, 80; Douglas Dent, Ross Muir, 77; Martha Graham, Alice Laurin, 75.
Class II—Lawson O'Brien, 73; Olga McIntosh, 72; Violet Grey, 71; Helen Scott, 70; Ethel Boyd, 69; Torrie Nicholls, 67; Angus Kinmond, 64; Leslie Smith, 62; George McCormick, 61.
Class III—Joseph Dodd, 57; Mina Dixon, 54; Ruth Arthur, 51; Helena Dobbie, 49; Dora Trinneer, 37; Mary Boa, 30.

ARITHMETIC

Honours—Ethel Boyd, Mabel Rodgers, 90.
Class I—Percy Robinson, 81; Torrie Nicholls, 79; Alice Laurin, 75.
Class II—Irving Fuller, 70; Martha Graham, George McCormick, 68; Joseph Dodd, 67; Leslie Smith, 65; Ralph Robinson, 64; Jessie Berry, Violet Rodger, 63; Lawrence Gordon, James McCullough, 60.
Class III—Violet Grey, Olga McIntosh, 54; Mina Dixon, 51; Clarence Rodgers, Helen Scott, 43; Ruth Arthur, 41; Helena Dobbie, 33; Ross Muir, 32; Hazel Dowd, Angus Kinmond, 30.

FRENCH

Honours—Jessie Berry, 90.
Class I — Violet Rodgers, 85; Mina Dixon, 84; Alice Laurin, Percy Robinson, 82; Clarence Rodgers, Mabel Rodgers, 81.
Class II — Ethel Foyd, 69; Irving Fuller, 67; Ralph Robinson, 66; Joseph Dodd, 65; Ruth Arthur, Lawrence Gordon, 64; Olga McIntosh, 63; James McCullough, 60.
Class III—George McCormick, Lawson O'Brien, 57; Violet Grey, 53; Douglas Dent, 44; Oscar Duffy, 34; Helen Scott, Ross Muir, 33; Martha Graham, 31.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Class I—Mabel Rodgers, 86; Clarence Rodgers, 79; Jessie Berry, Percy Robinson, 77; Alice Laurin, 76, Ralph Robinson, 75.
Class II—Mina Dixon, Joseph Dodd, 73; Ethel Boyd, Lawson O'Brien, Violet Rodgers, 70; Violet Grey, 69; Lawrence Gordon, 67; Douglas Dent, 65; Torrie Nicholls, 62; James McCullough, 60.
Class III—Olga McIntosh, 54; Ruth Arthur, Irving Fuller, 53; George McCormick, 52; Angus Kinmond, 51; Lena Dobbie, 48; Helen Scott, 43; Ross Muir, Martha Graham, Hazel Dowd, 42; Leslie Smith, 40; Dora Trinneer, Mary Boa, 39; Oscar Duffy, 37.

ENGLISH

Honours—Mabel Rodgers, 97; George McCormick, 96; Jessie Perry, Ethel Boyd, 95; Percy Robinson, 94; James McCullough, Ralph Robinson, Clarence Rodgers, 91.
Class I—Mina Dixon, Violet Rodgers, 88; Violet Grey, Olga McIntosh, Lawrence Gordon, 87; Torrie Nicholls, 85; Irving Fuller, 81; Alice Laurin, 80; Martha Graham, 76.
Class II — Ruth Arthur, Lawson O'Brien, 74; Douglas Dent, 73; Angus Kinmond, 72; Mary Boa, 71; Oscar Duffy, 68; Ross Muir, Leslie Smith, 66; Helena Dobbie, 62; Joseph Dodd, 61; Hazel Dowd, Helen Scott, 60.
Class III—Dora Trinneer, 59.

HISTORY

Honours—Mabel Rodgers, 90.
Class I—Violet Rodgers, 81; George McCormick, 80; Jessie Perry, Alice Laurin, 76.
Class II—Clarence Rodgers, 74; Mina Dixon, 68; Percy Robinson, 66; Lawrence Gordon, 64; Ethel Boyd, 60.
Class III—Lawson O'Brien, 58; Irving Fuller, Ralph Robinson, 56; James McCullough, 52; Olga McIntosh, 50; Joseph Dodd, 39; Ross Muir, 38; Angus Kinmond, 36; Ruth Arthur, Martha Graham, 55; Violet Grey, 33; Lena Dobbie, 32.

GEOGRAPHY

Honours—Violet Rodgers, 92.
Class I—Mabel Rodgers, 86; George McCormick, 85; Alice Laurin, Lawson O'Brien, 77; Mina Dixon, 76; Clarence Rodgers, 75.
Class II—Jessie Perry, 73; Percy Robinson, 67; Violet Grey, 65.
Class III — James McCullough, 58; Lawrence Gordon, 56; Irving Fuller, Olga McIntosh, 54; Ethel Boyd, Douglas Dent, 53; Martha Graham, 49; Ralph Robinson, 48; Torrie Nicholls, Dora Trinneer, 46; Ross Muir, 45; Ruth Arthur, Hazel Dowd, 41; Joseph Dodd, 39; Leslie Smith, 37; Lena Dobbie, Angus Kinmond, 32.

Entrance Examinations to Lachute Academy, June, 1914. Total Max. 1,000.
Passed into Grade III. Model,—Mabel Rodgers, Hill Head, Que., 896; Violet Rodgers, Lakefield, Que., 856; Jessie Berry, Hill Head, Que., 853; Percy Robinson, Calumet, Que., Clarence Rodgers, Hill Head, Que., 791; Alice Laurin, St. Jerusalem, Que., 771; Ethel Boyd, Bethany, Que., 747; Mina Dixon, Dalesville, Que., 742; Lawrence Gordon, St. Jerusalem, Que. 733; George McCormick, Dalesville, Que., 723; Ralph Robinson, Calumet, Que., 720; James McCullough, Leopold, Que., 703; Violet Grey, Rawcliffe, Que, 688; Olga McIntosh, Calumet, Que., 686; Irving Fuller, St. Philippe, Que., 680.

Continued on page 1

FREEDMAN'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE

Great opportunity to buy your Summer Suit, Costume and Boys' Apparel at Half Price.

Big variety of Boys' Wash Suits at actual price of materials.

Big variety of Men's and Ladies' Raincoats at half their regular value.

Don't forget to ask to see our Special Lines of Men's Blue and Black Clay Worsted Suits, $20 line at $10.25. $25.00 line at $14.00.

Balance of our Stock at wonderful reduced prices during this Sale.

You will not complain of the high cost of living when you buy it at

FREEDMAN'S
FOR HALF THE PRICE.
Corner Water and Main, Paquin's Block, Lachute.

Desjardins' Footwear.
The best in Town
Everything Up-to-date in all Summer Goods.
Opposite Post-Office.

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

Capital authorized: - - - $2,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus: - - $1,637,873.49

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. R. McOUAT - MANAGER.
Offices Lachute and Townsburg.

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 guaranteed. Grinding Tuesday's and Saturday's.

J. D. CAMPBELL
Main Street. Lachute.

MIXED PAINTS
Elephant Brand of Mixed Paints, Stains, Varnishes, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES
We are gradually increasing our stock of reliable Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Men and Children from the best makers.

GROCERIES
Are all as good and reliable as we can possibly buy.

GILES BROS.
Main St. Lachute.

New Tailor Shop!
ATTENTION!

We take this opportunity of inviting you to call and inspect our large stock of the very latest goods on the market. They are good goods and you find our prices right. Call and leave your order for a Nobby Spring Suit.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

R. P. GOULET, Merchant Tailor, West End, Lachute



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

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

DR. HUGH McCONNELL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be in his officce every day except Tuesday.
Opposite T. Christie's Drug Store.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 31st July, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years twenty four times per week each way, between LACHUTE AND C. P. R. RAILWAY STATION, from the 1st October, 1914, next

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lachute and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MAIL SERVICE BRANCH,
Montreal, 16th June, 1914.
VICTOR GAUDET.
7-3 P. O. I.

Has Your Subscription to the WATCHMAN expired? If so, we will appreciate a call.



We would like to visit every home and invite the people to our salesrooms to hear the Gram-o-phone. That's hardly possible, so we want everybody to consider this a personal invitation to come and hear the

Victor and Berliner Gram-o-phones

the wonderful musical instruments that play all kinds of music and entertainment so true to life that it is just like hearing the artists themselves.

The proof is the hearing. Come in any time—no obligation to buy.

Always a large stock of records on hand at

Omer Paquette's,
Main Street, Lachute.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
CYRILLE LACASSE,
West Ward Lachute,
Saturday, June 27th, 1914.

The following effects.—Two sideboard's, 1 extension dining table, 6 dining chairs, 1 parlor set 7 pieces, 1 parlor table, 1 bedroom suite complete, 1 Quebec heater No 4, 1 cooking stove, 1 lounge, 1 kitchen table, 12 kitchen chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 cradle, 3 bed springs, and 3 mattresses, 3 wooden beds, 1 lawn mower, wash tubs, shovels, hoes, rake and wheelbarrow, a lot of dishes pots, pans, and cooking utensils, a lot of house plants and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
TERMS; CASH. 3 26
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
DANIEL DION
ROUSSILLON, Near Brownsburg Granite Quarry,
Tuesday, June 30th, 1914.

The following effects.—One good driving horse, 1 rubber tired buggy, 1 concord buggy, 1 set of single harness, 18 cords of hardwood, 1 piano 1 arm chair, 15 chairs, 2 large tables, 4 small tables, 2 bureaus, 8 bedsteads, 8 springs and mattresses, 8 pairs of pillows, quilts, comforters and sheets, 1 show case, a lot of dishes window blinds, 1 pair of acme scales, 1 washstand, machine, wash tubs, and wringer, 1 boiler, 2 Quebec heaters and stove pipes, lamps, pots, pans and cooking utensils, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m sharp.
TERMS— $10. and under cash, over that amount 4 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c per annum discount for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Important Sale of Real Estate.

—:o:—

I have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late DAME CATHERINE M. McGOWAN,

To sell the following Real Estate situated on the Main Street, St. Andrews, East, on **Saturday, June 27th, at 2.30 p.m.**

1st. One Solid Brick House and Kitchen, with cut stone front, bath, hot and cold water. An ideal home, situated in spacious grounds, adorned with beautiful trees. The grounds extend to the North River on two sides, and furnish facilities for boating and fishing. 95 feet street frontage, 145 feet depth.

2nd. One New Two Storey Eight Roomed Frame House, modern conveniences. 45 feet street frontage, 45 feet river frontage, 145 feet depth.

3rd. One Seven Roomed Clapboard House, built on a corner lot, with outbuildings, 45 feet street frontage, 111 feet depth, 62 ft. width at rear of lot.

All of these measurements are approximate, more or less.

All of the above-mentioned buildings are roofed with iron. These homes are rare chances, being within easy access of both Railway and Steamboat, with Model School, Churches and Post office, all within 5 minutes walk.

These properties must be sold on Saturday, June 27th, to wind up the estate.

—o—

TERMS CASH.—Clear titles.

—o—

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer,
Box 10 Lachute.

By order of
JOHN McGOWAN } Joint Executors
GEORGE WALSH }
St. Andrews East, P.Q.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS
Superior Court.

District of Terrebonne } THOMAS
Sainte-Scholastique } RAYSON,
No. 128. } Plaintiff; against JOHN BROCKEMA Defendant to wit:

A certain piece of land situate in the township of Grenville, county of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, known and designated upon the official plan and book of reference of the said township in the first range of the said township, under the number four B (No. 4 B), and forming part of the lot number four (No. 4) of the original subdivision of Grenville; bounded on the north by the public highway between the first and second range, on the east by the lot number three E (No. 3 E) on the south by the lot number four A (No. 4 A), on the west by the lot number four C (No. 4 C), of irregular outline—with a house and other buildings erected thereon, containing twenty-seven acres in superficies less the portion sold to the Carillon & Grenville Railway Co. Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Co. and Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co.

To be sold at the Catholic Church door of the village of Grenville, aforesaid district, on the EIGHT day of JULY next. 1914, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
Sainte Scholastique, 2nd June, 1914. 7-3 2542
(First published, 6th, June 1914.)

DR JOHN McO. DREW, B.A.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office of late Dr. Christie
LACHUTE, QUE.
Day Phone. No. 20.
Night Phone. No. 47.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge Substructure and Approaches at Hawkesbury, Ont.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Tuesday, July 14, 1914, for the construction of Substructure and Approaches for an Interprovincial Highway Bridge across the Ottawa River at Hawkesbury, Prescott County, Ont.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers, Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, P. Q., Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., and on application to the Postmaster at Hawkesbury, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms and actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and places of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanid by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) for 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 returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE:—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $20 00, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, June 13, 1914.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—32663.
7-3.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

DOMINION DAY
JULY 1st, 1914,
EXCURSION TICKETS
WILL BE SOLD
Between all stations, Fort William, Ont., Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and East as follows.
One-Way First-Class Fare
Date of Sale: July 1st, 1814.
Returning same day.
AND AT
Lowest One-Way First-Class Fare and One-Third.
Dates of Sale: June 30th, July 1st, 1914. Return Limit: July 2nd, 1914.

Colonization Excursion to New Ontario
Going June 25th Return July 25th

HOMESEEKER'S
Excursions every Tuesday

—:o:—

New Service to CHICAGO
MAY 31
For tickets and full particulars apply to
J. S. GILES, Agent.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
TO LIVERPOOL
From Quebec **Alsatian July 2**
From Montreal **Victorian July 7**
From Quebec **Calgarian July 16**
from Montreal **Tunisian July 21**
TO GLASGOW
From Montreal **Corsican June 27**
From Montreal **Grampian July 3**
" Montreal **Scandinavian July 11**
From Montreal **Hesperian July 18**
TO HAVRE & LONDON
From Montreal **Corinthian July 3**
" Montreal **Ionian July 12**
" Montreal **Sicilian July 19**
From Montreal **Scotian July 26**
Unsurpassed Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers. Excellent Cuisine.
For rates, tickets and full particular apply to **J. S. GILES, Lachute.** or H. & A. ALLAN, Gen. Agents, 2 St. Peter Street, Montreal.



Gentlemen!

As there are always a large number of my customers, who desire to know when I have received my Spring Suits, in order that they may place their order early, I therefore take advantage of this Adv't. to let them and anyone else, who desires a good-fitting suit, know that I have received my Spring and Summer stock of Suitings, Panting and Overcoating.

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.

Are you Married, or are you Single?

Which ever it is, its all the same to us, because we want you to know that there are many, many lines we keep that you cannot do without and our prices are right. Why not call and see just what you want in kitchen utensils, gasoline ranges, stoves, etc.

G. Y. Deacon, - West End. Lachute.
Tinsmith and Roofer.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
ESTABLISHED 1874.
Deposits Nov. 30, 1908 . . . $24,085,418
Deposits Nov. 30, 1913 . . . 40,807,499
OVER 95 OFFICES IN CANADA

A Savings Account
is an aid and incentive toward systematic saving. If you open an account now with a dollar or more and promptly deposit your surplus cash where it will earn interest, you will be gratified at the result.

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.

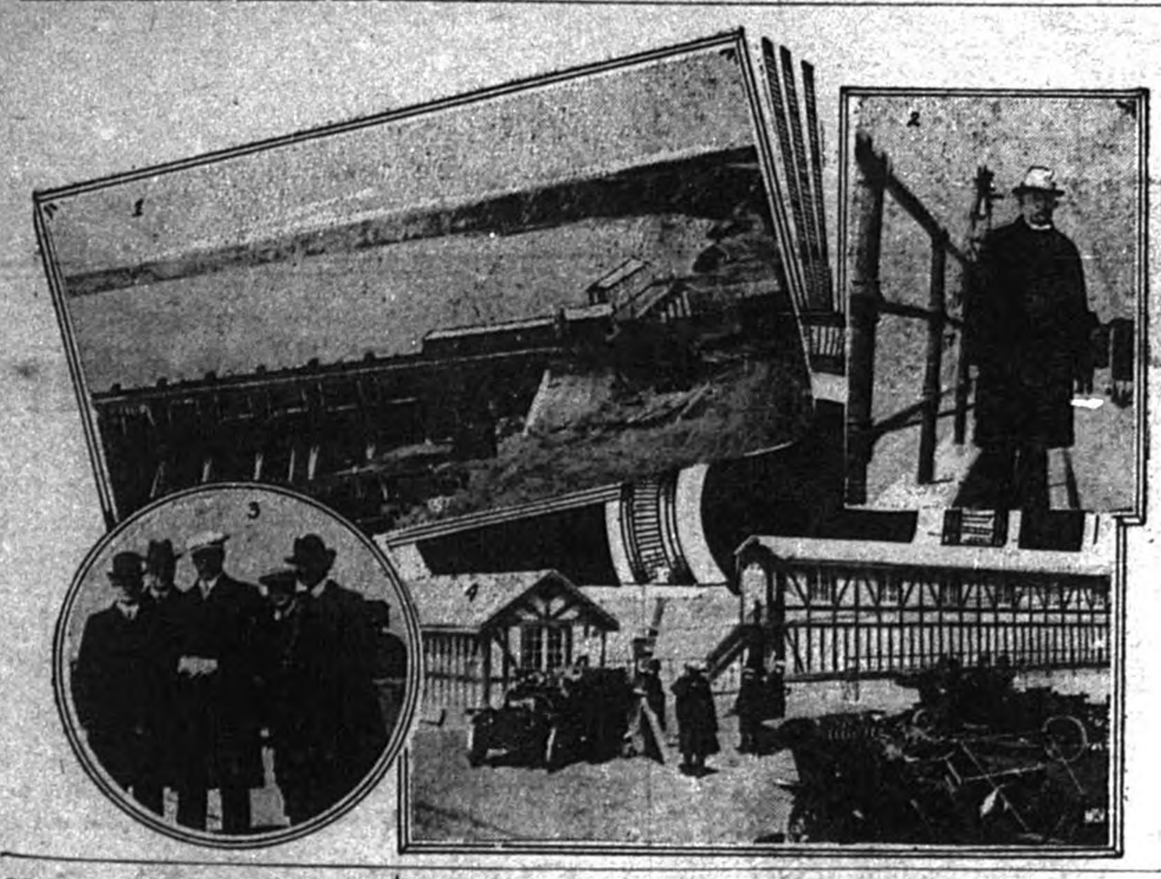
HARNESS and HARNESS SUPPLIES, BUGGIES,

Dusters, Rope and all kinds of Binder Twine, Oils, Soaps, etc., etc.

Also Agent for MASSEY HARRIS MACHINERY and LEE RANGES and STOVES.

A Full Line of the BEST STOCK Always on Hand.

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



GREAT IRRIGATION WORK

BASSANO DAM, OVER BOW RIVER, IS COMPLETED BY C.P.R.

Will Turn a Great Desert Into a Land of Milk and Honey.

The construction of the huge Bassano dam across the famous Bow River, 83 miles east of Calgary, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has been completed. As a result of its opening a million acres of prairie land, previously looked upon as of little or no use for agricultural purposes, is now placed under irrigation and will prove as productive as any other portion of the Dominion. The gigantic work, which has entailed the expenditure of several millions of dollars, has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the President, and head of the Department of Natural Resources.

About three years have been spent on this work; it is probable that the remainder can be built during the year 1914. The greatest part of the earthwork for the canals, aggregating twenty million cubic yards, has been completed and operations well advanced on the principal structures. The retaining work to be done consists largely of placing over a thousand small structures, mainly wood, scattered over the irrigable tract covering the greater part of 2,000 square miles.

The quantities, as shown by the records of the Dominion Government, are notably large, the river receiving the drainage from over 6,000 square miles above Bassano. It has a heavy spring flow, the highest stages being reached between June 15th and August 15th, and thus furnishing an ample supply through the crop season. At other times it affords an adequate quantity for conveyance through the main canal to the storage reservoir located within the irrigable tract. This provision of storage for a part of the irrigable area and in the vicinity of the farms is notble as an assurance against certain classes of operation troubles.

The low water surface in Bow River is raised approximately 40 feet by the Bassano Dam. It is a composite structure, the most notable portion being the concrete spillway, 720 feet in length. This is built with regard to economy of material and of the so called "Ambursen type," with heavy floor on the bed of the stream, protected by suitable cut-off walls. Upon this are erected buttresses carrying a sloping deck with apron, the whole designed to pass 100,000 cubic feet of water per second with extreme height of 13 feet above the crest.

Huge Eastern Dykes.

The concrete portion of the dam is prolonged westerly within the Horse Shoe Bend by an eastern dyke with maximum height of 45 feet and length of 7,000 feet, containing about 1,000,000 cubic yards. Extending easterly from the dam is the main canal, five miles in length, partly in a deep cut of 70 feet bottom width, and which, being made in earth of somewhat treacherous character, has given considerable trouble. In this respect it is comparable with a number of simular deep earth cuts which have been made and successfully maintained under similar conditions on canals in Montana and adjacent areas. Beyond the eastern end of this cut, the main canal, with a capacity of 3,800 cubic feet per second, divides the smaller portion, with bed width of 30 feet and capacity of 800 cubic feet per second, turning toward the north, while the larger branch, with capacity of 2,200 second-feet, continues toward the east. On the northern branch and its sub-division are many important structures, such as drops and flumes, but the large number of these is on the eastern canal, and its sub-divisions.

The most notable of the canal structures is the Brooks aqueduct, 10,000 feet in length, with capacity of 900 second-feet, crossing a broad low depression. The design of this equeduct is novel, but evidently based on careful study with a view to permanence and economy of material. Practically all of the larger structures in the eastern section have been, or are being, built of concrete, the chief exception being several large wooden flumes. The drops in the canal are of substantial design of concrete, and embody features found to be necessary for this purpose. The smaller structures for distributing water to the farms or groups of farms, numbering over a thousand, have not yet been put in place. As a new country develops, it will be necessary to make a number of changes in the distribution system, with the result that by the time that the smaller wooden structures need renewal, there exists such a difference in methods and of transportation possibilities that the wood can then be replaced to advantage with concrete. At the same time the plans can be modified to suit the developments which have taken place.

The area for which water is being provided, in general, is undulating and with notable slopes towards Bow and Red Deer Rivers. There are a number of district drainage lines traversing the country, and topography, as compared with that of most of the plains region, is favorable for a relatively rapid run-off of excess water. The main drainage system has been provided in part by nature and in part by artificial means.

Problems to be Faced.

The first problem under the prevailing climatic conditions is, first, to induce the farmer to exercise forethought and to use water at the right time; the second, and even more difficult, is to get him to appreciate the danger of using too much water. He is apt to assume that if a little water is a good thing, a large quantity is better, whereas, the larger quantity may be injurious to his crop and to his neighbors' fields, and ultimately may necessitate large and otherwise unnecessary expenditures for deepening and extending the drains. In order to prevent the occasion for these large expenditures for drainage arising, arrangements are made on many of the new irrigation systems to deliver water on a measured basis, a certain minimum quantity being obtained at a flat charge assessed on all irrigable lands. For example, 50c. or $1 is to be paid, usually in advance, whether the irrigable land receives water or not, and for this, say, one acre-foot can be had. This minimum is set at the amount which is considered to be necessary for the production of the average crop under ordinary conditions, but it is not enough to result in water-logging the soil and in the consequent demand for drainage.

For all quantities in excess of this minimum an additional charge is made and collected in advance. The result is that the irrigator, being called upon to pay out his money when he demands more water than the minimum, considers very carefully as to whether he really needs the water.

As a rule he concludes that he can get along with a smaller amount that he otherwise would deem necessary. Experiments have shown that the largest crop yields are obtained with the minimum amount of water applied, consistent with suitable plant growth, and that while many crops are tolerant of considerable amounts of water, yet the yield is reduced in quantity and quality to such excessive application.

The eastern section includes a million acres, out of which there has been selected approximately 440,000 acres, lying in an altitude of from 2,300 to 3,300 feet, and which may be irrigated from the system when completed. The tract as a whole is a part of the northern great plains, the surface of which has been modified by glacial action, with resulting heavy underlying deposits of sand and gravel, and particularly of clay, interspersed with large and small boulders. The resulting top soil on the glacial deposits is frequently loamy, usually very rich, and in places slightly sandy. Everywhere seen it is of suitable depth and quality for excellent crop production. The native vegetation, largely of various grasses, grows luxuriously whenever there is an adequate supply of moisture.

YOU CAN SLEEP LATER

And still breakfast on time by using a

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

No fires to kindle—no wood or coal to muss with. Just touch a match to the wick—then you have all the heat you want, when you want it. Lessens the labor in the kitchen. 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes, and a new stove with Fireless Cooking Oven. All hardware and general stores.

Use Royalite Oil for Best Results



THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Toronto Quebec Halifax Montreal St. John Winnipeg Vancouver

RUSSIAN FORESTS.

Speculators and Timber Merchants Making Them Disappear.

The deforestation of Russia is progressing rapidly, we are told by Mr. Menshikov, of the Novoye Vremya (St. Petersburg). The immense forests which covered the greater part of that country are fast disappearing under the merciless axe of the timber merchant and speculator, and the Russian people are being deprived of one of the most essential means of sustaining life in the north—firewood. Already the cost of this most vital necessity has doubled in places which were considered immune from wood famine. Even Moscow, we are told, suffered from lack of it last winter, and some public and charitable institutions, such as hospitals, foundlings' homes, etc., were not sufficiently heated. If one is to remember that nearly the whole of Russia uses wood for heating the houses in the long winter months, the significance of the problem which the Government will have to face appears in its true light. To quote Mr. Menshikov:

"For many yeras, for whole decades, we took no notice of the destruction of the forests. On the contrary, the ruling class, the nobility, hastened to sell out their wooded properties rather than be compelled to sell the land. Those who sold their forests usually did so for trifling sums, giving the brokers an opportunity of earning 300, 500, and even 1,000 per cent. on their capital. Those who did not sell their own encouraged the destruction of their neighbors' forests, wisely supposing that the remaining ones would rise in price. In the end the deforestation of the country assumed threatening proportions, and when the clamor raised by the press and learned bodies and chiefly by the landed proprietors themselves became unbearable, the Government introduced a forest conservation law. But, like the majority of our laws, the conservation was left to the will of God. With the shrewdness of the brokers and the dishonesty of the common citizen, for centuries trained in the art of circumventing the law, forest conservation has in many places been turned into an amusing comedy. The destruction of the forests, even now, goes on in full blast, and the most important of elements which guard the very possibility of man's existence in the North—the forests which yield fuel—are rapidly disappearing. What would you say if the English should be deprived of the sea, or Switzerland of her mountains? You would say that their end had come. And firewood must be considered just as vitally necessary to Russia as the sea is to English and the mountains to Switzerland. One may regret the disappearance of timber, but that can in a large degree be replaced by brick, iron and other construction material. But fuel in the north, in the form of fire-wood, can not be replaced."—Literary Digest.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

At the present time possibly no other subject is receiving quite as much attention in Canada as this one. It will be a surprise to most readers to know that during the fiscal year which ended March 31st, 1913, Canada paid $11,500,000 in duty on food, and all of this large sum is virtually a direct tax on the consumer.

In glancing over the list it is easy to understand that the buying public are themselves largely to blame in many instances, for there are articles of food produced in Canada that are equal in every respect to those made in any country in the world.

In the baking powder line alone there were 667,904 lbs. imported into Canada, and this means the consumer paid in duty the enormous sum of $67,000. There are no better goods in the world in this line than magic baking powder, and it is made in a model sanitary up-to-date factory, and can be procured in any first-class store at one-half the price the imported article sells for.

Such articles as raisins, currants, and many other things, which do not grow in Canada, or are not produced here, have of necessity to be imported, and the duty paid.

If the consumer would devote a little thought and attention to this subject a large amount of money could and would be saved.—Canadian Home Journal.

Grapes in Spain.

The average quantity of grapes used annually in Spain for products other than wine is estimated at 270,000 tons, of which about 77,000 tons are made into raisins, 28,000 tons of these being exported to foreign countries.

"Ah!" he sighed, "if you only gave me the least hope I——" "Gracious!" interrupted the hard-hearted belle, "I've been giving you the least I ever gave to any man."

"That horrid woman has broken up my home!" "Taken away your husband?" "No, the cook."



ALLOW ME TO PRESENT MY BEST FRIEND

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

IN BUYING YEAST CAKES BE CAREFUL TO SPECIFY ROYAL YEAST CAKES DECLINE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO. WINNIPEG. MONTREAL.

HISTORY OF GENESIS TRUE

MUCH DISPUTED CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

Archaeologists at Yale Announce Reading of Sumerian Inscription.

Archaeologists all over the world will be interested in an announcement made that a Babylonian votive offering cone just deciphered at Yale practically settles a controversy that has been waged for years among Biblical scholars. Some years ago it was asserted that the names of the four kings mentioned in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, who invaded Palestine in the days of Abraham, were "etymological inventions of imaginary characters." It was held that the entire historical background for the patriarchs stories was different from that given in Genesis. By the aid of the pick and shovel and the work of the decipherer these assertions, which had been made with the utmost assurance, are found to be valueless, according to the Yale authorities.

Several inscriptions of Arioch (Eri Aku) have been published, and several of his brother, Rim-Sin (or Rim-Aku). Formerly these indiviuals were regarded as identical. And, although Thureau-Dagin of the Louvre made it reasonable that they were different persons, a number of scholars still maintain, according to the Yale authorities, that they are the same. This dynastic tablet recently obtained for the Yale Babylonian collection, however, fully determines the question, in that it shows that the last two kings of Larsa were Eri-Aku and Rim-Sin or Aku.

Sons of Kudur-Mabug.

These two rulers were sons of Kudur-Mabug, the Elamite, who was also suzerain of Palestine and Syria. Chedorlaomer mentioned in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, was probably another son, in the opinion of the Yale authorities. According to Genesis, Arioch of Larsa and Amraphel of Shinar were Chedorlaomer's allies in the invasion. Since the reign of Rim-Aku followed that of Eri-Aku, it seems to those who have studied the subject that Amraphel or Hammurapi, also written Ammurapi, must have been very young when the invasion took place.

The Yale archaeologists point out that the knowledge that Arioch was the son of an Elamite king, who claimed to be suzerain of Palestine and Syria, is a remarkable confirmation of a detail in this Old Testament narrative in that it furnishes a reason why Arioch of Ellasar (Larsa), who was a son of an Elamite king, was allied with Elam. Moreover it is known that Amraphal of Shinar was subservient to Elam until he overthrew its power in its thirty-first year.

The new inscription of Arioch in the Yale Babylonian collection is a votive offering in the form of a conical brick dedicated to his goddess Innina, or Ishtar. The Yale inscription is written in Sumerian, the non-Semitic language of the early period, and being deciphered, reads as follows:

"To Gunini or (Ishtar) the exalted lady of splendor, priestess of hosts, the eldest daughter of the god Sin, his lady, Uru-Aku, the favorite Prince of Nippur,

The Adorner of the City Ur,

the overseer of the cities Girsu and Shirpuria, who is revered in (the temple) Ebabbar; king of Larsa; king of Sumer and Accad; the beloved lord of the harvest (or hunt), who fulfills the commands; who built anew the temples of the gods; who had made a colossal copper statue of her kingship; who restores its greatness to her overturned city; who truly rebuilt her wall; who truly caused to be inhabited greatly her widespread land; exalted of hearts.

"The warrior who turns them back am I; to whom a wide understanding for the conduct of the city's work Ea has given; for the sake of Innina, the merciful lady, her house of splendor, the awe inspiring dwelling of her joyous heart, according to its old appearance, its interior be filled with light mor than before; her (shrine) E-su-sig ga he enlarged for the future, fo his life he built it. Its head h reared high; like a mountain h made it dofty. On these brillian doings may Innina, my lady, loo abundance of years, a well estab lished throne, a putting down of up risings, may she as a gift bestow upon me."

The inscription is interesting t Biblical scholars in that it belonge to one of the kings that Abraham with a handful of followers, route at night by means of strategy.

MERCHANTS BANK

Half a Century in Business

The Merchants Bank of Canad has just completed fifty years o business in Canada and has cele brated the half century mark b showing the best report in its his tory. Net profits for the yea amounted to $1,218,694, which i equal to 17.8 per cent. on the aver age paid-up capital for the year Taking into account the average o both capital and the rest account which amounted to $13,348,100, the Bank earned 9.13 per cent., whic is a trifle less than was earned dur ing the previous year. In view o the fact that the year, which jus closed, was a somewhat trying on for the banks, the showing made b the Merchants Bank is considered highly satisfactory. For a consider able portion of the year, Canada, i common with other countries, en countered a period of depressio which interfered with the earning of the banks. Exact com[illegible] with previous years is dif[illegible] make, owing to the fact that fiscal year of the bank was change from November 30th to April 30t and the statement issued previous to the present one covered a perio of but five months.

An examination of the repor shows that gains were made in all departments of the bank's activi ties. For the first time in the his tory of the bank, the reserve fund equals the paid-up capital, each o these now standing at $7,000,000, a considerable gain over the showing for the previous year. The bank's cash holdings are $1,500,000 greater than at the end of April, 1913, while savings deposits have increased by $2,600,000. The bank's current loans increased during the year by over $1,000,000, and now amount to $54,700,000, indicating that the bank has been doing its full share by catering to the commercial needs of the communities in which its branches are located. The total assets show a gain of almost $2,500,000, and now amount to $83,120,000.

During the year the bank issued new stock, on which the premium amounted to $180,000, which, with the net earnings of $1,218,000 and balance brought forward amounting to $401,000, made $1,800,000 available for distribution. Dividend requirements absorbed $686,000, profit and loss $580,000, bank premises account $1,000,000, officers pensions fund $50,000, written off for depreciation in bonds and investments $135,000, leaving $248,000 to be carried forward. A feature of the bank's report was the large proportion of quickly available assets, which represent over 36 per cent. of its total liabilities to the public. This is a satisfactory showing, especially in view of the recent financial stringency. Altogether, the show made by the bank is most encouraging, as it shows that good banking practice and careful conservative management characterized the year's operations. At the annual meeting it was also decided to establish a Holding Company for the purpose of taking over and managing the premises utilized by the bank for the housing of the various offices. The old Board were re-elected, and, at a subsequent meeting, Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected President and K. W. Blackwell, Vice-President.

Mrs. Casey—Och, Pat, whin the dochter told yez ye had something wid a Latin name to it a yar-rd long, didn't it scare yez? Casey—Shure an' it did, Norah. But whin he only charged me a dollar for it, Oi knew it didn't amount to much.

Back To The Sunshine

Life in Jobson's Row—locally known as "Rotten" Row—is a dull business.

It is a dark, squalid court off one of the great main roads that bore their way out of London—eastward. You enter it through a narrow doorway, which, if you are a stranger, you will have some difficulty in finding. The denizens of the row are mostly street hawkers of the lower rank, with here and there a vendor of newspapers.

Up to a few weeks ago the room at the top of No. 7 was the home of Bert Gillyard, his wife, and their two children. That is to say, the mother and father slept there at night, and the two kiddies passed most of their days standing at the window, trying to see over the houses opposite—which was impossible.

Mary Gillyard had been born and bred in the country. Like many another girl, she came up to London to make a fortune. She had gone into service, and had just begun to prosper somewhat when she met Bert—who was at that time in regular work as a gardener—and married him.

That was five years ago. Soon after the wedding, Colonel Mitcham, Bert's employer, sold his house and grounds at Lewisham to a house builder, and the young couple had found themselves without the means of support. Ill-luck dogged them; Bert had never been able to find regular work again, and so, by the well-worn path of trouble, they had travelled down hill until they reached Jobson's Row.

Mary, having unsuccessfully tried charing, now did her best to earn a little money by selling an assortment of collar-studs, toothpicks, and pipe-cleaners on the kerbstones of Oxford Street. Bert made what he could at "odd jobs." Sometimes he went as far as Paddington, and followed cabs—with luggage on them—from the station to the respectable Bayswater homes.

That is what he had been doing all day, when one evening, a few weeks ago, at about eight o'clock, he limped down Oxford Street to where he knew his wife would be standing.

She saw him coming, and packed up her small stock in a cloth cover.

"Any luck, Bert, dear?" she asked, with a tired smile.

"Not a cent!" he answered disgustedly, thrusting his hands savagely into his pockets, and staring at the muddy pavement.

"I only made fourpence myself," answered his wife. "But that'll be enough to give Rose some bread-and-milk, poor little mite! Come on, Bert! I'm in a hurry to see how she has been all day!"

Gillyard took his wife's parcel, and almost mechanically put it under his arm.

They strode along in that dogged, silent way peculiar to the "stony broke"—never speaking to, or looking at, one another, yet always together. As they passed a brilliantly-lighted confectioner's shop, Bert laid his hand on his wife's arm.

"Look, Mary!" he said. "Look at them big cakes there—on that shelf just outside the door! Wouldn't one of them just please the kids? We couldn't half do with a slice ourselves, either! All in boxes, too, with the lids ready underneath. Blow me if I don't go and lift one, Mary!"

"No, Bert, old boy; not that! We've kept straight up to now, in spite of all; don't let's do anything on the crook! Perhaps we'll have some luck soon. The sun will shine one day!"

She pulled him away.

"Luck!" growled the man. "Fat lot of luck we're sure to get! We're the right sort to be lucky, we are! The sun doesn't shine for the likes of us, Mary!"

The couple resumed their silent trudging, and at last came to the dark entrance of Jobson's Row.

As they reached the front door of No. 7 a child's cry caused Mary to pause. The cry was repeated; and, forgetting her weariness, she ran up the long, dark staircase, followed by Bert.

Hastily opening a door at the top of the stairs, the mother and father entered a dimly-lighted, stuffy room, containing a bed, a couple of uncomfortable chairs, a picture of Stonehenge, and two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillyard were at home.

On the tumbled bed lay a little girl of three, crying, while her brother, who was about a year older, stood beside her, with a look of blank despair on his little old face.

"Why, Bert, we never bought the bread and milk! Run down again and get it! Two penn'orth of milk, penn'orth of stale bread, and shove the other one in the gas-meter, will you? We must have some light."

Gillyard, only too glad to do something for his wife, bounded off down the stairs, while Mary did her best to quiet the child with promises of the approaching feast. In a few moments Bert returned with the milk and bread, as well as a small packing-case he had begged off the grocer.

Quickly breaking up the case, he put the wood in the fireplace, and soon the family were gathered round quite a cheery blaze. Rose had most of the dinner that night. The rest of the family dined off the remains of the stale bread, leaving the warm milk for the little invalid, who was soon fast asleep.

Mary carried her gently to the bed, and then lay down beside her. The boy soon followed, cuddling close up to his mother. Soon all three were asleep; only Bert remained staring fixedly into the dying glow of the fire.

Perhaps a quarter of an hour had gone by, when he felt a light touch on his arm, and, looking up, saw that Rose had crept off the bed, and had come towards him. He tenderly kissed her pinched little face, and felt that it was hot and dry.

"What's the matter, old girl? Can't you sleep?" he whispered.

"No; too 'ungry and firsty!"

"There isn't any more bread, old girl, nor no milk, either! Can't you wait till the morning?" he asked, desperately, well knowing that the morning could bring nothing but hope, and not much of that.

"Too 'ungry!" whimpered the sick child. "Want some sweets. Can't you give me some sweets, dad?"

A church clock somewhere in the distance struck nine. Bert glanced at his sleeping wife.

"Would you like some cake, girlie?" he asked the child quietly.

"Oo, yes!" she whispered back, in an ecstasy of joy.

"Well, you go and lie down quietly beside mummy, and I'll be back with a cake before you can say 'Jack Robinson'!" said Bert.

Once out of doors, he walked quickly until he turned into Oxford Street. Good! The confectioner's shop was still open. And, sure enough, two of the cakes were still there.

He looked up and down the street. Very few people were about. He drew closer to the doorway and the cakes. As he did so a lady with a little girl came out of the shop, laden with packages and Easter eggs. Rose, too, should have a cake at all costs.

The coast was clear now.

Moving to the doorway, he stooped down quickly, picked up one of the boxes containing a cake, placed the lid on it, and slipped it under his coat.

When he had gone a few yards he drew into a dark doorway to adjust his packet more comfortably and safely. Before he stowed it away, he thought he would just take one look at the brown beauty of the cake. Lifting the lid off the box he took it out of its nest of white paper.

Something peculiar about the feel of it struck him. He smelt it, but it didn't smell like any cake he had ever met before. He tapped it, and—it sounded hollow. He tapped it again, and half of the cake dropped to the ground with a wooden sound.

It was nothing but an empty candy box—nothing but a cruel imitation.

He picked up the fallen half and put it together again, and looked at it with disgust. He had made a thief of himself for this! And, as he looked, a great wave of wild anger swept over him. Anyhow, he would do some damage! Somebody should suffer!

He stepped out onto the pavement with the intention of hurling the wretched box through the nearest unshuttered window. He raised his hand——

"Now, then, what's your little game?" said a quiet voice, while his hand was caught in a vice-like grip. He turned and faced a policeman.

. . . . . .

The long night at last showed signs of giving way before the approach of a grey, wet morning. The church clock boomed out the hour—seven o'clock.

In the top room of No. 7, Jobson's Row, Mary Gillyard sat on the edge of the bed, dry-eyed, but with a breaking heart, trying to comfort her two hungry and frightened children. What had happened—what could have happened?

Now that daylight had come the hours seemed to pass even more slowly, yet they dragged along, and eventually the church clock counted out nine.

Ten o'clock, and still it rained, and still no Bert.

At about half-past ten Bert was led from his cell, down a narrow passage and through a silently-swinging door into the court. He was gently pushed into the dock by a sergeant, and the charge was read out.

An old gentleman who was leaving the court at the time, turned as the prisoner's name was called, and looked narrowly at Bert, remaining until the case was concluded. He did not have to wait long.

"Five shillings or seven days!" said the magistrate, in a tired voice, and, before he had fully realized what it meant, Bert found himself being led out of the dock again and through the door, where he was taken up to another officer, who stood at a little desk.

"You'll pay the fine, I suppose?" he said, turning to Bert.

"What, pay five shillings—me?" cried Bert.

The officer sighed, and was just turning to his desk again, when the old gentleman who had listened to Bert's case came through the door that opened out into the street. Bert's heart leaped within him; then he turned his face away, for he recognized his old master, Colonel Mitcham. A nice place to be seen in! And yesterday Mary had talked about luck! He edged away down the passage, but heard Colonel Mitcham talking in a low, angry voice to the man at the desk. Then he heard the chink of silver, and a second afterwards a hand was laid on his shoulder.

"Well, Gillyard, this is a queer place for us to meet in after all these years—queer, very queer! No sense, these fellows—not an ounce! Would you believe it? Just because I forgot to take out a dog-license—a dog-license!—some blue-coated jackanapes pulls me into this infernal place—me, mind you; and I've bought hundreds of the wretched things in my time—hundreds! And, now they've grabbed you! A set of incompetent, muddle-headed, fatuous nincompoops who ought to be——"

The sergeant approached the angry old gentleman.

"Now, then, sir; no talking in the passage! You must take him outside if you want to talk to him!"

"Yes, sir! That's what I want to do. Come on, Gillyard!" And in another moment Bert found himself standing beside his old master in the street—free!

He was beginning, in a halting way, to give an account of his appearance in the police-court.

"Yes, yes; I know—I know! That's all right, Gillyard. How's Mary? Good girl, Mary; always was. Now, look here. I want a gardener at once. Had to sack the last fellow—would steal the vegetables! If you would like to bring Mary down to the country, there's a job for you, and a cottage—quite a nice cottage, too—only I expect you'll find it in rather a mess. The last fellow was a dirty chap. And if a pound in advance is any use——"

. . . . . .

It was half-past eleven, but Mary was still in Jobson's Row. She felt that she must wait at home. Bert would be sure to come there as soon as ever he could.

At last! Steps—Bert's steps—were bounding up the stairs, and in another second he burst into the room, his whole face beaming with joy.

"You were right, Mary! The luck has turned at last! And here's a cake for Rosie and porridge and bacon and milk, and, oh, all sorts of things! We're all to go to the country this afternoon—real country, mind you—and I'm to be Colonel Mitcham's head-gardener again!"

He threw his arms around her and hugged her to him, jerking out the good news the while.

The rain had stopped, and a shaft of sunlight suddenly lit up the little room. Bert laughed happily.

"And you were right about the sunshine, Mary, as well!" he said. —London Answers.



Type of Hut in Which the Mexican Peasants Live.

Searching party of United States troops going back to camp after searching the huts in the vicinity for arms and ammunition.

HOME

Selected Recipes.

Butter Cream Icing and Filling.—Make exactly like hard sauce, with unsalted butter creamed, icing sugar, and flavoring, but stop adding sugar before it gets to the hard sauce stage. It must be spread easily and about once and a half the amount of sugar will usually be about the right measure. It must be thick enough to stand up. If no fresh butter is to be procured make a little by shaking some cream in a Mason jar or whipping it to a butter. Three or four minutes is usually all the time it takes to make this butter if it is to be used immediately.

Three Egg Sponge Batter.—One cup sugar, one cup flour, one and a half teaspoons of baking powder, three eggs, one-third of a cup of hot water, one-half teaspoon of flavoring. Sift the sugar into the mixing bowl and then sift the flour with the baking powder in with it and mix these well together with a pinch of salt. Beat eggs well and stir into dry ingredients, then add the water and finally the flavoring. Beat for at least five minutes and then pour into buttered and papered dripping pan. Bake from twelve to fifteen minutes, according to thickness.

If for jelly roll the layer of batter should not be over one-fourth of an inch thick. If to be cut in squares, etc., this amount of batter will make a cake eight by fourteen inches of about the right thickness. It is sufficient to make two jelly rolls of this size, but a wider and shorter pan would be better if the cake was to be used for this purpose. If to be used for a jelly roll turn out on sugar sprinkled paper, cut off edges along the length, cover with warm jelly, and wrap in cloth.

Little layer cakes of any shape may be made by putting two pieces of this cake together with jelly. Cut always with a hot knife if the cake is still warm.

If a butter cream is used with this cake it must be cooled first, but if a piece is split open while yet a bit warm and the butter cream added the cream melts into the whole, enriching it deliciously. Of course it must be cold when butter is spread on the top.

Coffee Cream Icing.—Make just like the butter cream icing, but add coffee essence to taste for flavoring and additional sugar to take up any moisture resulting. This is particularly delicious. Other flavorings may be used. Orange is good.

Mirror Chocolate Icing.—Melt one ounce of chocolate in about half a cup of water if over a hot fire, less with less fire; add it to a teaspoon of butter and boil well. Boiling it with the buttter makes it glossy, but if the chocolate contains all of its own oil it can contain it will throw the added butter out, when it can be poured off. When this is cool add half a cup of sifted icing sugar, or more if needed. This will keep bright and glossy for a day only and is good for chocolate eclairs and little cakes cut out, filled or not, and covered with chocolate. These always set off a plate of offerings at tea and are usually the soonest to disappear.

Omelet Surprise.—Cut out a foundation of the above cake in any preferred shape—round, ovel, square or oblong. Put this on a dish as a cushion for the mold of ice cream of whatever sort. Turn the ice cream out on it, cover it with an ordinary meringue smoothed with a knife, leaving it everywhere of an even thickness of two-thirds of an inch, decorate it if you care to do so, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and set in a hot oven to brown, but not long enough for the heat to reach the ice underneath. Serve at once. Individual portions are easiest for the inexperienced to manage.

Sweet Rusk.—For the invalid slices of this type of cake toasted are an agreeable tea accompaniment and eminently wholesome and nourishing. They are more palatable than the bread rusks or zwieback. Each slice may or may not be sprinkled with powdered sugar before toasting.

One Egg Cooked Cream.—One cup milk, one and a half teaspoons of cornstarch, one-half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, one egg, flavor to taste. Scald the milk, add sugar and butter, then the cornstarch mixed with a little cold milk. When thickened pour on slightly beaten egg and spread between a square of the above cake split in two. Leave until cream soaks well into the cake. Powder the top with icing sugar and serve.

To this cream may be added nuts chopped, half a cup of pecans chopped, or it may be flavored in various ways. A handful of filberts cooked in a caramel of sugar and then ground makes a most flavorous and delicious flavoring for this or for a richer cooked cream. Bananas, or even oranges, if it is to be served within a few hours, may be added.

This cake may be used as a quite satisfactory substitute for the elegant and expensive Savoy, the Genoese, etc., and whites of egg only instead of the whole egg may be used in making it. I tcan be put together with fruit syrups, used for trifles, and with all the compounds of whipped cream and fruit.

Household Hints.

To get the most good out of asparagus, cut off the tips and cook them separately.

Elasticity is restored to rubber by cooking it in one part ammonia and two parts water.

A painter's brush may be used to dislodge dust from cracks and crevices about the house.

Try removing mildew by soaking it in a weak solution of chloride of lime, then rinsing in cold water.

Use warm water to sprinkle starched clothes and the effect will be twice as satisfactory.

Sew a loop to the inside of a hat where it will not show, if you would like to be sure of your hat staying on its hook.

A delectable combination for a spring salad is diced pineapple, celery and canned red peppers, served with mayonnaise.

If you hem your table napkins, it will be found a great help if linen is hemmed at each end and washed before cutting.

Hothouse flowers, like chyrsanthemums, can be kept fresh for days if the water in the vase is changed and the room is not kept hot.

Granulated sugar makes a coarse-grained cake; powdered sugar a fine one, but a moist, light brown sugar is one of the best kinds to use.

In cleaning windows, first remove the dirt with hot soapy water then wipe the panes with a paraffine cloth and polish with a piece of paper.

When making cake, save a little of your cake mixture and fill it with raisins and currants or nuts. Then bake in patty pans for the children.

By slipping stiff collars into a glass tumbler after they are ironed and allowing them to dry, they can be made to keep their shape.

Angel food should not be stirred in the ordinary way, but folded over with a long sweep of the spoon so that the air cells may remain unbroken.

To keep celery fresh and crisp prepare it for the table, then wet an old piece of clean linen in ice cold water and place the celery on the ice. It will keep a week.

Bread flour should always be used for bread and pastry flour for pastry, for the two are quite different things. The first should absorb the most water and the second the least.

Fat should be kept in a cup or bowl and then clarified. Add a small quantity of water and cook slowly, and when all the sputtering has stopped strain through a cloth.

When the children's shoes are hard after being wet, apply a little glycerine, after they have become dry with a piece of absorbent cotton. They will absorb it and the next day will be as soft as ever.

Remember that when using pineapple as a flavoring in ice creams or in gelatin mixtures, it must first be cooked, otherwise the enzyme which the fresh pineapple contains will prevent the gelatin from hardening or the ice cream from freezing.

A careful housewife saves the liquor in which vegetables and cereals are cooked for the foundation of soup and stocks. The water in which spinach, peas, beans and other vegetables have been cooked makes a valuable foundation for soups.

For a particularly good salad dressing, take a mayonnaise of good boiled salad dressing. When ready to serve turn amount dressed into a bowl and with Dover beater whip in a tablespoon or two of strained catchup, or chili sauce may be added. A bit of Worcestershire will give a little "snap."

Mark Twain's Story.

Mark Twain, when in London, dined with a literary club, one of whose rules is that each member shall introduce his guest to the company formally and in set phrase. This custom appealed to Twain, and on being asked to return thanks he referred to it eulogistically. "I like it," he drawled, "for it reminds me of the time I lectured in a little town in the Rockies. My chairman was a well-to-do 'cow-puncher,' who found the situation evidently irksome. 'I'm told I must introduce this yer man t'ye, boys,' he said; 'but I can only say two things in his favor. One is that he's never been in jail, and the other is that I don't know why.' Then he sat down."

Not Exactly Definite.

He—I can't afford to marry for five years. Will you wait for me?

She—Certainly—if no one else marries me before then.

A bigamist, says a wit, is a man who has more wives than judgment.

DIFFER ON FRESH AIR.

London Specialists Who Want Their Windows Shut.

Sir Robertson Nichol complains about the "detestable habit of open windows," by which he asserts that he catches cold. Despite the fact that many doctors preach the gospel of the open window, there is apparent dissonance between medical teaching and medical practice, says the London Standard.

At half-past eight o'clock on a recent morning in Harley street there was scarce a window that let in the morning air. Later exploration at eleven o'clock and at noon of a warm, sultry day in the doctors' quarters—Harley street, Queen Anne street, Cavendish square, Wimpole street, and Devonshire street—corroborated the fact that to outward appearance, doctors do not practice all they are believed to preach.

A physician gave the following explanation: "All up and down Harley street just now you observe the painters' ladders. I want the air but unmixed with the odor of paint." This failed to account satisfactorily for the case, however. While the painters were busy about the house of Dr. Abercrombie, for instance, and the doctor's many windows were all sealed, the men of the brush were equally busy next door to Sir John Tweedy, yet most of his twelve windows let in the odorous air. Ladders were reared against Dr. Gordon Holmes' and Dr. Pegler's, but the windows there were open wide. Yet a tour of the district, where specialists' consulting rooms vastly outnumbered the paint pots, made it evident that eleven out of twelve of the West End medical practised the plan of the closed window.

In Cavendish square but one half heartedly opened window let the noontide air into the house of Dr. Symes Thompson, son of the great pioneer of open-air treatment for tuberculosis. Sir Victor Horsley kept his closed, save one on the second floor, and seemingly of his mind were Sir D. Ferrier, the specialist in neurology; Dr. Sandwith, Dr. Elizabeth Patteson, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the senior surgeon of Guy's; Dr. Dundas Grant, throat and ear specialist, and Sir Ronald Ross, who has special experience of tropical medicine. There it appeared as though a six-inch opening was in deference to the wishes of a small bird that hung in a gilded cage.

No. 7 Harley street, which has the plates of seven doctors on its door, had but two sparingly opened windows. On the other hand, those of Dr. Guthrie Rankin, physician to the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, all opened so widely that the curtains fluttered out into the zephyrs of the street, and Sir Anderson Critchett, surgeon in ordinary to the King, invited as much air as he could into every room. The practical evidence at the house of Dr. Lister, ex-president of Guy's and an authority on consumption, was to the contrary purpose. At Dr. Wethered's, physician to the Brompton and Ventnor Hospitals, three windows out of twelve were opened a little way; but Dr. Pasteur's, senior physician to Middlesex Hospital, were opened wide. Sir Maurice Abbott-Anderson, surgeon to the Princess Royal, used the double window favored by Queen Victoria, so arranged that his first floor was aired between the panes.

But these and many open-air exceptions only proved the rule of the sealed house.

"That's Right, James."

Little James, while at a neighbors was given a piece of bread and butter, and politely said "Thank you." "That's right, James," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say 'Thank you.'" "Well," rejoined James, "if you want to hear me say it again you might put some jam on it."

It's up to the man who would live long to live slowly.

She—"I suppose you are a lover of music?" He—"Oh, yes; but you can go on playing just the same."

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PUBLIC NOTICE

—to:—

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the thirteenth May, 1914, incorporating Messrs. William Smellie, physician; Thomas Henry Graham, farmer; Herbert Coral Cooke, farmer; William Dawson Graham, merchant; Arthur Hugh Graham, agent; Charles Joseph Staniforth, merchant, of the township of Arundel, for the following purposes:

To construct, maintain, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and operate lines of electric telephone and telegraph, electric light and power, by means of cables, poles and conduits through any waters and overhead or underground from and to any places in the Province of Quebec, provided that such cables or lines shall be so constructed as not to interfere with or interrupt the navigation of any navigable water;

To construct, maintain and operate branch lines and extentions from its main or trunk lines to any places in the Province of Quebec:

To acquire by purchase, lease or charter, maintain and operate steam and other vessels, implements, machinery and plant required for the laying, construction, maintenance and operation of such cables, conduits and lines;

To generate, develop or otherwise produce and also acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, steam; electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or other force and to use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same for the purpose of light, heat or power in the counties of Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Labelle;

To acquire, use and dispose of any concessions, contracts, franchises, inventions, letters patent of invention of the right to use any invention in any way connected with or appertaining to its business;

To establish offices for the transmission and reception of messages, and for the purposes of its business;

To carry on the business of bridge building in all its departments, also the business of construction and erecting steel and iron structural work of every description;

To construct, alter, repair, improve and maintain, work, manage or control any roads and bridges, which may seem calculated to advance the company's interest, and to contribute to subsidise or otherwise assist and take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof:

To construct, maintain, own and operate of property owned or controlled by the company and on property adjacent thereto all such reservoirs, dams, flumes, race or other ways, works, improvements, booms, sluice-ways, water powers, aqueducts, slide, piers, roadways, telegraph and telephone lines, log rolls and other works as may be necessary and expedient to produce and generate, develop and create power from any such works, and the same to transmit and distribute by any means whatever for the purposes of the company in the counties of Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, and Labelle; and to sell and dispose of any power of the rights to use any portion of the aforesaid property to others upon such terms as may be deemed expedient, provided, however, that any sale, distribution or transmission of power beyond the lands of the company shall be subjects to local and municipal regulations in that behalf;

To acquire and develop any water power and to construct, maintain and operate works for the generation, accumulation and distribution of light, heat and power for the purposes of the company;

To construct, maintain and operate a system or systems of water works for the supply of water for municipal, manufacturing or domestic use and to enter into all contracts and franchises relating thereto;

To carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches; to carry on the business as a timber merchant; saw mill proprietor and timber grower, and to buy, sell, grow and prepare for market, to manipulate, export, import and deal in wood and timber of all kinds and to manufacture and deal in articles of all kinds in the manufacture of which timber or wood is used;

To carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in wood pulp, sulphite pulp and paper in all its branches;

To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or leases, water lots, water privileges and powers and rights and interest therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same and mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with dispose of the same;

To aid and assist by ways of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, settlers or intending settlers upon any lands belonging to or sold by the company, or in the neighbourhood of such land and generally to promote the settlements of said lands;

To acquire, establish and operate hotels, boarding houses and places of amusement of all kinds;

To construct, acquire, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of motor carriages, steam and sailing vessels, boats, barges, motor boats and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings;

To carry on business as general merchants and traders;

To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

To purchase or othewise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person, or company, carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof or which the company may be hereby empowered to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to pay for the same in shares, bonds, debentures or securities of the company;

To issue, hand over and allot as paid up stock shares of the capital stock of the company in payment of any business, franchise, undertaking, property, rights, privileges, leases, mortgages, licenses, patents, contracts, real estate, stock, securities and other property or rights which the company may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof;

To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company;

To purchase, or otherwise acquire, and hold and own shares in the capital stock or bonds or debentures of other companies or corporations possessing powers similar to those of the company and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same;

To enter into any partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engaged in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or germane thereto, and to make advances, to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take, purchase or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold or otherwise deal with the same;

To use any of its funds in the purchase of stock in any other company or corporation;

To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations, to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations;

To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated;

To create and issue any part of the capital stock as preferred stock, or to change any ordinary stock into preferred stock with the consent of the holders of such ordinary stock, and to confer upon the holders of such preferred stock such priorities, preferences and guarantees, and to subject the same to such limitations and conditions as to redemption, voting or otherwise as shall be determined by the company;

The objects and powers in each paragraph hereof are in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other clause or any other paragraph, but the powers and objects specified in each of the clauses shall be regarded as independent objects and powers under the name of "The Arundel Development Company, Limited", with a capital stock of forty nine thousand dollars ($49,000.00) divided into four hundred and ninety (490) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be at Arundel.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this thirteenth day of May, 1914.

2176 C. J. SIMARD,
7-17 Deputy Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Terrebonne

Public Notice is hereby given that Dame Léona J. Groulx, wife common as to property of M. Treffle Lariviére, trader of St. Benoit said district, in her quality of presumptive heir to Edmond Groulx heretofore farmer of the said parish of St. Benoit, who is now absent from this province, will submit to the Superior Court in and for the District of Terrebonne, an application to be allowed to take provisional possession of the property of the said Edmond Groulx, at the opening of the said Court on the first day of September next, in the Court House, at Ste. Scholastique, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and all persons having any claims against the said Edmond Groulx are requested to submit their said claims to the said Court, on or before the day above appointed for presenting the said demand.

Given at St. Benoit aforesaid this eleventh day of June nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Signed { LÉONA J. GROULX
TREFFLE LARIVIÈRE
to authorize my wife.

N. FOREST N. P.
witness

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