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Richmond, Que.

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"FOR I AM IN THE PLACE DEMANDED OF CONSCIENCE."

Whole Number, 2168.

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Richmond, P. Q., Friday, November 22nd n. 1901.

L. S. GOWE, EDITOR.

DOMINION STORE.

A STRAIGHT TIP ON THE WINNER.

We have captured the Cup of superiority in Ladies Jackets in every contest.

McMorine's Jackets First. Competition Nowhere.

The right kind of Stock at the right kind of prices.

JACKETS at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00.

See Windows for display of French Flannels. Call and examine our Fur Ruffs.

McMORINE BROS. DOMINION STORE.

TICKET AGENTS FOR CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Wiggott, of Waterville, Me., is visiting Miss Myrtle Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fraser, of New Rockland, are rejoicing because of the advent of twin boys this week.

Miss Grace MacFarlane, of Westmount, Montreal, was in town on Wednesday, the guest of Miss Jessie Lance.

Mr. Clifford Taylor, son of Mr. A. J. Taylor, of this town, will leave for San Francisco on Wednesday next. He will be accompanied by his aunt, Miss Taylor, of Tilton, N. H.

Mr. Keith Mackenzie, son of Mr. A. Mackenzie, left on Wednesday for California, where he will spend the winter. Keith's merry quips will be missed by his friends whose names are legion.

Among the prominent residents of the County who have called at the GUARDIAN office recently, were Mr. Wilton Wadleigh, and Mr. Labelle, of Kingsley, and Mr. E. J. Dunbar, of Melbourne Ridge.

Mr. G. G. Gymer, the booter, left this week, on a holiday trip, during which he will visit his son at Evansville, Ind., and friends at Louisville, Ky. He will probably be gone for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Taylor gave a party last Monday evening for their son, Clifford, who leaves on Wednesday, the 27th, for California, to spend the winter. A large number of young people were present, and a delightful evening is reported by them. Vocal and instrumental music of a pleasing character, and an informal dance, constituted the entertainment. Before the guests departed, a number of this popular young man's friends took the opportunity to present him with a handsome gold ring, set with three fire opals as a souvenir of their regard for him. The presentation was made by Mr. W. J. Ewing, in a gracefully worded speech, and the recipient made a suitable response.

TOWN TOPICS

Dry Cordwood for sale at P. J. Girard's.

Fresh and Salt Fish of all kinds. Oysters on the half shell or in bulk, at Jos. Laplante's.

A young daughter of Rev. C. W. Finch, while sliding one day last week fell and broke her left arm.

Mr. C. Skinner, general manager of the Skinner Telephone Co., has been in town this week making repairs to the line.

Mr. Aug. Converse has purchased the James Wilcocks farm at Melbourne, and will move there in the spring. He paid \$2,200 for the property.

Mr. E. M. Stewart, who suffered a very severe loss by fire on Wednesday of last week, is moving into the residence over his jewelry store on Main Street.

Felt Faced Horse Collars, best on earth. Harnesses of all kinds, Brushes and Curry Combs, in fact everything used about a horse, can be had from T. H. Hall, the Harness Maker.

Mr. J. H. Lane, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, has purchased the Jutras property consisting of the store occupied by P. J. Girard, and the residence near it. With the McGauran lot purchased recently by him, Mr. Lane now has a frontage of 200 feet.

A new furnace is being installed in the Town Hall. The office of the Secretary-Treasurer, will also undergo extensive and much needed alterations. The new cells recently ordered from the E. T. Barnum Co., have arrived and are yawning for breakers of the peace.

CASH will be paid for green hard wood in lots from 10 to 60 cords. Apply to E. F. Cleveland.

Mr. Charles LaPointe on Sunday shot a deer near Corris, which weighed about 240 pounds. Although Charles is not a weakling by any means he did not "bag" the deer, as the Sherbrooke Record of a recent date, reported a twelve-year old boy had done with an animal of similar size not long ago.

BRIDGE MEETING.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Melbourne Ridge, on Friday afternoon last. About twenty-five ratepayers were present. Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie, M.P.P., was present and addressed the meeting for an hour and a quarter, explaining the situation thoroughly. A resolution similar to the one passed at the meeting at Upper Melbourne, was passed. Those present were thoroughly in accord with the proposition, and the resolution to take united action was passed unanimously.

E. T. DAIRYMEN'S B.O.T.

Cowansville, Nov. 9th, 1901.—26 factories offered 908 boxes cheese and 211 boxes butter. J. Odell bought 218 boxes cheese at \$4.37 at \$8 and \$7 boxes butter at 20¢. H. Hibbard 322 boxes cheese at \$4. and 128 at \$8. W. P. Hibbard 20 boxes butter at 20¢. Total cheese boarded the season—5,377. Total butter boarded—4,042 boxes. Total butter sold on board—2,302. J. P. Stienhour, Secy.

Full line Fresh Groceries on hand at P. J. Girard.

The annual teachers institute will be held in St. Francis College School, Richmond, Friday, Nov. 29th, commencing at 10 a.m. Lectures on educational subjects will be delivered by Inspector G. Schools, E. J. Hewton, Prin. J. A. Dresser and others. Lunch will be provided for the teachers attending. The clergy and public are cordially invited.

L. Carrier, the boot and shoe man, intends vacating his present premises opposite the Post Office week after next, and will occupy the more commodious and handsome store owned by Mr. J. D. Smith, near the Grand Central Hotel, where he will be glad to see all of his old customers and many new ones. A full line of Boots and Shoes, also Clothing, will be carried. Don't forget about this.

Mr. R. F. McKee has two pairs of stylish equines, that would attract attention on the New York Speedway. He recently secured a mate for his bay gelding, and the handsome standard bred colt purchased from Mr. John Wilson, hitches up nicely with the Boast colt. Adorned with a new and artistic brass mounted harness, the fine pair of horses have attracted much attention on the streets this week.

P. J. Girard has received a car of Flour, Middlings, Shorts and Rolled Oats.

The firm of Evans Bros., Bakers, of this town, are in financial difficulties. The stock was seized at the instance of the Hochelaga Bank this week, and an assignment will probably be made at Sherbrooke to-day. Mr. R. G. Evans, the managing partner, seems to be an energetic business man, and the suspension of the firm occasioned some surprise.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The regular meeting of the School Commissioners was held on Monday evening last. There were present: Chairman, ex-Mayor Wilcocks, and Commissioners Ginn, Smith and Nicholson. A number of accounts were ordered paid.

The Secretary-Treasurer was authorized to advertise for 60 cords of green hard wood.

The chairman was authorized to have the snow removed from the sidewalk on College Street, and the double windows put on.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

The Montreal Loan and Investment Co., to the Colonial Investment and Loan Co., part n e end lot 9, 3 r Shipton. \$100.

Mrs. O. Lambert to Pierre Huot, building lot 21, part lot 30, 4 r Brompton. \$200.

Widow of A. St. Pierre to E. W. Tobin, part building lot 1, part lot 30, 4 r Brompton. \$1000.

Miss Bridget M. Kennedy to Napoleon Lalonde, lot 16, 11 r Cleveland. \$1000.

F. G. Ponton to Thomas Hemond, lot 43, block G, Brompton Falls. \$100.

Joseph Lambert to E. T. Darche, lot 23 B, 5 r Stoke. \$110.

Miss Ann Mackenzie to George W. Fullerton, n w end s w quarter lot 21, 6 r Shipton. \$320.

Frank N. MacRae and Chas. Church, to Canada Paper Co., lot 846, Township of Windsor. \$650.

Montreal Loan and Investment Co., to Colonial Investment and Loan Co., lot 9, 3 r Shipton. Consideration acknowledged.

E. W. Tobin to Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., lot 7, r Stoke. \$1500.

E. W. Tobin to Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., part lot 29, 4 r Brompton, including water power rights. \$1200.

George B. Beare and E. W. Tobin to Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., lands in 1 r Stoke, and 4 r Brompton. \$5000.

Theodore Chevalier to J. A. Savoie, lot 7, block E, Brompton Falls. \$1500.

Mrs. O. Lambert to J. P. Beauregard, part lot 30, 4 r Brompton. \$200.

George B. Beare to Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., lands in 1 r Stoke and 4 r Brompton and elsewhere. \$65.

(Transfer by will)—Widow Assa Leet, to Maria R. Leet, property in the 4th r Shipton.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Dan Mitchell, a nephew of Mr. J. S. Mitchell, of Sherbrooke, was found dead in the Brompton woods, on Saturday morning last. In company with Alfred Witty, W. Swallow, and George Tilley, of Windsor Mills, the deceased went out shooting on Wednesday of last week. They arrived at McCarty's camp that day, and on Thursday morning started out for deer. They went in pairs. Mitchell and his companion struck a deer trail, and the former decided to follow it, while his companion struck out at an angle, with the object of heading the animal off, with the understanding that he would meet Mitchell. Before going into the woods the companions of Mitchell warned him against crossing a certain brook, and if he did so, not to go beyond a certain concession, which they located for him.

As Mitchell did not return to camp that night, his companions became alarmed and sent word to Windsor Mills. Search parties were at once dispatched, but they were obliged to return Friday night without having found the missing hunter, although they came across his tracks. The body of the unfortunate young man was found on Saturday morning, however, by his three companions, but a short distance from the spot where they had abandoned their search the previous night. His clothes were torn and his boots worn out, while on one foot his gun case was tied.

The body was carried by the three men from the spot where it was found to Windsor Mills, a distance of fourteen miles, and the difficulties which they had to encounter, may be realized by the fact that it took eleven hours to make the journey.

Coroner Bachand was summoned from Sherbrooke, and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death from exposure.

Mitchell was well known in Richmond, he having played hockey here on different occasions, as a member of the Garnet Hockey Club. He was a much respected young man.

THE DEATH ROLL.

MRS. ROBERT MCARTHUR. The death of Mrs. Robert McArthur, of Cleveland, occurred on Sunday, Nov. 18th, after a lingering illness. The deceased lady was fifty-five years of age, and leaves a husband and six children, two boys and four girls. The funeral was held on Tuesday, Nov. 20th. Mrs. McArthur was a daughter of Mr. Richard Boast, for many years Mayor of Cleveland.

MR. JENNINGS'S REMOVAL.

Mr. F. R. Jennings, station agent at Richmond, has been notified of his appointment to a similar position at Gorham, N. H. He will be replaced by Mr. Scully, who has been agent at Gorham. On Monday evening Mr. Jennings will be presented with a solid silver service by his fellow citizens.

In his removal Richmond is losing a good citizen, and a popular official.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

A meeting of the Richmond County Agricultural Society was held at the Court House last Saturday afternoon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, M.P.P., presided. The following resolution moved by Mr. W. H. Healy, and seconded by H. G. Pease, was passed:

"Resolved that it would be in the interests of the Richmond County Agricultural Society if its mortgage indebtedness of \$1,000 were paid off, and that in the opinion of the meeting, steps should be taken at once to obtain that result, and for that purpose subscription lists be opened and circulated in the different municipalities of the county and elsewhere." Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to draft a circular letter and subscription list to be placed in the hands of the following well known agriculturists and friends of agriculture of the county.

The following committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions:

Richmond—Messrs. P. S. G. Mackenzie, M. P. P.; W. L. Ball and B. F. McKee.

Danville and Shipton—Messrs. C. C. Cleveland, Wilbur J. Gallup, James McCallum.

Windsor Mills—Messrs. F. Millette and B. Quinn.

Windsor Township—Messrs. T. A. King, and Alex. Henderson.

Melbourne Township—Messrs. Ernest Pierce, Fred Gallup, R. W. Frank, George Pope and J. Sims.

Ely—Messrs. P. P. Fowler, and W. L. Davidson.

Cleveland—Messrs. Wm. Taylor, E. Wintle, D. E. Taylor, E. N. Evans and W. H. Healy.

Melbourne Village—Mr. E. C. Atkinson.

Brompton Falls—Messrs. E. W. Tobin, M. P., and M. Pigeon.

Kingsbury—Mr. M. G. Crombie.

Denison's Mills—Mr. W. S. Denison.

Kingsley—Messrs. Wilton Wadleigh, E. W. Evans, Geo. Lockwood.

Durham Township—Messrs. C. N. Lyster, Jas. Wadleigh, and Jas. Bothwell.



THANKSGIVING COOKING...

Should be prepared before hand. Now is the time to buy your supplies, and the place to buy them is at our store. We have everything you need for both plain and fancy cooking, quality the highest, prices the lowest. We sell finest Selected Raisins 3 lbs. for 25c. You can't get better at any price.

G. J. JAMIESON, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, QUE.

H. C. WILSON & SONS, PIANO WAREHOUSES. ESTABLISHED 1863.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PIANOS

Of highest quality at reasonable prices. The newest styles are always open for inspection and you will find everything in Stock that we advertise.

Sole Agency for the well known pianos of

Heintzman & Co.,
Mason & Rische,
Kranich & Bach,
Irets & Pond, and Morris.

We also ask you to inspect the

"WILSON PIANO"

which is being so favorably received by musical people.

We take old instruments of any make at fair value in exchange and make terms of payment as reasonable as desired.

We have organs for Churches, Schools, Lodges and Homes. Over 100 new organs to choose from.

Pianos and Organs to Rent.

Artistic Piano Tuning and Repairing.

If you cannot call, please write us for anything you need in the musical line.

H. C. WILSON & SONS,
63 WELLINGTON STREET, SHERBROOKE.
Branch Store at Magog.

CAMPBELL & Co

We have just secured direct from the Manufacturers, the largest stock of

Toys, Christmas Presents ...and... Fancy Goods,

ever seen in Richmond. Everything in the line suitable for the smallest child up to the grey haired old lady.

The expense has also been considered and at this **STORE OF FAIRY-LAND** nice up-to-date useful articles can be had at very small cost.

Further Information Next Week.

Our regular lines of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Flannelettes, Flannels, Dress Goods, &c., will also be pushed off and bargains may be looked for.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

has been a great success. We have doubled our expectations. Miss McCordle in charge of this department will make special reductions for balance of season to close out our present large stock.

CAMPBELL & Co

Subscribe to the GUARDIAN.

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

HOW RELIEF CAME TO THOMAS FINDLAY, OF PETROLIA.

He Had Suffered for Forty Years from Dyspepsia—Food Became Detestable and Stomach Cramps Made Life a Burden.

From the Topic, Petrolia, Ont.

Few men in Petrolia are better known than Mr. Thomas Findlay, who has resided here nearly forty years. In 1862 Mr. Findlay came here, and before the railroad connected with Petrolia he drove a stage coach bringing the early oil men. When the railroad came here Mr. Findlay engaged in the oil business, but later he suffered from an accident that disabled his hands permanently. After recovering from this Mr. Findlay was appointed constable and night watchman for the town, which office he has held during thirty years past. This accident was by no means Mr. Findlay's worst misfortune. From early youth he had been a martyr to dyspepsia, which finally became so bad that he looked forward to death as a merciful release. Happening to hear that Mr. Findlay had found complete relief from his lifelong foe, a Topic reporter waited on him to find if this was true. Mr. Findlay was only too glad to tell his story, hoping its publication might help some other sufferer. "I am a pretty old man now," said Mr. Findlay, "but I cannot remember the time when I was not in pain from pernicious dyspepsia and stomach trouble until lately. As a young man on the farm I suffered all sorts of pains with it; food would sour on my stomach and violent vomiting spells would follow. As I grew older my sufferings increased. I could not eat anything but the simplest kind of food and little of that. My system became badly run down and I grew so weak that I really looked forward to death as a release from my misery. One day another I tried doctors and medicines, but could get no relief; then in despair I concluded to quit all and await the end. Meanwhile my condition became worse. Violent cramps attacked my legs, prostrating me for a time. They became worse and more frequent until they one day attacked my stomach, and I thought my end had come. Unable to move and in agony I was driven home, as I thought to die, but after an injection of morphine I gradually recovered. From that time on the cramps increased in frequency and violence. Nothing gave me relief except the temporary immunity from pain afforded by morphine. I became so weak from pure starvation that death stared me in the face. Finally a friend said: 'Why don't you try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' 'What's the use?' I asked. 'I've tried everything and just got worse all the time.' 'Well,' she said, 'you try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they cured me, and I believe they will do you good.' Well, I purchased a box and started taking them. After a little I thought they helped me, so I kept on taking them for a couple of months when I felt I was really cured after so many years of suffering. My strength came back, my stomach recovered its power, and I was able to eat anything I fancied, and once more could enjoy life. This is nearly two years ago, but I have never had a sick day since or known the slightest stomach trouble. I am confident I would be a dead man now if it were not for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—nothing else ever helped me."

The old adage, "experience is the best teacher," might well be applied in cases of dyspepsia, and if sufferers would only be guided by the experience of those who have suffered but are now well and happy through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, there would be less distress throughout the land. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had at all dealers in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

An amusing story (that is to say, amusing to all but the parties directly concerned) is told to account for the marked coolness between two society belles.

One of them gave a garden party recently, and the other, who was invited and whom we may call Miss A., was greatly chagrined to hear from her milliner that a new hat she had ordered for the occasion could not possibly be ready in time. Anxious to appease her customer's wrath, however, the milliner offered to lend her something from her shop.

The offer was grudgingly accepted, and Miss A. appeared at the garden party wearing a dainty confection of chiffon and flowers.

She was somewhat startled at the look of surprise and bewilderment which the hostess regarded her head-gear.

"Oh, don't look at my hat," said Miss A.; the fact is, the milliner disappointed me at the last moment, and this is some wretched cheap thing she lent me until my new hat is ready."

"Indeed," said the hostess, in freezing accents; "it seems to me a more stylish and lady-like hat than you have ever worn before. But as for the milliner, I'll never forgive her. She has behaved disgracefully and ought never to be patronized again!"

Between the coolness of her reception and the fervor with which the hostess denounced the milliner, Miss A. was fairly nonplussed.

Then she sought counsel of a friend. "Whatever is the matter with her?" she asked, having explained the circumstances.

"I should say," was the friend's reply, "it is because you are wearing her hat, for I happen to know that she bought that identical one at your milliner's yesterday, and left it behind to have some alteration made, and I don't think your remarks on it were calculated to soothe her feelings!"

CANADIAN OYSTERS.

Sudden Jump Into Popularity of the Dominion Bivalves.

The recent jump of Canadian oysters into popularity both in the United States and in Europe, where they received the highest award at the Paris Exposition, has been followed by a visit of inspection to Quebec by Dr. F. H. Moore of the United States Fishery Commission.

The commission intends to make an attempt to breed oysters by artificial means on the Pacific coast. Former attempts in this direction, both by Canada and the United States resulted in a failure. Dr. Moore has been engaged with the Canadian oyster expert, Mr. Kemp, in taking temperature and other observations, and in testing the salinity of the water in various parts of Prince Edward Island.

As oysters are supposed to thrive best in cool waters, Dr. Moore expresses astonishment at the high average temperature of the Canadian oyster beds, his observations showing that the temperature ranged from 66 to 69 degrees. Experts have reported that on the Pacific coast the temperature is from seven to eight degrees lower and more favorable than at Prince Edward Island.

Canada's favorite oyster is the Malpeque, which, like the Narrows, the Caracquet, and several other prime bivalves, comes from Prince Edward Island. They are the largest of Canadian oysters and the Caracquets the smallest.

THE MALPEQUES, when in prime condition are very large, specimens being often met with up to eight or nine inches long. Some are almost circular, but most of the larger ones are about two-thirds as wide as they are long.

By the majority of Canadians the largest oysters are the most highly esteemed. They are exceedingly fat and meaty, these Malpeques, when in good order, and are always taken in a single mouthful. As smaller ones are preferred in the United States, the dealers who have a Canadian and an American trade are able, by assorting their stock before shipping, to obtain the highest price for both large and small Malpeques.

The Narrows are beautiful oysters, quite as valuable as the Malpeques in many localities. But the Malpeques and Narrows have a particularly saline flavor. Canadians and Americans prefer them to the famous Blue Points, or any other less saline bivalve.

The Canadian oyster fishing season begins on September 16. This year a strong attempt was made by the mayor of Quebec and others to induce the Dominion Government to allow the season to open a few days earlier than usual so that Canadian oysters might appear upon the bill of fare for the Duke and Duchess of York when they dined here on Sept. 16, the date of their landing in Canada. The Government declined to make the exception, however, and there is a movement afoot to have the opening of the season deferred until Oct. 1.

The minimum limit of oysters allowed to be caught by this law is two inches in diameter of shell for round oysters and three inches of outer shell for long oysters. A change in this limit is now proposed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

How to Keep the Baby Healthy and Happy—Avoid the So-called Soothing Medicines.

Every mother is naturally solicitous as to the health of her children, but not everyone treats their little troubles in the right way. The so-called soothing remedies are still used altogether too much, although physicians have preached against them for many years. The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. On the contrary, soothing drugs are dangerous and distinctly harmful. At the slightest sign of ill health or disorders, give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. For indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, there can be no better, no safer remedy than this. Baby's Own Tablets are a sweet, pleasant little tablet which any child will take readily, and dissolved in water, may be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who have used these tablets cheerfully testify to the benefit their little ones have derived from them. Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says: "In my estimation Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for little ones. In cases of children teething I would not be without them on any account, as they keep my baby healthy and happy." Druggists sell them, but if you cannot find them conveniently, send 25 cents directly to us and we will forward a box by mail prepaid. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Every mother should have our valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. Sent free for the asking.

The policeman hasn't yet decided what his duty was in this case.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

For every 1,000 feet above sea-level the barometer drops almost exactly an inch.

"Civility is particularly due to all women" said Cheskerfield. If you wish to be popular as well as civil, give your friends Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

THE PLUMBERS OF CANADA INVITED.

JOHN S. MORGAN'S LETTER OPEN FOR THEIR PERUSAL.

Nova Scotia Member of the Guild Wants His Case Published—An Eight Year Sufferer from Backache—Cured Recently by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bridgeport, N. S., Nov. 4. (Special.)—The case of John S. Morgan, plumber and tinsmith of this town, should be put prominently before every union and non-union man in Canada. In a matter like this there should be no distinction, the benefit belongs to all.

John S. Morgan for eight years was hampered in his work by backache. Stopping continually at work is the cause of a great deal of backache, though not in the way most people imagine. Mr. Morgan's letter explains the truth of the matter when he says Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his backache. It was really kidney ache that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured. It was really kidney ache that troubled Mr. Morgan.

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SOLDIERS LOVE TOBACCO.

Men Who Have Lighted Pipes During Bloody Battles.

Most of the distinguished officers of the world hold that whatever comforts the soldier on active service may be deprived of he should on no account be stinted in the matter of tobacco, and in the gravest of histories relating to the Franco-Prussian War, it is stated that the total want of even tobacco to make cigarettes of among the French troops on many occasions did not a little to dispirit them.

Private Jones, who obtained the Victoria Cross at Rorke's Drift, said that in the very thick of the fight several comrades lighted their pipes with blazing fragments of wood from the wooden hospital which had been fired by the Zulus, and at Majuba Hill one of the men was found dead with the stump of a cigar between his teeth. Amid the awful carnage of the Russo-Turkish War Turks horribly mangled were frequently found smoking in the midst of their agony and uttering no sound of complaint.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the great war correspondent, has told how before Metz in the Franco-Prussian War, a soldier terribly wounded, craved but one relief—a cigar—and he observed soldiers firing away at close quarters, pipe in mouth. Gen. Von Benthien, observing a sight like this, asked one of the men for a light and himself coolly lighted his own cigar and then led his men on.

Another war correspondent, belonging to one of the great daily papers, tells that he saw at Saarbrücken a large party of Brunswick Hussars gallop into the thick of the fray with cigars in their mouths, and this in the face of a solid mass of French troops and a hail of bullets.

THE MALPEQUES, when in prime condition are very large, specimens being often met with up to eight or nine inches long. Some are almost circular, but most of the larger ones are about two-thirds as wide as they are long.

By the majority of Canadians the largest oysters are the most highly esteemed. They are exceedingly fat and meaty, these Malpeques, when in good order, and are always taken in a single mouthful. As smaller ones are preferred in the United States, the dealers who have a Canadian and an American trade are able, by assorting their stock before shipping, to obtain the highest price for both large and small Malpeques.

The Narrows are beautiful oysters, quite as valuable as the Malpeques in many localities. But the Malpeques and Narrows have a particularly saline flavor. Canadians and Americans prefer them to the famous Blue Points, or any other less saline bivalve.

The Canadian oyster fishing season begins on September 16. This year a strong attempt was made by the mayor of Quebec and others to induce the Dominion Government to allow the season to open a few days earlier than usual so that Canadian oysters might appear upon the bill of fare for the Duke and Duchess of York when they dined here on Sept. 16, the date of their landing in Canada.

The Government declined to make the exception, however, and there is a movement afoot to have the opening of the season deferred until Oct. 1.

The minimum limit of oysters allowed to be caught by this law is two inches in diameter of shell for round oysters and three inches of outer shell for long oysters. A change in this limit is now proposed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. How to Keep the Baby Healthy and Happy—Avoid the So-called Soothing Medicines.

Every mother is naturally solicitous as to the health of her children, but not everyone treats their little troubles in the right way. The so-called soothing remedies are still used altogether too much, although physicians have preached against them for many years.

The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. On the contrary, soothing drugs are dangerous and distinctly harmful. At the slightest sign of ill health or disorders, give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff.

For indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, there can be no better, no safer remedy than this.

Baby's Own Tablets are a sweet, pleasant little tablet which any child will take readily, and dissolved in water, may be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who have used these tablets cheerfully testify to the benefit their little ones have derived from them.

Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says: "In my estimation Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for little ones. In cases of children teething I would not be without them on any account, as they keep my baby healthy and happy."

Druggists sell them, but if you cannot find them conveniently, send 25 cents directly to us and we will forward a box by mail prepaid.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Every mother should have our valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. Sent free for the asking.

The policeman hasn't yet decided what his duty was in this case.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

For every 1,000 feet above sea-level the barometer drops almost exactly an inch.

LOUELLA CEYLON TEA

Is appreciated by people who want Flavor and Quality. It is always reliable because it is the product of the best Ceylon gardens and Canadian skill. In Lead Packages, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60c.

POULTRY

We need large quantities for local and export orders and can pay the top market price for any quantity of well fatted and well dressed Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens during next 2 months.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto. We also need APPLES, ONIONS, BEANS, HONEY, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? WHAT? LEES? Priceless Recipes, 3000 secrets for the Home, Farm, Laboratory, Workshop, and every department of human endeavor. With full index to contents—383 pages, bound in cloth. Send 25 cents for a copy, and if you think the book is not worth the money send it back and your money will be refunded. This is a good side-line for canvassers. Willam Briggs, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, Ontario.

AGENTS, WE HAVE NO FAKE SALARY offers to make, but we can put any honest, industrious man or woman in the way of earning \$100 between now and Christmas. Write us to-night. McDermid & Logan, Dep't D, London, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO. Twelve Teachers, modern equipment, eighty typewriting machines, modern courses, thorough work, invites correspondence from all interested parties. Address W. D. Shaw, Principal.

VETERINARY COURSE.

FARMERS' SONS WANTED—To take a short, practical course on veterinary work for one month, during spare time at home will qualify to pass an examination; successful students will be offered permanent position at \$600 a year, with various branches; splendid opportunity for young men to secure a thorough Veterinary Course and good position; write at once for full particulars to the Canadian Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont.

December is the most deadly month of the year in London, with March a good second; but January is the most unhealthy in France, and March in Germany.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system, entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the danger they will cause is far too great to be possibly derived from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The furniture of the 23,000 first-class houses in Britain is valued at \$9,900 per house.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Duke of Sutherland, with 14 million acres, is the largest landowner in Great Britain. Major G. Littlefield, the largest landowner in America, has a similar acreage.

SEEMS LIKE A DREAM

He now entirely free from Asthma after eight years' suffering. Write to a Vancouver lady, after being cured by Clarke's Kola Compound.

If the person who suffers from Asthma could see the thousands of letters on file at our office, he would no longer wonder that Asthma can be cured by Clarke's Kola Compound.

Mrs. J. Wise, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "I have been a most unfortunate sufferer from bronchial Asthma for the last eight years, and I don't think any person with this disease could more earnestly recommend that medicine. Many times for weeks I did not get down at all. My doctor told me I could never get better. Just then I heard of a Vancouver gentleman who had been cured by Clarke's Kola Compound, so I tried the first bottle did not relieve me much, but soon I began to improve, and before I had finished the fourth bottle the attacks ceased altogether, and during the past six months of winter, cold and heavy weather I have not had a single attack. It seems like a dream to be so free from this worst of all diseases after so many years of suffering. I have since recommended it to all my friends, and I think I feel better than now. I consider Clarke's Kola Compound a marvelous remedy, and I would urge every person suffering from this disease to try it."

Sent by all druggists. Dr. Clarke's book on Asthma, mailed free. Address T. C. & H. Co., Limited, 121 Church St., Toronto, Canada. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with Asthma. Enclose 5c in stamps.

The comet known to us which travels in the greatest orbit is Halley's. It is at times 3,200 millions miles from the earth, and its period is 77 years.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPE'S GRAPEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

FOR EVERYBODY—DON'T BE IDLE

Children to Work for us at their own Homes, under the Direction of KNITTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED

Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned

Once, and in order to secure the machine without the delay of correspondence, we will send you the machine and the Guide, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work.

The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no set up from you promptly with remittance, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work.

For us in their homes. We are the introducers of this plan in Canada and are the largest knitting concern on the continent. Our automatic Machine by which all kinds of seamless knitting is done by our Family Knitting Machine, enables anyone to knit anything. All that we require is that you use the Machine according to directions. The Machine being made possibly make a mistake in its work.

Our Machine, and as we are unable to supply the demand, we have taken this method of advertising for more help. We are now offering every one a special chance to be able to supply themselves comfortably with stockings, hosiery, and everything in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit a pair of socks. When sample has been mailed and returned to us with the necessary remittance, we will send you the Machine. We are now offering every one a special chance to be able to supply themselves comfortably with stockings, hosiery, and everything in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit a pair of socks. When sample has been mailed and returned to us with the necessary remittance, we will send you the Machine.

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THE MYSTERY OF CAINSBURY TOWERS

On the 30th of November 18—, I was travelling from Canisbry to London to investigate one of the most strange and terrible problems that have ever come across my path. I had always been a friend of Sir Charles Roche, and when he died he appointed me guardian of his only son and heir, little Sydney Roche. On several occasions after his death I had gone to Canisbry Towers to pay flying visits to my ward, and I always enjoyed these visits immensely. Canisbry Towers is a fine old Hampshire mansion surrounded by a moat, and is an ideal place for rest and quietness, one of those old, ivy-covered manors, built in the days of Elizabeth.

For three years after the death of Sir Charles things had gone remarkably well at the Towers; the estate was managed by an able steward and the heir and his mother were in good health, and I had no cause to fear that anything would ever happen to prevent young Sydney Roche becoming the owner of the estate when he should have attained his twenty-first birthday.

However, early in November I received a letter from Lady Roche telling me that the state of her son's health was causing her some anxiety and that she felt sure there was something wrong with his brain, as he was continually complaining of being frightened by visions which only existed in his own disordered mind.

I wrote and advised her to call in the family doctor and to let me know what he thought about it. A week later I received another letter telling me that she had seen the doctor and he had examined Sydney, and found him practically sound, and there was no cause for fear, so I dismissed the subject from my mind. A fortnight later I received another letter from Lady Roche asking me if I could spare the time to run down to Canisbry to see my ward, as she felt certain that there was something seriously wrong with him. "He is nervous to an extraordinary degree," she wrote, "and has absolutely refused to sleep alone in the dark. He imagines that he sees awful sights, and he has grown much thinner and his eyes have a peculiar, startled expression, which makes me think more than ever that his mind is in some manner affected."

So I packed my portmanteau and took a hansom to Waterloo Station, and was soon on my way to Canisbry Towers. When I reached Winchester a carriage was waiting to convey me to Canisbry, a distance of ten miles, and about eight o'clock the same evening I found myself outside the fine old manor which had been the seat of the Roches for centuries.

It was not until after dinner that I had an opportunity of speaking to Lady Roche. She was terribly upset about the state of her son's health, and, I thought, unnecessarily alarmed. She certainly told me some strange facts, but I thought that she was over-anxious and magnified things. She had kept Sydney up so that I might see him that night, and presently he entered the room accompanied by his nurse. He had certainly altered for the worse since I had seen him last. Then he had been a bright, laughing, happy boy of nine, now he was pale and much thinner, and his eyes had a strange light in them which suggested brain trouble.

He came forward in his frank, boyish manner, and held out his little hand to me and bade me welcome to Canisbry Towers.

"I am so glad that you have come," he said. "I am sure that you will drive that awful thing away, because it frightens me dreadfully. It is so terrible—and—"

"What frightens you?" I asked. "Oh!" remarked Lady Roche, "he imagines that he sees the form of a man with an awful expression on his face."

"And burning eyes," interrupted Sydney. "And he comes and looks into my bedroom window. I always wake up just before it comes. Oh! it is awful!"

"You must not listen to his tales," said his mother; "of course his mind must be affected, and he imagines that he sees these things."

"Now," she said, turning to Sydney, "run off to bed, and you shall see your guardian again in the morning."

He held his little face for his mother to kiss, and whispered in her ear. "Nurse may sleep with me, because it may come again to-night!" "You must not talk such nonsense," said Lady Roche; "but if you wish, nurse may sleep in your room to-night."

After I went to bed that night I lay awake a long time thinking the matter over. Little Sydney's fright seemed so genuine, and the doctor had assured his mother that nothing was wrong with his brain, then what could it be? Surely there could be nothing in his fancies, and then I remembered that his nurse had slept in his room for several nights and had seen nothing, so that the solution that I arrived at before I went to sleep was—that it was some creation of his own mind and that he required a change, and I decided that, with the mother's consent, I would take him to my home for a few weeks.

The next morning I went to see the doctor who had examined him. He assured me that his mind was sound and healthy; but he thought that something was causing him to worry, and that a change would set him right. "He is such a nervous little fellow," he said, "and has such a susceptible brain, which makes him a positive danger to his health."

I left the doctor's house, satisfied in my own mind that there was really nothing wrong with my little ward and when I arrived at the

manor I suggested to Lady Roche that I should take Sydney to London for a change.

She did not like the idea. She said she thought that in his present state he ought to be at his own home and with his mother, and that Canisbry Towers was one of the most healthy places in England. She suggested that we should call in a brain specialist from London and do whatever he advised. So I wrote to some of the best authorities on mind diseases and decided to await his advent at Canisbry Towers.

That night I retired to bed rather late, and I must have just fallen asleep when I awoke with a start to hear a piercing shriek ring through the silent house, followed by another, and a moment later a third. Hastily throwing on some clothing, I ran out on to the corridor and along in the direction from which the sounds appeared to come. As I had suspected, the screams proceeded from the room in which little Sydney slept. I knocked at the door, which was opened by the nurse in her dressing-gown. I went into the bedroom and found my ward in a pitiable state of fright. He was quite hysterical, and was sitting up in bed and sobbing, his whole frame shaking with emotion.

When he got a little calmer I asked him what the matter was. "Oh!" he cried, "it has come again—the wicked man with the fierce face, and—whose eyes are on fire!"

"Where did you see it?" I asked. "At the window," he replied. "Oh, take me to your bed, I dare not stop here."

I lifted the poor, trembling little fellow in my arms and took him to my bedroom, where he remained for the rest of the night.

In the morning I questioned the nurse, and she told me that she had seen nothing and that she could not account for the child's fright. I, of course, told Lady Roche what had happened, and we talked it over, but could arrive at no satisfactory solution apart from the affected mind theory.

After breakfast I went up to Sydney's bedroom and made a careful examination of the room and its furniture, and then threw open the old-fashioned window to see if the shadow of any tree might in any way account for the apparition.

The window was surrounded by ivy which had probably been there for centuries, and I noticed that it looked as though it had been recently disturbed. This, I argued, could have been done by the recent high winds, and I was about to dismiss the idea from my mind when I noticed something which filled me with astonishment and apprehension. On one of the ivy leaves—stuck on by the gum sometimes found on these leaves—was a small quantity of hair.

"Good heavens!" I gasped; "can there be anything in the apparition after all?"

Just then I happened to glance down into the courtyard below and saw Sydney's nurse watching me very attentively. Directly I looked down she hummed some snatch of a song and appeared to be quite uninterested, but I knew from her demeanor that she had been watching me, and I thought for some purpose.

All sorts of ideas coursed through my mind. Was some diabolical plot on foot for frightening my little ward to death? The idea was too repulsive to contemplate; yet, what could the hair on the ivy mean? Was it merely a coincidence? Such a strange shade of hair it was too! Why had the nurse watched me so attentively? And I remembered that the doctor, who was considered a first-class man at his profession, had assured me that the boy's mind was sound. Facts pointed to foul play, and I had a clue.

I decided to say nothing to anyone of the suspicious I entertained, but to watch, and, as I believed that I had aroused the suspicions of the nurse, I made up my mind to let it be known that I was returning to London next morning. I did not intend to leave the neighborhood at all, but I guessed that if the nurse's suspicions were aroused nothing would take place whilst I remained at the Towers.

Soon after breakfast the next day I had my portmanteau taken to the station, and a little later I myself was driven there. When we reached the end of the drive I was surprised to see the nurse, to all appearances taking an early morning stroll through the park. I thought at once that she was suspicious of my intention of going to London, and had determined to watch me. This necessitated me booking off to London and getting out at the first station at which the train stopped, which was about five miles from the village. This was unlooked for, but it confirmed my suspicions that the nurse was in some manner mixed up in a plot whose end appeared to be the death of little Sydney Roche.

I spent the greater part of the day in thinking the extraordinary facts over. Who, I wondered, would benefit by the death of my ward? To whom would the estate come if young Sydney Roche died? I had tea at the only hotel in the village, and soon after I started to walk to Canisbry Towers. I had made up my mind to conceal myself in the shrubbery and watch the room in which Sydney slept, for I thought that now I was supposed to be away the apparition would again make its appearance and try to accomplish its diabolical end.

After going about three miles along the road I came to the outskirts of Canisbry Park, and as it was quite dark I decided to strike across it and reach the house unperceived.

It was about nine o'clock when I took up my position in the shrubbery outside the courtyard, a few yards away from the window of my ward's bedroom. In my pocket I carried a six-chambered revolver, and if anything appeared I determined to use it.

It was a terribly cold night, and in spite of the fact that I had on my heaviest overcoat I trembled in every limb. The hours dragged slowly on, and I heard the clock chime

ten, eleven, and then twelve, and yet the house was as still as death, and I began to think that my watch would be fruitless after all.

Just after midnight the moon rose, and soon it was almost as light as day, and I began to think of abandoning my watch until another night, and been used for several years. I stood up to ease my cramped legs, and was just replacing the revolver which I had been nursing in my hand, when I thought that I heard a creaking noise above my head. Hastily concealing myself again I waited to see if it would be repeated. Yes! there it was again, like someone opening a window.

I soon discovered that it was the window just under Sydney's room, which was being slowly opened. I had been given to understand that this room was a spare one and had not been used for several years. Very cautiously the shutters were slowly opened, and then the window itself was pushed up. I held my breath and grasped my revolver and waited, and then I saw the most awful sight that I have ever seen. Out of the open window crept a huge, ugly gorilla, but unlike a gorilla in one respect. In the place where the eyes should have been were two balls of fire.

I have always prided myself on being the possessor of excellent nerves, but the sight of this hideous creature—half man, half animal—made the hand which held my revolver shake with fear. Very carefully it crept out, and was soon climbing up the ivy towards little Sydney's window. For some seconds I could do nothing but stand and stare in astonishment and a certain amount of fear at the apparition. Then the diabolical horror of the awful plot made my blood boil. My suspicions were correct then, after all, and someone was, for some reason, trying to murder my ward, and this was the wild mode adopted for accomplishing the purpose.

I pictured little Sydney suddenly waking up—compelled to wake by some singular apprehension of the coming terror. I pictured the strange, uncanny animal staring with those fiery eyes at the terror-stricken boy, and already seemed to hear the frightened shriek of the poor little fellow as his eyes met those of the brute which was slowly crawling towards his window.

I determined that never again should little Sydney Roche see this terrible sight, and I cautiously crept out of my hiding place towards the clinging form on the ivy. I got right underneath and then paused for a moment, and the form had one hairy hand on the window-ledge when I raised my revolver and fired. A shriek of terror and pain followed the report of the revolver, and the next moment a sickening thud told me that my shot had taken effect, and the hairy form lay still on the stones at my feet.

For some moments I could do nothing but stare at the awful huddled figure. The head was turned towards me, and the eyes of fire gave me a truly hideous appearance. Pre-dors, and shortly two of the men servants appeared, rubbing their eyes, wondering what had happened. They started back with an exclamation of terror when they saw the strange figure at my feet.

I stooped down and pulled the hairy skin on the head of the figure and, as I partly expected, it slipped back displaying the face of a man. Between us we carried it into the house, where I quickly pulled the skin off and looked for the wound made by the shot from my revolver. The bullet had buried itself in his shoulder, but I soon saw that a far more serious wound had been made on his head, where it had come in contact with the stones in the courtyard when he had fallen. He died before daylight, without regaining consciousness, from severe concussion of the brain.

Little remains to be told. A detective from Scotland Yard finished unravelling the plot which I had so fortunately started to solve. It appeared that a distant relative of Sir Charles Roche's would have inherited the estate on the death of Sir Charles if Sydney had not lived. He had always been a black sheep, and after getting into trouble in England he had gone to the West Coast of Africa, where he had shot the gorilla, in whose skin he had arrayed himself to further his design, which was the frightening to death of the lad who stood between himself and the estate.

The details of the affair came out at the trial of the man who had helped in the diabolical plot. She was an old friend of the wretched villain who had hatched the plot, and had obtained the situation as nurse for the purpose of giving information regarding the sleeping arrangements of Sydney.

In the hall of Canisbry Towers is suspended the skin of the gorilla which was the means of so nearly frightening to death the little heir of the estate, and were the eye-sockets to be smeared with phosphorus it would present exactly the same appearance as it did on the memorable night when I first saw it on the ivy-clad walls of Canisbry Towers—London Tit-Bits.

LITERARY WOMEN. It is estimated that in England there are some 540 women editors, authors and journalists, and of these a well known publisher has declared that five have an income of £20,000 a year. In journalism women have met with immense success. At least one lady journalist receives a salary of £3,500 a year, and there are not a few who have no difficulty in making from £1,500 to £2,500. The last census in the United States showed that there were 3,000 women engaged in literary, as apart from journalistic, work.

When the present Archbishop of Canterbury was, nearly half a century ago, Principal of a Government Training College for Teachers, he always made a point of personally initiating his students into the mystic and rite in his shirt-sleeves with an energy and vigor which were the despair of the strongest among them.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Tommy Will Wear His Cap on His Head, Not His Ear.

The stiff little drum-shaped forage cap which has hitherto been worn by the British guardsmen is to be displaced in the main to the cloth cap of the man-of-warman, says the London Telegraph. This announcement will doubtless be received with regret by Continental caricaturists, who invariably depict Tommy Atkins as a man with the thickest of hats and the biggest of protruding teeth, and their sorrow will be shared by those pantomime artists who generally rely upon the soldier's head apparel, worn at an absurd angle, as a standing means of exciting the merriment of their audience. So far the Irish Guards alone are in possession of the new cap, which they wear with a band of green, but the entire brigade will shortly be furnished with similar headgear, with the exception that the band of the Coldstreamers will be white, the Grenadiers red, and the Scots a small check of red and white. This pattern which will shortly be familiar to every Londoner, has been borrowed—like the recent army order about the training of troops—from the German army, and it remains to be seen whether the rank and file will take kindly to a departure which is in striking contrast to some of their most cherished traditions.

It will seem rather extraordinary to the lay reader that this new forage cap, which may possibly be issued to all troops besides the Guards at an early date, has formed the subject of long and anxious discussion on the part of the uniform authorities at the War Office. Every one has recognized that the old headgear failed to protect the soldier either from excessive heat, wet, or cold, and the object of the clothing experts was to find some pattern which should possess all these advantages. The styles worn by even European armies were carefully studied and tested, and ultimately the present cap, which in shape and material and manufacture is similar to the article worn by the British bluejackets, was resolved upon. In the matter of uniform, however, the personal equation counts very largely. The authorities know perfectly well that a smart uniform has attracted thousands of men to the recruiting depot, and the old forage cap, with its ridiculous proportions and uselessness, considered from the point of view of a protection for the head, was undoubtedly well beloved of Thomas Atkins. Will the new forage cap, worn upon the crown of the head and not over the right ear, enjoy the same popularity? The authorities are plainly in doubt on the point, and the present distribution to the brigade of Guards is undertaken chiefly for experimental purposes.

Those Irish warriors who have been consulted on the absorbing topic of the new forage cap have not hesitated to declare in favor of the old type. The chief advantages to which the army authorities lay claim is that the new pattern really establishes a uniform style for soldiers and handymen alike, and that the former will not be encumbered, as previously, with the transport of two caps, the old forage and field service types, which it is desired shall be displaced by the new pattern.

SEWING BIRDS.

Most curious are the sewing or tailor-birds of India—little yellow things not much larger than one's thumb. To escape falling a prey to snakes and monkeys the tailor-bird picks up a dead leaf and flies up into a tree, and with a fibre for a thread and its bill for a needle sews the leaf to a green one hanging from the tree; the sides are sewed up, an opening to the nest thus formed being left at the top. That a nest is swinging in the tree no snake or monkey or even man would suspect.

THE PASTOR'S MISTAKE.

Pastor—"What did I say in my sermon yesterday that you objected to?"

Mr. De Good—"You surprise me, my dear sir. I did not object to anything."

Pastor—"But I heard you give a very audible snort at something I said."

Mr. De Good—"Oh, no; no indeed. That was only a snore."

RAPID RAILWAY BUILDING.

The Baluchistan (Asia) Railway is an example of rapid construction. Ninety-five miles were completed in about two months and the last twenty miles were made at the rate of 3½ miles per day. The gradients were about 1 in 2,000 on a dry, barren, treeless, houseless plain, rising all the way. The desert was absolutely smooth and plain.

STARVATION IN LONDON.

It is a painful revelation to learn, on the strength of a Local Government Board return, that during 1900 there were no fewer than fifty-three cases in which coroners' juries returned verdicts of "Death from starvation" in the various districts within the City of London.

HIS BREAKFAST JOURN.

The comedian boarder resumed his seat and said:

"The landlady should get her steak a job on a warship."

"Doing what?" queried the sweet singer, with true stage comedy.

"Repelling boarders!"

In British textile factories 350,000 horse-power is used for cotton, 122,000 for woolen, 73,000 for linen.

"I wish you to tell me candidly whether you want to marry my daughter for her money?" "Certainly not," answered the titled young gentleman. "I scorn the suspicion. As I understand the situation, your daughter hasn't much money, anyhow. You are the one we are looking to."

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Great People.

Herr Anton Dvorak has been accorded a rare distinction by the Emperor of Austria. He is the first musical composer who has been made a member of the Austrian House of Lords. Dvorak was born in a suburb of Prague in 1841. He was the son of an innkeeper, and evinced his musical genius at an early age and received his training in the Government schools. His "Statut Mater" secured his European reputation.

We occasionally hear of the Negus Menelik, the Emperor of Abyssinia, but comparatively little is known of his remarkable personality in this country. Not of such athletic physique as his warlike predecessor, King John, he is in mind and moral far superior. Ten years ago, when the first involved the people in heavy losses, Menelik assisted with his own hands to till the soil, and for three years ate no meat, arguing: "Why should I enjoy plenty while my people are in want?"

Here is one of the stories told by the late Dr. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, whose death took place the other day. "Many years ago," said the Bishop, "I was holding a service near an Indian village camp. My things were scattered about in a lodge, and when I was going out I asked the chief if it was safe to leave them there while I went to the village to hold a service. 'Yes,' he replied, 'perfectly safe. There is not a white man within a hundred miles!'"

Mr. Sousa, the March King, is a great smoker. There was a time when he could buy no cigar that exactly suited him. Accordingly, he made arrangements with a firm in Havana to supply him with a special brand. He is also very particular about what he eats and drinks, and before eleven o'clock at night never takes any liquor stronger than lemon squash. If he drank spirits early in the morning he says he would not be able to keep his band of fifty-two instrumentalists under control. And he is a keen sportsman, riding and shooting being his favorite recreations.

Sir Henry Irving, when in London, has no special caddy on his nightly journey from the theatre to the fire-side. The first man within call gets the job, and it may be, a ticket for the pit on some future occasion. One of these occasional caddies, to whom a pass had been given, was asked by Sir Henry how he liked the play. The man hesitated, and then choosing what seemed to be the most grateful words to express his thanks, answered: "Well, sir, I didn't go."

Georgetown House, in the Isle of Wight, which belongs to Mr. Ward, a Roman Catholic landowner, is about to become the English home of the Benedictine nuns who have been expelled from France. Among the nuns is a royal lady, seventy years of age, known as Sister Adelaide. She was born a Princess of Lowenstein-Rosenberg, and married the Portuguese Duke of Braganza. Infanta of the kingdom, in 1851. The Duke died fifteen years after his marriage, and since then his widow has been an inmate of the Convent of Benedictines at Solesmes, where she helped materially, by her benefactions, to restore that ancient religious house, which had fallen into ruins.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson says that he never received a knock-down till, espying a laborer walking along with the old familiar black bottle protruding from his pocket, he entered into conversation with him, and pointed out the misery which had resulted from the bottle and earnestly exhorted the man to flee from its contents. The man was so overcome that he took out the receptacle and emptied the liquor into the road. Sir Wilfrid's face beamed with pleasure, and, handing the man sixpence, he said: "Take that; it will buy you something better." The man, to the disgust of Sir Wilfrid, entered a public-house and spent the sixpence in beer. The liquor he had thrown away was cold tea.

A peasant and his wife, in Germany, were married on the same day as the Emperor and Empress, the peasant's Christian name being William. Their first child—a boy—was born on the same day as the Crown Prince, after which they had five other sons, each of whom was born at the same time as the five younger boys of the Emperor. The royal couple were informed of this, and were exceedingly interested in the very strange coincidence, but the interest was intensified when, on the last occasion of a royal birth—namely, the little daughter of the Kaiser—it was learned that the peasant's wife in question had also given birth to a daughter on the same day. So astonished were the Emperor and Empress that they stood as godfather and godmother to this little girl, and have well provided for her future.

Last winter Mme. Patti was staying for a few days in an isolated village at the extreme end of Yorkshire. To kill the monotony of the place the prima donna went one night to a concert given in aid of a certain village institution. Not half of the performers turned up. Appreciating the difficulty Mme. Patti, incognito, of course—offered to oblige the audience with a song or two. Then she sang, in her own glorious way, three of her sweetest ballads. At the close the chairman approached and, in solemn tones, thanked her. "Well, miss," he said, "you've done uncommon well. And though 'Arry 'Ock, the juggler, who thinks now of takin' 'old of 'ot pokers and swallowin' needles, couldn't turn up, yet you've pleased us very considerably, miss."

Voices made to order are the latest thing in surgery. Actual operations have demonstrated that the larynx, or vocal box, can be successfully removed, and the patient may not only survive the shock, but recover. In order to restore speech to the patient an artificial larynx and vocal cords are provided. The voice artificially produced is incapable of infection, but although it is a monotone, the patient is perfectly able to carry on a conversation.

WHEEL GREASE \$140,000.

MANY SMALL EXPENSES ON BIG RAILWAYS.

Bill For Indiarubber was \$160,000.—\$280,000 for Leather and Cloth.

You would not imagine that there was much indiarubber used in the construction of a railway carriage. Yet the bill for indiarubber paid last year by only one great railway company was \$160,000, which is a far larger amount than is spent on the same commodity by many a large cycle-making firm. Yet railways do not use rubber tyres. Most of that rubber is employed simply to save doors from slamming, to make them air-tight when closed, and for mat-making.

It is easy to imagine that the leather and cloth which cover the comfortable cushions upon which you travel cannot be bought for nothing. But would it occur to you that this same railway spent last year \$280,000 on carriage trimmings and fittings? This is about the company's average bill.

Lighting railway carriages is no small item whether gas or electricity is used. It cost \$2,430 to install electric light on a single express train, and the working expenses amount to a little over a cent a lamp per hour—a total of \$400 a year for the train in question. When gas is used the chief expense is in fitting the cylinders. Each carriage has one or two of these, made of lined steel, with welded seams, 16 feet long and 13 inches in diameter, and able to withstand a pressure of 110 pounds to the square inch. The company from whose books these items are taken

MAKES ITS OWN GAS, and uses thirteen million cubic feet a year.

No train could run a mile without oil, and though grease and tallow are not so dear as they were a few years ago, yet the quantities used are so enormous that the grease bill of the company in question amounted to \$140,000 for the year 1900. This is, of course, exclusive of the wages of the greasers.

Two hundred and twenty thousand pounds were spent by this one company last year on iron and ironwork, and \$890,000 on steel and steelwork; but these are expenses which, big as they are, the travelling public can thoroughly understand. What does surprise one is not so acquainted with the inner working of a railway is an account for \$300,000 worth of copper and brass. That such an immense amount of these metals can be used in twelve months for trimmings and fittings is plainly out of the question. The mystery is cleared when one finds that English railways make the fire-boxes of their engines of copper, and not of steel. Copper though more expensive, lasts longer, stands fire better, and heats more evenly. The brass is used for steam-cocks, whistles, and injectors. A quantity of bronze is also used for making stays.

FEW TIMBER-SHOPS can compete in size or extent with those of a big railway company. Besides commoner woods, such as deal, pine, oak, ash, teak, there are great logs of mahogany for veneering, besides baywood and Quebec oak. Walnut, sycamore, and ebony are also employed for ornamenting Pullman carriages. This line's bill for timber was \$340,000 last year.

Besides all the new engines and carriages which are built in the course of a year, the old ones need doing up at fairly frequent intervals. Suburban trains especially get very hard wear. The latter are, as a rule, always composed of the same carriages in the very same order, so that when repairs are necessary to one the whole train stands equal need of overhauling. Such a train is run bodily under a gigantic shed, and there repaired, repainted, and re-varnished. The line which supplied the figures used in this article spends \$15,000 a year on paint, and another \$15,000 on varnishes.

Even so small an item as the washing of linen used in sleeping carriages mounts up. In a single railway laundry 4,500 sheets and towels are washed weekly. The work is done by steam and the linen is all dried in a hot closet.

One more surprise for the passengers who imagine that, if coal is dear, water, at any rate, is cheap. The company into whose accounts the contributor of this article has been permitted to dive, in addition to a bill of nearly \$5,000 a day for coal, had to pay \$115,000 for water during the year 1900. And this in spite of the fact that they possess several excellent artesian wells.

FAVORING THE WOMEN.

At the old-fashioned inns and restaurants in Sweden it is customary to charge less for women than for men, on the theory that they do not eat so much. At some hotels in Sweden a man and wife are charged as one and one-half persons if they occupy the same room. A husband and wife may travel as one and one-half person by railway, and also by the post routes, furnishing their own carriage.

LATEST THING IN SURGERY.

Voices made to order are the latest thing in surgery. Actual operations have demonstrated that the larynx, or vocal box, can be successfully removed, and the patient may not only survive the shock, but recover. In order to restore speech to the patient an artificial larynx and vocal cords are provided. The voice artificially produced is incapable of infection, but although it is a monotone, the patient is perfectly able to carry on a conversation.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

She—"Do you believe in this theory about spreading disease by kissing?" He—"Well, they say there's something in it." "Did you ever catch anything by kissing a girl?" "Yes, once; her father saw me do it."

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Thirty years' experience.

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Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

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GRADUATE OF DOMINION COLLEGE OF
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Pupil of Miss Sym and Prof. Hilsley.
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and Theory.
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Why don't you advertise? Let
people know you are alive.
The longer you have been in
business the more reason
you have for advertising.
People will forget all about
you, and the moss will be
growing about your counters.
Brace up, and be up-to-date.
Use twentieth century meth-
ods.

DOAN'S
KIDNEY PILLS
CURE
BACKACHE
LAME BACK
RHEUMATISM
DIABETES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIZZINESS AND ALL
KIDNEY & URINARY
DISEASES
ARE CURED BY
DOAN'S KIDNEY
PILLS

Mrs. I. STEEVES, Edgett's Land-
ing, N.B., writes on Jan. 18, 1901:
"In the fall of 1899 I was troubled
with a severe pain in the back. I
could scarcely get up out of a chair
and it gave me great pain to move
about. I took one box of Doan's
Kidney Pills and was completely
cured. I have not been troubled
with it since."

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erate.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A HISTORIC BORDER

WHY MASON AND DIXON'S LINE IS
BEING RESURVEYED.

Metel Posts Replace the Stones That
Marked the Boundary Between
Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylv-
ania-Romance of Famous Line.

The rapid progress that has been made
in the resurvey of the famous Mason and
Dixon's line brings into prominence once
more that historic boundary which at the
time of the civil war was supposed to sepa-
rate slavery and freedom. The average
American knows this line in a vague and
general way as a result of its historical
significance, but there are few who can
tell how, when or why it came into being.
The answers to these questions have
nothing whatever to do with the romance
of civil war days. In fact Mason and
Dixon's line dates from the eighteenth
century and even, though indirectly, from
the seventeenth.

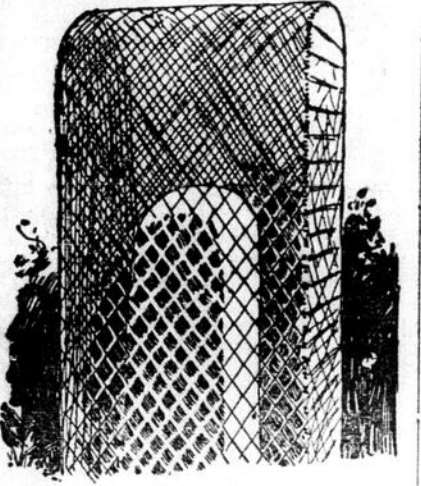
In 1681 William Penn obtained from
Charles II. a charter giving him a tract
of land in America. When he and his
fellow colonists came over to take posses-
sion, they found that the grant estab-
lished them among impenetrable forests
and gave them no coast line whatever.

Penn at once besieged royalty for a
fresh grant, and not without success, for
he was given more land at the expense
of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Natu-
rally Calvert was highly incensed at
this and immediately started to dispute
Penn's rights. Negotiations for the deter-
mination of the boundary between the
lands of Penn and Lord Baltimore were
protracted and bitter, the partisans of
each at times coming almost to open war.

The struggle lasted until 1722, when
the heirs of the original disputants en-
tered into an agreement for the final ad-
judication of the boundary. Work was
commenced at once, but complications
arose, and it was not until 1760 that
things were given definite shape by the
appointment of a commission to survey
the boundary. This commission did its
work in a very hasty way, and the
heads of the two colonies became im-
patient at the slow progress made. Both
Penn and Calvert were in London at the
time, and they engaged Charles Mason
and James Dixon, the two men whose
names have become so famous in connec-
tion with this line, to complete the work
of the commission.

While Mason and Dixon are described
as mathematicians and surveyors, or
merely as surveyors, they were men of
learning and much scientific attainments.
Both were elected members of the Ameri-
can Philosophical society.

The two surveyors did their work on
the line with the utmost care. They cut a
"vista" eight feet wide through the for-
ests and set up a stone at the end of each
mile. Every fifth stone was larger than
the others and had on the south side the
arms of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and



OLD STONE POST ON MASON AND DIXON'S
LINE.
[Showing the wire netting put around it to pro-
tect it from vandalism.]

on the north the arms of Thomas and
Richard Penn. The intermediate stones
had the letter M on the south and the
letter P on the north face.

The stones, oolitic limestone, came from
England, and their capacity to resist the
action of the weather is remarkable. One
of the fifth milestones is now on a farm
in Pennsylvania, and the coats of arms
of the original proprietors are still trace-
able, though they have been exposed to
the elements for over a century. Stones
were set up by the two surveyors as far
west as Siding hill, about 132 miles
from the northeast corner of Maryland.
It was virtually impossible to transport
them farther, and the continuation of the
line was marked by piles of stone extend-
ing as far as the summit of the Alle-
ghanies, beyond which the line was mark-
ed by posts surrounded by stones.

As time went on, thanks to careless-
ness and vandalism, many of the stones
were removed from their original posi-
tion, until at length doubt prevailed as
to the exact location of the line in many
places. In 1849 a desire was expressed
for a resurvey, and commissioners were
appointed by each of the states interest-
ed. The surveyors found the work of
Mason and Dixon very reliable in the
main, although the resurvey resulted in
Maryland making a slight gain in terri-
tory.

The line was remarked by stones, but
relic hunters made short work of these
after the civil war had made Mason
and Dixon's line famous. New stones
were set in place surrounded by heavy
wire nettings, but even these did not
prove invulnerable to relic hunters. It
was to give the line permanent markings
and to settle an interstate controversy
that the present survey was undertaken.
Lovers of relics will now have to wield
their chisels on metal posts instead of
stone ones, for the old order of things
has passed away.

The point in controversy between
Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania
concerns the true beginning of the east
end of the famous boundary—i. e., the
length of the "tangent line" which fur-
nished the point of departure for Mason
and Dixon. So much interest was awak-
ened in the matter that in 1899 the Penn-
sylvania legislature appropriated \$7,000
to re-establish the boundary, and a year
later the Maryland legislature followed
suit with \$5,000. The work of remark-
ing the line is now almost completed
under the joint supervision of the two
states.

The phrase "Mason and Dixon's line"
first became popular in 1820, when John
Randolph referred to it as the line which
separated freedom from slavery. The
imagination of the politicians and the
statesmen had carried it to the mouth
of the Ohio river and beyond the south-
ern boundary of Missouri.

Good Health

Is doubtless the highest human good.
It is especially so to women, to whom it
means the preservation of beauty, hap-
piness in the home, and the enjoyment
of social duties. There can be no good

health for any
woman who suf-
fers from woman-
ly diseases. Her
complexion fails,
her flesh loses
its firmness. Her
eyes are dull. She
has no home hap-
piness, no social
enjoyment.

Doctor Pierce's
Favorite Prescription
cures the dis-
eases which de-
stroy the health.
It establishes reg-
ularity, drives dis-
agreeable humors,
heals inflamma-
tion and ulceration,
and cures female
weakness. It gives good health to
women, which means tranquil nerves, a
good appetite and sound sleep.

"I was a great sufferer two years ago with
female trouble and I wrote to you for advice,"
says Mrs. M. H. Hays, of Tribulation, McDonald
Co., Missouri. "You outlined a course of treat-
ment for me. I followed your directions, and
now feel like a different person. I never
expected to hear from you when I wrote to you.
In three days after I commenced taking your
medicine I began to feel better. I took twenty
dollar's worth of the 'Favorite Prescription,'
'Golden Medical Discovery.' I bought it
five dollars worth at a time, and also four vials
of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I would not take one
thousand dollars for the good the medicine has
done me. I can't praise it enough. I wish all
who suffer with such troubles would give Dr.
Pierce's medicines a fair trial. I can work all
feeling good. Many thanks to you for your kind
advice."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper
covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-
cent stamps to pay expense of customs
and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V.
Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Scarecrows.

The term is almost a misnomer, now-a-
days. For the "century-living crow" has
been schooled by experience. The scare-
crow doesn't scare him. Investigating ornitho-
logists say that he can tell a gun from a
stick and can count up to seven. Evidently

the crow has
progressed from
the ignorance of
his ancestry.
The crow is in
some things in
advance of the
human family.
There are scare-
crows which
scared our
grandfathers, and
which are
just as fearsome
to us. In spite
of the fact that
some scientific
investigators
say, "There is
nothing to be
afraid of. A
scarecrow can't
hurt you," the
bulk of men and
women still be-
lieve the scare-
crow is a power-
ful and destroy-
ing fiend.

This attitude
is most marked in relation to certain forms
of disease. In diseases of the lungs and
respiratory organs, for instance, it is the
custom to assume that there is no cure for
the cough, no help for the hemorrhage, no
healing for the lungs. The scarecrow, Con-
sumption, is set up, often taking the form
of some experienced and unskillful prac-
titioner who denies hope or help to the
victim of disease.

Yet the records go to show that stubborn
coughs have been cured, that persistent
hemorrhages have been stopped, and that
weak lungs have been made strong by
the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery.

TESTIMONY TALKS.

All the claims in the world for the curative
virtues of a medicine will not equal
the testimony to the actual fact of cure.
Thousands of testimonials like the follow-
ing have been received from persons cured
of lung troubles, bronchitis, hemorrhage,
obstinate coughs, etc., by "Golden Medical
Discovery":

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie
Jacobs, of Felton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and
my family doctor said I had consumption. I
thought I must die soon, for I felt so badly
bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, was very
short of breath; in fact, could hardly get my
breath at all. Experienced and unskillful
practitioner who denies hope or help to the
victim of disease."

"Before I took your 'Golden Medical Discov-
ery' and 'Pellets' I was so
weak I could
not sweep a room,
and now I can
do a small washing.
I worked in the
canning factory
this fall, and I feel like
a new person. I
thank the good
Lord, and also Dr.
Pierce for making
this medicine.
I believe that the
Lord and your medicine
have saved my
life. I was sick over
two years. I took
four bottles of
the 'Golden Medical
Discovery' and
four vials of Doctor
Pierce's Pellets."

There is no al-
cohol in "Golden
Medical Discovery"
and it is entirely
free from
opium, cocaine,
and all other nar-
cotics.

Sometimes a
dealer will offer
a substitute for
the "Discovery,"
claiming it to be
"just as good."
The substitute
pays him more
profit, that's why.
Protect yourself
from unscrupu-
lous dealers by
insisting on Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery.

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Of knowledge wouldn't amount to much,
you'd think. But for just 31 cents invested
in one-cent stamps (to pay expense of mail-
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it has taken hundreds of years and millions
of money to acquire. Dr. Pierce's Common
Sense Medical Adviser covers the field of
medicine and hygiene from the day of
Gauch to the present hour. The 1008 pages
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900 DROPS

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ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-
ness and Rest. Contains neither
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salt -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
St. Catharine's Salt -
Thermacide -
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Tac Simile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Hays
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—

Dr. H. H. Hays

IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It
is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
you anything else on the plea or promise that it
is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-
pose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-
simile
signature
of *Dr. H. H. Hays* is on
every
wrapper.

There's no adulteration in

OZO COFFEE.

It is blended from perfect, selected Coffee Beans, is
roasted by our new exclusive process and is packed
in safety canisters. It makes a delicious beverage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

GAINED
9½ LBS.

BY USING MILBURN'S PILLS.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 8, 1901.
The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Some time ago my daughter,
aged 19 years,
was troubled
with bad head-
aches and loss
of appetite.
She was tired
and listless most
of the time, and
was losing
flesh.
Her system got
badly run down,
so hearing your
Heart and Nerve
Pills highly spoken of I procured a box,
and by the time she had used them she
had gained 9½ lbs. in weight and is now in
perfect health.

Yours truly,
Mrs. P. H. CURTIS.

A Red Hot Season.

During the hot summer season the
blood gets over heated, the drain on
the system is severe and the appetite
is often lost. Burdock Blood Bitters
purifies and invigorates the blood, tone
up the system, and restores lost ap-
petite.

...NOW...

Is the time to subscribe for the
"GUARDIAN"
The paper will be sent to any
address in Canada or the
United States from the
present time until the
end of 1902 for

—\$1.00.—

At the GUARDIAN Printery first-
class Job Work is done at
short notice.

Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter
Heads, Statements, Envel-
opes, Visiting Cards,
Posters,
in fact anything in the Printing
line. A nice line of Ball Pro-
grammes on hand, and
ready to print.

To make money it is necessary to
have a clear, bright brain, a cool head
free from pain, and strong, vigorous
nerves. Milburn's Heart and Nerve
Pills invigorate and brighten the brain,
strengthen the nerves, and remove all
heart, nerve and brain troubles.

Girls Wanted.

In Shirt, Shurtwaist, Skirt and Over-
all Departments. Good wages paid.
Special department for teaching begin-
ners. For further information apply in
person or by letter to Mr. Davis at the
Standard Shirt Co., Ltd., Montreal.

NOTICE.

Anyone having lost a coat can recover the
same by proving own ship and paying ex-
penses to MR. LUCIEN BENOIT, Melbourne.

...PEELED...

POPLAR
PULP

Wood Wanted. On G. T. R.
from Actonvale to Artha-
baska. Write for prices and
state quantity for delivery to
E. M. STEWART,
Agent for

ALLAN LINE S. S. CO.
DOMINION LINES, S. CO.
BEAVER & ELDER DEMPSTER S. S. CO.
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Full Line of—
Staple Goods in the Jewelry Line always
on hand. Sterling Silver Forks, Spoons
and Novelties always in stock.

E. M. STEWART.
G. T. R. TICKET AGENT.

CHANGE YOUR MIND.

"It's a wise man's privilege to
change his mind; a fool never does."
This applies to French and Canadian
Ladies and to tea, and as they were
never classed with uniformed people,
they should change to India and Cey-
lon tea, if they are using the impure
and adulterated teas of Japan and
China. Change your mind and change
your tea, and indulge your dainty
palates in a cup of pure machine made
tea (green or black.) Your palates and
your pocketbooks will welcome the
change. Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and
Salada packets of Ceylon and India
teas are waiting for you at your grocers.

WEAK, NERVOUS,
MEN.

All male readers of this paper who
are suffering from Weakness, pecu-
liar to lost manhood, that blights
their life, causing mental and phys-
ical suffering, should write to us
for our little book, "A Warning
Voice," which describes those trou-
bles. Write to-day, enclosing 2c. stamp
to pay postage on treating. Address
Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & Co., 214 C.
Chicago, Ill.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Wheat—The local wheat market was quiet to-day, with prices firm. Sales of new white and red winter at 68½c low freight to mills. Buyers quoted 67½c. Old wheat quoted at 70 to 71c low freight to mills. No. 2 goose quoted at 64½c in Midland, and No. 1 spring at 69c in Midland. Manitoba wheat is firmer; No. 1 hard, 84½ to 85c, grinding in transit. No. 1 Northern at 81½ to 82c, and No. 2 Northern at 78½ to 79c, g.t. For 100 tons and west 2c lower.

Oats—The demand is fair and prices firm. Mixed sold at 41 to 41½c west, No. 2 yellow at 42c middle freight, and at 43c in Midland.

Peas—Receipts moderate, with prices firm. No. 2 at 73 to 74c north and west, and at 74 to 75c middle freight.

Corn—The market is firm, with new Canadian yellow quoted at 52c west. American yellow is quoted on track here at 67 to 67½c.

Barley—Market continues firm, with demand good. No. 1 quoted at 56c, No. 2 at 51 to 52c, No. 3 extra at 49 to 50c, and No. 3 at 47 to 48c middle freight.

Rye—The market is firm, and sales at 51c middle freight.

Buckwheat—Market steady, with sales at 49½c middle freight, and at 50c east.

Flour—The market is steady. Ninety per cent. patents quoted at \$2.65 to \$2.70, in buyers' bags, middle freight. Locally and for Lower Province trade prices of choice straight rollers, in wood, are \$3.15 to \$3.20. Manitoba wheat flour unchanged; Hungarian patents, \$4. bags included, at Toronto, and strong bakers' \$3.70.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged. Car lots, on track here, \$4.75 in bags, and \$4.90 in wood. Broken lots 25c per bbl extra.

Milled—Bran unchanged at \$14 to \$14.50 outside, and at \$15 here. Shorts, \$17, both here and outside. Manitoba bran, \$18, and shorts, \$20, Toronto freights, including sacks.

Potatoes—The local market is firmer, with sales at 52 to 53c per bag on track.

THE DAIRY MARKET.

Butter—The receipts are large, with the bulk of inferior and medium qualities. Prices steady. We quote:—Selected dairy tubs, 16 to 17c; choice large rolls, 16 to 16½c (the latter for selected small packages); choice 1-lb rolls, 17 to 18c; secondary grades, 12 to 13c; creamery, prints, 21c; solids, 19½ to 20c.

Eggs—Market unchanged. Strictly new laid, 20 to 21c; fresh gathered store eggs, 16 to 17c; cold storage, candled, 15 to 16c; limed, 14 to 15c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs unchanged at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Hog products steady. We quote:—Bacon, long clear sells at 11 to 11½c in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, \$19 to \$19.50; do., short cut \$21 to \$21.25.

Smoked Meats—Hams, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; backs, 14c, and shoulders, 10½c.

Lard—Market is steady. We quote:—Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11½c; compounds, 8½ to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—Flour—Firm; good demand. Spring wheat—Little doing; No. 2 Northern, 74½c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 78½c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 66c; No. 3 do, 65½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 do, 45½c. No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 3, 43½c. Barley—Strong; fancy, 65 to 66c. Rye—No. 1 offered at 62c. Canal freights—Steady.

Toledo, Nov. 19.—Wheat—Cash, 78½c; December, 79½c; May, 78½c. Corn—December, 60½c; May, 63½c. Oats—December, 40½c; May, 41½c. Rye—58c; No. 3, 55c. Cloverseed—December, \$5.62½; March, \$5.72½; mixed alsike, \$7.

Duluth, Nov. 19.—Closed—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; December, 69½c; May, 73½c. Oats—39½ to 39½c Corn—59½c.

Milwaukee, Nov. 19.—Wheat—Steady; close, No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c; December, 71½c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 59½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 58½c; sample, 45 to 52c. Corn—December, 59½c.

Detroit, Nov. 19.—Closed—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 76c; No. 2 red, cash, November and December, 76c; May, 80c.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—Closed—Wheat—Cash, 72½c; December, 73c; May, 76½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Our receipts to-day at the Western cattle market were 70 car loads, including 1,000 cattle, 1,900 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs, 30 calves, and a few milch cows.

Business to-day was fairly good, and prices were mostly firmer.

Export cattle was in better demand to-day, though the quality of the offerings was not first-class. Prices ranged from 4½ to 4¾c, with five or ten cents more occasionally paid.

Butcher cattle sold better to-day, because of the briskness in the export trade. Good to choice stuff sold at from 3½ to 4½c per lb; second and inferior grades were unchanged but steadier. Everything sold out early.

Feeders and stockers are in demand at steady unchanged prices.

Good milch cows are wanted.

Good veal calves are in demand, but common stuff will not sell at all just now.

Choice export ewes are firm and wanted at a shade better prices.

Lambs are firmer and sold up to 8½c per lb for choice samples.

There is no change in bucks and culled sheep.

Hogs are unchanged to-day, with a downward tendency.

The best price for "slingers" is 5½c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are worth 5½c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt....	\$4.00	\$4.85
Butchers, choice....	3.50	4.40
Butchers, ord. to good	3.25	3.75
Butchers, inferior....	2.75	3.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt....	3.25	3.50
Butcher sheep, each....	2.00	3.00
Lambs, per cwt....	3.00	3.50
Bucks, per cwt....	2.00	2.50
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each....	30.00	45.00
Calves, each....	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt....	5.25	5.50
Light hogs, per cwt....	5.00	5.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt....	5.00	5.25
Sows, per cwt....	3.25	3.75
Stags, per cwt....	0.00	2.00

WAR'S STRIKING LESSON.

It Is The Effectiveness of Modern Arms.

The wonderful effectiveness of modern rifles and artillery is the most striking lesson of the Boer war, in the opinion of Lieut.-Col. W. R. Livermore, United States military attaché at Copenhagen. The colonel is visiting London for the purpose of studying the South African campaign at the British headquarters, where he meets officers fresh from the scene of action. Speaking on Thursday night, Lieut.-Col. Livermore said:—

"The experience gained in the Transvaal war has compelled experts to acknowledge the truth of teachings that have always been learned and then disregarded. It is curious that few men equally admit that two times two are four. Some always prefer to believe that two and two make two and one-half, or anything but four. The terrible losses of the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War showed the necessity for changing close formations and spreading troops over wider areas, yet apparently similar concrete examples have been necessary to re-enforce the old lesson.

"To-day quick-firing guns kill ten times as many men at the same time as the old weapons were capable of doing. Frontal attacks are thus futile unless the defenders' line is stretched to a point where it is possible for the enemy to break through. Military men are no more apt pupils in life's school than civilians."

INCREASE OF \$7,000,000.

Aggregate Trade of Dominion for Four Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A statement prepared by the Customs Department for the four months of the fiscal year ending October 31 last, shows that the aggregate trade of the Dominion increased by over \$7,000,000. The imports for the four months were \$68,964,478, an increase of \$3,670,427 over the same time in 1909. The exports amounted to \$81,280,999, a gain of \$3,566,868.

The largest increases took place in October. For that month there were increases over the same time last year of \$300,000 in the exports of cattle, \$650,000 in the export of butter, \$660,000 in the exports of cheese, \$100,000 in eggs, \$2,000,000 in wheat, \$274,000 in hay, and \$1,500,000 in the exports of British Columbia salmon. The increase in the duty collected for the four months was over \$500,000.

SANK INTO THE ABYSS.

Big Mining Plant in Missouri Engulfed in Cave-in.

A despatch from Joplin, Mo., says:—In a cave-in at Orongo, near here, on Wednesday, the entire plant of the Aurora Mining Company, one of the great zinc producers in the district, was swallowed up. No lives were lost. The plant comprised a hundred-ton mill, office building, and engine house, all of which were engulfed, together with six gravel cars and an immense tailing pile. On entering the ground a short time before the cave-in occurred, workmen heard the timbers cracking, and signaled to be drawn up. The last man had reached the surface only a few minutes before the timbers collapsed, the earth yielded, and with a crash the whole plant sank into the abyss. Further caving is feared, and work in that vicinity has been suspended. It is impossible to estimate the damage.

AMERICANS BUYING LAND.

Sales Made to Syndicate and Individuals.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The C.P.R. Land Department on Thursday put through the sale of farm lands amounting to 30,000 acres to a syndicate of three colonization agents from North Dakota. The colonization of this property will commence at once, Donald A. Ross, of this city, states he sold \$200,000 of rural real estate within the last three weeks. The boom in farm lands continues, and George Walker sold this week 5,500 acres of land in the Winnipeg district to four Americans.

FREE ON CORONATION DAY.

Crown May Follow Precedent in Matter of Theatres.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily News says that if the precedent of Queen Victoria's coronation is followed at the coronation of King Edward, the London theatres will be free to the public on Coronation Day, the salaries of the actors being paid by the Crown.

BOERS MURDER KAFFIRS.

Slaughter of Natives Becoming Frequent.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Brodrick, the British War Secretary, speaking on Wednesday night at a banquet given in London in his honor by the City Carlton Club, declared that the Boers were hiding their tracks by murdering Kaffirs behind them. "Lord Kitchener wired to-day," he continued, "that the cold-blooded murder of natives had become frequent of late, and that two dead natives, their hands tied behind their backs, were found November 10 at the bottom of a mine shaft."

Later in his speech Mr. Brodrick said Great Britain now had 42,000 Boers in custody in the concentration camps and on various islands, and that 11,000 more had been killed or wounded, or had left the country on parole. He added that he believed the number of Boers now in the field was about 10,000.

"The country has set its teeth and intends to go through the process of wearing down," he exclaimed. "We intend to provide Lord Kitchener with fresh troops to replace the tired ones. Only to-day a certain colony made an offer of help."

Mr. Brodrick said he was sorry anything had happened to affect the career of Sir Redvers Buller, and he assured the company that the deafness of Sir Evelyn Wood was not a bar to the work that officer had to do as commander of an army corps.

The War Secretary further announced on the Duke of Connaught's authority the latter's intention to go on active service when required, the Duke saying that wherever his army corps goes he will go. This disposes of the only published criticism of the Duke's appointment, it having been supposed that he would not be allowed to go on active service owing to his nearness to the throne.

Mr. Brodrick claimed that 14,700 square miles of the Transvaal and 17,000 square miles of the Orange River Colony were secure from the Boers by the blockhouse system. He instanced the increased security of the railways, which were cut 32 times in October, 1909, and not once in October, 1901.

Mr. Brodrick explained that four battalions and two cavalry regiments would be drawn from India for service in South Africa.

AMERICANS SURPRISED.

Delegation Praises the Possibilities of the North-West.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The following letter has been received by the Minister of the Interior:—Wetaskiwin, Alta., Oct. 26, 1901. Sir,—As a part of a delegation visiting your country for the purpose of learning about the resources and future prospects of settlers, we beg to report that the country presents prospects far in advance of our most sanguine expectations. For those desiring to engage in ranching or in mixed farming there are splendid openings where grasses are plentiful and water abundant, while those desiring wheat lands can be satisfied, if such a thing is possible. Wheat and oats in stock and stack and the finest of vegetables is the best evidence of the productivity of the soil. The delegation was in charge of Mr. Charles Tomlin, who made no misrepresentation, and is thoroughly posted in general information about the country.

(Signed) William B. Wilson, K. S. Caldwell, J. B. Glover, Renfrew, Okla.; A. A. Graboff, Kleiner, Mo.; R. W. Wallace, Byron, Okla.; F. C. Leonard, Peabody, Kan.; F. C. Cook, California, Mo., U.S.A.

ODD THE SAME AS EVEN.

Sections Subject to Homestead Entries in the West.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of the Interior has decided that wherever there are any odd numbered sections at the disposal of the department they shall be subject to homestead entries, the same as even sections. It is well known that nearly all the odd sections are, or have been handed over to railway companies as portions of their land grants, but there are many districts of the country where these land grants are not located, and in these the odd sections will be treated by the department in the same way as even sections, and will consequently be granted as homesteads.

THE BIBLE'S TEACHING.

The Excuse of Afrikaner Charged With Treason.

A despatch from Kimberley says:—The Rev. David Wilcocks, Dutch minister at Mafeking, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for treason. He was shown to have incited to rebellion in his preaching, and to have held thanksgiving services for Boer victories.

Mr. Wilcocks admitted having publicly prayed for Gen. Cronje, whom he believed to be wounded; but he urged, in defence, that the Bible directed that we should pray for our enemies.

PLAGUE IN LONDON.

Supposed Case Admitted to One Of the Hospitals.

A despatch from London says:—A supposed case of bubonic plague was admitted on Thursday into Hammer-smith Hospital. The patient is a resident of Chiswick, and had been employed on a tug working between Brentford and Greenwich, on the River Lee, for three weeks before he was taken to the hospital.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

RESULTS OF THE PAST SEASON SET FORTH.

Final Estimates as Prepared by the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

The final estimates of the crops in Ontario this year, based on actual threshing results, are contained in the November crop report, issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries. The results are as follows:—Fall wheat, 16,017,029 bushels, or 17.4 per acre; spring wheat, 5,498,751 bushels, or 15.4 per acre; barley, 16,761,076 bushels, or 26.9 per acre; oats, 78,334,490 bushels, or 32.5 per acre; rye, 2,547,313 bushels, or 16.1 per acre; peas, 10,089,173 bushels, or 16.7 per acre; buckwheat, 1,757,071 bushels, or 19.9 per acre; beans, 824,122 bushels, or 15.4 per acre; potatoes, 18,116,637 bushels, or 118 per acre; corn, for husking, in the ear, 24,838,105 bushels, or 77 per acre; corn for silo and fodder, green, 2,359,514 tons, or 11.93 per acre; hay and clover, 4,632,317 tons, or 1.31 per acre.

The great majority of correspondents report that the supply of farm labor was inadequate to meet the demand. The reasons given are temporary or permanent departures for Manitoba and the Northwest, the high wages paid in the lumbering industry, and the migration to the cities and larger towns. Domestic help continues exceedingly scarce, the variety of other callings and employments now open to women attracting girls away from the farm.

IN FALL WHEAT

The crop was a good deal below the average. In the west the ravages of the Hessian fly did great injury, and much of the surviving grain was light in weight on account of the extreme heat and drought of June and July. In some western localities the grain was spoiled by wet before it could be harvested. Reports from the eastern section, which is free from the Hessian fly, are somewhat more favorable. There was an almost universal decrease in new fall wheat acreage, owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly. In order to secure the new crop against the pest, sowing has been deferred by farmers to a later period than usual. Little spring wheat was grown in the western part of the Province, and the crop was light owing to the same causes that injured other cereals.

Reports as to the barley crop are very variable. It suffered somewhat from the Hessian fly and to a greater extent from the drought which resulted in premature ripening rendering the grain light and the straw short. There is considerable difference in sample. The crop will be a good deal under the average. Oats were also below the average, but did better in the Lake Erie and East Midland districts than elsewhere.

THE YIELD OF RYE

was generally fair, though light in grain, while peas were a small yield, due to damage by dry weather and the pea bug. The season was a favorable one for corn, and the yield was large where sown, while the quality was generally good, both for husking and fodder purposes. Beans were a fairly good crop, buckwheat of good quality, and a few oat crops were light in the east, but turned out better in the west. Tobacco growing appears to be on the decline.

Favorable reports are received regarding sugar beets. In only a few localities are sugar beets produced, but if the results continue to be as favorable as those of the present season they are certain to be more extensively sown. The output has been good as regards both bulk and quality in almost every case. Turnips, carrots and mangels have all turned out well. Dry weather has interfered with fall ploughing, more especially in the Lake Erie counties. Fruit trees are generally in good condition, but the season was a poor one for fruit, especially apples. Many correspondents note a plentiful supply of plums and pears and peaches. Cherries and small fruits did fairly well in many places, though the quality was very variable. The reports emphasize

THE NEED OF SPRAYING.

Pastures were in good condition during the early fall in the eastern portion of the province, although in the more western counties comparatively bare fields were common. Live stock of all kinds are in an unusual healthy state, an odd case of cholera in hogs being the only disease reported. The supply of fodder is said to be ample for the winter.

The season was a good one for dairying. Creamery plants have been put into a number of cheese factories cheese being made from May to October, and butter during the winter months. Prices as a rule have been satisfactory.

Threshing has been carried on actively. Peas were marketed early, and a large quantity of oats has been disposed of, but wheat has not been moving very lively, and much of the barley is now fed on the farm. The average yield of honey will be about fifty pounds per colony. Bees will go into winter quarters with a fair amount of stores, and as prices have been good owing to the scarcity of fruit, the season of 1901 may be regarded as having been a good average one for the apiculture. Farmers are taking much more interest in poultry raising. More care is now being taken in the selecting, feeding, housing and the general handling of fowl. The Plymouth Rock appears to be the most popular breed of hens. Turkeys are also being raised in larger numbers than ever.

The New Zealand Parliament has voted the Premier's wife expenses to attend the King's coronation.

The proposed boycott of British commerce has degenerated in Holland into a simple manifestation of Socialism against capital.

FARMER SHOT DOWN.

Gloucester Township Man Shot Through the Neck.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Andrew Marshall, a well-to-do farmer, who resides two and a half miles from Ramsay's Corners, in Gloucester Township, was shot through the neck on Thursday morning by an assailant at present unknown, but whose identity is suspected. Mr. Marshall is 57 years of age, and is of quiet disposition. He has no children, but his wife is living. The story of the shooting is the victim's.

Thursday morning about three o'clock Marshall was awakened by a loud knocking at his door. He went downstairs, and on opening the door, thrust his head out to see who was knocking. He asked, "What do you want?" The answer came, "Your money or your life." Without awaiting a reply, the man, whoever he was, fired at once. The ball passed through Marshall's neck, struck a beam in the ceiling, and after hitting the wall, fell to the floor. Marshall fell backwards, and was assisted to a sofa by his wife. Marshall asserts that he recognized the voice of his assailant.

Detectives Robillard and McLaughlin went to the scene, and it is expected that an arrest will be made. Mr. Marshall does not think robbery was the motive, as the would-be murderer did not wait for a reply after asking for the money. He does not know what reason to assign for the act, as he says that he has not an enemy in the world. A large-bore rifle was used by the criminal. Dr. Kennedy was summoned to the bedside of the wounded man at an early hour. He drove out and at once had him removed to the Protestant Hospital, where anaesthetics were administered and the wounds dressed. Before reaching the hospital Marshall suffered great pain. The bullet plowed the flesh from the root of the neck on the right-hand side and came out behind the shoulder. The top of one of the lungs is exposed. Dr. Kennedy was assisted by the house surgeon of the Protestant Hospital in dressing the wounds. Dr. Kennedy states that if pleurisy or pneumonia does not set in the man has every chance for recovery.

BOILED WATER.

Proposal to Abolish Disease During Campaigns.

A despatch from London says:—Exclusive drinking of boiled water in time of war and the sanitary education of soldiers is a time of peace will, according to Dr. Leigh Canney, abolish typhoid, dysentery, and cholera in future campaigns. The King's physician, Sir William Henry Broadbent, presided at a meeting of the Royal United Institution on Wednesday afternoon, when Dr. Canney unfolded his preventative plans.

Dr. Canney has invented a cylindrical copper boiler, holding fifty pints, heated by petroleum, for boiling and cooling water in seventeen minutes, consuming three-quarters of a pint of petroleum. The weight of the apparatus is thirty-eight pounds. The doctor proposes the formation of a trained water corps, for the exclusive service of furnishing the troops with approved water. He urges as a second essential the instruction of soldiers in time of peace as to the dangers of polluted water, for the purpose of establishing the tradition that it is dishonorable and criminal to drink unapproved water. Discussing the South African situation, Dr. Canney said:—

"The debates in Parliament reveal a total disregard of the scientific work done during the last twenty-five years. A commission has been sent to Cape Colony to enquire if our men are comfortable with their typhoid; as if the object of war, from a medical standpoint, were only to see how many thousands could be comfortably treated. Preventable during war by various methods known to medical science, the number of soldiers invalidated home with these diseases has been six times greater than the number suffering from wounds."

"Without preventive steps typhoid is practically certain to be epidemic in the course of every war, producing disaster and frequently actually destroying the conquering army."

Dr. Conan Doyle, the well-known author, who accompanied the British troops through the greater part of the South African campaign, in his medical capacity, said:—

"The real obstacle to the success of Dr. Canney's plan is the hopelessness of attempting to induce thirsty soldiers to examine water before drinking and to reject it if it is bad. By the time such an educational feat has been accomplished the nations will no longer practise war."

ON EVE OF WATERLOO.

Baroness Carew, 103 Years Old, Passes Away.

A despatch from London says:—The Dowager Baroness Carew died on Tuesday at Woodstown, County Waterford, Ireland. She was 103 years old. She danced at the ball given by Lady Richmond at Brussels on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo.

Thanksgiving Dinner.

Cream of Peas. Toasted Walers. Pickled Peaches. Olives. Salted Peanuts. Giblet Sauce. Roast Turkey. Turkey Curry. Mashed Potatoes. Roasted Sweet Potatoes. Creamed Squash. Lima Beans. Apple and Walnut Salad. Water. Cheese. Pumpkin Pie.

Cream of Peas.—Drain one can of peas, add one pint of cold water, one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls sugar and a sprig of parsley and press through a sieve. Drain one cupful of peas from another can, simmer in a little boiling water fifteen minutes, season with salt and pepper and drain. Cook together thoroughly two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, add one pint each of hot cream and milk and stir constantly until it boils smooth. Strain on the pulp of peas, bring to a boil, add more salt, if needed, pour into tureen, and add one cupful of stiffly beaten cream, and lastly the cupful of whole peas.

Apple and Walnut Salad.—Choose rather small tart red apples, cut circle from blossom end and scoop out core and part of apple, but do not cut through stem end; steam over boiling water until tender, but in no danger of breaking, and set in cold place. Shred one cupful of celery and cover with cold water; cover one cupful of English walnuts with boiling water, add one small slice of onion, two cloves and a blade of mace and boil fifteen minutes; drain, cover with cold water for fifteen minutes, wipe dry and cut each half in several pieces. Keep apples and filling in cold place until ready to serve mix filling with a little mayonnaise dressing, fill cavity of apples, heap dressing on top and serve on a bed of lettuce, or garnished with celery tips or parsley.

Rice Cherry Pudding.—A few days before Thanksgiving drain the fruit from one quart jar of cherries, spread on plates, dust with powdered sugar and partially dry in a cool oven. Scald cherry syrup and return to jar. On Thanksgiving morning boil one cupful of rice in one quart of slightly salted water in one quart of boiling water until tender and drain; cover one-fourth of a box of gelatine with as much cold water, when soft add one-half cupful of boiling water, stir until dissolved, add to the rice and stir thoroughly together; add one level cupful of cherries, one-half a cupful of sugar, and lastly fold in one cupful of whipped cream; turn into a wet mould and place on ice for three hours. When ready to serve, turn out on a deep platter, garnish top with cherries, dust sugar over, and pour sauce around.

Fruit Sauce.—Seed one-half cupful of raisins and cut in pieces, cover with cold water, simmer twenty minutes and stand aside until next morning. Boil one cupful of water, and a half a cupful of sugar five minutes, add cherry syrup and raisin liquor, and when it boils thicken with one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in cold water. Serve very cold.

CRANBERRIES FOR THANKSGIVING.

Cranberry Sauce.—Place 2 cups granulated sugar in an earthen stew dish and heat until it becomes a syrup, then put in 1 qt cranberries and cook until they are tender, stirring often.

Jellied Cranberries.—Wash 1 qt cranberries having the water boiling when poured over them, drain thoroughly, place in a porcelain kettle with 1 pt boiling water and cook 20 minutes. Put the fruit through a coarse vegetable sieve, add 1lb sugar previously heated in a moderate oven, return to the fire and cook ten minutes. Turn into moulds and cool. Just before serving dot the top with large, whole berries, carefully cooked in hot syrup.

Cranberry Pie.—Make a short biscuit crust, bake as for shortcake and split it by pulling, not cutting apart. Boil 1 cup cranberries in a thick sugar syrup, using a double boiler to prevent their burning. When thoroughly done, but not broken, remove and place inside the crust, sprinkling with sugar. Before serving, spread the top with a stiff meringue, colored by the addition of a little of the syrup.

Cranberry Tarts.—Cut the tarts from light, well-shortened pie crust. In the centre of each place ½ doz slices cut from a tart (not sour) apple. Cover with 1 tablespoonful syrup, in which cranberries for top of jelly were cooked, dust with powdered sugar and cinnamon, add the upper crust and bake in a moderate oven.

Cranberry pudding.—To 1 lb sugar add 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and nutmeg, and boil twenty minutes, adding a little water at first, to prevent scorching. When the syrup is thick add 1 cup cranberries, cut in halves, remove to the back of range and cook two hours. Prepare an ordinary rice pudding, without raisins, add the cranberries with their syrup, and bake in a moderate oven.

WANTS TO EXPAND.

Australia Will Assume Control of New Guinea.

A despatch from Melbourne to the London Times says that Mr. Barton, the Commonwealth Premier, in his speech at the banquet given by the Mayor of Melbourne, referred to the intention of the Government to assume control of New Guinea.

Mr. Barton said that if there were one thing more than another that captivated the imagination of Australians it was the prospects of acquiring dominion in the Southern Seas.

The Red Witch

Or
The
Wooing
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER XVI.

The little child was slowly but surely fading from out of her arms. It might linger for a day or two, a week, perhaps, but hope there was none. So frail now was its hold on earth, that already—most blessed child—heaven was within its grasp! It was dying gently, calmly, painlessly, a veritable falling of the bud, and the only one who could not see it, was the mother.

She was walking up and down her private drawing-room with it now, clasping it closely to her breast—not hushing it to slumber or soothing fractious cries (alas, how gladly would she have hushed them!) because the little thing was marvelously still and quiescent, as if prone within the clinging arms without a moan, without a movement. She had sent the nurse away that she might have it all to herself. A hungry desire to share it with no one was full on her. She started perceptibly, therefore, when the door was thrown open and a servant announced Mrs. Dundas.

Lady Varley lifted her head with a sudden flash of amazed displeasure, that was, however, no sooner born than crushed. But Donna saw it. Here! To have a stranger shown into her favorite apartment was an act that plainly angered her. She conquered herself at once, and moving forward, received Mrs. Dundas with her customary gentleness.

"They told me you were in here with—baby," said Donna, with a charming smile and the prettiest touch of hesitating tenderness before the word "baby." "They would have taken me to the drawing-room below, but I wanted to see her. May I?"

She advanced towards the child, and looked quite entrancingly at Lady Varley. One might readily imagine her whole heart to be in her request.

Lady Varley hesitated involuntarily but momentarily, then sighed, then smiled, and so the battle was won. The mother could not resist the woman, who showed an interest in her child. She drew back the coverings, and let Donna look at the baby's small, pinched face.

Mrs. Dundas bent over it with quite an air of hushed rapture. She did not admire it at all. It was like a little rabbit when skinned, she told herself, and she blessed her stars that she was not the mother of such an one; but she prodded its thin little cheek with her finger, and carressed the tiny hand, and did, indeed, all that could be required of her. She was studiously orthodox, she omitted no conventional word of praise; only she did not kiss it. That, she said afterwards, was more than anyone could expect. One should never kiss a baby unless one had a bath ready in the next room, into which to plunge oneself after the ordeal. And then, such a baby!

Of course, she saw it was not doomed to live. She saw too, that Lady Varley did not believe this. She had certain elements of good nature in her, or she would have laughed at this. She still bent over the baby, and made pretty remarks about it in a low, plaintive voice that fascinated most people.

"How quiet!" she said. "How good!"

"Yes, very quiet; such a good little angel!" said Lady Varley, with feverish eagerness. Then, as if struck by some sudden horror, she stopped short, and Mrs. Dundas could see her color flew and left her livid. Love grows superstitious, and now that word "angel" had driven a nail into her heart. By her own mouth she had condemned her little one, and driven it forth from the fond shelter of the mother's arms to the unknown—the awful! In her anguish, the sweetness and rest of heaven was forgotten. "Oh, not altogether an angel, I assure you," she cried, in a strained tone. "Sometimes we cannot manage her—nurse and I; but just now, and usually, she is calmness itself. A sign of health I take it. At least that is what Dargan, her nurse, says—a very experienced woman. And to be always quiet, surely betrays a singular freedom from pain or ache. You think so?"

"It is beyond question," said Donna.

"She is calmness itself. She never cries or complains. They tell me she is delicate," said Lady Varley, with an attempt at a successful smile. "But I prefer to judge for myself. You can see how good-tempered she is; how unlike other children—"

She paused again. Was every idle word that fell from her to carry to her breast a bitter pang? "Unlike other children!" Oh, no! Kind heaven, no! A strange glow grew upon her face, and she clasped the fragile little form to her bosom with a wild, hungry gesture. It was her all! "She is strong—quite strong!" she said vehemently, as though Mrs. Dundas had been denying it. Then her voice sank, and she looked down at the little waxen face below her. "My child! My life!" she whispered, and then broke off suddenly, as if choking. She stood panting before Donna (almost forgetful of her, in the awful fear that had assailed her) with the child crushed against her breast. Some cruel doubt was tearing at her heart-strings.

"Your nurse is, as you say, experienced; she should know," said Donna cheerily, unkind kindness prompting the hopeful words. She was indeed touched by this fierce grief, if altogether surprised by it. To care so much for any living thing! It was absurd, but piteous beyond doubt. To her, the child seemed dying, and she thought it repulsive, having nothing of the maternal about her; but she felt herself bound to say something that should create comfort in the other's mind, if only to avoid a scene. A scene was detestable, always, unless a disappointment

lover was the hero of it; and so she ignored Lady Varley's agitation with great tact, and finally, by her own assumption of belief in the child's good health, subdued it.

As she was leaving Aragon, she met Constantia coming up the stone steps. She put out her delicately gloved hand to her with her usual radiant smile. Constantia accepted both very coldly.

"Truant!" said Mrs. Dundas. "How many years is it since you have been to see me?" She did not really care whether Constantia ever came to see her, whether she lived or died, but to be charming to all people was a creed with her. There was no one born who could say that Mrs. Dundas was ever wilfully rude to them. She put them to one side when they obstructed the path in which she would go, but otherwise they were welcome to breathe the air that she did.

Constantia took no notice of the implied reproach. She appraised it at its exact value, and let it drop to her feet.

"Have you been in there?" she asked. Youth is always a little tragic when its sense of honesty and decency is hurt. "Have you seen her?"

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Dundas with an amused air. "I have been there and I have seen her! What prodigality of emphasis, and what a Bernhardt pose! Any reason why I shouldn't?"

"No greater reason than you already know," said Constantia, coldly, who was strong enough when occasion demanded it (as she now believed it did), to be proof against her cousin's mockery.

"You are enigmatical, my pretty sphinx," said Donna, with a slight laugh. "You are evidently full of purpose, and therefore, no doubt, amusing. Come, you shall disclose yourself to me. Better, therefore, take advantage of my ponies and return with me, and give me—besides the inestimable pleasure of your society—your secret. You are big with it, one can see that! Come, now, surrender yourself to me."

"I will go back with you if you will. It is as good an opportunity as another," said Constantia, still coldly. She turned and walked down the steps after her cousin, who swept on before with a little laugh.

"You would make your fortune on the stage," she was saying. "It is a sin to waste such force upon the birds, the trees, the cabbages. If I had you in town for a season, why, you would make a furore, and have all the gilded youth of the empire at your feet. If you encouraged yourself a little, that is, if you were a little more—more—it is difficult to name it. Well, step in." She turned to the groom at the ponies' heads. "Walk home, Smithson," she said, and touched up the ponies, and was well up the sweet-smelling lane avenue before Constantia quite knew in what words she was going to clothe the speech she was bent on making. She had argued out the matter with herself, early and late, for all the days succeeding the scene in the garden between her cousin and Lord Varley that she had witnessed during which time she had absented herself from Donna's presence; and had at last decided that she would tell her what she had seen, and compel her to desist from further interference with the happiness of Lady Varley.

"Well," said Mrs. Dundas, glancing at her with a rather amused regard from under her long lashes, whilst the ponies flew swiftly through the scented air, "why don't you speak?"

"I will speak with it. It is evidently something too great for that youthful frame of yours to hold."

"Listen then!" said Constantia, angered by her air of suppressed amusement. She grew very pale, and then, all at once, she took her courage in her hands and spoke out. When she drew near to the end of her story her pallor left her, and when she told, with strong girlish hesitation of that last act in her drama—that disgraceful caress—her breath came quickly, and a hot blush of shame mantled on her cheeks. But she bore it all in her loyalty to her friend, and in her desire to shield her from growing trouble.

"Yes!" said Donna interrogatively when she had finished. If she had been all taken aback by Constantia's disclosure, she did not show it. She smiled now serenely, gazing at the girl as if in expectation of something further. "Go on," she said encouragingly, "give me the rest of it."

"The rest! What more would you have? Good heavens, Donna, are you lost to all sense of—of—"

"Virtue? Don't hesitate about saying it," said Mrs. Dundas, with a friendly little nod. "But you mislead me, really. I quite thought, because of your tragic expression, that there must be something more."

"What more could there be?" Mrs. Dundas laughed.

"My! what righteous indignation!" said she, turning her head so as to regard her fully. She was evidently unimpressed, and by no means offended by the other's outburst. "And all about a little kiss. One more or less in the year's account—what does it matter? If Lord Varley was rude enough to kiss me—mind you," she laughing, "I don't admit the soft impeachment—it is part of my principles never to admit anything—but if he kissed me, why, that wouldn't bring the world to a close, eh?"

"If you kissed him, you mean."

"Even that wouldn't bring the upheaval of the universe; and, of course I deny it. Any nice-minded woman would."

She laughed gayly here, and flicked up her ponies with a sense of thorough enjoyment in the turn the conversation had taken.

"Well, I was of one thing,"

said Constantia. "I shall certainly tell her."

"Tell her what, my good girl? That Varley, her husband, was an old lover of mine, and for a moment forgot himself?"

"There was no forgetfulness, save of personal dignity. There was only remembrance," said the girl bravely, but with a pale face. "And as I have said, I shall certainly put her on her guard."

"You mean you will adopt the role of mischief-maker?"

"I mean that I shall tell her what I saw."

Mrs. Dundas turned and looked at her with a calm questioning in her eyes.

"But do you really think you saw it?" she asked pleasantly. "Don't you rather think that those tricky moonbeams cheated you? If I were you I should be inclined to that belief; and yet with that doubt on your mind—"

"Doubt!" interrupted Constantia, with wrathful protest. Could daring go farther?

"Strong doubt. You tell me, take this canard to Lady Varley, and embitter her life with a tale in which you yourself have not much faith. And even looking at it at its worst, what was it save a vague indiscretion?"

"You treat the matter very lightly but I do not. She is unhappy enough as it is, and I will not sit quietly by and see her made more so."

"You say that? And yet it is now you would choose, to awaken suspicion in her breast. You would create an affair between me and Varley just when her child lies dying—when her heart is smitten. I saw her, she is torn with a suppressed fear and emotion. You are a true woman, my pretty Constantia. You love an imbroglio."

"You wrong me when you say that. Do you think it doesn't hurt me to—accuse you, my cousin, of so horrible a thing, and yet how can I be silent when such things are?"

"Then, am I to be the victim. You sacrifice me," said Mrs. Dundas, gayly. "So be it. I shall deck myself for the altar. It is something to you feel regret as you bind the cords. You are stern justice itself, a veritable Brutus in petticoats. All for virtue, and the world well lost, is your motto; a cold one and insufficient, as you will learn in time. Well go to your Saint Volande, and tell her of Varley's treachery, as I feel sure you call it in your high-dominant style, and—take the consequences."

"Have you no conscience?" said Constantia, pale. Give up this unworthy part, Donna, I entreat you, for the sake, not of Lady Varley, but of yourself. You are our cousin. Your dishonor must touch us. It is horrible to me."

"Your nobles have come to ninepences," said Mrs. Dundas, with a gay laugh. "Your concern, after all on your own showing, is only selfishness. You dread an esclave because it will drag you into its whirlpool. Well, be happy; there shall be no esclave where I am concerned. And as for your Saint Volande—pouf! It is not I who shall make her unhappy."

"You promise that?" said Constantia eagerly, leaning forward so as to see her face.

"No, I shall not be the one," said Mrs. Dundas, smiling blandly into the girl's earnest eyes.

To be Continued.

NEED OF WATER DRINKING.

We Are All Suffering for the Lack of Enough Fluid.

A well known nerve specialist has said that "all neurasthenics (that is, people with unhealthy nerves) have no nervous energy and suffer from an insufficiency of fluid in the tissues of the body." It is probable that we all, in more or less degree, even when not conscious of any definite symptoms, are suffering in some part of our system for the lack of enough fluid, and especially of enough pure, cold water.

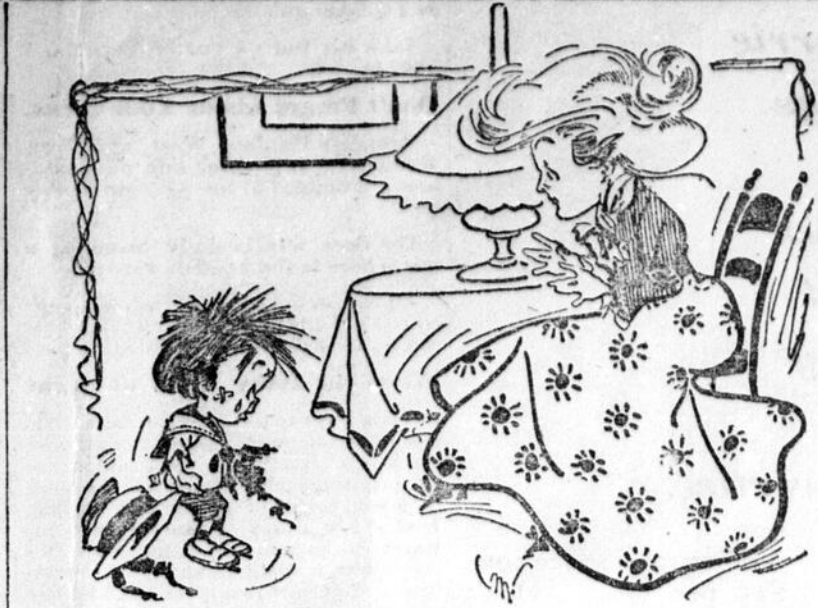
We know that so nicely is the human body adjusted and adapted to its uses that one part cannot suffer without all suffering. If the nerves are debilitated, or dried through lack of fluid, then it is certain that other tissues are also suffering from the same lack, and that the wheels of the wonderful machinery are being clogged by reason of waste matter which is not washed away.

We see by this that water does for us a three-fold service. It feeds, it washes, and it carries away the cinders of the body furnace; and through the want of it we are exposed to many and great dangers. The tissues become too dry, the blood is thick and its flow sluggish, and the retained waste of the body sets up a condition which the doctors call "auto-intoxication," or self-poisoning. This condition may give rise to almost any known symptoms, from a simple to heart failure, and is really responsible for most of the semi-invalids with whom the world is largely peopled.

To obtain the best results from water drinking certain rules should be observed. People do not all need the same amount, and it may take a little experimenting to find out just how much should be taken in individual cases. It has been stated by some physicians that five or six pints should be taken during the twenty-four hours. Of this only a moderate quantity should be taken with the meals. It is a mistake to take no water with a meal, but it is perhaps a greater mistake to wash food down with water, especially with ice water.

The best time for water-drinking is at night and early in the morning. It will form the habit of slowly sipping, during the bath and while dressing, two or three glasses of cool—most ice-cold—water. Two or three more may be sipped at bed-time, and again two or three glasses an hour or two before luncheon and before dinner.

In a very short time the value of its habit will become apparent in the resultant general improvement in digestion, temper and appearance.



Mother—You've been fighting again! Funny—No, ma, honest! I didn't get a chance to put up me hand!

HOUSEHOLD.

CHILDREN'S DIET.

Milk—Always the basis of the diet, one quart daily; without dilution, unless very rich; always warm.

Eggs—Soft-boiled or poached, never fried nor often than three times a week.

Meats—After 18 months, if most of teeth are present; once daily, finely bruised or scraped; rare roast beef, roast lamb, broiled mutton chop or beef steak; white meat of chicken or turkey; fresh fish, boiled or broiled, bones the only drawback.

Vegetables—Potatoes (not till 2 years) roasted; peas, asparagus tops, spinach, string beans, boiled onions, stewed celery; all should be very well cooked in season, and fresh.

Cereals—Oatmeal, wheaten grits, hominy, barley, rice, farina and arrowroot; all should be cooked at least two hours, and given with milk, well salted, better without any sugar.

Broths, Etc.—Beef juice, extracted from broiled roast steak (one half to one pound); mutton or beef or chicken broth, as follows: One pound finely chopped lean meat, one pint water, stand on ice four to eight hours, cook slowly one hour, strain and season with salt, cool and skim off fat.

Bread and Crackers—In some form to be given with each meal; only stale bread (well baked); toast, zwieback, graham, oatmeal and gluten crackers, with meals only.

Desserts—After 24 months, plain custards, ice cream, rice pudding (no raisins), baked apples, stewed pears. Fruits—After 20 months, oranges; after 24 years, apples, pears, grapes, berries, etc. In the country almost all varieties in moderate quantity; give very cautiously in cities and during the summer.

Articles Forbidden.—The following articles of food are improper for a healthy child under 3 years, under all circumstances:

Meats—Ham, sausage, pork in all forms, salt fish, corned beef, dried beef, goose, duck, game, kidney, liver and bacon, meat steaks, and dressings from roasted meats.

Vegetables—Potatoes, except when roasted, cabbage, raw or fried onions, raw celery, radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes, raw or cooked; beets, carrots and green corn.

Bread and Cake—All hot bread, biscuits or rolls, buckwheat and all other griddle cakes, particularly those containing dried fruits and those heavily frosted.

Desserts—All nuts, candies, dried fruits; all canned or preserved fruits; pies, tarts and pastry of every description.

Drinks—Tea, coffee, cocoa, wine, beer and cider.

Fruits—Bananas; all fruits out of season; all stale fruits, particularly in cities and during the summer. Grapes are objectionable only from seeds. With most of the other fruits it is excess in the quantity which makes them injurious.

RYE BREAD AND POT ROASTS.

To 4 qts of rye flour sifted into the bread pan, add about 1 big tablespoon salt, and make a hole in the centre of the flour in which to mix the sponge. In 1 qt lukewarm water dissolve a yeast cake (dry yeast), pour into the centre of the flour, and mix with a spoon into a moderately stiff batter. Sprinkle flour ever so lightly over the top of the batter. Now the sponge is set in the midst of the flour for to-morrow's baking, for the above should be done in the evening. It is well to turn a milk pan over the top of the sponge, so as to prevent a crust forming on the surface.

In the morning have about 1 qt water, lukewarm, add it to the

then a layer of rich soil, composed of garden loam, sand and well decayed manure, in equal quantities, and on this the bulbs (two or three can be placed in one pot), and cover with the soil, pressing it down securely about the bulbs. Water well, and place in shade.

When the shoots appear above ground give plenty of water. Have a large flower-pot saucer placed under the pot and pour warm water in the pot until it runs out and fills the saucer. Do this every morning. Once a week add a good fertilizer. Give as much winter sun as possible. With this treatment a strong bulb will produce eight to ten blossoms. For a dainty effect place six or eight bulbs of Little Gem callas in a deep seed pan.

GATHER SUNSHINE.

Some persons are like the human heart, inasmuch as they sprinkle rest and kindness and heart's ease all through their daily tasks. They weave a bright thread of thankful happiness through the web and woof of life's pattern. They are never too busy to say a kind word or to do a gentle deed. They may be compelled to sigh sometimes, but amid their sighs are smiles that drive away the cares. They find sunbeams scattered in the trail of every cloud. They gather flowers where others see nothing but weeds. They pluck little sprigs of rest where others find only thorns of distress.

Like the human heart, they make much of the little opportunities presented to them. They rest that they may have strength for others. They gather sunshine with which to dissipate the shadows about them.

The grandest conception of life is to esteem it an opportunity for making others happy. He who is most true to his higher self is truest to the race. The lamp that shines brightest gives the most light to all about it.

EXCHANGE THEIR WIVES.

Some Remarkable Cases of This Kind Are Recorded.

Extraordinary as the statement may appear at first sight, it is nevertheless an incontrovertible fact that the records of conjugal existence contain various instances of men who have actually exchanged their wives for the spouses of other people, and a remarkable case of the kind comes from Luton, Bedfordshire, England, where an elderly individual offered his marital partner to a friend in exchange for the latter's wife. The ladies being, strangely enough, willing to assent to the peculiar bargain, a deed of exchange was duly drawn up, signed, witnessed, and stamped.

A somewhat similar case occurred some years ago near Inverness, Scotland. A middle-aged farmer, having perceived that his wife was displaying much devotion to a certain neighbor, proposed jokingly that the said neighbor should take possession of the lady, whilst he himself would be willing to accept in exchange the latter's wife. This proposition made a keen impression on the agriculturist's madam, who communicated it to the other parties, and within six weeks of the making of the suggestion the affair had been carried out and the exchange ratified. It is to be hoped that the arrangement worked harmoniously and that none of the individuals concerned had reason to repent thereof.

In certain parts of Italy it is by no means an uncommon practice for husbands to exchange their wives for cattle, horses, or mules. Early in the year 1870 a Milanese peasant handed over his spouse to a wealthy farmer in consideration of the latter's presenting him with seven acres of meadowland and half a dozen sheep. Another peasant, a native of Calabria, exchanged the wife of his bosom for ten sacks of flour—verily an exceedingly moderate rate of barter when it is taken into account that the lady was prepossessing and domesticated to a high degree.

A Russian farm laborer exchanged his wife, who was young and attractive, for the middle-aged wife of a neighbor, but he did so on the understanding that the latter "took over" as well his mother-in-law, who had made his life a veritable burden to the son of the soil. Soon afterwards the neighbor, groaning under the repeated attacks of his new spouse's mother, desired to undo the bargain, but the other man refused to assent to the proposal, and the unfortunate fellow lived a life of domestic infelicity until the death of the aggressive woman.

Early in the last century it was customary in certain parts of Austria to hold fairs where peasants congregated for the purpose of exchanging their wives. Sometimes as many as a hundred exchanges were made in the course of a single day, but owing to the fact that riotous scenes frequently took place at these queer fairs, the Government interfered and they were prohibited henceforward, though the bartering in question continued privately for many years afterwards.

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Sores, Ulcers, boils, Pimples,
Hives, Ringworms, and all blood
humors.
If you want to be cured to stay
cured, use only B.B.B.

WOMEN WILL TALK.
Can't Blame them for Telling
each other about Milburn's
Heart and Nerve
Pills.



THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR WEAK NERVOUS WOMEN.

It's only natural that when a woman finds
a remedy which cures her of nervousness
and weakness, relieves her pains and
aches, puts color in her cheeks and vitality
in her whole system, she should be anxious
to let her suffering sisters know of it.
Mrs. Hannah Holmes, St. James Street,
St. John, N.B., relates her experience with
this remedy as follows:—"For some years
I have been troubled with fluttering of the
heart and dizziness, accompanied by a
smothering feeling which prevented me
from resting. My appetite was poor and
I was much run down and debilitated.
"Since I started using Milburn's Heart
and Nerve Pills, the smothering feeling
has gone, my heart beat is now regular,
the fluttering has disappeared, and I have
been wonderfully built up through the tonic
effect of the pills. I now feel stronger and
better than for many years, and cannot
say too much in praise of the remedy which
restored my long lost health."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in
Cows.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

A beerless anarchy is as harmless
as a Quaker gun.

Take all the 't's out of Texas and
have ten left.

Don't Forget About Your Corns.

Putnam's Painless Wart and Corn
Extractor. It is sure, safe and painless,
guaranteed to cure or your money
back.

The Boer war is daily becoming a
worse bore to the English war-office.

A pen has to be driven, while a pencil
has to be lead. Better handle children
pencil style.—School Bulletin.

When the Baby Cries at Night

there is a cause for it. Perhaps it is
gas on the stomach, may be cramps or
diarrhoea. Don't lose sleep, anticipate
such contingencies by always keeping
handy a bottle of Polson's Nerviline.
Just a few drops in water given inwardly,
then rub the little one's stomach
with a small quantity of Nerviline,
and perfect rest is assured for the
night for both mother and baby. You
may not need Nerviline often, but
when you do need it you need it badly.
Get a 25c. bottle to-day.

The English chancellor of the exchequer
says: The Boer war has cost
England a million dollars a day for
two years.

The United States army is to be
equipped with tooth-carriers and
corn-doctors. After this they can go
for the enemy, "teeth and toe-nail!"

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Hell hath no fury like a woman who
paid \$20 for a hat and then finds that
her hired girl has gone and copied it.—
Chicago Record-Herald.

Passed 15 Worms. I gave Dr.
Low's Worm Syrup to my little girl
two and a half years old; the result
was that she passed 15 round worms in
five days.

Mrs. B. Roy, Kilmanagh, Ont.

Even the doctors have taken to writing
for press syndicates, but what a
mighty howl there would be if newspaper
men wrote prescriptions.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

There are different ways of throwing
boquets. An Omaha husband has
sued for divorce because his wife
threw flower pots toward his buttonhole.

If you take a Laxa-Liver Pill to-night
before retiring, it will work while you
sleep without a gripe or pain, curing
biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and
sick headache, and make you feel better
in the morning.

Farmers in New York have discovered
that their employes tap the silos for
the green corn juice which makes
a drunk of the worst kind come in short
order.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT
will cure every case of Diphtheria.
MRS. REUBEN BAKER.
Riverdale.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT
will produce growth of hair.
MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON.
Stanley, P.E.I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is
the best household remedy on earth.
MATTHIAS POLEY.
Oil City, Ont.

An exchange says that no woman
ever knows what a patient man her
husband is until she sees him fishing.
Neither does she know what a liar he
is until she hears him tell about the
fish he never caught.

Picking the Nose is a common
symptom of worms in children. Mothers
who suspect their child is troubled
with worms should administer Dr.
Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. It is
simple, safe and effective. Price 25
cents.

Says the Beverly Times: "In the
bread riots the other day in an English
manufacturing town it was scarcely
of the article and not the first efforts
of a young wife at bread-making which
caused the trouble.

The World Needs Nerve.

Needs it in business, in the study, in
the household. Irritability, weakness,
lack of strength—the blue feeling—why
they just tell you that you lack nerve.
You'll use Ferrozone? My! What an
appetite you'll get. How quickly the
color will return to your cheeks, how
buoyant you will feel! Work! of
course you'll work, for you will enjoy
it. That is, if you will use Ferrozone.
It gives nerve strength, muscular
endurance, and invigorates the brain
splendidly. Sold by J. C. Sutherland,
druggist.

Philadelphia has 50 so-called respectable
gambling homes, 1000 policy
shops, 700 disorderly houses, 5000
gambling slot machines and 1000 speak-
easies—all under the protection of the
police. That's a fine record for the city
of brotherly love.

Athletes, Bicyclists and others
should always keep Hagyard's Yellow
Oil on hand. Nothing like it for
stiffness and soreness of the muscles,
sprains, bruises, cuts, etc. A clean
preparation, will not stain clothing.
Price 25c.

It is generally supposed that America
has more churches to the number of
inhabitants than any other country,
but recent investigations show that
Austria has 210 to every 100,000 inhabitants,
or a total of 6012 churches, and
England 144 churches to each 100,000
people. Russia has only 55 to the same
number.

Why Catarrhozone Cures Catarrh.
It goes to every affected part
and kills the germs that keep up the
diseased condition. Catarrhozone never
irritates, but stimulates the mucous
lining of the nose, throat and lungs to
normal action, and keeps the nasal
passages free from offensive discharges.
Catarrhozone contains no dangerous
drugs or opiates, and is delightfully
pleasant and simple to use. Catarrhozone
is an absolutely certain cure for any
form of Catarrh and sells for a dollar
at druggists, small size 25c. By
mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

A burial reform society has started
in a little town in California. One of
the members has been engaged as the
undertaker, and another as grave digger.
The coffins are to be made by the
undertaker, and a neat wagon as to
take the place of the conventional
hearse. The mourners will walk to the
cemetery, and the total cost of the
funeral will be about \$20.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The following is of interest to the
public: A newspaper in Illinois recently
brought suit against forty-three
men who would not pay their subscriptions,
and obtained judgment in each
case for the amount of each claim. Of
these, twenty-eight made affidavit that
they owned no more than the law allowed
them, thus preventing attachments.
Then, under the decision of the
Supreme Court, they were arrested
for petit larceny and bound over in
the sum of \$300 each. All but six gave
the bonds. The postal laws make it
petit larceny to take a paper and refuse
to pay for it.

Good Health is Impossible without
regular action of the bowels. Laxa-
Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure
constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness,
sick headache and all affections of the
organs of digestion. Price 25 cents.
All druggists.

PATENT REPORT.

For the benefit of GUARDIAN
readers we publish a list of patents
recently granted by the Canadian Govern-
ment through the agency of Messrs.
& Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal,
Canada and Washington, D. C.

73440, Philomont Coutures, Quebec,
sewing machine for leather. 73365,
Charles Culver, Sandon, B.C., ore
separator and classifier. 73576, John Clark,
Man., agricultural machinery. 73908,
Luc Patry, Montreal, artificial fuel.
73623, Edmund Conway, Quebec, snow
plough. 73628, Jean Louis Peltier,
Montreal, shoe. 73696, John Tourigny,
Windsor Mills, P. Q., process for making
wool fabrics. 73745, Theophile
Lessard, Montreal, means for preventing
buildings against the spread of fires.

Write Messrs. Marion & Marion,
Patent Attorneys, Montreal, for a copy
of their "INVENTOR'S HELP."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills
cures Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleepless-
ness, Weakness, Palpitation, Throbbing,
Faint Spells, Dizziness, or any condition
arising from Impoverished Blood,
Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed "Tender for Observa-
tory, Ottawa, Ont.," will be received at this
office until Wednesday, November 28th, in-
clusively, for the erection of an Observatory
building at the Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont., according to plans and specifications
to be seen at the Department of Public
Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made
on the form supplied, and signed with the
actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank,
payable to the order of the Minister of Public
Works, equal to ten per cent (p.c.) of the
amount of tender, must accompany each tender.
This cheque will be forfeited if the party
decline the contract or fail to complete the
work contracted for, and will be returned in
case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept
the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 6th Nov., 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement
without authority from the Department will
not be paid for it.

A PARADOX.

BABY IS BALD

UNTIL HIS HAIR COMES
OUT,

BUT YOU ARE BALD

AFTER YOUR HAIR COMES
OUT.

Be wise in time and use

...SUTHERLAND'S...

Sage and Cantharides Hair
Tonic.

We are daily receiving unsolicited
testimony to its worth. It pre-
vents the hair from falling.

J. C. SUTHERLAND & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
Richmond, - Que.

AMONG THE CHURCHES

Rev. Mr. Finch preaching to a large
congregation assembled in the Metho-
dist Church last Sunday morning, took
for his theme, "The Remission of the
Church of God in the performance of
Her Mission." His text was taken
from the twenty-fifth chapter of St.
Matthew, and he laid especial stress
upon what Christ condemned in that
picture of the final judgment. Not that
"Ye robbed me," but that "Ye gave
me no meat," not "Ye cast me out,"
but "Ye took me not in," not "Ye
thrust me into prison," but "Ye visit-
ed me not when I was there. He char-
acterized the church not merely as an
institution to come to for absolution, but
as the Bride of Christ to go out into the
world as a saving power. The church
should be a light in the world to dissi-
pate the darkness of sin, the salt of the
earth for purification, the leaven of
righteousness in humanity which is to
work until the whole lump is leavened.
But the light must be carried into the
darkness, the salt must be applied, the
leaven must be put into the meal, that
is the church must come into vital
touch with the world's needs.

Christianity is active, not passive.
Under Moses the man who did no evil
was a good man, under Christ the man
who does no good is a bad man. Spirit-
ual exercise in everyday life is what
the church needs. This will cure many
ills and grievances and bring about
wholesome joy and life.

The contact of the church with the
community should be such that there is
no want, no pain, no suffering, no afflic-
tion, no sin, no evil, felt by man,
woman or child, but that it meets with
a counteracting influence from the
church.

The preacher made an earnest ap-
peal to this congregation for practical
Christian activity, pointing out that
the church included every true believer
in Jesus Christ.

A meeting of the Protestant Minis-
terial Association was held at the
mansel last Monday morning. There
were present: Revs. Dr. Kellogg, chair-
man; J. Hepburn, C. W. Finch, G. H.
Gibson. It was decided to ask the
leading citizens of the town to call a
public meeting to consider the advisa-
bility of forming a Citizen's League.

Union Thanksgiving Services will be
held in the Methodist Church, Rich-
mond, Que., on Thanksgiving Day,
Nov. 28th, 1901, which will be conducted
by Rev. R. G. Watt, B. A., Mel-
bourne, at 11 o'clock forenoon. Collec-
tion will be taken in aid of the Verdun
Protestant Insane Asylum, Montreal as
usual.

Danville.

(Continued from last week.)

Miss Josie Stockwell of Ayer's Flats,
spent Sunday in town with her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stockwell.

Mr. Sylvanus Mitchem has sold his
farm on the Richmond road, to Mr.
John Findlay, of Shipton.

Mrs. Walter Cleveland of Utah, is
home on a visit to her mother, Mrs.
Ralph Bernard.

Mr. Herbert Foster, of Boston, was
in town last week, the guest of his
brother, Mr. George K. Foster.

Mrs. Sanderson left on Wednesday
for Montreal, where she will attend the
Dominion Convention of the W.C.T.U.

Mrs. H. Richey left this week on a
trip to New York.

Mr. Soney and family left on Wed-
nesday for Point St. Charles, where
they will live in future. They will be
missed in town. Their many friends
join in wishing them success in their
new home.

Snow has come and we are much
pleased at the prospect of sleighing.

Word came to day (Wednesday)
from Nashua, Mass., saying that Mrs.
Blaylock, Sen., had died there. The
remains are expected at noon on Thurs-
day and the funeral will be conducted
on Friday, at one o'clock.

A very pleasant service was held in
the Congregational Church, when Rev.
A. F. Pollock was installed in his new
charge. The ministers present were,
Rev. R. G. Watt, B.A., of Melbourne;
Rev. G. H. Craig, B.A., of Waterville;
Rev. F. J. Day, B.D., of Sherbrooke;
Rev. J. McKillican, of Montreal; Rev.
A. Stevenson and Rev. W. Radley of
Danville. Rev. R. G. Watt presided,
the Rev. G. H. Craig gave the charge
to the people, and Rev. J. Day ad-
dressed the pastor. At the conclusion
of the public service, a reception to
Mr. and Mrs. Pollock was held in the
basement of the church, and refresh-
ments were served by the ladies.

Mr. John S. Riddle, who has been at
High River, N.W.T., for some months,
arrived home on Tuesday evening.
His many friends are glad to see him
again.

Windsor Mills.

Mr. Francis Samson of the Jencks
Machine Co., Sherbrooke, was in town
Saturday.

Many of our citizens went to Rich-
mond, Wednesday, to attend the
funeral of the late Thos. Flaherty. Among
them were Messrs. P. F. Dooley, A.
Trudeart, B. Quinn, John Healy, John
Dearden, P. F. Dunn, Dr. J. A. Mc-
Cabe, J. W. Quinn, and Mr. and Mrs.
Henry Desaulniers.

The law for the protection of fish and
game for the Province of Quebec is com-
posed in part as follows. No man is al-
lowed to kill from Sept. 15th to Jan. 1st
any more than one moose, two caribou
or two deer. Perhaps if this law was
put in force around Windsor we would
see a few more deer roaming of our
fields and woods.

Mr. M. J. Bowles, of Lowell, Mass.,
was in town Tuesday, the guest of Mr.
Henry Desaulniers.

Mr. Windsor Swallow has been con-
fined to the house for the past week
with a severely cut foot.

Miss Sullivan of Richmond, was in
town Saturday, the guest of the Misses
Quinn.

Mr. A. McLean has resigned his position
as correspondent of the Sherbrooke
Daily Record here. Mr. Harold J.
Hall, has been appointed to fill the
vacancy.

A truck employed by the Hamilton
Powder Co., had the misfortune to fall
upon one of our young men, doing no
serious damage outside of cutting Har-
ry's nose slightly.

PROCLAMATION.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

I hereby declare Nov. 28th, 1901,
a public holiday to allow all to
return thanks to our Heavenly
Father for the bountiful harvests
and many gifts of the past year.
I request all stores and business
places to close and observe the
day.

J. McMorine, Mayor.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Established 1859.

Capital Authorized, - \$2,000,000
Capital paid up, - - \$1,742,535
Reserve Fund, - - - \$1,050,000

Board of Directors.

R. W. HENNEKER, President.
HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President.
ISAAC WOOD, J. N. GALE, N. W. THOMAS,
G. STEVENS, C. H. KATHAN, J. E. MIT-
CHELL, H. B. BROWN, K. C.
HEAD OFFICE: SHERBROOKE, P. Q.
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
JAS. MACKENZIE, Asst. Gen. Manager.
S. EDGELL, Local Manager.
S. F. MOORE, Inspector of Branches.

Branches.

In Province of Quebec.
Montreal, R. AUSTIN, Mgr.
Waterloo, W. I. BRIGGS, Mgr.;
Rock Island, S. STEVENS, Mgr.
Cowanville, H. F. WILLIAMS, Mgr.
Coteau-du-Lac, N. ROBINSON, Mgr.
Richmond, W. L. BAILEY, Mgr.;
Granby, W. H. ROBINSON, Mgr.;
Bedford, E. W. BROWN, Mgr.;
Huntington, R. AUSTIN, Mgr.;
Magog, E. F. OLIVER, Mgr.;
St. Hyacinthe, J. LAFRANCOISE, Mgr.
Ormstown, W. H. HARGRAVE, Mgr.
In Province of British Columbia.
Grand Forks, W. STEVENSON, Mgr.
Phoenix, F. W. SLACK, Asst-Mgr.
Agents in Canada, Bank of Montreal and
London, Eng., National Bank of Scotland,
Boston, National Exchange Bank.
New York, National Park Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points.
Drafts issued for any required amounts, good
at all points in Canada, United States and
Europe. Exchange bought and sold.

Savings Branch Department.
At each office, interest allowed from date of
deposit and compounded annually, without
requiring the attention of the depositor.
Office Hours: 10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

Prevent
Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts,
Scales, and Dandruff by
Shampoos with



And light dressings with CUTICURA,
purest of emollient skin cures. This
treatment at once stops falling hair,
removes crusts, scales, and dandruff,
soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimu-
lates the hair follicles, supplies the
roots with nourishment, and makes the
hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome,
healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, for preserv-
ing, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for
cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dan-
druff, and the stopping of falling hair, for
softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough,
and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching,
and chafes, and for all the purposes of the
toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women
use CUTICURA Soap in the form of baths for
annoying irritations, inflammations, and
chafes, or too free or offensive perspiration,
in the form of washes for ulcerative
weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic
purposes which readily suggest themselves to
women, especially mothers. No other
medicated soap is to be compared with it for
preserving, purifying, and beautifying the
skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other
elegant or domestic toilet soap, however ex-
pensive, is to be compared with it for all the pur-
poses of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus
it combines in One Soap at One Price, the
best skin and complexion soap, and the best
toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour,
consisting of CUTICURA Soap to cleanse the
skin of crusts and scales and soften the thick-
ened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly
relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and
soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT,
to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET
is often sufficient to cure the most torturing,
disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood
humours, with less of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 57-58 Charter-
house Sq., London. Foreign Depot: 25, Rue de la Paix,
Paris.

In every town
and village
may be had,
the
Mica
Axle
Grease
that makes your
horses glad.