Death of Mrs J. McDonald's Grandson

Mrs Carmen

Sale of M. Wallace

The News



Nov 9

VOLUME 21 — IROQUOIS, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909 — NUMBER 19

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Is it Possible

TO RECONCILE THE BIBLE WITH SCIENCE?

By Rev. D. O. McArthur, B. D.

Many adverse criticisms have appeared during the past few days on a lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor of Sherbourne street Methodist church, Toronto, in the central Y. M. C. A. The subject of the address was "The Early Narratives of Genesis." Mr. Jackson is reported as saying that these early chapters are for the most part confined to legends, and that some parts are purely mythical. Is it true that the early chapters of Genesis and science are irreconcilible? Let us see. It is not my intention to attack either side, but rather to show that Science and the Bible go hand in hand to declare the glory of God. There was a time when the theologian asserted that the scientist aimed at destroying the fundamental principles of Religion, while the scientist declared that the theologian was afraid of advanced thought. But those days are in the past and we are no longer clinging tenaceously to certain beliefs because it was the custom to do so. We are living in a wonderful age, and the minds of men are opening to receive the best that research can give. What has research done for the Bible? Much every way, for many things have come to light that have been of immense value to Truth, and the greatest of these is that God is imminent and transcendent and dwells in nature and religion; that there is harmony in all His works, in consequence of which there must be harmony between science and religion; that God is incessantly working in the material and spiritual world. What is Evolu-



tion? Where do we get the word? It comes from the Latin evolutio, an unrolling, and means the unfolding of nature. What causes the unfelding? Can the great efficient cause be separated from this unfolding? Philosophy gives us three great causes, the efficient cause, the instrumental cause, and the final cause. The writer of the letter is the efficient cause, the pen is the instrumental cause, and the letter is the final cause. These are inseparable. There is an unbroken chain. Thus in the unfolding of nature the various causes are found to be inseparable, an unbroken chain from the lowest to the highest. What is the force that keeps this world continuously moving? Can man do it? Is it a mechanical force? Incessantly everything in nature is changing with a grand sweep of the centuries. As there is development in nature, so is it in the Bible and in religious thought. Down through the centuries we see the expanding and unfolding idea ever before us, and the race ever getting a firmer grip of the Creator of all, who cares for His creatures on the earth. Now we see through a glass darkly, but the perspective is becoming clearer. Through study with unbiased minds men are able to accept the principles of evolution and to see that it is in harmony with the being and providential dealings of God with the race; that it is in harmony with Jesus Christ, the perfect man, with regeneration and the immortality of the soul. We now begin to understand that it is in God we live, and move and have our being. Whether in the material or in the spiritual, the thing being developed has not the power within itself.

The energy that gives us light in our homes or causes the machinery to move is in the power house. God is in touch with nature, unfolding and enlarging capacities and bringing in new forms of life. The greater the development the less of the lower form is found in the higher. This unfolding is God expressing Himself in Nature, first the mechanical, then the chemical, then life from the lower to the higher, until in turn we reach the mental, moral and spiritual life.

What of the Biblical view of creation? Are the first few chapters to be taken literally? Why not? Let us briefly examine the first chapter. In the beginning God created the Heaven and Earth. We learn here that neither the heaven nor the earth, nor the matter out of which they were formed was eternal. Does not Science agree with this? We do not know when the beginning was, but we know that it was when God manifested Himself by working in nature. When the earth was about to be made for the residence of man, out of chaos He brought beauty and order. Then according to the Bible there began great epochs of successive darkness and light. On the first day occurred the division of light and darkness. On the second day the firmament was formed. On the third day the dry land was separated from the water, and the vegetable kingdom began to appear. On the fouth day the great heights were made, not created, and adjusted, and the stars began to appear. Then came the fish and fowl. On the sixth day there appeared great animals, and last of all appeared man, wonderfully endowed. What does science show? Much the same. A period of chaos, then greater light, vegetation, marine animals, birds, beasts, and lastly man. Read the Bible accounts of the creation of man. There are two of them. The first does not in any way describe the method of creation. In the second account we find the words: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground." Does this mean that God made a living man out of a clay image? We cannot think so. The question turns on the meaning of the word "formed." In the majority of cases where the word is used it means bringing into existence rather than forming or shaping, and has undoubtedly a wider meaning. Outside the Bible the story of the creation of woman we profess great difficulty. As God made man so must there be a woman, otherwise the work would be a failure. By special untolding the woman was created and brought to the man, who hand in hand have gone down through the ages, gradually rising through the ever present inflow of the energy of the creator, and finding their goal in the Divine Man, Jesus Christ. Let these two great preachers, Science and the Law of the Lord, together work out the destiny of the race, and in them may we see the greatness and goodness of God.

South Matilda

John Hare has moved onto his farm lately vavated by Mr. Dougherty.

John Caine is about to move into our midst, having leased a house from Geo. Larmour.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo Jennack and family have moved onto the premises lately occupied by Mr. Sherm[illegible]er that L. Bateman has rented th[illegible] Lord low[illegible] lately occupied h[illegible] has never all[illegible] has moved [illegible] not know [illegible] lan[illegible] Methodist church, here, on Sunday, in the absence of the pastor Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.

A. Sharkey is moving into Iroquois, having been engaged as cheesemaker in Mr. Eager's factory, about half a mile east of the town.

Hainsville

A. Marcellus, of Dundela, called on W. E. Boyd on Monday.

Geo. Wright, of the second concession, was in town on Saturday.

A number from here attended the B. L. S. at Brinston on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Durant, of Williamsburg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ault on Sunday.

Mrs. D. T. Briggs is suffering from the effects of a badly sprained ankle, the result of a fall on the ice.

Gardiner Timlick has moved onto the R. Steinburg farm, which he has leased for a number of years.

Mrs. Edward Feader, of Brockville, was at the bedside of her sister, the late Mrs. Johnston, during the last days of her illness.

Mrs. P. O. Bush, of Brinston; Mrs. W. Shaver, of South Mountain, and T. Timlick, of Pittston, visited at R. W. Feader's on Sunday.

Died.—There passed away at her late residence on Thursday, Feb. 25th, Mrs. W. Johnston, sr., in her 76th year. Deceased had been in feeble health for some time, but took a turn for the worse a short time ago, and notwithstanding all that medical skill and the ministrations of kind and loving friends could do for her she gradually sank until she passed away on the above date. She was a great sufferer during the latter part of her illness, but we trust she has reached that place where the inhabitants never say "I am sick," and where God wipes away all tears. This we infer from the fact that while in her health we heard her testify to her confidence in Christ as her personal Saviour. The funeral was held from her late residence to Christ church, Dixon, on Sunday, where a forceful sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Floyd, from Rev. 22:11-13. After proving man's future existence after departing from this life, he pointed out the necessity of forming noble characters, copied from the Master as he lived from day to day, if he would occupy a place among the blest in the world to come. She is survived by a husband, four sons and two daughters, as follows: Edson and Richard, of Hainsville; Arnel H., Dixon Corners; Mrs. B. Wallace, Haddo, and Leslie and Maggie with tbeir father at home. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved ones in this their great sorrow.

Anniversary Services.—The plethora of anniversary services under which the old Matilda circuit has been laboring for the past month or more has at last subsided, and we feel almost like the calm after a big storm. First came Hulbert services and tea meeting on Feb. 14th, with a fine program and a splendid success in every way. This was followed on Feb. 21st by the Brinston services and tea meeting and program, which was a huge success, intellectually, morally and financially; and last, but not least, came Hainsville services on Feb. 28th and 29th. On Sunday the popular minister from Inkerman, Rev. H. E. Warren, M. A., preached two strong, instructive and very impressive sermons to large congregations, so large in the evening that numbers could not get inside of the church. On Monday evening the usual excellent program was presented to another large audience. Among the leading numbers were two excellent addresses by Revs. Warren and Crane. The former dealt largely with the subject of the home as the primary institution of a free country where boys and girls are to be trained in that obedience, love and unselfish service that alone can make them valuable citizens, and enable them to properly exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges falling to the lot of a people enjoying free institutions. The Rev. C. W. Crane favored us with a sparkling address on Canada, in which he dealt voluminously with the wealth of mine, forest, fisheries and prairie with which by Providence we have been so richly endowed, urging his hearers to crown this heritage with noble manhood and high moral and spiritual excellence. The musical and literary sections of the entertainment were ably sustained by the Shanly choir and male quartet, who very kindly gave their services for the evening, which were highly appreciated, as shown by the encores and hearty applause. Messrs. Jackson and Dewland, who are always ready to give a hand to any good cause, rendered two splendid duets, and also responded to an encore. Miss Jennie McIntosh, always a favorite, gave a fine recitation, which was enjoyed by all; while Miss Banford kept the visible faculties tickled with her humorous selections, especially the one impersonating the man who had all the complaints to which flesh is heir, and whom the doctor couldn't cure. The pastor, Rev. A. T. Jones, B. D., acted as chairman and succeeded in keeping the humorous side of the program nicely balanced, so that the audience while receiving large amounts of good advice and instruction, were at the same time well entertained. The generous proceeds were in aid of the Trust Fund.

Shanly

[illegible]ce was in Hainsville on [illegible]ott, of C[illegible]dinal, was in [illegible]

Ray Johnston, of Black Creek, was in town on Sunday last.

A large number from here attended the B.L.S. on Saturday eve.

Florence Wallace returned home from visiting Mainsville friends.

H. R. Wilson, of Chicago, Ill., is spending a few weeks with his parents here.

A few from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Johnston, of Black Creek.

Geo. Wilson, of London, Ont., has disposed of his well known horse, Black Bob.

Edward Duff, of North Augusta, spent Monday and Tuesday with Jos. Wallace.

A number from here attended the anniversary services at Hainsville on Sunday and Monday.

Shanly Methodist choir rendered fine vocal music at the Hainsville Methodist anniversary on Monday eve.

The Misses Julia Millar and C. Duff were guests at the home of Esrom Anderson during the former part of this week.

Miss Barbara Jackson has returned to her home in Spencerville after visiting for a few days with Mrs. E. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Esrom Anderson entertained the Methodist and Presbyterian choirs of Spencerville on Wednesday evening.

Hulbert

Shepherd Ellis was in Iroquois recently.

Who were the prominent men on Saturday evening?

I. Hilliard, of Morrisburg, was in town Monday.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Sullivan to our midst.

Our local sports intend taking in the Horse Fair at Kemptville.

Miss Wilson and Mrs. M. Shayer were in town recently.

A number from here attended the hockey match at Inkerman.

Mrs. H. L. Morrison spent Sunday at her parent's home, Inkerman.

A meeting of the patrons of our factory was held on Saturday evening.

Alva McIntosh of Winchester Springs, had charge of the Sunday service.

Mrs. Geo. Keys attended the District convention of the W. M. S. at Morrisburg.

Mrs. Acil Barclay and family, of Irena, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorpe and Mr. and Mrs. James Morrison were at Wm. Marshall's recently.

Mrs. Lowe has returned to her home in the West after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mellon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Caloren and little daughter Audrey left to-day for their home in Calgary, after spending the past month with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Caloren. They were accompanied as far as Brockville by Miss Ethel Caloren.

Social

The ladies of Knox Presbyterian church, Iroquois, purpose holding a social at the residence of Dr. Johnston, on Thursday evening, March 11th. A strong, active committee has been appointed and a good time may be expected. Admission, 25 cents.

Brinston

The body of Mrs. Wm. Johnston, of Black Creek, was placed in the vault, here, on Sunday; also the body of the late Wm. Johnston, of New Ross, on Thursday.

The literary held on Saturday evening was, as usual, a success. The crowd was very large, and an excellent program was presented. It was as follows: Instrumental duet, Misses Driscoll and Ault; dialogue, by Clara Coons, Madge Driscoll and Frankie Murray; recitation, Miss Eva Strader; debate, "Resolved, that an Agricultural life presents greater opprtunities for a young man than a Mercantile life." The affirmative was taken by Messrs. J. Jackson and Clarke Hamilton, and the negative by John Marcellus and Alex. Strader. After a careful summing up, the critics, Rev. Jones, Dr. Collison and Wm. Gibbons, decided in favor of the affirmative. Then followed an instrumental duet, by Miss Dora Driscoll; farce, "A Yankee Pedlar," in three acts, which was very amusing. The meeting was brought to a close with the National Anthem. The chair was very ably filled by Wm. Gibbons, of Irena. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, March 6th. A good program is being prepared, consisting of a farce, entitled the "Haunted House," recitations, songs, music, etc.

Council Meeting

Special Meeting

A special meeting of the municipal Council of the village of Iroquois was held on Feb. 13th, in the Clerk's office. All the members present.

Moved by Messrs. Brouse and Tanney, that owing to T. A. Thompson not receiving notice of a special meeting held on the 9th inst., that the business done at said meeting be annulled. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Pelton and Thompson, that A. J. Ross be appointed Treasurer of the municipality of the village of Iroquois pro tem. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Brouse and Pelton, that J. W. Tindale be appointed Town Hall Treasurer for the year 1909, without salary. Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Tanney and Brouse, the following accounts were passed:

W. I. Shaver, interest of note	$50 00
H. H. Ross, account Power House	12 05
Mrs. McGinn, interest on note..	50 00
Canadian Express	1 50
W. J. Marsh, repairing chairs and shades	4 42
W. A. Feader, salary $30, postage $1.50, costs $6.25	37 75

Regular Meeting

The regular meeting of the Village Council was held in the Council Chamber, on Monday eve, March 1st, at 7.30 o'clock.

All the members present.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and approved.

It was moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Pelton, that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to execute the lease from the Government to the municipality of the village of Iroquois, dated the 4th day of February, 1909, for one hundred horse power on the Iroquois section of the Galops canal at Iroquois. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brouse, seconded by Mr. Tanney, that the Auditors' report be received and read. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Tanney, seconded by Mr. Brouse, that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to execute the lease of the factory from the corporation of the village of Iroquois to Robert C. Caldwell. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pelton, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the Molsons Bank be appointed Treasurer for the corporation of Iroquois for the year 1909, without salary, and that the name be inserted in the by-law. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brouse, seconded by Mr. Tanney, that the following rates be charged for the Town Hall, and that all previous rates be rescinded:

For outside talent, $7 for first night, $6 for second, $5 for third, $30 for six nights, $4 per night for two weeks, including piano; $2 for electric current for first night, $1 for each succeeding night. For local talent, $5 per night, including piano, and $1 for rehearsal.

On motion of Messrs. Thompson and Pelton, the following accounts were passed:

Chas. Hawley, labor	$ 6 25
Harry Tisdale, repairing traps	1 25
T. A. Thompson, coal	16 04
R. Barton, salary for Feb.	41 67
G. McInnis, salary for Feb.	30 00
Jos. Coons, shovelling snow	2 00
Jas. McDonald, opening hall and care of tramps	9 75
Geo. Stewart, snow account	50
John Watkins "	50

Time Heals Most Wounds

A Tale of Love and Disappointment

CHAPTER XIX.

Rebekah left her father and went straight to her aunt's room. She found that Mrs. Goldberg was anxiously awaiting her.

"You have decided, dear? You are not going to marry Lord Harecastle?" she asked, and her face was expressive of great agitation.

"I must, aunt. There is no alternative," she said dully.

"Confide in me, dear. Tell me everything."

Rebekah shook her head and tears came to her eyes.

"I am very unhappy, and I don't know what to do. Cyril does not love me, and father insists that I must marry him," she said miserably.

"But he cannot compel you to," she cried quickly.

"You do not understand everything. I shall have to do as he says. But, oh dear, the misery of having to live with him, knowing that he does not love me! I cannot bear it."

"I am surprised at Lord Harecastle. I did not think he was the sort of man whom money would tempt, though I always thought that he did not love you."

"It is not the money. I wish I could tell you, but I am afraid. Father holds some dreadful secret, and he is forcing him to marry me."

She burst into sobs, and Mrs. Goldberg took her to her arms, and vainly tried to comfort her. A knock at the door was heard.

"Dry your tears, dear. Remember that you will soon have to receive the guests. I will see that it is."

"Miss Fetherston has come. I have told them to take her to the drawing-room, and that you will be down soon," Mrs. Goldberg said when she returned.

"What shall I do, aunt?" she asked wearily.

"You must talk to Lord Harecastle, or shall I? There is nothing worse than a loveless marriage. What you tell me explains everything. It is a terrible position, and your father is a wicked man. But I never properly understood before. There is a cruel taint in his nature when he is crossed, and he will fight for his own way whatever misery he causes. I am so sorry for you, dear. But dry your tears, we will find out a way," she wound up cheerfully, but she had little hope in her own heart.

It was some time before Rebekah succeeded in composing herself. She could come to no determination. She believed that her father would keep his word if she refused to marry Harecastle, and that he would announce to the world that the engagement was broken off owing to the discovery of the Earl's treason. She preferred to suffer herself rather than her lover should incur the ignominy that would be visited upon his family. Of her father she could not think. His baseness utterly dumfounded her. She likened him to Ackroyd, and the latter did not suffer in the comparison, but she determined to make one mort appeal to his good feelings, though she had very little hope of moving him from the position he had taken up.

She suddenly remembered that Ethel Fetherston was waiting to see her. She proceeded to bathe her eyes, but there still remained visible the effects of her tears. She sat down once more, for she dreaded the coming interview. She thought of making an excuse not to see her visitor, for she was the last person she wanted to think that she had been crying.

But at last she decided to go downstairs. As she passed the library she caught the tone of the Earl's voice and his hearty laugh. She passed on to the drawing-room. The door was slightly ajar, and she was stopped by the sound of voices. It was Ethel Fetherston that was speaking.

"It is not for me to advise you, dear," she was saying gently.

"But I love you, Ethel, and always shall love you."

These words of Lord Harecastle burst like a thunderbolt on Rebekah's ears.

She stood still for a few minutes, and Ethel's answer was unheeded.

"You must not say that," she was saying firmly.

What should she do? The discovery that she had come between Lord Harecastle and the woman he loved was a terrible revelation. Her predominant feeling was of increased pity for him.

She suddenly came to a decision, and quietly opening the door, confronted them.

Rebekah moved slowly towards them; and the light of a great resolve shone in her eyes. She approached Ethel and quietly took her hand.

"Forgive him, Miss Fetherston," she said earnestly. "I am glad that I know your secret. Do not look so troubled. It is better we should face the truth. Harecastle loves you. He cared for me."

Ethel Fetherston did not know what to say. She felt very much inclined to think that this girl should have surprised them, in what she must think to be a love scene.

"I did not think that you loved one another, or I should not have accepted Lord Harecastle," Rebekah continued with a simple dignity that was pathetic. "Won't you forget that I ever existed?"

"It is not you alone that have separated me from Lord Harecastle," Ethel said quietly. 'He is not the man I deemed him to be. Perhaps we are both better rid of him," she said coldly.

Harecastle flushed hotly and was about to speak, but Rebekah silenced him with a look.

"I love him with all my heart; and could marry him, giving him my respect, if he loved me," she cried warmly, "but he does not. It is you that he worships, and he is deserving of your love."

"We differ," Ethel said relentlessly. "He has acted basely, not only towards myself, but towards you."

"You do not know. You cannot understand. But I tell you solemnly that he is in every way worthy of you. Take him back to your heart," Rebekah said imploringly.

Ethel looked at her wonderingly. What manner of woman was this, who pleaded so earnestly for the man she loved, not for her own sake, but that of another.

"He has behaved from no unworthy motive, I assure you. If you but knew the truth you would cherish him to your heart, for he is acting a noble part," she continued quietly.

"I cannot believe you," Ethel said firmly. "My trust has been dealt too severe a blow."

"Can you really love then? Do you understand the meaning of the word?" Rebekah cried passionately. "Can you imagine my sufferings? I am not ashamed to own that I worship him, and if he loved me the world would not contain my joy. But alas! it was not so, and I have renounced my hope. But I am not selfish, I long for his happiness, and so I appeal to you to forgive. Have you the heart to resist my plea? Will you let me exceed you in generosity?" she asked with direct simplicity.

"I cannot allow this," Harecastle said quietly. "I deserve your contempt, Miss Joseph, and you are heaping coals of fire on my head. Miss Fetherston has formed a reasonable opinion from my conduct, which must appear to her to have been dastardly, and she is justified in refusing to have anything to do with me."

"But, you see, I happen to know the secret that has impelled you," Rebekah said quietly.

Harecastle moved forward and looked at her in consternation.

"It is safe with me. You can trust me, Lord Harecastle," she said with a pitiful smile.

"Then if you know all, how can we break off this marriage?"

"They cannot force us if we both refuse."

"But the effect—the terrible effect. Your father will never consent."

Her face turned white. She remembered her recent interview with him and the firm attitude he had taken up. Would she be able to move him? If she and Harecastle went together and made an appeal to his better feelings!

"You and I must see him together; he may grant our wish." But Ethel broke in upon their conversation.

"You may do as you like. But you must not think that if this marriage is broken off, I shall accept your discarded husband, Miss Josephs," she cried fiercely.

Rebekah turned to her with a pained look.

"Some day you will regret your unbelief. I should trust Cyril, should the whole world be against him," she cried warmly.

"But you appear to have superior information. You share his secret and possess his confidence to the full. You may well trust him. I can only judge him of his actions. Do you think I am unreasonable? There was no happier woman in the world than I, when he asked me to be his wife. I loved, I revered him. When he asked me to trust him and keep our engagement secret, I consented gladly, for I never deemed him capable of an act that was not strictly honorable. Then, too, when he came to me and wished me to give him back his word—although my heart was broken, I consented. But what happened; within a few hours I read of his engagement to the wealthy Miss Josephs. Not a word to me of warning. The blow came and my whole nature was warped. Poverty I never feared, and I told Cyril so. I believed, too, that he would have been content to bear it with me. And yet riches tempted him. He tells me that he never loved you. There might have been some excuse, if your beauty had tempted him and his love had left me. But no, in cold blood, loving me, as he tells me, he asks you to marry him. And you say that you forgive him. You are not a woman. You are an angel," she cried with biting contempt.

"Be silent, Ethel," Harecastle cried fiercely. "You know not what you say. Miss Joseph is so generous and large-hearted that your attitude seems pitiful sacrifice."

"Sunday thought he loved me to mary me for my money," Rebekah said reproachfully. "You understand him so little as that. Miss Fetherston, you make me think that you are not worthy of his love. Have faith in him. I implore you take him to your heart. Blot out these days of misery and be happy with him—then I shall be content."

For a moment Ethel wavered, but Rebekah's appeal only angered her. Then, too, Harecastle's warm defence of the woman to whom he was engaged did not please her. She knew there was a mystery, but she did not think that it could be of such a nature, that it would give her back the respect that she formerly had for him.

The pity of it was that she knew she still loved him, but she hardened her heart and faced them coldly.

"I do not want to hear any more. My mind is made up. I should like to go," she said firmly.

"Lord Harecastle, would you mind leaving us together?" Rebekah asked eagerly.

He hesitated for a moment and looked at Ethel, but she showed no sign of either assent or dissent. He finally went out, and Rebekah eagerly approached the other.

"Sit down, Miss Fetherston," she said softly. "Do let us be friends. I have never had a real friend in my life, except my aunt."

She led her to a seat and sat down beside her.

"I know you still love Cyril, for you cannot help it. Your heart ought to be glad with joy. I throw away my pride and tell you that I would give the world to be in your place—that he should love me. For a time, when I thought that I held his heart this earth was Heaven to me. There is a chance of happines for you. Grasp at it eagerly; sink your distrust and believe. Let nothing turn you, but cling to him, and all difficulties will vanish. Within a day or two, the world will know that our engagement is broken off. Be the result what it may, I tell you that it shall be done. It may entail suffering, but what is that compared with a life's happiness? I ttll you frankly that I shall suffer, but if you turn away from Cyril, you will only add to my misery. I don't think I am small-minded. To know that he was with you would bring me comfort, in my sorrow."

"You are a strange girl, and very generous. I cannot understand you," Ethel said in a softened voice, for the appeal had touched her heart.

"We Jews have passionate natures; but we have been brought up to think self-sacrifice a privilege of our race. We art not jealous in the way of other people. My only desire is for Cyril's happiness. He has been cruelly treated, and has behaved nobly."

"In making love to me to-day," Ethel broke in hotly.

"But there was the temptation. One cannot always govern one's feelings. You must forgive him, for is it not my right to be angry rather than you?" Rebekah said simply.

"It was an insult to us both. Ah! child. I am so miserable," she ended weakly.

Tears came to her eyes, and Rebekah dreaw nearer to her.

"Just tell me that you will forgive him," she insisted. "I will bring him to you. As for me, you must see that our engagement is at an end. Don't let my consideration for me prevent you from opening your heart."

"No, I cannot say that I forgive him. I have been too deeply wounded."

"Think again, dear. For when you know the truth, you will be proud to take him back to your heart, and you will blame yourself for your unbelief. Be generous. You will never regret it," Rebekah cried passionately.

She might have been pleading for her own life, she spoke so eloquently, but her words appeared to fall on deaf ears, for Ethel turned impatiently away.

(To be continued.)

FEDERAL LIFE PROGRESS.

Financial Statement for Past Year Pre-eminently Satisfactory.

Policy-holders and shareholders of the Federal Life Assurance Co. must be highly gratified with the twenty-seventh annual financial statement of the directors, which appears in another column. The progress it has made during the past year clearly reveals that Canadians appreciate home companies that are wisely managed, in preference to those operating under foreign charters.

This company offers policy-holders ample security and pays them liberal bonuses on the maturity of their policies.

During the past year income and assets show a healthy increase. The latter now stand at $3,314,856.65, an increase of $314,383.91, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for policy-holders, including guarantee capital, now stands at the high figure of $4,184,856.65, whilst the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims is $3,045,786.00, showing the handsome surplus of $1,140,070.65, exclusive of uncalled capital.

A FOND RECOLLECTION.

"I have wondered sometimes," said the amiable head of a voracious city family, "why we didn't have more griddle cakes, wheat and buckwheat, and that sort of thing in our house, because I am very fond of such cakes, and so are all the children, and of buckwheat cakes in particular I have a very pleasant recollection.

"When I was a boy we used to have always buckwheat cakes for breakfast in winter, with fried pork chops or fried sausages, and I used to think that that was a breakfast good enough for anybody, and I still think so.

"The cakes we used to mix in a batter pot different from any other piece of crockery I ever saw, and I can see it now in my mind's eye as plainly as if it stood before me, a deep, straight sided, earthenware pot of a very dark brown glaze and in capacity of about a gallon and a half and having on the other side a handle; the only pot of just that style and dimensions that I ever saw, and perhaps it was the only one ever made.

"We valued it highly. I am sure that if anything had happened to that pot it would have been regarded as a household calamity, familiar to us as it had become through year after year of use, and the mixing of the batter in it was a mighty familiar household rite, the last thing done in winter before we went to bed.

"Every morning when the cakes were cooked there was left in the pot just enough of the material to serve as yeast for the next day's batch; and every night the last thing we did was to get out the buckwheat batter pot and mix up in it the batter for the next morning's cakes. Then we would put a loose cover on the pot and set it near the kitchen stove, where it would get a little warmth, but not too much, so that the batter would rise just right. Sometimes it would run over, but not often, for our folks were high experts in making buckwheat batter, and usually our batter rose just enough to fill the pot, rising at the same time to the highest attainable quality; and then in the morning the batter was thinned down a little, so that it would spread just exactly right when poured on the griddle, and then the family was ready to eat 'em.

"It seems to me that the pork chops we had in those days were better than any to be had now; they were from locally raised and fattened pigs, and they were very tender and superior. Certainly it would be difficult to find now such sausages as we had then.

"We used to eat those buckwheat cakes red hot off the griddles, with those superior pork chops, or those have something of that sort now; extra superior sausages, and with the pork or sausage gravy on the cakes—a morning meal of great delight and glory.

"A meal calculated to tax the stoutest constitution surely, but we all had cast iron stomachs and it did us no harm; and I have wondered sometimes why we couldn't but she, meaning thereby my better half, telling me that cooking cakes means a headache and a burned face and a tired back; that cooking cakes for this family would be an awful task and that it wouldn't do. So that grand breakfast of buckwheat cakes and sausages comes to me now in memory only."

"I have taken *Scott's Emulsion* for six weeks and have found it a wonderful remedy. Before I took the Emulsion I had no appetite; was weak; had lost nearly fifty pounds of flesh, and now I eat well and am gaining every day. I find *Scott's Emulsion* to be very easily digested and a good food for all weak people."—FLORENCE BLEEKER, No. 1 Myrtle Avenue, Bridgeton, N. J.

This is only one of thousands of cases where

Scott's Emulsion

has given an appetite. It's so easily digested that it doesn't tax the digestive organs and they rest; yet the body is wonderfully nourished and built up. The digestion is improved—then ordinary food is sufficient.

Growing boys and girls, who need so much food to keep them well and strong, and also growing, should be given a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION every few weeks. It does wonders for them. It prevents their getting run down and spindly. Nothing does them so much good.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you some letters and literature on this subject A Post Card, giving your address and the name of this paper, is sufficient.

SCOTT & BOWNE
128 Wellington St., W. Toronto

How to Speculate

Money is made by getting in on the ground floor in all mining propositions. An investor putting up his money to develop a new claim is the person who is entitled to the first profits. The first profits on all good mining deals are enormous.

The Crown Reserve Mining Company was composed of thirty shares of $1,000 each. When the property had been sufficiently developed to warrant its being turned into a Company, each syndicate shareholder received 30,000 shares of stock in the Company, for each $1,000 he had paid in. Each share of these 30,000 shares is to-day selling at $2.80.

The Temiskaming & Hudson Bay Mining Company's shares were sold at 25c. each. To-day they are selling at $3.00 per share and have paid over 12,500% in dividends.

The Right of Way Mining Company's shares were sold at 15c. and are to-day selling at $4 per share.

These results are obtained by taking the first chance. If the property in which you are interested turns out good, you make a fortune, if not, you have a limited loss.

We are organizing a syndicate to operate three claims in Gow Ganda, the richest silver section ever discovered. These claims, we think, will turn out well and should show enormous profits to the syndicate members. The syndicate will be for $50,000, divided into 100 shares of $500 each. These shares are payable $100 cash and four further payments of $100 per month. Of this $40,000 will be paid for the properties and $10,000 provided for working capital. If development work warrants the formation of a Company, a Company will be formed with $2,000,000 capitalization, and each share in the syndicate will be entitled to 15,000 shares of stock in the Company, and the remaining 500,000 shares will be left in the Treasury for future developments. Syndicate shares are going fast. Write us at once.

We strongly recommend the above as a good speculation. Make all cheques payable to

PATRIARCHE & COMPANY,
BROKERS,
Standard Stock Exchange Building, Toronto, Can.

The Federal Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

Twenty-seventh Annual Statement

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada was held at the Company's Home Office in Hamilton, Tuesday, 16th February, 1909, at 2 p.m., Mr. David Dexter in the chair, Mr. W. H. Davis, Acting Secretary.

The Annual Report, as follows, was read and adopted, on motion of the President, Mr. Dexter, seconded by Vice-President Lieut-Col Kerns:

Your Directors have the honor to present the Report and Financial Statement of the Company for the year which closed 31st December, 1908, duly vouched for by the Auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of two thousand six hundred and thirty-one applications for insurance, aggregating $3,713,609.36, of which two thousand four hundred and twenty-three applications for $3,377,723.33 were accepted.

As in previous years, the income of the Company showed a gratifying increase, and the assets of the Company have increased by $314,383.91, and have now reached $3,314,856.65, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for Policy-holders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to $4,184,856.65, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, $3,045,786.00; showing a surplus of $1,140,070.65. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to Policy-holders was $270,070.65.

Policies on ninety-seven lives became claims through death, to the amount of $162,160.56.

Including Cash Dividends and Dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, with annuities, the total payment to Policy-holders amounted to $303,743.23.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the Company's funds in first-class bonds, mortgage securities, and loans on the Company's policies amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded a very satisfactory rate of interest.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business. The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the Directors for your approval show an advance of nearly ten and one-half per cent. in assets.

The assurances carried by the Company now amount to $20,186,400.61, upon which the Company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

You are to be congratulated on the fact that the surplus over Capital and all Liabilities increased $56,154.65, or nearly seventy per cent., during the past year.

The field officers and agents of the Company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the Company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful to the Company's service.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to state that the business of the Company for the past two months of the current year has been of a most satisfactory character, and that the outlook for the future is most encouraging.

DAVID DEXTER, President and Managing Director.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Assurance Company:

Gentlemen: We have carefully audited the books and records of your Company for the year ending 31st December last, and have certified to their accuracy.

The Cash and Journal Vouchers have been closely examined and agree with the entries recorded.

The Debentures, Bonds, etc., in the possession of the Company have been inspected, while those deposited with the Government or Banks have been verified by certificate, the total agreeing with the amounts as shown in the Statement of Assets.

The accompanying Statements, viz., Revenue and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities, show the result of the year's operations and also the financial position of the Company.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. STEPHENS,
CHARLES STIFF.
Auditors.

Hamilton 1st February, 1909.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1908

RECEIPTS.

Premium and Annuity Income	$ 675,004 85	
Interests, Rents and Profits	151,853 96	
		$ 826,858 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to Policy-holders	$ 303,743 23	
All other Payments	226,110 93	
Balance	297,004 65	
		$ 826,856 81

ASSETS, DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

Debentures and Bonds	$ 1,071,735 71	
Mortgages	863,262 51	
Loans on Policies, Bonds, Stock, etc	626,104 10	
All other Assets	753,754 33	
		$ 3,314,856 65

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund	$ 2,993,473 00	
Death Losses awaiting Proofs	36,675 00	
Other Liabilities	14,633 00	
Surplus on Policy-holders' Account	270,070 65	
		$ 3,314,856 65
Assets	$ 3,314,856 65	
Guarantee Capital	870,000 000	
Total Security	$ 4,184,856 65	
Policies were Issued Assuring	3,377,733 33	
Total Insurance in Force	20,128,400 61	

After the adoption of the Report the retiring Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the retiring officers and Executive Committee were re-elected.



What La Grippe Did.

Mr. G. D. Colwell, of Walkerville, Ont., was stricken down with La Grippe in 1906 and it left him in very bad condition. He says: "I was all run down and bordering on Consumption. I could not sleep at nights, had awful sweats, and coughed nearly the whole time. This is how I was when I began to take PSYCHINE, in a low nervous state; but from the first bottle I began to improve. It did marvels for me and brought me back to health in no time, making a new man of me."

"It fortifies the body against the attacks of La Grippe and is a sure preventative. **I always take PSYCHINE if I feel a cold coming on and it puts me right in no time.**"

PSYCHINE tones the system and keeps the body in good physical condition. No one can afford to be without it. All Druggists and Stores sell at 50c and $1.00. Send to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto, for a TRIAL FREE.

For Coughs, Colds, Throat, Lung and Stomach Trouble take Psychine.

PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN
THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE

GOING WEST

No. 7, Daily, Mail and Express, ... 1.13 p. m
No. 11, " (except Sunday), Moccasin, 7.45 "
No. 5, Daily, Mail and Express, ... 10.32 "

GOING EAST

No. 8, Daily, Mail and Express, ... 4.09 a. m.
No. 12, " (except Sunday), Moccasin, 7.03 "
No. 6, Daily, Mail and Express, ...3.40 p.m.

The News

R. S. Pelton, - Publisher

IROQUOIS, MAR. 5 1909

THE Holstein breed of cattle, as economical, persistent, heavy producing milkers, have gained steadily in fame and popularity with the passing of the years, and at the 26th annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association, held recently at Toronto, there was a large attendance of breeders from all parts of the country.

At this meeting Alvin Gilroy, the retiring president, and a famous breeder, delivered an interesting and educative address. Among other things he said:

"The yearly record of performance under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is performing its mission in showing the possibilities of our breed when subjected to the yearly test. It will be remembered that our Association only recently considered it advisable to adopt and enter into competition with the other breeds in this test, and we had nearly as many "quality" the first year as some other breeds had in two.

"During the past few months several of our breeders have entered their animals in these tests, and we are pleased to note that several cows have yielded over 15,000 lbs. so far] in the year, it is expected that some of them will exceed the 20,000 mark, and I trust that before another year arrives that, great as has the present records been, they will not only be equalled by a greater number of cows but exceeded by some. To-day no breed can expect to compete successfully with the men who use only the best individuals and the greatest specimens of the various types they produce unless he pursues the same course himself. If we as breeders will use only choicely bred sires of good individuality from highly developed ancestors, we will rapidly improve our cattle and be able to increase the records of same, and not only accomplish the purpose for which our association was formed, but will fulfil our obligation to the public at large and maintain the supremacy of our cattle for all time to come."

AT the recent meeting of the new executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, much important business was transacted.

The subject of licensing cheese factories came in for a general discussion. President Dargavel thought the matter should have been taken up years ago. Others favored the move and the suggestion made that no new factories should be built before the site and surroundings be first submitted to and approved of and by the Chief Instructor or some appointee of the Government. The entire committee were of the opinion that legislation should be sought prohibiting the construction of factories unless a certain number of cows are guaranteed, and the site approved by the official appointed for that purpose. The Secretary was instructed to prepare a circular letter for distribution among a large number of dairymen in Eastern Ontario asking for their opinion as to legislation along this line.

Dairy herds competition was introduced by the President, who was followed by Mr. Glendenning, showing some difficulties that the people of the West had met during the past two years. The basis of opinion was reached that the prizes should not be given for the most milk alone, but for the quality as well. The sanitary condition of the stables should be also taken into account. A suggestion was made by Mr. Putnam that the awards be given by points.

A resolution was adopted setting aside the sum of $300 for the purpose of holding a dairy herds competition and a committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the W. O. D. A. towards carrying out the object.

An important move was taken in the decision to ask the Dominion Department of Agriculture for a grant to each cheese factory, similar to that given creameries, to assist in equipping the factories for the cool curing of cheese.

---

300 delegates from the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance waited upon Premier Whitney Wednesday, and asked the Government for the abolition of the three-fifths clause, the bar, the treating system and club licenses. They were not there, they said, to scold or complain. Law enforcement had done everything necessary for the permanency of Local Option.

The Premier received the deputation very courteously. Referring to their objection to the three-fifths clause, the Premier said:

"What do you church people mean by not having a majority vote to elect the officers of your churches? Why do you cling to your present system requiring more than a majority vote? Why do you hug it to your bosoms, and then come to us and tell us to give you the majority vote on Local Option contests? You tell us that we must not use the very system you church people use."

Town Topics

Mrs. Gordon Serviss is attending the millinery openings in Toronto.

James McDonald and son Alfred were visiting the former's sister, Mrs. D. Moore, of Rensellaer's Falls, N. Y., this week.

Henry Sceley, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. E. M. Dakin, had the misfortune on Monday evening of last week to fall on the icy steps just outside of his residence, dislocating his collar bone. Being advanced in years, the accident is all the more serious.

DIED.—On Sunday afternoon, John H., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Miller, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., passed away at the home of his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald, Iroquois, aged 2 years, 7 months and 8 days. He had an attack of croup, but recovered nicely and was up and around, when on Saturday night he was seized with choking, when the doctor was called in. Everything possible was done for the little fellow, but to no purpose, and he gradually sank and died of heart failure the next afternoon. His uncle Alfred, of Brantford, got home a short time before he died, and likewise his father, who left for the 'Burg on Saturday, thinking all was well. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, who feel very keenly their loss.



Voice Gave Out.

Thomas P. Macdonald, a prominent singer of Teeswater, says: "Six years ago I became a victim to La Grippe and had it in its worst form. The attack was unusually severe, and left me in terribly bad shape. I was utterly prostrated; weak, and run down entirely. My voice also completely gave out, and my lungs seemed to be seriously affected. People who knew me thought I was not long for this world."

"One day I saw in the paper what PSYCHINE had done for others and thought I would give it a trial, so I sent for a sample bottle. This gave me such immediate relief, and helped me so, that I determined to keep on with it at all costs, and in spite of what the doctor had said. In an incredibly short space of time I was completely restored, and my voice was soon in grand shape again. They used to tell me that a breath of wind would blow me away, I had got so thin, but PSYCHINE built me up in no time; I am a pretty solid specimen of humanity to-day, having gained in weight and put on flesh all the time."

STOP THAT COLD OR THE RESULTS WILL BE SERIOUS. You can do this by toning up the system with Psychine. All druggists and dealers sell it. 50c. and $1.00. FREE TRIAL sent on application to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN
THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

Glen Stewart

Miss Winnie Hamilton, of Pleasant Valley, spent a few days with Miss Hannah Blair.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos Swift, of Shanly, were guests at J. McLear's on Sunday.

A number from here attended the literary at Brinston on Saturday evening.

Miss Jennie Adams visited her aunt, Mrs. W. Rylance, on Sunday.

Clayton Seymour, of Inkerman, visited his sister, Mrs. W. Gamble, this week.

Floyd Murdock intends leaving for the West this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Froom visited Inkerman friends recently.

Sam Hamilton and sister Leafy visited their sister, Mrs. D. Blair, on Wednesday.

John Lewis and family are busy moving to their farm at Hainsville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gamble called at Clayton Mason's, of Shanly, one evening last week.

George Rylance and sisters spent Friday evening at Jas. Gilmour's, of Shanly.

A few from here attended the anniversary services at Hainsville on Sunday.

Mountain Township

Early Settlement and Subsequent Progress

The township of Mountain seems to have been surveyed shortly before the beginning of the last century, as were also the other townships of the county. It was named in 1798 in honor of Rt. Rev. Jacob Mountain, D. D., first Anglican Bishop of Quebec, and the first Protestant Bishop of Canada. At that time, of course, there were few if any settlers in the district. Some twenty years later there were only about thirty families in the whole township.

No municipal organization, such as we have to-day was effected until 1850, when the present system was inaugurated.

Previous to that a more primitive system was adopted. For many years the magistrates controlled the affairs of the several districts into which Canada was divided, Mountain being in the Lunenburg district, and later (1816) the eastern district.

In 1841 district councils were established, the members of which were elected by the several townships in January. If over 300 electors, two were elected and if under it, one. At that time Mountain seems to have been under, for she elected only one, viz., James Cowan, who was a member of the first council of the eastern district.

In 1849 the term "district" was abolished and the division of counties created and municipal institutions, as we now have, then were instituted. Reeves took the place of district councillors, and the management of local matters left to the township Councils, and matters effecting the county at large, to County Councils.

In the year 1850 the first township Council was elected, and since then the following have been Reeves: 1850-2, Edward Brouse; 1853, Elijah Vancamp; 1854, A. H. Munro; 1855, John Rennick; 1856, Joseph Hyndman; 1857, Henry Bolton; 1858, G. E. Broeffle; 1859, George Mulloy; 1860-1, Wm. Thompson; 1862, George Mulloy: 1863, Wm. Thompson; 1864, Henry Wallace; 1865, Thos. Bailey; 1866 Henry Wallace; 1867-70, Thos. Bailey; 1871-2, Joseph Hyndman; 1873-5, Thos. Bailey; 1876-9, George Mulloy; 1880, Thos. Bailey; 1881, Geo. Steacy, M. D.; 1889-91, Andrew Kennedy; 1892-3, Elijah S. Gregory; 1894-5, Chas. H. Middah; 1896, Geo. Steacy, M. D.; 1897-1902, Chas. Patton; 1903-5, Samuel Larue; 1906-8, Thomas Bailey; 1909, Charles Robinson.

The following have been township clerks since 1850: 1850, John Morrow; 1851-5, James C. Clark; 1856, O. Skinner; 1857-8, J. C. Clark; 1859-70, Henry Caldwell; 1871-2, A. J. Corrigan; 1873-8, Jos. Hyndman; 1879-80, Jos. Wallace; 1881-96, Chas. Durant; 1897-1909, Hugh Martin.

The township of Mountain is to-day among the most prosperous and progressive in Dundas county, and is also in the vanguard with any rural municipality in Ontario. Neither is it without an interesting history, nor wanting in examples of heroism and valor such as characterized the pioneer. The transition from a forest to a fertile field, from a log hut in the woods to a palatial residence with ample outbuildings and all modern conveniences may mean little to the present generation, but it meant much to their fathers and grandfathers.—Mountain Herald.

Edwardsburg

Following is a report of S. S. No. 13, Edwardsburg, for the month of February:

Average attendance, 42.

Class V—Willie Wallace.

Class IV—Ida Pitt, Carl Reilley, Glenmore Wallace, Laura Wallace, Lilah Thompson, Ralph Wallace, Basil Adams, Ruby Pitt, Floyd Riddell, Harold Thompson, Stella Ault.

Class III—Lillian Constable, Alberta Adams, Hilda Johnson, Wardie Levere, Willie Collins, Ruby Anderson, Brainerd Holmes, Luella Wallace, Ernest Pitt, Albert Mason, Morley Holmes, Emma Reilley.

Class II—Nelda Thompson, Helen Anderson, Walter Coville, Lizzie Moir, Joe Levere, Percy Ault, Cleo Thompson, Geneva Johnson, Bertie Constable, Edna Swift.

Part II—Clayton Wallace, Oakland Wallace and Hilliard Swift equal, Della Ault, Clarence Wallace, Evelyn Shaver, Florence Pitt, Kathleen Knox, Eugene Holmes.

Senior I—Bessie Wallace, Lillian Spotswood.

Junior I—Hartley Wallace, Willie Pitt.

E. J. RYLANDS, teacher.

Dixon Corners

Miss Lizzie Dixon and Miss Florence Adams spent Saturday the guest of Miss Mabel Locke.

Mr. and Mrs. Aden Thompson and son Donald spent Tuesday in town.

Quite a number attended the skating rink on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McIntyre spent Monday at Nelson McGowan's.

A number from here attended the anniversary services at Hainsville on Sunday.

Miss Leafy Fawcett, of Hainsville, spent a couple of days with Miss Lulu Shaver.

Miss Nellie Lynch and Miss Bessie Betram, of Winchester, spent Tuesday at John Barclay's.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pitt and Mr. and Mrs. Ira Cooper spent Tuesday evening at Ezra Locke's.

Edward Thompson got a letter from Wm. G. Hamilton, of Brandon, stating that he was not recovering as rapidly from his recent serious accident as he had hoped. An iron bar penetrated his vitals in a well-digging accident last fall, from the effects of which he is recovering but slowly.

Dundela

Miss Floyd Sypes is visiting friends at Ogdensburg.

Dr. Ellis, of Chesterville, was a town caller on Monday.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mrs. Elgin Hamilton.

Hilliard Bass, of Pittston, spent Sunday the guest of Miss Ina Marcellus.

H. A. McIntosh and daughter spent Saturday and Sunday with Cardinal friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McIntosh spent Monday at Wm. Armstrong's, Spencerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rose and daughter, of Iroquois, spent Tuesday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McIntosh spent Sunday with the latter's brother, Jas. Shaver, of Dixon Corners.

Mrs. Dr. Ellis and son, of Chesterville, are spending a few days at the home of Miss Essie Hamilton.

Alfred Marcellus, Mrs. M. A. Marcellus and Miss Nellie Wraught spent Monday with the latter's sister, Miss Permilla Wraught, of Hainsville.

Miss Essie Hamilton had the misfortune to fall down cellar on Saturday night, breaking her wrist. She opened the cellar door in mistake for the hall door.

Days of Dizziness

COME TO MANY IROQUOIS PEOPLE

There are days of dizziness, spells of drowsiness, headache, sideache, backache.

Sometimes rheumatic pain after urinary trouble.

You are plainly told that the kidneys are sick.

Booth's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ills.

William Serviss, of Iroquois, Ont., says:

"Mrs. Serviss had frequently complained of her back and there was a constant dull pain across the small of it. She was weak and languid and her general health was greatly run down. She would have headaches and spells of dizziness almost constantly and did not enjoy her meals as her appetite was very poor. Although she had tried several remedies she found little or no relief. Booth's Kidney Pills were advertised at Smith's pharmacy. She procured a box and tried them. They soon gave her the desired relief, the pains and weakness left her back, the headaches and dizziness ceased and she is better and stronger in every way." Sold by dealers. Price, 50c. The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Editor Barclay and J. Smyth Carter, of The Morrisburg Herald, favored The News with a call Saturday. Mr. Barclay disposed of The Herald last week, after only a few weeks possession, to Chas. A. Styles, of Potsdam, N. Y., formerly editor of The Morrisburg Leader. The News welcomes Bro. Styles back to Dundas journalism.

McDonald's

Read This Special Offer and Write To-day

To introduce our Seed Book we will send it to you free, and with it, on receipt of two 2-cent stamps, one 5-cent packet each of our **Northern Prolific Water Melon** and our **Wild Flower Mixture** (over 100 varieties). Write to-day to Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Ottawa, Ont. 4

Seed Book Free

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF FIRE OR LIFE INSURANCE HAVE A TALK WITH

J.W.Tindale, Iroquois

I represent the following Companies:

Fire Insurance

Western, British-American, and Merchants Fire Insurance Companies.

Life Insurance

Standard Life Assurance Company, and London Guarantee and Accident Ass. Company.

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ONE of the most recent converts to the Zam-Buk method of treating and curing disease is Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N.S.

Mr. Sanford is a Justice of the Peace for the County, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also Deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed, throughout the County it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected. Some time back he had occasion to test Zam-Buk, and here is his opinion of this great balm. He says:—

"I never used anything that gave me such satisfaction as Zam-Buk. I had a patch of eczema on my ankle, which had been there for over twenty years. Sometimes, also, the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had taken solution of arsenic, had applied various ointments, and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but all in vain. I was advised to give Zam-Buk a trial, and as I am a firm believer in Nature's remedies, I did so. From first applying it I saw it was altogether different to the ordinary ointments and embrocations, and it soon began to show signs of clearing away the eczema on my ankle. This was so gratifying, that I persevered for some time with it, and I am glad to say it had the desired result. I am now cured of the disease which defied every other treatment for twenty years.

"This is not the only direction in which I have proved the merits of Zam-Buk. I suffered for a long time from piles, and I found a perfect cure for this painful ailment in Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk soothes the pain, relieves the congested veins, and so restores the elasticity to the tissues that the piles gradually but surely disappear."

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry, (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Engines and Machinery of every description repaired on shortest notice. Charges Moderate. Shop at Tanney's Foundry.

J. R. BULIS

Advertising Pays

CURRENT TOPICS.

We have heard much of late concerning the need of better adaptation of school methods and courses to the needs of life, industrial and social. Our ordinary education, we rae rightly told, is too bookish and use less or worse to many of the pupils, who, for that reason, drop it at an early stage and enter the struggle of opportunity and bread with the poorest equipment. President Eliot of Harvard, in an address on the ethics of industrialism, reminded the advocates of religious and moral culture that, if the schools and life are to be brought into closer relations, life will have to meet the schools half way. Education must be practical, to be sure, but life must be reasonably ethical. Life must see to it that it "does not nullify in practice the good principles the child has learned at school." Education, of course, does not end at graduation; it is a process that continues all through life; the moral atmosphere in which we live, move and have our being exerts infinitely more pressure than the stock of ideas acquired in school and even in the home.

Moral education, therefore, is the need of children of larger growth as well as of school pupils. Industry, the professions, commerce, the public service must severally endeavor to live up to the ideals earnestly taught to the young. President Eliot illustrated his propositions with references to monopolies, to abuses of combinations of employers and employed, but other illustrations will readily occur to the observant. What are the effects on the young of graft, spoils, salary grabs, evasion and violation of law by public officials? What are the effects of quackery and greed and loose morals in the professions? What are the effects of the law's absurd and senseless technicalities, of the perversions of "expert evidence," of unseemly wrangling in court, of lying and perjury, of filth and vulgarity in art? Verily, ethical teaching in the schools will need to be accompanied by ethical teaching and ethical standards in the greater and larger life outside. The best way to inculcate respect for truth, honor and law is to manifest such respect in daily practice, to set examples to the young and establish harmony between precepts and conduct.

A HOLIDAY FOR THE WIFE.

Give your wife a vacation. She needs one. Little cares are harder to bear than greater responsibilities, and she has many more cares than her husband, and sometimes as great responsibilities. The doctors tell us more women break down mentally than men, and they also tell us this is because they have more cases to carry, and have to carry them continuously. When your work is done you can lock it up in your office and put the key in your pocket. But she never locks her work up till sleep comes and turns the key upon it. A woman's work is never done. And modern life has increased and intensified it. Cares have multiplied faster than conveniences. Life is more complex, its demands are greater and more numerous, society more exacting. Who needs a vacation if she does not? And she cannot get it at home. The more quiet and restful the home is to you, the more evidence that it is a care, if not a burden, to her. A housekeeper can no more take a vacation in her home than a merchant in his counting-house. Even though her absence occasions inconvenience, give her an occasional vacation.

"Oi hear they do be sindin' messages now widout woires or poles. Faith, it's wondherful toimes we're livin' in, Dinnis." "It is, Moike. Shure, th' way things is goin' we'll be able to thravel widout lavin' home wan av thim days."

Sufferer (to lady in front)—"Madam, if you were to remove your hat I could see the play." Lady in Front (with manifestation of surprise)—"Yes; but you could not then see my new hat."

Gyer—"Yes, he is what you might term a financial pessimist." Myer—"What's a financial pessimist?" Gyer—"A man who is afraid to look pleasant for fear his friends will want to borrow from him."

Mr. and Mrs. Oldwed had so many children they didn't know what to do; so they took the whole pack to a picnic on the river, and let them run riot. Suddenly a small boy ran up to Mr. Oldwed and cried out:— "Papa! papa! Archibald has fallen into the water!" "Archibald? Archibald?" repeated the father. Then he turned to his wife. "Mary," he inquired, anxiously, "have we an Archibald?"

YOUNG FOLKS

"OLD MUSTARD."

When Grandmother Lane was a little girl her father came in one day and said, "Wife, it is all settled at last. I have sold the farm. Next week we will start West. There is a large company going from here, and we must try to get ready to go with them."

Little Mary, as grandmother was then called, heard the news with great delight, because she knew it would mean a long, long journey, lasting months, and carrying them into a new country, where there was never any cold weather and where great crops could be raised without much hard work, and there would always be plenty to eat. Besides, her family was not going alone, but many other families whom they knew were going at the same time, so that she would have some of her playmates with her all the way.

It was a wonderful sight when the great day came at last, and the long wagon-train set out. In all there were more than forty wagons, some drawn by four or six horses, and some by as many as eight big oxen. And such strange wagons! They were more like houses on wheels, only instead of a roof there was a high frame overhead made of hoops, and covered with canvas, so it made a sort of tent to ride in by day, if you wished, and to sleep in at night. And from these hoops hung all sorts of things—hams and pieces of bacon, strips of dried pumpkin, pans to cook in, and clothes. Underneath the big wagon, outside, swung the great kettles, in which the larger things were cooked, and axes and ropes and chains for pulling the wagons out when they got stuck in the mud.

To little Mary it was all new and delightful. The big wagons squeaked and groaned and swayed from side to side till the hams hanging from the frame overhead would swing back and forth like the pendulum of a clock. There were the shouts of the men to the horses and oxen, the barking of the dogs that ran along the side of the trail, the sharp cracking of the drivers' whips, and the ting-tang of the iron kettles swinging against each other. And always they were passing through places that were new and seeing things that were fresh and strange.

The wagon of Mr. Harding—that was grandmother's father—was drawn by four oxen, but one of them, known as Jerry, began to show signs of sickness when they had been on the road a few days. The men gave him medicine and doctored him all they could, but he seemed to grow weaker all the time instead of better, and one morning, when they went to yoke the oxen to the wagon, they found him dead.

For a day or two they went on with only three oxen. Then Mr. Harding met a trader who was willing to sell him a pet ox that he called "Old Mustard," to take the place of Jerry.

It was a very funny-looking ox, indeed, not like any that Mary or anybody in her family had ever seen before. He had a very large, round head, with shaggy hair matted on top, and on his back was a large hump. In color he was a dirty yellow all over. That is why the trader called him Mustard.

"He isn't very pretty," said the trader, "but he is strong and good-natured, and will pull more than any ox of his size that I ever saw. Besides, he will get on with less grass and less water. He is half-buffalo—he shows that in his huge head and shoulders. For this reason he will be worth more to you than any scout or watch-dog; he can smell Indians a mile away, and will fight them on sight."

Mr. Harding did not quite like to buy so strange an animal, but he must get another ox somewhere, and so he took Old Mustard.

By the end of the first day he was very glad he had done so, for the funny-looking yellow creature took its place at the tongue of the cart and pulled steadily and well. And every day after that he did his work faithfully, and seemed never to be sick or to feel tired.

By the end of the fourth week the wagon-train had entered a country where the Indians were known to be on the war-path, and trouble was expected. They even found the remains of three partly burned wagons.

Great care was now taken to send scouts ahead during the day and to prepare the camp for defence at night.

The first thing that was done as soon as the stop was made for the night was to "park" all the wagons, as they called it. The big ox-carts were placed in a great circle and chained one to another. Sometimes the cattle were picketed outside, to graze, with men armed with guns to watch them, and sometimes they were driven inside. But always the camp-fires were built in the circle, and round them the different families gathered to cook and eat their supper.

One night, when the wagons had been parked and every one had eaten supper and gone to sleep. Old Mustard began to act very strangely. At first he tossed his head and blew hard through his nostrils; then he began to move about uneasily as far as his rope would let him, and to snort and paw the ground. When one of the guards went near him he turned upon him a pair of eyes that were bright green and shiny.

At last Mr. Harding happened to think what the trader had told him.

"Do you suppose it can be that he scents Indians?" he asked one of the other men.

"It may be," he said. "It is sure that he is excited over something. Perhaps we had better be on the safe side and wake the men."

Quietly Mr. Harding went from wagon to wagon, rousing the sleepers. He had hardly finished when Old Mustard, with a terrible roar, snapped the rope that held him, dashed to the edge of the circle, leaped a cart-tongue, and thundered away in the darkness. Almost instantly there came a scream and then the rushing charge of Indian riders.

They were met by the men of the party, now all prepared for them and protected by the circle of wagons. And finding that their attack had been discovered too soon, the Indians drew off after the first rush.

By the earliest flush of daylight a searching-party went out from camp. It came upon poor Old Mustard grazing about, and not far away lay an Indian trampled into the dust. The Indian was the foremost of the band that was quietly creeping up on the camp when Old Mustard had scented them, and not only given warning, but surprised and killed the leader.—Youth's Companion.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 7.

Lesson X. Philip and the Ethiopian, Acts 8: 26-38. Golden Text, John 5: 39.

Verse 26.—And the (R. V., "But an") angel of the Lord.—Whether he appeared in some visible form, or by some inward communication, or by vision, is not revealed, and is a matter of small consequence. But in any case it was a real messenger bringing a real message from God. Go toward the south (from Samaria) unto the way that leadeth southwest from Jerusalem unto Gaza. The Samaritan road crossed or joined into the road from Jerusalem, the great highway of commerce and travel to Egypt and thence to all parts of Africa. Which is desert. Uncultivated pasture lands. It is uncertain whether desert refers to the country, the desert road, or to the old city of Gaza (George Adam Smith) which had been deserted for the new city nearer the sea.

27. And he arose and went.—Apparently under sealed orders, as so often in life, not knowing the object of his journey. Government ships are often sent out with sealed orders not to be opened till out at sea, so that by no means could their destination or purpose be revealed to the enemy.

27, 28. A man of Ethiopia. — A general term for the lands south of Egypt. But from the name of Queen Candace it was probably Meroe, a country which lay on the right bank of the Nile from its junction with the Atbara, as far as Khartoum, and thence to the east of the blue Nile to the Abyssinian Mountains. Of great authority. A man of power, of wide influence, a prince. Under Candace. Not the name of an individual, but of a dynasty, as Pharaoh in Egypt and Cesar in Rome. Queen of the Ethiopians. The kingdom of Meroe was governed by queens in the time of Augustus, and, according to Eusebius, even to his time, three hundred years after Christ. Charge of all her treasure. Chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of the treasury.

28. Was returning.—Guided by Providence at exactly the right time. Read ("was reading") Esaias. Greek form of Isaiah. He was reading aloud as was the custom, so that Philip was able to hear it. It was a pleasant and profitable custom on long journeys.

29. Then the Spirit said.—The Spirit speaks not only to our feelings, but to our judgment and conscience. Whoever is perfectly willing to obey the voice of the Spirit will be guided aright. Prejudices, unwillingness to obey, past training or failure of training, in so far as we allow them to exert an influence, will lead us astray; as iron near the compass on a ship will deflect the guiding magnetic needle. Join thyself to this chariot.—An excellent illustration is found in Pilgrim's Progress, where Christian is wandering around in doubt, and meeting Evangelist is directeed to the right way.

30. And Philip ran thither—Not only showing the eagerness of his obedience, but from necessity, if he would join the company of travelers. And while running beside the chariot he overheard him read the prophet Esaias (Isaiah). The citation which follows shows that he was reading from the Greek translation made in Egypt, and not from the Hebrew. Such a roll would be made by hand on parchment and was very expensive, "a pearl of great price." He had probably bought it in Jerusalem in order to study the question discussed there concerning the Messiah.

31. In response to Philip's question, the Ethiopian replied, How can I, except some man should guide me? The passage which he was reading was a peculiarly difficult one to understand till the facts revealed the meaning. And these facts were familiar to Philip.

32. The place of the Scripture was Isa. 53: 7, 8. The verses quoted are a portion of the prophet's vision of the suffering Messiah. The picture is true in some degree of those good men of the nation who gave up their lives in an evil world to the making of the world better; but it was complete and ideal and perfect only in Jesus Christ giving his life for his people, and his body and spirit as an atoning sacrifice for their sins. He was led as a sheep to the slaughter — He unresistingly went to his sacrificial death on the cross, as the lamb for the evening sacrifice to the altar. The very power of his death over men arose from the fact that he went voluntarily, out of love for man, to the cross, when at any time "twelve legions of angels were ready to deliver him from his enemies (Matt. 26: 53).

33. In his humiliation his judgment was taken away—The judgment (justice) due to him. A fair trial was not accorded to him, as is plainly seen in the account of the trial of Jesus. Who shall declare his generation?—This may mean "who can fitly declare the number of those who share his life," his spiritual prosperity, which came not only in spite of, but through his humiliation. For his life is taken from the earth.—How then could he be the everlasting king foretold by Isaiah?

34. Of whom speaketh the prophet this?—The two pictures of the Messiah in the book of Isaiah and the other prophets must have been a great puzzle to the Jews. No portraits or descriptions of the same person could be more irreconcilable or contradictory.

35. Then Philip . . . began at the same Scripture.—Which was fulfilled in Jesus, and has been fulfiled in no other. And preached, announced the glad tidings of Jesus—Philip showed the strange and marvelous correspondence between the many descriptions of the Messiah in the prophets and the then well-known life of Jesus of Nazareth. He placed Jesus in his life, death, and character beside the picture of the Messiah which the prophets had painted, and all could see that the picture was a portrait of Jesus. He could also explain how this humiliation and sacrifice were the means by which the glories of the Messiah and his kingdom were to be attained, and he could illustrate it by the descent of the Holy Spirit, and the character of the church, its deeds, and its influence as already shown in Jerusalem.

36. They came unto a certain water, probably Marubah, about a day's journey from Hebron toward Gaza. What doth hinder me to be baptized?—This was saying, "I believe in Jesus as the Messiah, I accept him as my Saviour, and now I wish to confess him by baptism," as all other Christians had been doing. Without doubt Philip had told him about baptism as the Christian way of acknowledging Christ.

37. If thou believest, etc.—This verse is wanting in the best manuscripts, and was probably inserted from some marginal note made to keep readers from error. But it is the true answer to the Ethiopian's question. I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. He believed with his mind and his heart. He believed in him as his Master and his Saviour.

38. He commanded the chariot—He ordered the chariot-driver to stop, and of course the whole retinue would see what took place, and they may certainly be regarded as the nucleus of a congregation to be established in Ethiopia. He baptized him—This was the rite through which he made a public profession of his faith in Jesus.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Loving is simply life giving.

The helpful hand is never empty.

No grace is fairer than gratitude.

The grouchy gospel soon brings its preachers to grief.

He who gives for gain always gains disappointment.

It is easy to affect and despise the things we cannot understand.

Giving is always a fine form of thanksgiving.

Happiness never comes to any who can enjoy it alone.

The lofty soul is often best manifested in the lowly service.

The best way to make sure of being happy is to make some one else glad.

There's music that angels bend to hear when a man's walk is in harmony with his talk.

The warmhearted are never content so long as any hearts are left out in the cold.

The most eloquent prayers for the needy are the ones we carry to them in baskets.

HEALTH

DETECTING TUBERCULOSIS.

In a previous article was noted the difficulty of an early diagnosis of consumption, and it was shown how necessary such a diagnosis is, since upon it depends, in many instances, ability to cure the disease. It was stated also that the old way of detecting consumption, still used commonly in the case of cattle, had been superseded by other and simpler methods. One of these methods is that called the "ophthalmo-reaction," because the test is made in the eye. It is also called the Calmette or Wolff-Eisner test, because it was devised about the same time by the one in France and the other in Germany.

It consists in the instillation of a drop of dilute tuberculin into one eye. If the subject of the test is entirely fre from tuberculosis, nothing follows, but if he suffers from the disease, even in its very beginnings, the eye will, after a few days, become a little red, and perhaps very slightly inflamed.

Another mode of employing tuberculin is called the "cuti-reaction" or cutaneous test. It was devised by a Vienese physician, and is made as follows: The delicate skin on the inside of the forearm is carefully cleansed with soap and water, and then with ether. Then a drop of tuberculin is placed on the skin, and the arm is scarified as in vaccination, first in a dry part, then in the centre of the drop of tuberculin. At the end of one or two days, if the subject has incipient tuberculosis, a small pimple comes at the place vaccinated with the tuberculin, but not at the other point which was scarified at the same time. The skin for a short distance surrounding the pimple may be more or less reddened, and sometimes there are several pimples instead of one.

A simplification of this cutaneous test is what has been called the percutaneous test. This consists in merely rubbing tuberculin on the skin, either the undiluted substance, or an ointment made of equal parts of tuberculin and lanolin. When the reaction is positive, that is to say, when the subject is in the early stage of tuberculosis, the anointing is followed within two days by an eruption on the arm of a number of small pimples, which itch more or less, and are usually surrounded by an area of reddish or purplish ... ten days or two weeks the eruption gradually disappears.

None of these tests is absolutely perfect, for sometimes a reaction occurs when there is no tuberculosis. The two skin tests are about equal as regards reliability. The eye test, although fairly accurate, is beginning to be thought dangerous, and will probably soon be abandoned in favor of one or other of the absolutely safe skin tests.—Youth's Companion.

TO WARD OFF DISEASE.

To ward off disease:

Don't get "run down" or "played out." If tired, rest.

Don't live in foul air.

Don't drink impure water.

Don't buy dirty milk.

Don't use stale milk.

Don5t eat food badly cooked. Take cooking lessons somewhere.

Don't kiss dirty children.

Don't mouth dirty money.

Don't fail to wash your hands often.

Don't rub your eyes with dirty fingers.

Don't try to keep "up and about" all the time if you are sick, but go to bed.

Diphtheria is spread by the lips and by fingers or other things which have been in the mouth, and by spittle.

Consumption is often carried in the same way, by kissing, unclean hands and by spittle.

Scarlet fever, measles and smallpox may be carried from the skin of the patient to well people by food and fingers.

Typhoid fever and cholera are carried by dirty habits and by dirty water and dirty milk.

But don't worry about these things, for soap suds and sunshine are powerful disinfectants, good habits and right living are firm friends and allies, and a strong, healthy body (your best protection) does not readily give a foothold to disease-producing germs.

THE DEADLY DRINKING CUP.

Every common drinking cup, from the tin dipper of the boy who passes the drinking water in the country school to the graniteware cup chained beside the faucet in the lobby of the city school, is a poison cup. These are not imaginary dangers, but living, malignant germs awaiting the first opportunity to enter the human system. Who shall say to what extent these school drinking cups have been responsible for the mortality among our children of school age! Oftener than suspected, epidemics of tonsilitis, severe colds, sore throats, and diphtheria could be traced directly to this medium.

Fashion Hints.

MODELING BLOUSES.

Several nice points there are in the fitting of a shirtwaist or blouse that every home sewer does not know and many dressmakers neglect. Almost invariably, after the seams of a shirtwaist have been put together with a fair degree of accuracy, the novice makes either of two mistakes—if not both: She bastes the collar and blouse together in a seam—which is wrong—or she tries to fit the sleeve before the collar is fastened on. This last is not possible.

The blouse should be put on the wearer, or on a figure, with the seams basted only. A neckband or a collar, finished at its lower edge and of the correct length should be laid over the blouse and around the neck, then carefully pinned fast so that there are no puckers in the blouse. With the garment now in hand, the collar is basted exactly as it was pinned and the sleeve is basted in.

It should now be tried on with shoulder seam still only basted, collar basted on and sleeve basted in, so that the fit of all three may be proved or altered before any of the final sewing be done. The reason for doing this all together is because either collar or sleeve may destroy the fit of the other.

Another nice point so often overlooked is a certain length of line under the arm. The most fashionable gowned women demand to be allowed to turn on the gas; they, presumably, have found it inconvenient to be disabled by their simplest of blouses.

To gain this length, two things are necessary: Do not cut out the armhole too much under the arm, and when the tape measure is placed round the waist to determine the waist-line, lower it a little bit and let the wearer-to-be reach up to prove whether or not the underarm seam is long enough between sleeve and belt.

The guimpe tied down with a ribbon run through a casing is a decided improvement on the very short detachable guimpe. Invariable the suggestion that it be made removable seemed to convey to the average dressmaker just the merest yoke that pulled out or puffed up (and which was the worse?) after the wearer had gone to the ... some sort of a double-back action; it is always to be assumed that not every lady has the luxury of a maid.

It is not possible to buy the tied down guimpe made of tucked or plain tulle, presumably there has been complaint by some sufferer who could not see her back, but felt its generally bad appearance.

These newer guimpes draw in at the waist line or below the bust if pinned to wear with an empire gown.

The separate tulle sleeve is not so troublesome, because either a few stitches or a judicious pin or shield clamp will obviate the difficulty. There are, however, many gowns of such make as to render the sleeve attached to the guimpe a blessing to the wearer.

For the home dressmaker this all-in-one-and-tied-down garment is the easiest way out. The thinnest of yokes—the most elaborate—may be attempted at home with the certainty of fit; and if the lace of the yoke be allowed to extend far enough down, there will be the added advantage of its being wearable with more gowns than one.

For daytime wear there is a tendency to depart from the time-honored tan and adopt the more unusual shades of fawn. Butter color is another favorite, and among evening gloves the white ones are more or less passe since the advent of the colored glove.

Pongee and all the variations of that material will be popular again.

Black tulle for evening wear is spangled with gold and silver.

SO EXPLICIT.

The tradesman had rendered his bill, waited a month, and then wrote:—

"Please, sir, I want my bill."

Back came the bill with these words:—

"Certainly; here it is."

The bill was again returned, and in a month the tradesman again wrote:—

"Kindly send me the amount of my bill."

And the answer came promptly and politely:—

"Certainly. It is $15.60."

The third month the tradesman again wrote:—

"Will you send me a cheque for the amount of my bill?"

The answer came, with a blank, unsigned cheque:—

"Certainly. Here is the cheque. I have kept the amount of your bill."

The fourth month the tradesman wrote:—

"I want my bill paid."

And the answer came back:—

"So do I."

Then the tradesman gave it up.

HAMILTON GIRL MURDERED

Five Bullets Were Fired Into Miss Ethel Kinrade's Head and Breast.

A despatch from Hamilton says: About 3.45 o'clock on Thursday afternoon one of the most daring, cold-blooded and wanton murders that has ever blackened the criminal [illegible] this country was committed [illegible] the home of T. L. Kinrade, 105 Herkimer street. His second daughter, Miss Ethel, is lying at the morgue with five bullet holes in her head and breast, while her murderer has, so far, eluded the police. The murderer is supposed to be a tramp. He went to the house at the hour mentioned while only Miss Florence and Miss Ethel were at home, and in response to his knock Miss Florence answered. He said he wanted something to eat and was invited in, after which he demanded money. He was given what Miss Florence could secure in the house, after which he shot Miss Ethel, who was about to leave the house in her fright, five times and escaped from the dining-room window. The police were notified about fifteen minutes after the shooting took place and were on the scene within less than half an hour.

Chief Smith had Inspector McMahon, Detective Bleakley, Sayer and Coulter and some policemen quickly on the scene, and shortly after a fair description of the man who did the murder was furnished to the members of the force, who radiated to all parts of the city. They devoted their energies particularly to the western part in which the tragedy took place, and kept a close watch on all the railway depots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER.

One of the most remarkable features about the tragedy is the fact that a man has been hanging about that neighborhood for several days past, and he is believed to be the murderer. The following description of the man who did the shooting has been furnished the police by Miss Florence Kinrade, and is all the police have to guide them in their search:—

Age about 35 years, height about five feet seven or eight inches; pretty stout; medium dark complexion; long, wavy, dark-brown moustache, drooping over mouth; wore a dark suit and dark overcoat; a black slouch hat, pulled down over the eyes.

This has been placed in the hands of all the members of the force, and hope is entertained that the murderer will not be long at large, as word has been sent to the police at all outside points within a radius of several miles.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

ENGLAND HAS LITTLE TO LEARN IN GERMANY.

Labor Exchanges Help to Mitigate Evil—Are Not Complete Success.

A report of an enquiry into the methods adopted in Germany for dealing with unemployment has been presented to the British Labor party by Mr. George N. Barnes, M.P. The enquiry had special reference to insurance and labor exchanges. The commissioners found that there was little to learn, even in Germay, as regards the practical application of insurance to unemployment. The matter has not yet been taken up by the Imperial authorities, excepting in so far as age, collection and tabulation of statistics bearing upon it, may be described. But it was found that there was a very considerable interest being taken in the question, and that three of the five towns visited had schemes in operation.

LABOR EXCHANGES. ....

Of public labor exchanges there are in Germany about 400, and the number is increasing. As to their utility, the report of the commissioners states, there are, of course, differences of opinion. There are those who regard them as the first and indispensable step to the further dealing with the problem of unemployment, inasmuch as thereby the actual condition of the labor market may be ascertained. There are those who regard labor exchanges as in themselves providing a remedy for unemployment by placing labor where it is wanted, and where it could not otherwiese have been placed.

FINDING THEM WORK. ..

The report for August of Sir Francis Oppenheimer, Counsul-General at Frankfort, showed that in thirteen towns workers were found for more than 10,000 vacancies, and in eight smaller towns vacancies were filled in numbers ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. In Berlin 107,398 vacancies [illegible] been filled out of a population of 2,040,222, in Frankfort-on-Main [illegible],896 out of a population of 488,413, and in Dusseldorf 27,301 out of a population of 253,099. The figures indicate that the exchanges are largely used, and that they have won the confidence of both employer and workman. Their usefulness is increased by the system of co-ordination which obtains in some of the German provinces, for by this means they assist in the mobility of labor.

The investigation of the commissioners led them to the following conclusions:

FINDING OF COMMISSION. ..

(1) That notwithstanding protective tariffs there exists in Germany a large amount of unemployment, though in the places visited the actual numbers of the unemployed and the degree of poverty experienced appeared to have been prevented from reaching the same acute stage as obtains in towns of similar size in Great Britain, owing to the following, among, other, reasons:

(a) The co-ordination and systematic management of public labor exchanges, which admits employers and workmen more easily to ascertain the actual condition of the labor market, and tends to lessen the number of those unemployed.

(b) The desire of municipal authorities and many employers to minimize unemployment by regularizing their requirements.

(c) The greater facilities possessed by the German municipalities to cope with unemployment in their respective areas, owing to their freedom from the restriction imposed by centralized authority.

(2) That inasmuch as the German schemes of insurance for unemployment are only in the experimental stage, and having regard to their obvious limitations, they cannot be recommended for adoption in Great Britain with much confidence.

Lola—"Last night young Borem declared he would willingly go to the end of the earth for me." Grace—"And what did you say?" Lola—"I finally got him to make a start for home, and let it go at that!"

LIFE SENTENCE FOR MALONE

Was Found Guilty of Attempted Murder at Simcoe.

A despatch from Simcoe, Ont., says: Archibald W. Malone, ex-Chief of Police of this town, was sentenced on Wednesday night by Chief Justice Sir William Mulock to imprisonment for life in Kingston Penitentiary, at the conclusion of a trial which lasted thirty hours, spread over three days, in which one of the strangest stories of secret crime ever heard in the annals of Canadian criminology was revealed. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The charge which they considered was that in the early minutes of December 1, 1908, Malone, as chief constable, in cold blood shot and left for dead his assistant, Constable William Wilkins, the man whom, through his weakness of will, he had made an accomplice in a series of his robberies and incendiary outrages in the town. Thus came to an end a trial that has interested half the Dominion; in which thirty-four witnesses were summoned by the Crown and none for the defence, and in which Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., Crown Prosecutor, made an address to the jury lasting two and one-half hours, so powerful and so unanswerable that the gloom on the face of the prisoner and his young wife spread through the whole crowded court room. The tension came to an end when, in low tones, his Lordship pronounced sentence. Last December, at the trial for Malone's committal the crowd then present cheered when the Magistrate ruled against the accused. On Wednesday night only an empty silence possessed the room. Men spoke quietly. With covert movements women placed handkerchiefs to their eyes.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

The Kingston Board of Health will enforce compulsory vaccination.

A new cavalry regiment is to be organized in Brant county.

The cost of Winnipeg's high pressure water system is to be investigated.

Mayor Thorne of Woodstock, N. B., editor of The Carleton Sentinel, is dead.

A conference to discuss reciprocity with Canada will be held in Detroit in April.

Mr. J. W. Tyrrell believes that Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay will be a great seaport.

The Canadian Pacific having acquired the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Line, are asking power to extend it from Ingersoll to Collingwood.

John Dubois, contractor on the National Transcontinental near Fredericton, N. B., has burned his books and disappeared, owing $6,000.

A report comes from Victoria, B. C., that the Sikhs there have an association that is collecting money to buy arms for the disaffected natives of India.

The Government will declare Hecate Straits a closed sea, and place an armed cruiser there to protect the halibut fishing from United States poachers.

Charles Hodgson fell down an elevator shaft at Perrin's confectionery at London, Ont., and, landing on a pile of paper, escaped with a dislocated finger.

GREAT BRITAIN.

J. T. Dawson, formerly of Montreal, shot his wife and then committed suicide in London.

The Vanguard, Britain's seventh vessel of the Dreadnought type, was launched at Barrow on Monday.

Twenty-eight women, many of them members of prominent families, were given terms in prison for rioting in Westminster on Thursday.

UNITED STATES.

Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury in the Taft Cabinet.

A Brooklyn man has invented a fog 'phone which will prevent collisions between ships in a fog.

An insane woman made her way into the City Hall at Philadelphia and threatened to kill the Mayor unless he paid her fare to Buffalo.

Senator Carter of Montana is working to have the Canadian waterways treaty pushed through the United States Senate at the present session.

GENERAL.

The Revolutionary wing of the Russian Socialist party has decided to discontinue preaching openly against the throne.

THE ANNUITIES ACT.

Provision for Rights of Holders in Case of Marriage.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In the Senate on Thursday afternoon Sir Richard Cartwright moved several amendments to the Annuities Act. One amendment provides that a man and woman, each of whom have taken out annuities, may each continue to have the right to annuity up to $600 should they marry. Another provision will allow a husband to share his annuity with his wife. Another provision will allow persons having bought annuities in class "B," where payments end with death, to contract himself out of his agreement with the Government and have refunded to him the amount paid in. To Senator Lougheed Sir Richard said the indications were that the public were going to avail themselves largely of the opportunities afforded them by the Annuities Act.

PROFITS ONLY $18,500,000.

Johannesburg Mining Co. a Paying Proposition.

A despatch from Johannesburg says: At a meeting of the Premier Mining Company the chairman announced that the profits made thus far amounted to $18,500,000. He added that sales during the past year had been well maintained.

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR CANADA

Nearly £30,000,000 Came Across Atlantic in 1908.

A despatch from London says: The Chronicle says that in 1908, exclusive of conversion loans, nearly £30,000,000 worth of British capital went to Canada. It remarks that it is odd that the tariff reformers who affect so much keenness upon colonial preference should shed tears at the investment of British capital in colonial development.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Mar. 2.—Flour—Ontario wheat 90 per cent. patents, $3.[illegible] to $4 to-day in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba flour, first patents, $5.70 to $5.80 on track, Toronto; second patents, $5.20 to $5.30, and strong bakers', $5 to $5.10.

Wheat—Manitoba wheat, $1.19 for No. 1 Northern, and $1.16½ for No. 2 Northern, Georgian Bay ports. No. 1 Northern nominal, $1.25½, all rail, and No. 2 Northern, $1.20½, all rail.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 48 to 48½c on track, Toronto; No. 2 Western Canada oats, 48c, Collingwood, and No. 3, 47c, Collingwood.

Peas—No. 2, 90c outside.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 73c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 yellow, 72c, Toronto. Canadian corn 68 to 69c, on track, Toronto.

Bran—Cars are $22 to $23 in bulk outside. Shorts, $23 in bulk outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—$4 to $4.50 for choice qualities, and $3.50 to $4 for cooking purposes.

Beans—Prime, $1.90 to $2, and hand-picked, $2.10 to $2.15 per bushel.

Honey—Combs, $2.25 to $2.75 per dozen, and strained, 11 to 11½c per pound.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $10.75 to $11 per ton on track here, and lower grades $9 to $10 a ton.

Straw—$6.50 to $7.50 on track.

Potatoes—62 to 65c per bag on track.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 12 to 14c per pound; fowl, 10 to 11c; ducks, 14 to 15c; geese, 12 to 13c; turkeys, 17 to 19c per pound.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints, 21 to 22c; tubs and large rolls, 19 to 20c; inferior, 16 to [illegible]c, and [illegible]c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW

Wall Paper

We have our New Wall Papers open.

Large Variety of Patterns

TO CHOOSE FROM

The Designs and Colorings are very nice.

We will be pleased to show them.

Hare & Mennis

CLOTHING

Fine Clothes at reasonable prices.

Before you invest see our new stock of Canadian and Imported Cloths.

FOR SUITINGS.

Serges in Blue, Black and Brown.

Cheviots in Blue, Black and Brown.

Fancy Worsteds, in the latest shades.

Tweeds in summer and fall weights.

FOR TROUSERINGS.

Scotch Tweed.
English Worsted.
& Canadian Cloths.

Raincoats, Covert Coats and Chesterfields

Made at reasonable prices.

Try Currie's Cloth for Clothes.

GEO. C. CURRIE

IROQUOIS, ONT.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT

For a Reliable Local Salesman Representing

CANADA'S OLDEST AND GREATEST NURSERIES

in IROQUOIS and adjoining country. You will find there is a good demand for Nursery Stock on account of the high prices that growers have realized on their fruit this season.

Our salesmen are turning in big business to us this year. Be one of them and earn good wages through the winter months.

Territory reserved. Pay weekly. Free sample outfit, etc.

Write for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON
Fonthill Nurseries
(850 Acres)
TORONTO - - ONT.

Raw Furs Wanted

Hunters and Trappers I have large orders for all kinds of raw furs and will pay top prices for same. Write for prices and tags. Fair treatment at all times.

JNO. F. McLEAR,
9 Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

During 1908 it was our pleasant experience to recommend to the the business public scores of young people for office positions. It certainly pays to be a good book-keeper or a good stenographer. Our College gives the necessary training and you may commence at any time. Send for free catalogue.

Brockville Business College
W. T. ROGERS, Principal

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Mother's Bread

ON SATURDAYS

Best in the land.

IROQUOIS BAKERY

Shop—Next door to E. McNulty's store.

THE SCHOOL THAT HAS "MADE GOOD"

Founded 12 years ago, THE WILLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE, of Ottawa, has made a record which clearly indicates its splendid worth. For several years now it has been one of the largest and most progressive Commercial Schools in Canada and keeps growing from year to year.

So widely has its reputation for superior work extended that students now come from far distant points. Our standard is high, and business houses have found that our graduates are exceptionally well trained in office work.

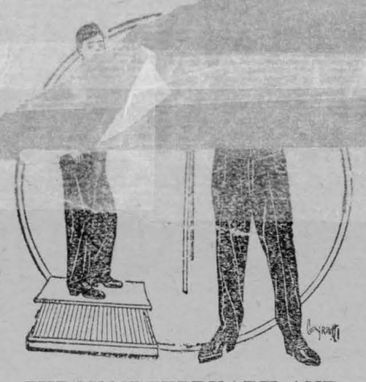
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For Special Ba...



THROUGH FEBRUARY AND MARCH

Two Farms for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale lots 16 and 17, con. 3, Matilda, containing 62½ acres and 125 acres respectively; in a good state of cultivation, good fencing and well drained. Stone house on one farm and frame house on other. Also good barns and stabling on both farms. Bearing orchards on both, and never-failing wells. Half mile from Irena P. O., school, cheese factory and store, and 5 miles north of Iroquois. Will sell either-one or both places, with or without stock. Easy terms. Apply to the undersigned proprietor,

D. McGINN,
16-4 Irena P.O.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

REDUCED FARES

In effect from March 1st to April 30th, 1909, inclusive.

Second-Class Colonist Fares from Iroquois to Seattle, Vancouver and Portland .... $ 46 90
Nelson and Spokane 46 90
Rossland 46 90
San Francisco and Los Angeles 48 85
Mexico City, Mex. 47 85

Apply to

J. W. TINDALE,
Town Agent.

3 CARLOADS

Rustic Spruce and Feather Edge Lumber just received.

Hemlock, from 12 to 16 feet, from the famous St Maurice Lakes.

Brick, Tile and Building Felt at right prices.

L. Cameron, Iroquois

WOOD!

Only $1.00 Per Cord in the Bush

Would exchange Wood for a few choice Heifers, coming in early.

Green Slabs
Delivered Now

Anywhere in Town, C. O. D.

4 Cords for $5.00

Just the thing for Summer Wood

F. W. Beach
Beach Farm Mills

Town Topics

The eighteenth monthly meeting of the Dundas Women's Institute will be held at Brinston on Thursday eve, March 11th, at 7.30 p. m., in Gilson's hall. All the ladies are specially invited to this meeting whether members of the Institute or not. Dora Driscoll, Sec.-Treas.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Healy and Mrs. W. A. Murray left Toronto on Monday, March 1st, for California, visiting several American cities en route. On the return trip they will visit British Columbia and many other interesting points along the Canadian route.

At a meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist church on Monday eve, March 1st, it was moved by Miss Mabel Landon and seconded by Miss Maggie Smyth, that the President and Secretary of the League be advised to sign a petition in behalf of the society for the removal of the three-fifths clause in the Local Option law.

...and implements,

Terms—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 5 months credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent. discount for cash on credit amounts. A. Redmond, auctioneer; Geo. Wright, proprietor.

HOCKEY.—An exciting game of hockey was played at the South Mountain rink on Friday evening, Feb. 26th, between Iroquois and South Mountain, resulting in a score of 7-1 in favor of the former. The game all through was an exhibition of rough play, Mountain evidently trying to scare the visiting team at the start, who nevertheless continually kept the puck close to the Mountain nets. Following is the line-up:

IROQUOIS	SOUTH MOUNTAIN
Powell	Goal McIntosh
C. Redmond	Point Montgomery
A. Tanney	C. Point Cleland
Sheppard	Rover McIntosh
R. Redmond	Centre Blakeley
J.G. Goudie	R. Wing Gilroy
J.Goudie	L. Wing Barry

Referee—Roy Barclay.

PRINCE RUPERT—BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In response to any enquiries from all parts of the world with regard to the new Pacific Coast terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Prince Rupert, a comprehensive and interesting pamphlet has been issued giving information respecting this great sea-port of the Pacific. The land acquired by the Railway Company for this new city is 24,000 acres for the purpose of the townsite and the development of the port. The first subdivision of the townsite will cover an area of about 2,000 acres, and will be opened to the public and sold on or about May 1st, 1909. The publication contains a general plan of the new townsite, and a large interesting map of the North Pacific showing Prince Rupert harbor and vicinity. Copies of this publication may be had for the asking by applying to J. Quinlan, Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, P. Q.

SALE.—Farm stock and implements, on lot 30, con. 3, Matilda, on Friday, March 12th, 1909, at 1 p.m., sharp, as follows: 3 year old colt, broken single and double, sired by Hermit, dam Sprague; bay mare, in foal to Hermit; good work horse; driving horse; 18 choice milch cows, coming in in good season; 2 good farrow cows; 1 two year old grade Shorthorn heifer; 5 yearling grade Durham heifers; 1 Shorthorn deep red bull, 2 years old, registered; Yorkshire sow, in pig; buggy, nearly new; open buggy; truck wagon; milk wagon; horse rake, new; combined seeder, nearly new; McCormick mower, 6 foot cut; set Corbin harrows; set 12 foot harrows; sulky plow; corn cultivator; set bob-sleighs; cutter and robe; platform scales, weighing 1,300 lbs.; 2 wheelbarrows; set double harness; 2 sets single harness; set milk harness; ensilage cutter, 30-ft. carrier; Bell 3-horse tread power, nearly new, with truck; circular saw; grain crusher; 74-foot leather belt; 2 40-gallon milk cans, etc. Terms—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 5 months credit without interest will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent. per annum dis count for cash on credit amounts. Sale without reserve. Marvin Wallace, prop.; A. Redmond, auctioneer.

Walter Preston, of Cardinal, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Hawley and daughter Martena, of Prescott, were guests of Charles Hawley last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Bailey, of Winchester, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Alfred, at Rosemount, on Monday.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—House and lot, opposite St. John's rectory. Apply to owner, Mrs. Wm. Bolte, or to G. H. Davy, Iroquois.

Wallace & Son, of Brinston, placed six handsome tables in the High school this week. They look for a big spring trade. Watch for advt. next week.

Every user of "Salada" Tea is absolutely guaranteed tea of the finest quality, purity and flavor. The company's well-known lead packets can be purchased at any grocer's.

Peter O'Hare having bought the 60 acre farm, known as the Jamieson farm, half mile west of Cardinal, from Wm. Hunter, the latter will sell his stock and implements by auction on the 8th inst. Mr. Hunter will devote his time running the stage between Cardinal and Prescott, which he recently purchased from Harry Hunter.

NEW ORGAN.—W. J. Forward, local agent, closed the sale this week of a handsome two manual, five octave Doherty organ to Knox church, Iroquois. It is a handsome instrument, possessing great volume and sweetness of tone, which characterize the instruments made by this well known firm. Mr. Forward expects to make a number of sales in this community, once the merits of the Doherty pianos and organs are better known.

Report of S. S. No. 5, Matilda, for February. 4th, 3rd and 2nd class standard 450; class A 250: 4th class—Mary Armstrong 537, Donald Walker 483. 3rd class—Harry Burnside 545, James Everett 481, Bessie Burnside 450. 2nd class—Edith Shaver 545, Arthur Merkley 545, Mabel Lewis 526, Leonard Serviss 463. Class A—Helen Burnside 279, Arnold Tennant 261. AMY J. McEWAN, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 18, Matilda, for the month of February, names in order of merit: 4th class—Mamie Johnston, Arthur Stirling, Ross Thompson, Maggie Johnston, Michael McFarlane, 3rd class—Glenn Steinburg, Orval Ault, Orval Walter and Angus McFarlane equal, Helen Ault, Carrie Payne, Arnold Feader, Lizzie Thompson, Eva Thompson, Wilfrid Coons, John McFarlane, Basil Reynolds and Mary Houston equal. Rebecca Yonde and Bertha Thompson equal, James Fossitt, Winnie Fossitt, Millard Thompson, Charlie Lynch, Robbie Lazier. Send 2nd class—Charles McFarlane, Ralph Hanes. Junior 2nd class—Lulu Stirling, Lulu Lynch, Elmer Fossitt. W. S. HOLMES, Teacher.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—There will be sold at the Central Hotel, Iroquois, on Thursday, March 11th, at 1 p.m., the following goods and chattels: One Newcombe piano; 1 parlor suite; 10 bedsteads; 10 mattresses; 6 bed springs; number of cotton sheets, quilts, spreads, pillows and pillow cases; toilet sets; all the carpets, curtains, window shades and poles in the hotel; 2 Morris chairs, pictures, 3 clocks, chairs and other articles; sitting room furniture, including counter, show case, writing table, stationary wash basin; dining room furniture, including 2 extension tables, diniug chairs, table linen, silverware, glassware, chinaware and common ware, linoleum, mirror and electric fixtures; kitchen furniture, including one steel range, 2 refrigerators, tables, chairs, and a quantity of preserved fruit and maple syrup and empty gems; bar-room fixtures and furniture, including bar cabinet, counter, mirror, cash register, pumps, pictures and glasses. Terms, strictly cash. Jas. Flanagan, Assignee.

REFUSED TO ISSUE LICENSE.—In response to the petition of certain of the creditors of the McAuley estate to grant a liquor license to D. McAuley for the remaining two months to dispose of the balance of the liquors and cigars in the Central Hotel, about $500 worth, for the benefit of the creditors, License Commissioners Mahlon Bailey and Thos. Calhoun, and Inspector Foster met the petitioners at the Commercial Hotel Monday afternoon and heard their case. The creditors were represented by Assignee Jas. Flanagan, W. J. Marsh, the chief creditor, and G. H. Davy, solicitor Mr. Flanagan, as assignee, said he favored the granting of the license purely in the interest of the creditors, who stood to receive more by selling the liquor by retail than by selling it en bloc, and that he would be satisfied to allow Mr. McAuley to dispose of it for the creditors. Mr. Davy said Mr. McAuley's liabilities were $5,000, and assets only $1 00 in hotel chattels and about $500 in liquors and cigars. Mr. Bailey, in behalf of the Commissioners, said the Board would not entertain granting Mr. McAuley a license. The board felt that the proper party to dispose of the liquors was the assignee, and asked Mr. Flanagan if he would assume the license. Mr. Flanagan refused, but said Mr. Marsh would undertake it if Mr. McAuley was not to be considered. Mr. Bailey, however, was firmly of the opinion that Mr. Flanagan was the proper person under the law to sell the goods. A large representation of the local Temperance Executive was present to oppose the granting of the license on the ground that the amount of profit derived from such disposition of the liquors would be more than offset by the harm to the morals of the community. W. G. Smyth, President, and Revs. Rogers, Wilkinson and McArthur, and Messrs. Jas. Collison, R. S. Pelton and H. A. Brouse spoke to the question, after which the meeting adjourned. Both parties were unanimous in their praise of the patient, considerate hearing they received from the Commissioners, who seemed actuated by no other object than to interpret the law, protect the creditors of the said estate, and do what was fair and just under the circumstances. While the law allowed the Commissioners certain discretionary powers, Mr. Bailey said that by Mr. McAuley vacating the hotel premises his license became null and void, and that as the liquor belonged to the seized chattels the assignee was the proper person to dispose of it, either by retail or wholesale, and since he did not care to assume the license, the Board refused to issue the license.



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There is no other flour in Canada upon which half so much money is spent to insure perfect purity—just think for a moment what that means to the health of your household.

Royal Household Flour

is the best—most wholesome—most carefully milled flour to be had in this country. The Ogilvie name and trademark are on every barrel and sack — a guarantee from the maker to the consumer. Tell your grocer you *must* have Royal Household. 18

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

BLOOD DISEASES CURED

Drs. K. & K. Established 20 Years.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT



BEFORE TREATMENT



AFTER TREATMENT

He was surprised at how the sores healed—"I took your NEW METHOD TREATMENT for a serious blood disease with which I had been inflicted for twelve years. I had consulted a score of physicians, taken all kinds of blood medicine, visited Hot Springs and other mineral water resorts, but only got temporary relief. They would help me for a time, but after discontinuing the medicines the symptoms would break out again—running sores, blotches, rheumatic pains, looseness of the hair, swellings of the glands, palms of the hands scaling, itchiness of the skin, dyspeptic stomach, etc. I had given up in despair when a friend advised me to consult you, as you had cured him of a similar disease 8 years ago. I had no hope, but took his advice. In three weeks' time the sores commenced to heal up and I became encouraged. I continued the NEW METHOD TREATMENT for four months and at the end of that time every symptom had disappeared. I was cured 7 years ago and no signs of any disease since. My boy, three years old, is sound and healthy. I certainly can recommend your treatment with all my heart. You can refer any person to me privately, but you can use this testimonial as you wish." W. H. S.

We treat NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, VITAL WEAKNESS, BLOOD, SKIN and PRIVATE Diseases, URINARY, BLADDER and KIDNEY complaints of Men and Women

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. Books Free—"The Golden Monitor," (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Everything confidential, Question list and cost of Home Treatment FREE.

Drs. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Miller desire to thank their friends and neighbors for their aid and sympathy during the illness and death of their little son.

Quite a number of marine men are wintering in Waddington this winter, visiting and swapping experiences, ghost stories and other sea tales, viz.: Capt. Herbert Russell and Samuel McBride, of the steamer Samuel Marshall; Capt. E. J. Hoy, steamer Vivian; Capt. Arthur Hatch, manager for Corrigan and McKinney; Capt. James Logan, mate Jos. McBride, and chief engineer, W. P. Hanna, of steamer Orizaba; chief engineer Rolla Jardine and assistant, John Cline, of steamer Henry B. Hall; chief engineer Richard Balmer, of U. S. lake survey steamer, General Williams; chief engineer Herriman, of steamer Hecla.—Madrid Herald.

SALE.—Farm stock and implements on the premises of Wm. Hunter, con. 1, Edwardsburg, half mile west of Cardinal, on Monday March 8th, 1909, at 1 p.m., sharp, as follows: 24 milch cows; 2 one-year-old heifers; brood sow; 2 brood mares, weighing 1,200 lbs. each; 2 work horses; 1 two year old colt; Clydesdale mare colt, nine months old; 2 sets double harness; seeder; spring-tooth cultivator; steel roller; mower; horse rake; lumber wagon; set bob-sleighs; new milk can; Massey-Harris ensilage cutter, etc. Terms—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 4 months credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes. A. Redmond, auctioneer; Wm. Hunter, proprietor.

FAIRS ARE GROWING.—J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of agricultural societies, in presenting his report at the annual convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs in Toronto, said that 1908 had been the most successful year in the history of agricultural societies, the gate receipts showing an increase of 50 per cent., and the exhibits 40 per cent. In passing, he said that the societies which hold no exhibitions, but devote their funds to the purchase and maintenance of pure bred stock, continue to do good work. He recommended that those which are not making a success of holding exhibitions should turn their attention in this direction. Last year 224 departmental judges were sent out. He spoke of the interest manifested in the standing field crop competitions. The first year ten entered, in 1908 47 agricultural societies made entries, 650 farmers competing, making a total area under crop of 6,000 acres. In all the sum of $78,500 is given for carrying on the work of the Fairs' Association,

PAID UP

John Stamp, Iroquois	Jan	10
Archie Stirling, Iroquois	Jan	10
W. J. Marsh, Iroquois	Sept	9
Miss Clara Marsh, Auburn, N.Y.	Jan	10
N. Brault, Vancouver, B. C.	Jan	10
J. W. Tuttle, Ogdensburg, N.Y.	Jan	10
John Brown, Cardinal	Jan	10
Mrs. T. Brinston, Brinston	Feb	10
Rev. A. T. Jones, Brinston	Jan	10
Rev. H. Walker, Cardinal	Jan	10
Wm. G. Hamilton, Brandon	Jan	10
Walter Preston, Cardinal	Jan	10
Geo. E. Shaver, Iroquois	Jan	10
Wm. Strader, Cardinal	Mar	10
A. J. Osborne, Iroquois	Feb	10
Melvin Carman, Drayton, N. D.	Jan	10
Allan McCaslin, Irena	Feb	10
W. N. Abbott, Iroquois	Jan	10
W. P. Walker, Cardinal	Jan	10
Frank Ellis, Brouseville	Jan	10
Miss Pitt, Shanly	Feb	10
R. H. Bell, Brinston	Jan	10
Wm. Hunter, Cardinal	Jan	10
John McInnis, Iroquois	July	8

What Beautiful Hair

How often do we hear that exclamation of a certain woman's hair or a certain man's hair.

A prominent scientist and hair specialist emphatically states, and has proven, that any man or woman can have luxuriant, lustrous hair by using a famous prescription called Parisian Sage.

Parisian Sage is now made and sold in Canada. B. F. Smith, the druggist, is the agent in Iroquois and the readers of The News can buy from him for only 50 cents a large bottle.

B. F. Smith knows that Parisian Sage will beautify the hair, cure dandruff and stop falling hair, and for that reason sells it under a guarantee to cure or money back.

If you cannot obtain Parisian Sage where you live, you can get a bottle for 50 cents from Giroux Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont., express charges prepaid.

Farm for Sale

The undersigned offers for sale his farm, being lot 1, con. 4, Edwardsburg, containing 100 acres, in a good state of cultivation. Good brick house 26x26, barn 46x64, hog pen and granary, hen house, etc. 20 acres in bush. One mile and a half from Brouseville P. O., and about 80 rods from cheese factory. Terms to suit purchaser.

ALVIN BROWN,
19-4* Proprietor

THE TRUE CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM

Caused by Uric Acid in Blood and Can Only be Cured Through the Blood.

Not many years ago doctors thought rheumatism was only a local pain caused by exposure to cold or wet. Now they know that rheumatism is caused by the blood becoming tainted with uric acid. This acid contracts the muscles, stiffens the joints, and irritates the nerves. Then the cold and wet make the joints and muscles groan with aching rheumatism. You blame the weather but the real cause is acid in the blood. If not promptly treated the stiffness spreads and the pain grows worse each year until you are a helpless cripple, tortured day and night. If the disease touches the heart it means sudden death. You can't cure rheumatism with liniments, plasters or hot cloths. You must go to the root of the trouble in the blood. The one sure, scientific way to cure rheumatism is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. They sweep out the poisonous acid, loosen the joints and muscles, and bring ease and freedom where before had been pain and misery.

Mrs. Fred. Sabeau, Canada Creek, N. S., says:—"Three years ago I was taken with a severe pain in my right hip. It grew gradually worse until it finally settled in both my hips and legs. The pain was really almost unbearable. At first I tried foot drafts and liniments, but this gave me only the most temporary relief, and I felt as if I was to go through the rest of my life as a suffering cripple. A neighbor whose daughter had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try this medicine, and I purchased three boxes. Before they were all gone I was able to get my foot up on my knee and untie my shoe, something I had not been able to do for two years, and I began to feel I had at last found a medicine to cure the trouble. I kept on taking the Pills until I had used, I think, a dozen boxes, when I was completely cured and I am as well and strong to-day as ever I was in my life. I want every sufferer to know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a sure cure for rheumatism, and that if they will give this medicine a fair trial, their pains and aches will disappear as mine did."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RIPPLES.

If you would be happy, let other people do the worrying.

Silent men never have occasion to eat t. . own words.

If men were less stupid, women would have to be much cleverer.

Love that is blind during courtship ought to remain so after marriage.

Some men not only save their money, but a lot of other people's as well.

If a man only tells a woman she is beautiful, she will overlook most of his other lies.

The difference between willowy girls and angular girls is usually only a matter of silver and sense.

It is much for the sound sense of women generally that they have survived all the weird advice men have given them.

It is Good for Man and Beast.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil of incomparable value in the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farm yard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock and in cases of cough and pains it can be used with good effect.

Cookery Teacher—"Now, if you were cooking a dinner for six people, and had only five potatoes how would you divide them so that each person had an equal portion?" Bright Pupil—"I'd mash 'em."

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

It's easier to make a bluff than it is to get other people to stand for it.

It is easier to prevent than it is to cure. Inflammation of the lungs is the companion of neglected colds, and once it finds a lodgment in the system it is difficult to deal with. Treatment with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will eradicate the cold and prevent inflammation from setting in. It costs little, and is as satisfactory as it is surprising in its results.

WORLD-WIDE LANGUAGE.

The English Tongue Is An Astonishing Mixture.

The English dictionary was evidently very proud of itself.

"I contain the whole English language. In fact, you may say that I am the English language. What is the English language? Well, to be truthful, it's an astonishing mixture. In any one hundred words that you speak or write, you will find from seventy to ninety Anglo-Saxon words, although the English tongue is now more than half made up of words taken from Latin, French, and other tongues. There are, however, very few Celtic words still in use, although Celts were the real natives of Britain.

"From Latin came such commonly used words as bishop, devil, clerk (from clericus), preacher, pound, mint, street, butler, pepper, cheese, silk, alum, mile, candle, creek, and monk.

"Then the Scandinavians supplied many useful words. They gave me the verb to call, the words same, screetch, grime, bow (of a ship), fellow, knife, loft, loose, low, skin, and hustings. Then names of towns ending in 'by' leave evidence of their presence, as Whitby, Tenby.

"After the Norman Conquest I commenced to be an entirely new language. The change was slow at first among the people, but the Normans banished the natives from all high positions in Church and State, and French became the language of the upper classes. French was itself a Latin language, and gradually I got a vast number of French words, and of Latin words through the French. By the middle of the fourteenth century I was as much French and Latin as English.

"I was Old English up to year 1150; Middle English from 1150 to 1500, and since then am Modern English. Now I am a mixture of every language on earth. I contain Hebrew, Russian, Spanish, and even Polynesian words.

"When you want to be plain and simple you use old Anglo-Saxon, and when dignified, and on great occasions, Latin and French."

SAVED BABY'S LIFE.

Mrs. T. Osborn, Norton Mills, Vt., says:—"I have no hesitation in saying that Baby's Own Tablets saved my baby's life and I cannot say enough in praise of this medicine. He was so weak and sickly that he took no notice of anything, and cried so much that I was worn out caring for him. After giving him the Tablets there was a great change, and he is now a bright-eyed, laughing baby, the pride of our home." Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, destroy worms and keep little ones healthy and happy. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PRECAUTIONARY.

Patient—"Do you think a sudden fright would be likely to bring on a relapse?"

Doctor—"Most certainly."

"Then please bear that in mind when making out your bill."

A broken promise cannot be mended so that it will look like new.

Impurities in the Blood.— When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

He—"I have never married because I have been true to my first love." She—"Meaning yourself, I suppose."

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and Colds."

It's enough to make a woman frown if her husband smiles too often.

Painkiller in winter checks chills, breaks up colds and thus prevents Bronchitis, Lagrippe and Rheumatism. Unequalled as a liniment for frost bites, chilblains, bruises, sprains. Sold by all druggists. Only one Painkiller—Perry Davis'.

Most of the free advice we get is worth just about that much.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

WHY?

Elsie—"What do you think of Charlie's proposing to me when he hasn't known me a week?"

Jenny—"I think that's the reason."

I Can't Praise Them Too Much

So Says Charles Bell of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He had Rheumatism for Ten years and the old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured him completely.

North Range, Digby Co., N. S., Mar. 1. (Special).—"I am so filled with gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills that I cannot praise them too highly." These are the words of Mr. Charles Bell, well known here, and they are echoed by many another who has been freed from the tortures of rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered terribly from rheumatism for ten years," Mr. Bell continues, "I was so bad I could scarcely get in and out of bed. After trying various medicines without getting relief, a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cleaned the Rheumatism right out of me."

That's what Dodd's Kidney Pills do to Rheumatism—clean it right out of you. They do this simply and naturally. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. When the kidneys are healthy they strain this uric acid out of the blood. With no uric acid in the blood there can be no Rheumatism. Consequently to cure Rheumatism, cure your kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Eight Hundred and Sixty, With Five Thousand Dialects.

The least learned are aware that there are many languages in the world, but the actual number is probably beyond the dreams of ordinary people. The geographer Balbi enumerated eight hundred and sixty which are entitled to be considered as distinct languages, and five thousand which may be regarded as dialects. Another modern writer on this subject reckons up three thousand and sixty-four languages and dialects existing and which have existed. Even after we have allowed either of these as the number of languages, we must acknowledge the existence of many minor diversities; for almost every province has a tongue more or less peculiar, and this we may well believe to be the case throughout the world at large.

Of the eight hundred and sixty languages enumerated by Balbi, fifty-three belong to Europe, one hundred and fourteen to Africa, one hundred and twenty-three to Asia, four hundred and seventeen to America, and one hundred and seventeen to Oceania—by which term he distinguishes the vast number of islands stretching between Hindustan and South America.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

LIABILITY.

"De man dat goes aroun' singin' his own praises," said Uncle Eben, "is mighty li'ble to get disapp'inted when he looks foh folks to jine in de chorus."

A Cure for Rheumatism. — The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Any one subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

"What is the most aggravating thing in married life?" asked Dorothy. "Sometimes," said the bachelor friend, "it's the husband, and sometimes it's the wife."

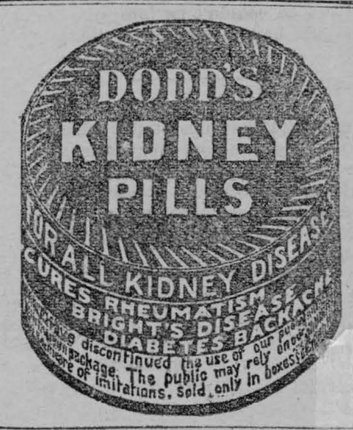
As Fire Spreads in dry grass, so does an inflammation in the throat grow down into the lungs. Deal promptly with a cold as with a fire, and when you begin to cough use Allen's Lung Balsam.

CAUGHT.

Tom—"Well, I have not lived in vain. I saw Brown acknowledge to-day that he had made a mistake."

Jim—"How did that happen?"

Tom—"He put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth."



SUGGESTIVE OCCURRENCES.

Instances When Children Initiated Great Inventions.

Some of our most useful mechanical appliances owe thie rexistence to the ingenuity of children in fashioning their playthings. Argand, who invented a lamp with a wick fitted into a hollow cylinder, was one day busy in his workroom; sitting before the burning lamp, his little brother was amusing himself by placing a bottomless oil flask over different articles. Su'denly he placed it upon the flame of the lamp, which instantly shot up the long circular neck of the flash with increased brilliancy. Argand did not allow such a suggestive occurrence to escape him. The idea of the lamp chimney almost immediately came into his head, and in a short time his invention was perfected.

The telescope owes its origin to a similar occurrence. The children of a Dutch spectacle-maker happened to be playing one day with some of their father's glasses in front of the shop door. Placing two of the glasses together, they peeped through them, and were exceedingly astonished to see the weathercock of the neighboring steeple brought within a short distance of their eyes. They were naturally puzzled, and called to their father to see the strange sight.

When the spectacle-maker looked through the glasses he was no less surprised than the children had been. He went indoors and thought the matter over, and then the idea occurred to him that he might construct a curious new toy which would give people a good deal of amusement. Not long after the telescope was an accomplished fact.

ECZEMA OF THE SCALP.

Zam-Buk Cures a Boy who Suffered for Three Years.

Now and again mothers find that sores or ulcers on the heads of children refuse to heal, despite all ordinary treatment. Then is the time to prove Zam-Buk's healing power. A case which mothers will read with interest occurred recently in Winnipeg. Mrs. C. Keep, of 592, Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, says:—"A year ago my little girl contracted eczema of the scalp, and notwithstanding all I did the sores spread until the child's scalp was completely covered. I took her to hospital, but none of the lotions and ointments applied had any effect on the disease. By degrees the child's hair came out, until she was quite bald. We were at this stage strongly advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. From first commencing with this wonderful balm the child got relief from the itching and pain. The sores were quickly banished, and in a remarkably short space of time the child was cured. The hair soon grew again, and is now quite long and in a healthy condition."

All who have care of children should know that Zam-Buk is particularly adapted, because of its purity, to the tender skin of children. It cures with equal dispatch ringworm, blood-poisoning, ulcers, cold-cracks, chapped hands, frostbite, piles, bad leg, etc. Used as an embrocation it eases the pain of sprains, and cures rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box; or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

NO CHANCE.

Mrs. Binks—"There goes a man who proposed to me once. He's rich, too."

Mr. Binks—"I'll bet he wasn't rich when you refused him."

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excresences as many have testified who have tried it.

Even in the days of the inquisition they never locked the victim in a room and compelled him to listen to hours of piano-practice.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

It costs a lot of money to bring up a boy so he won't be able to support himself, when he becomes a man.

Allen's Lung Balsam is especially intended to break up neglected coughs, and many hopeless cases have been saved by its use. Contains no opium in any form.

THINGS WE CAN DO WITHOUT.

It is wonderfully how many things we think most needful are really not so very necessary after all. Try this little experiment and it will astonish you. Take a sheet of paper and write down all the things you "want." Make the list as full as your desires are. Put this list away for one hour, then look it over. Cross out the things you think you can do without, and in another hour revise the list once more. Next pick out the things you feel you cannot afford to buy. Then, with a mind determined to be level and sensible and pratcical, go over the list once more. What is the result? Try it and see.

It doesn't take a blunt person long to come to the point.

Mr. De Style—"Why, my dear, I'm glad to see you so composed. When I left this morning you were weeping and wailing and tearing your hair because Fido was ill" Mrs. De Style—"Well, you see, just after you left Mrs. Tipptop came in and told me that dogs of Fido's breed were going out of style fashion. So I dried my tears and kicked him out."

A monument erected by public subscription in Clydebank Public Park to commemorate the heroism of Robert Currie, who in 1907 lost his life attempting to save an infant at the North British Railway crossing, was unveiled recently.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

PRIDE.

Nothing pleases a man more than to have his dog lick another dog in a fight.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

LOOKS.

Never judge by outward appearances. A good looking woman may not be as good as she looks.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

HIS CHARITY.

"That gent over yonder is Mr. X—, who has contributed to wipe away many a tear."

"Bless his kind heart."

"What for? He deals in pocket handkerchiefs."

What is the Best Thing to strengthen weak back? "The D & L" Menthol Plaster. It will cure lumbago and rheumatism. 25 rolls make seven 25c. plasters. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

The woman of fashion seems more dependent on her dressmaker than on her husband.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk. Booklet Free. Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto

AGENTS WANTED.

Good profits. Even boys and girls earn $6.00 to $12.00 per week.

ONTARIO SEED CO.,

109 King St., Waterloo, Ont.



LET ME SEND YOU A **Domo Cream Separator** to your home for 10 days' Free Trial.

The Trial will not cost you a penny. I sell my machine strictly on its merit, and it has to be better than others (not simply as good) to stand a chance in competition. It IS better, and is introduced in a square-deal way. My Free Trial and examination plan should interest you. Write for Circular "W" to

NO. 2 DOMO Cream Separator PRICE $30.00.

J. H. MORROW,

BRIGHTON, . . ONTARIO.



DR. HUNT'S BUST DEVELOPER

Will develop your bust from two to three inches in a very short time.

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS. Price $1.00 prepaid. Communications strictly private.

THE EDWARDS MEDICINE COMPANY 611 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN AND WOMEN all over Canada to work for us during their spare hours selling our high grade Perfumes, Toilet Requisites, Teas, Coffees, etc. No experience necessary. Work pleasant and remunerative. The Home Specialties Co., Dep't. W, Trabaj Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

FRUIT LAND.

Five acres, close to rail and Vancouver, B. C. Price $500, terms. Also city and suburban lots and acreage.

GEORGE A. KENDALL, Dealer in Realty, 616 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

Important Auction Sale

of Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers, at **WOODSTOCK, ONT., MARCH 4th, 1909** in Sale Pavilion. Forty head are in the offering. Farmers and breeders in need of herd bulls will find them at this sale. Apply for catalogues to H. J. Davis, Woodstock

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

A. J. PATTISON & CO.

33-35 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO,

Stock Brokers & Financial Agents

COBALT

and other stocks bought and sold on commission. Correspondence invited. Orders may be wired at our expense.

$5,000,000 Awaits Claimants in British Chancery

We require the next of kin of Edward McGurk, who are entitled to an estate valued at $250,000; we have also valuable information for the following:

Adolphus	Garritt	McInstone
Allen	Giles	MacElwain
Aikin	Godfrey	Maitman
Appleton	Goodrich	Murray
Allatson	Goodman	Malley
Anthony	Gray	Main
Atkin	Gray	Major
Bateman	Gilder	Merris
Billing	Grears	Norval
Barilet	Gelder	Norman
Barnett	Gates	Newton
Beel	Gilbert	Owen
Bell	Gilliland	O'Malley
Bonnie	Greaves	Peters
Benham	Hayes	Porter
Bennie	Hetherington	Packet
Bayley	Herbert	Phillips
Baxter	Hemming	Porter
Bliss	Hillford	Paskel
Buckmaster	Hartley	Porter
Bradshaw	Howell	Pitkin
Bosco	Hale	Prior
Brown	Hay	Quelch
Boyd	Harper	Raines
Balmforth	Hassell	Rostron
Brennan	Heare	Rodger
Boling	Hatfield	Roberts
Barnby	Hill	Robertson
Brooks	Hodges	Randall
Barnap	Holdforth	Raben
Blair	Howard	Ridley
Barillet	Huxley	Robinson
Campbell	Harris	Reynolds
Coghill	Hardman	Ramsdale
Connor	Hunter	Resticaux
Cockburn	Hughes	Rattery
Carpenter	Heyl	Riley
Chambers	Hays	Rabini
Crawford	Heatley	Rogers
Crow	Holmes	Sargeant
Cooper	Hutchins	Scott
Crighton	Hildred	Stock
Clark	Jackman	Summer
Cavnaugh	Jones	Sheldon
Cavnagh	Jackson	Simons
Collard	Jeffs	Sabage
Chapman	Jenkins	Schrader
Crompton	Jolly	Sexton
Cram	Johnston	Smith
De maine	Kelly	South
Davies	Keane	Scholtz
Deas	Knapp	Seymour
Devine	Lamb	Sims
Darby	Lees	Strong
Dunham	Leby	Thompson
Dale	Long	Villiers
Dykes	Lewis	Von Reichbus
Dawson	Little	Venn
Dorner	Long	Williams
Edwards	Langley	Wian
Evans	Lee	Welch
Evens	Lashbrook	Welsh
Egger	Lea	Whitehead
Elliott	Leyne	White
Fulton	Light	Wilkinson
French	Mallon	Woodroffe
Forbs	McKenna	Warren
Fort	Meredith	Walton
Field	Moseley	Warachawski
Forrest	McGaffin	Watkins
Fiddes	Macgregor	Waller
Fahy	Mellwrsith	Walsh
Finlayson	Matthews	Wray
Foster	McPhie	Wylan
Fitzgerald	Morrison	Young
Febez	Middleton	Walker
Galloway	Manger	Warren
Glissan	McPhillips	Webb
Gilchrist	McMunn	Wright
Grainger	McManus	Wakeford
Greenwood	Murray	Young
Gemmett		

IF YOUR NAME IS IN THE ABOVE LIST write us, quoting particulars of birth, etc., and enclose $1, our only fee. Also stamped addressed envelope, and we will mail particulars. Guaranteed authentic. Address all communications

LEVISON & HARPER

Room 6, 52 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, Canada.

RAW FURS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

200,000 MUSKRAT

WE BUY ALL OTHER KINDS OF FURS. SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

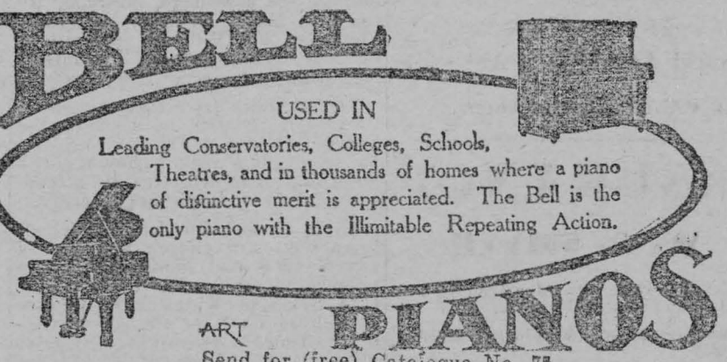
The Monteith, Strother Fur Co. 11 and 13 Church St. TORONTO 2

RAW **FURS and HIDES**

Write for Weekly Price Lists. Shipments Solicited.

JOHN HALLAM - TORONTO, ONT.

BELL



USED IN

Leading Conservatories, Colleges, Schools, Theatres, and in thousands of homes where a piano of distinctive merit is appreciated. The Bell is the only piano with the Illimitable Repeating Action.

ART **PIANOS**

Send for (free) Catalogue No. 73.

The BELL PIANO & Organ Co., Limited GUELPH, ONTARIO.

LANCASTER, ONT. CARRIED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

These Wonderful Fruit Juice Tablets Are Winning Friends on Every Side.



Lancaster, Ont., Sept 16, 1908

I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic Constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take "Fruit-a-tives," and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

At first, I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well, and thanks to "Fruit-a-tives," I give you permission to publish this testimonial.

(Madame) Zenophile Bonneville.

This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure Constipation or non-action of the bowels. 50c a box, or 6 for $2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

For Sale

AT A BARGAIN

Fair Buildings

Iroquois

APPLY TO

T. A. THOMPSON

Sun Life Ass. Co.

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

Actual Result of a 20-Year Endowment Policy

(No. 17636) Matured 1907. Amount, $1,000. Age, 25. Premium, $44.05

RESULT AT THE END OF ENDOWMENT PERIOD

Cash guaranteed in the policy	$1,000.00
Profits earned	305.45
Total cash paid Assured	$1,305.45
Total premiums paid by Assured	881.00
Return over cost ..	$424.45

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE RESULT

The Assured received from the Company $424.45 more than was paid in premiums,

Which means that at the maturity of the policy the Assured had returned to him every annual premium of $44.05

and an additional average profit of $21.22

For every $44.05 invested a return of $65.27

With the additional benefit of life assurance protection for $1,000 for 20 years FREE.

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High School Notes

Skating and hockey is the order of the day.

A number of our sports took a skating trip to Cardinal on Saturday and report a good time.

We guess some of the I. H. S. boys can play hockey. Who said Mountain?

N. Dodge is going to take singing lessons from his brother John. Come, and hear him at the next literary.

Miss Pearl Donnen, an ex-I. H. S. student, is visiting in town.

Times are looking up. Seven new tables for the biology room.

The I. H. S. is practising "Le Voyage de Monsieur Penitor" for the 17th of March, but are not sure of having it ready by that date, as it will require a lot of practice. Watch for posters.

The fourth meeting of the literary was held in the assembly room on Tuesday, March 2nd. A goodly number of people were present, and a fair program was presented. Following were the numbers: Orchestral selection; recitation, Miss Jennie McIntosh; song, J. Dodge; spelling match, the captains of which were Messrs. David and Herman Hamilton, the latter side winning; farce, "From Pumpkin Ridge," by Brouseville Public school pupils; song, Miss Gertude Johnston; orchestral selection; critic's remarks, E. Williams. The meeting closed with the National Anthem. The committee wish to express their thanks to the outside talent who assisted in the program.

WEEKLY EXAMINATIONS

FORM III, B

	Algebra	Latin	Fr. Authors	Literature
E. Wright	71	85	76	66
I. C. Johnston	71	90	87	49
G. Adams	44	72	80	73
M. Armstrong	54	84	76	53
E. Marlatt	85	55	73	44
E. Harkness	65	45	74	58
L. Burnside	90	84	—	62
H. Wallace	73	67	53	32
B. Munroe	90	74	—	29
D. Cooper	70	74	—	43
M. Milligan	48	—	58	69
W. Payne	74	—	72	25
D. Hamilton	50	—	58	52
M. Johnston	59	—	59	36
R. Carman	19	51	48	34
K. Feader	46	—	54	37
G. Lennox	80	—	—	51
R. Nash	1	78	—	42
N. Armstrong	16	14	43	38
A. Carman	9	28	33	36
T. McInnis	18	—	40	22
A. Locke	33	—	—	42
P. Connor	53	—	—	11
W. Seeley	40	—	—	20
J. Goudie	25	—	—	33
H. Swift	—	a	26	—

FORM IV

	Trigonometry	French Authors	Latin Authors	Algebra
W. D. Armstrong	91	70	72	74
M. H. Shaver	67	71	55	63
D. Liezert	73	56	38	45
A. J. Dixon	65	50	63	19
L. Wallace	60	44	0	18
J. Goudie	39	—	—	—

Indigestion Ends

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of a case of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will occasionally take a little Diapepsin after eating.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes belching, dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, nausea, indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), biliousness, heartburn, water brash, pain in stomach and intestines or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diapepsia really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. Each triangule will digest all the food you can eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour.

Get a large 50 cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from your druggist and start taking to-day and by to-morrow you will actually brag about your healthy, strong stomach, for you then can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of impurity and gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

CARDINAL

FEADER — MCDONALD.—On March 3rd, at the parsonage, Cardinal, by the Rev. Harry Walker, Alexander Feader, of Ft. William, recently of Cardinal, to Miss Bertha E. McDonald, of Prescott, recently of Cardinal.

Several ladies from here attended the District Branch meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society held at Morrisburg last week. They report a large number of delegates in attendance and a very inspiring gathering.

The Methodist church are anticipating a successful church anniversary next Sunday and Monday. At the tea meeting on Monday evening Rev. C. A. Sykes, of Kingston, is to give an address on "The Church—a Garden." That the address is a popular one is attested by the number of times it has been given in different places.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Matilda Dirtrict Meeting Held in Morrisburg

Nothing succeeds like success. Not only in temporal but in Christian labors, this truism is ever most applicable, and particularly so in the work of the Woman's Missionary Society. Like the Good Samaritan of old, the members of this organization have banded together in that great and worthy toil of sending the gospel to the heathen—those creatures of God's universe, who, having been placed under circumstances less favorable than we, are living in the thraldom of idolatry, sin and vice. To cope with this situation, and to assist these people to a higher, nobler—yea to the Christ-life—is the one aim of the society.

Prominent among the many branches of the Woman's Missionary organization is that of the Matilda District, the annual district convention which was held at Morrisburg on Thursday, Feb. 25. The convention thruout was most interesting and highly instructive, and doubtless, as a result of this, many whose interest in this grand uplift has hitherto been but small, or who perhaps gave no ear to the call of their heathen sisters, went away impressed and determined to give more of their time and means to this work.

OPENING SESSION

Mrs. M. A. Palmer, district organizer, presided at the opening session. After singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," Mrs. (Rev.) McAmmond led in prayer. Following this was the reading of the scriptural lesson by Mrs. (Rev.) Walker. The business of the convention was then proceeded with. Mrs. J. A. Nash, of Iroquois, was appointed secretary, and a courtesy committee was chosen, consisting of Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Arthur Robertson Mrs. H. A. Brouse.

The delegates of the various auxiliaries then presented reports of the work at Iroquois (village), Iroquois (White church), Inkerman, Johnstown, Keek's, Lunenburg, Morrisburg, Brinston, Morewood, Mountain, South Mountain, Robertson's, Shanly, Winchester, Winchester Springs, Hulbert, Hainsville, Mainsville. Without exception these reports were most encouraging. In almost every instance was shown an increase of membership, and each auxiliary seemed very optimistic as to future undertakings. Many boxes and bales of clothing, fruit, etc., had been sent to the Deaconess Home for distribution among the needy. Financial increases were also noted. In most cases the money was raised by teas, thank-offerings, etc. Considerable interest was being manifested in the study of the "Story of the Years." In some of the rural auxiliaries meetings were being held as regularly as possible, but at times the attendance was difficult to maintain. Notwithstanding this, all were carrying forth their mission with good cheer and a firm faith in the ultimate blessing resulting from their efforts. The reports from Circles and Bands also showed an increasing number, and the large interest being taken by the young people.

On behalf of those in charge of the Deaconess' Home, Mrs. (Dr.) Nichols conveyed to the several auxiliaries sincerest thanks for the boxes and bales so kindly sent. Although acknowledging receipt of these might occasionally be overlooked by the Deaconess' in their busy moments, yet the appreciation for the same was none the less. The benevolent influence and effort of the Deaconess' Home, in the city of Montreal, was wonderful. The requests for assistance were very numerous, and the sole source of supply was the auxiliaries of the W. M. S.

(Concluded next week)

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at its formula will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of the following native American forest plants, viz., Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive *free* booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authors and many others endorsing, in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed.

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NATIVE ESKIMO CLOTHES.

Light In Weight, Soft In Texture and Absolutely Cold Proof.

When winter set in and Eskimos began to visit the ship, it soon became apparent that they were much better clothed to meet the cold than were the white explorers, though the latter had everything that money could command in the way of "an approved arctic outfit." The Finnish boots, or "Finnskor," used by Nansen and other arctic explorers, were excelled both in lightness and warmth by the native boots. A single fur coat of deerskin made in Norway weighed as much as an entire Eskimo suit of outer and inner garments, with boots and mittens included, and was stiff as wet sailcloth, while the native garments were soft as a kid glove. A well made Eskimo suit—socks and boots, underwear, trousers and coat with hood—weighs ten or eleven pounds, about as much as your spring suit, and in it you could sit comfortably on a block of snow, with your back to the wind, fishing through a hole in the ice, with a temperature of 50 degrees F., as the writer has repeatedly done, feeling cold nowhere but on the face, the only part of the body that must be left uncovered. We found a deerskin shirt with the hair turned in warmer, lighter and more comfortable than a woolen, and a cap unnecessary when the hooded coat is worn. There was not an item of the arctic clothing that was not advantageously replaced by garments bought from the Eskimos. No one wore garments of European make if he was able to get his hands on the Eskimo equivalent.—V. Stefansson in Harper's Magazine.

SPEAKING PLAINLY.

The Judge's Request and the Counsel's Prompt Response.

A young and afterward distinguished attorney from an up country district of New York state was arguing his first appeal in the old general term of the supreme court. He had been in many legal scrimmages in justices' courts at home, but had never stood in the awesome presence of five sedate and learned judges of the supreme court in general term assembled. His embarrassment was great. He repeated himself and misplaced his words so often that it was quite evident that he must soon be routed by his own confusion unless something should occur to break the spell. Finally, and just as he was floundering the deepest in a chaotic jumble of language and ideas, the presiding judge interrupted with the following remark:

"Mr. Smithers, I believe it will be a great relief to yourself and to the court if you will address us in the same free and informal way that you doubtless use in addressing your local justice of the peace."

"Well, then," replied Smithers, "I wish that while I am busy alleviating your honor's dense ignorance of the law you would keep your confounded mouth shut!" The court laughed heartily and waved for him to proceed. He grew eloquent and won his case in the midst of hearty applause.—Bohemian Magazine.

Some of the Trials of Writers.

Professor Lounsbury of Yale calls attention to some of the difficulties of English grammar with which writers have constantly to struggle in their desire to avoid obscurity and be correct at the same time. In Harper's Magazine Professor Lounsbury takes up the use of "whose" as a relative pronoun referring to inanimate objects and justifies its use since nothing better can be devised. He discusses the use of the singular pronoun with the word "everybody," as in "There everybody met his friends." This is manifestly inadequate, and "his or her friends" is clumsy. Jane Austen, writes the professor, avoided the difficulty by using the plural pronoun, as in her sentence, "They say everybody is in love once in their lives." He thinks no satisfactory solution of this problem can, in the nature of the case, ever be reached.

A Feast of Kisses.

"I once visited the little town of Halmagen, in Roumania," said a strolling player who used to wander into the odd corners of the world, "but even I—and my hair is getting a little thin, and I wouldn't take first prize in a beauty contest—got enough kisses in one day to last an average lifetime. It seems that Halmagen from time immemorial has had an annual festival, and on this day the population of about eighty villages come swarming in. Every young woman of the town, married or single, goes out on this day carrying a vessel of wine and a small garland of flowers. To every visitor they offer a sup of wine and a kiss."

Compulsory Education.

"I never thought him very bright, but he certainly has a splendid education."

"Well, you see, he lost one of his legs, and he couldn't go into athletics, so he just had to study at college."

Too Much Port.

Captain (to the man at the wheel)—Another point a-port, quartermaster. Lady Passenger—Goodness gracious! That's the second pint of port he has called for within a few minutes! How those captains drink!—London Telegraph.

The Eternal Tip.

It is as foolish to attempt to stop tipping as to oppose the ocean tide. Tips will never be suppressed. The word may be changed, but the thing will not disappear. It is so human to be generous.—Paris Journal.

WOLVES OF FRANCE.

A Picture of Their Ferocity In the Eighteenth Century.

"The ferocious wolf," said a nature student, "is the most perfect expression of carnivorous bloodthirst that walks. His jaw is the most terrible of weapons. Its slashing bite can break the leg of a buffalo, and the noise of it when at work in a sheepfold resembles nothing so much as the incessant cracking of a heavy whip."

He took down a book.

"Here is what the wolves of France were like," he said. "This is a letter from the famous Duchess of Orleans, dated at Marly, Feb. 9, 1709:

"'Packs of wolves commit fearful ravages. They have devoured the postman of Alencon and his horse. Two of the beasts attacked a tradesman near Mons, one springing at his throat. In response to his shrieks two dragoons who were walking by came to his help. One drew his sword and ran a wolf through the body, on which it turned and seized its new assailant by the throat. His comrade came up and beat the brute off, but not before it had killed the man. Meanwhile the other wolf had seized the second dragoon from behind and dragged him down. Finally when effective help arrived both the soldiers and one wolf were found dead. The other had got away. As for the tradesman, his leg was so piteously torn that it had to be amputated above the knee.'"

A CLEVER RUSE.

Remember This When You Next Purchase Costly Jewels.

How Mr. Pierpont Morgan made his millions would take volumes to relate, but an amusing little artifice by means of which he succeeded in saving $1,000 can be told within the brief space of a couple of paragraphs.

Some years ago a jewelry firm in New York sent the financier a fine pearl, offering it to him for $5,000. This Mr. Morgan decided to purchase, and two checks were made out—one for $5,000 and the other for $4,000. He then removed the pearl from its box and, having substituted for it the $5,000 check, resealed the package.

Mr. Morgan's clerk was next dispatched to the jeweler's with the sealed box and a note containing the check for $4,000, stating that Mr. Morgan would be pleased to purchase the pearl if they would be satisfied with the check. The unsuspecting jewelers—in ignorance, of course, of what the sealed package now contained—closed with the astute financier's offer. And the box in which the $5,000 check serenely reposed was returned to Mr. Morgan unopened!—Pearson's.

The Queen Bumblebee.

The length of life of a queen bumblebee is probably little more than a year at most. Here is one reason for this belief: She hatches among the late broods of summer and soon after leaves the nest, leading a vagabond existence, night and day, among the autumn flowers. The winter she passes in an earth burrow dug by herself and unaided establishes a colony in the spring. These combined periods of fall and spring require the daily use of her frail wings in the field at least four months. Now, we know that the wings of the worker honeybee wear out in less than half that time; also that the old queens who take to the field after the nest breaks up in August frequently have tattered wings and soon disappear. Nature does not supply insects with new wing cells as it supplies birds with new wing feathers. So the loss of the power of flight at this season of the year to the queen bumblebee means the loss of life.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Bank Deposits.

"It's odd the different sources of bank deposits," remarked a bank official. "For example," he said, "we receive thousands of dollars every year from Cleveland men in the army and navy. The amounts range from $5 a month from privates to $30 or more from some of the officers.

"Most of this is sent to us direct by the paymaster of the army or navy, as the case may be. Just now we are getting a lot of money from men in the navy on this cruise to the Pacific. The paymaster makes out a list of the various deposits and sends along a check to cover the total amount. Thus the men draw their pay and deposit it without ever seeing it. Their pass books in a good many cases are left right here."

Despair.

"What do you want o' the editor?" asked the office boy, blocking up the doorway.

"I have a manuscript poem," said the long haired caller, "which I wish to submit for his inspection."

The office boy closed the door, but reappeared a moment later.

"Nothin' doin'. We ain't printin' no poetry now," he said, slamming the door in the caller's face.

"Bard out!" exclaimed the poet, tearing his hair.

'Chestnut!" yelled the boy over the partition. "I've heard that 'un before."—Chicago Tribune.

In Washington.

"I made a glaring error today," sighed the cabinet lady.

"How's that?" inquired the departmental lady.

"I glared at a woman I should have ignored completely."—Louisville Courier Journal.

An Inspiration.

Mrs. Knicker—Henry, why did you leave your shoes on the stairs last night? Knicker (dazed, but inspired)—English custom, m'dear. Left 'em to be blacked.—Puck.

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A Nervous Wreck
Now in Robust Health.

Mrs. M. E. Harron, of Newton, Ont., writes: "I must say our son would have been in a consumptive's grave long ago had it not been for PSYCHINE. He was taken down with La Grippe and a severe cold. His whole system was weak, including his lungs, which were seriously affected, as is always the case after La Grippe.

"After taking several remedies and treatments we procured PSYCHINE, and tongue cannot tell the marvellous results brought about in two months. He gained over twenty pounds in weight, and strength and appetite returned."

Mr. Harron himself is most emphatic as to the beneficial result of using PSYCHINE. He declares, "To-day I am in splendid health and have never been sick a day since I took PSYCHINE."

PSYCHINE is the greatest tonic known to medical science. It builds up the system and tones up every organ of the body, enabling it to resist and throw off disease. Weak nerves cannot exist where PSYCHINE is used consistently. Send for a trial bottle and prove the truth of these statements.

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