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MONTGOMERY vs. SHAW.

The Law of Libel as Explained by Mr. Justice Anglin at the Recent Assizes at Cornwall.

On the 10th of May last a letter appeared in this paper under the signature of F. Sovey. It was written on the authority of Mr. Sovey in answer to some communications appearing in "The Cornwall Standard" a short time previously and it dealt with some trouble between him and the teacher at Cannamore.

Mr. Montgomery, the teacher, claimed that the letter in question grossly libelled him and brought an action in the High Court against Mr. Sauve, Mr. Robert Steven and the editor of THE RECORD. Considerable interest was manifested in the case previous to and during the trial, and as the law of libel is something which is of public interest, we have taken the trouble to procure a copy of the Judge's charge to the Jury in this particular case, which was tried at Cornwall in January last.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Anglin, charged the jury as follows:—

THE CHARGE:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—I congratulate you that this long drawn-out case is at length drawing to a close, and that the time has now come when you shall have to deal as you think proper with the rights and interests of the parties to this litigation. In the first place, however, let me say to you that we have here no concern with any racial, religious or political question. Put those matters aside altogether. Forget that Sauve is a French Roman Catholic; forget that the other parties to this litigation are not of his race or religion; forget that upon one side of this litigation there happens to be a gentleman who was formerly and is not now a Justice of the Peace, it is suggested for political reasons. Forget that it is more than hinted that the other side of the litigation has behind it gentlemen of another political faith. With these things, we have nothing whatever to do in a Court of Justice, and any Jury which allows itself to be swayed by considerations of that kind can only yield to such influences at the cost of committing perjury by breaking the oath of office taken when the Jury Box was entered. Appeals such as these, considerations such as these, are calculated to thwart and to defeat, not to advance or promote the ends of Justice. Put those matters therefore aside. I feel that it is hardly necessary that I should say even this much about it to you, and I should have made no allusion whatever to these matters had not counsel in their addresses dwelt somewhat upon them. Neither is there any question in this case of upholding the school system of this country. The school system is in no way attacked. If this teacher should be found to have done something which he should not do, that does not affect the school system of the country one way or the other. Neither is the general ability or capacity of this teacher, as a teacher, in question. Your verdict has nothing to do with that. Evidence upon that has nothing to do with the issues that we have to consider here. It may be very well that this teacher should have evidence given that he was a capable man, that he produced good results, that the school did well under him in other respects. But that is not what we are trying here at all; we have no such question before us. Therefore, put all these extraneous matters aside if you can; put them out of your mind and endeavor to approach this case with the sole object of finding where the truth lies with regard to the very matters, the real matters that are in issue between these parties.

This is what is known to the law as an action of libel. Libel as has been well stated to you by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, is a written statement, published of another, holding him up to ridicule, hatred or contempt, or affecting his business, calling or profession. The first thing that a jury has to determine in dealing with a case of libel is, whether the words which the defendant is charged with having used about the plaintiff are such as would hold him up to hatred, ridicule or contempt in the eyes of the public, in the eyes of those who read them, or are such as would injure him in his business, calling or profession. If they are, if that is the view the jury takes of them—and the jury are the judges of that, just as they are of everything else in an action of libel—the words are libellous and unless their publication can be satisfactorily excused or the truth of them shown, the person uttering them is liable in such damages as a jury think he ought to pay. The law protects the reputation of a man just as it does his property, just as it does his life and liberty. A man has a right to enjoy his reputation so far as he deserves to enjoy it. So far as his reputation is good, it may not be taken from him. No man has a right to enjoy a false reputation. No man therefore has a right to recover damages because somebody else has said that about him which is true, no matter how injurious it may be. Now in the first place the defendants say, "We did not begin this piece of newspaper writing; you, the plaintiff began it and inasmuch as you first went to the newspapers, you cannot complain that we to went to the newspapers." The plaintiff on the other hand says, "No, I did not begin it; you really began because after matters were settled at the Magistrates, you started certain untrue stories through the country. You said that I was guilty of the things that had been charged, and that I only got a settlement because I cried, and because I begged for mercy and so on." You have heard what has been said about that. You have to reach a conclusion as to the fact as best you can, whether any such statements were circulated or not. There is no evidence that they were circulated by the defendants. The plaintiff says, as an excuse for writing the articles which he did write to the Cornwall "Standard," that some such rumours reached him, and he concluded that they were circulated by the defendants or some of them, Sauve or Steven, I am not now alluding to the defendant Shaw. At all events he did, you will perhaps think very foolishly, write two articles which appeared in the Cornwall "Standard." The defendants say those articles were untrue; they put a wrong color upon what had taken place before the magistrate; they had the effect of holding up to the public as a falsifier, as a liar, the man who laid the charges against the school teacher before the Magistrate; and therefore, in order to meet them, it was necessarry that we should put before the public our version of what took place, our version of the whole affair, and that is our excuse for what we afterwards published in the "RECORD" of Chesterville.

Now the law upon that subject, gentlemen, is this; wherea man chooses to appeal to the public by writing a letter or letters to the newspapers, he cannot complain if a fair reply is made to that which he has done; he cannot complain if the person whom he chooses to attack sees fit to go to the newspapers in return and publish a fair version of that which actually did take place in order to meet the statement which has been first published against him. But that does not excuse the publication in the guise of a libel, of statements which are not really an answer to that which has been published; statements which introduce new matter not connected with that which has been published. Still less do they justify the publication of anything which is a deliberate false statement. So that though you should find these statements published in the Cornwall "Standard" to be something which would justify a fair reply to them, if, in the result of this investigation, you come to the conclusion that the statements published afterwards in the Chesterville "RECORD" were false, were libellous, were untrue, their publication would not be justified by this earlier statement. If, on the other hand, you do not reach the conclusion that they were false, deliberately false to the knowledge of the persons making them—and they must have been false to their knowledge, if false at all, because they knew all about it, Steven and Sauve—if you come to the conclusion that they were deliberately false, their publication is not excused by what took place in connection with the publication in the Cornwall "Standard." On the other hand, if these things were true, their truth would be a defence in itself and their publication would be justified as an answer to that which appeared in the Cornwall "Standard," because the plaintiff having seen fit himself first to appeal to the public, as the judges, cannot complain if the defendants in their turn make an appeal to the tribunal which he himself has chosen. Therefore you will take these documents into your room; you will read them together, and you will consider whether or not one is a fair answer to the other. If you think it is and if you think afterwards upon the evidence as to the facts, that it was not a deliberately false publication, you will find a verdict upon that ground for the defendant.

Now putting aside that question of the introduction of this matter to the public through the columns of the Cornwall "Standard" at the instance of the plaintiff himself, we approach the main defence which is raised in this action. In that connection it becomes necessary for you to consider exactly what the libellous charge made is, in order that we may see whether the plea of justification, which is really the only other substantial defence on this record, has been made out. I will have something to say as to other aspects of the case afterwards.

The firse charge relates to what took place in the school house itself. The second charge relates to what took place in the inquiry or investigation before Mr. Steven, so far as that proceeded.

Now what is said about what took place in the school house itself. What is written over Sauve's signature is, setting aside this allusion to his being a French Roman Catholic, which perhaps you may not consider material after all—it really has nothing to do with the matter, it does not matter whether it is a French Roman Catholic's child which is hit over the dead and so on, or a Protestant's child; the defence is just the same, so that is an extraneous matter and may be put aside.

"I cannot allow my children to be hit on the head or kicked so as to cause them to be sick or cry for hours, or to have pointers or sticks thrown at them so as to endanger their eyes being put out."

Now the plaintiff charges that by using that language the defendant meant that the plaintiff had unlawfully assaulted the defendant's Sauve's children, by kicking them, by striking them on the head so as to cause them to be sick, and by throwing pointers or sticks at them so as to endanger their eyes.

Now gentlemen, you have a right to say first whether that is what he did mean or not. Then you have a right to inquire whether, if that is what he meant, that is libellous to say that of a person in this school teacher's position. It is not my business to determine that. It is yours. I have a right, however, to tell you that if you think those words, with that meaning attached to them—if you think that is the fair meaning of them, and it seems to be a fair statement of the meaning—if you think them calculated to injure the plaintiff and hold him up to hatred, to injure him in his profession as a teacher, those words then are libellous. If you reach the conclusion that they are libellous, it then becomes material to inquire whether the defendants have succeeded in proving that those charges were true, and that brings us to the defence of justification of the first branch.

Now what are the charges? I take them up in this order; the first charge is that he threw pointers or sticks at the children so as to endanger their eyes. What is the evidence upon that? In the first place, Joseph Sauve, the little boy that was first called, says that this teacher did throw a pointer at George York; that it did not hit York; that it nearly hit him, that is the little boy Sauve, who was sitting near, and that it fell in the aisle. He then says the teacher also threw a pointer at Cynthia, his sister, and that that pointer did strike Cynthia in the side. He also says that a pointer was thrown in his presence at the other boy Antrobus. Antrobus I understand was not struck. He says that this pointer was thrown from the end of the room where the teacher stood, forward down the room and across the desks or tables at which the boys were sitting.

Marie Sauve, that is the elder Sauve girl, says she only saw one pointer thrown. But then she was not there all the time. She says the one she saw thrown was the one thrown at George York, as she puts it.

Cynthia Sauve, that is the little girl who was struck in the side by the pointer, says she saw the pointer thrown three times, or rather I should say twice; she said she saw the pointer thrown at Antrobus and the other time at herself, and that the one thrown at herself hit her in the side.

Florence Steven says that she saw a pointer thrown twice, once at Cynthia and the other at Antrobus.

Jay Steven says he saw the pointer thrown three times; once at Cynthia, once at York and the third at Antrobus.

Nellie Feelie says she saw it thrown twice, and Nellie Feelie you remember was a witness called by the plaintiff himself. Once at Cynthia and again at somebody else, or perhaps not at anybody. She does not say.

James Clemens and Brookes Hetherington both say the pointer was thrown once, but they cannot say that it was thrown at anybody, they do not say whether it was or not.

Montgomery himself, the teacher says "I did throw the pointer once, but I threw it down in the aisle between the seats, not intending to strike anybody, simply intending to call Geo. York's attention." Upon cross-examination, when he was called afterwards in rebuttal, Montgomery would not swear positively that he did not throw the pointer more than once; he would only say that his best recollection was that he had only thrown it once.

Now gentlemen, there is the evidence with regard to the fact as to whether pointers were thrown or not in that school, and it is for you say upon that evidence whether it was justifiable on the part of Sauve and the defendants to charge that pointers had been thrown in the school so as to endanger the eyes of the pupils. That is the charg that is made.

Montgomery says positively, "I did throw it once: I cannot say positively I did not throw it more than once." Half a dozen witnesses are called who swear to twice, some of them three times. Cynthia said she was hit in the side. Four or five of these witnesses say the pointers were thrown at the pupils. They describe how they were thrown, that is that the pointer was taken up and with the point forward thrown that way. It is for you to say gnntlemen, whether upon those facts the pointer was or was not thrown so as to endanger the eyes of the pupils in the school; and if you think that it is established that the pointer was thrown in that way, not so that it would necessarily hit them, but so that their eyes or some part of the body about the eyes might be in danger, then there is substantial justification for that charge and you should upon that ground find for the defendants.

On the other hand, if you find that the pointer, though thrown once or twice, was thrown not with the intention of hitting anybody, not in such a way that it would be likely to hit anybody, but thrown on the floor down in the aisle, simply to attract attention, then that charge is not justified.

The next charge is, "By striking them on the head so as to cause them to be sick." He speaks in the plural, but there is no pretence that more than one child was struck, that is the child Cynthia. Now what is the evidence about the striking of Cynthia? Cynthia is said to have been struck with two different articles, on the head. That is, with this first book that is produced here, and with the geography, which is not produced. I take each up seperately. With regard to the striking on the head with the first book: Marie Sauve, her sister, says she saw her struck on the face, on the side of the head with the first book. Cynthia herself says she was struck twice with it on both sides of the face, and that she was struck hard enough to hurt her and to make her cry.

James Clemens says that he saw her struck once, and you remember Mr Pringle asked him to show how he struck, how the blow was given, and he struck Mr. Pringle on the side of the face with a book. Well, gentlemen, let me just remark in connection with that, do you think that the boy would be likely to strike Mr. Pringle as hard, if there was a really hard blow given the child by the teacher, as the blow actually given by the teacher? There was Mr. Pringle standing beside him. Do you think that was a fair test to put the boy to? It is for you to say. You saw how the blow was struck by the boy.

Then there is the girl Florence Steven she says she saw the child struck with a book on the side of the face and that she was made to cry. Jay Steven says the same thing. Nellie Feelie says the same thing and she adds that the blow was a fairly hard one. You remember we thought she said at first very hard, but on being recalled to the box she explained that she meant fairly hard and that is what she says she said. Well, a fairly hard blow on the side of the head with a book, with the weight of the hand behind it. It is for you to consider gentlemen what the effect would be and whether that would be such a thing as justified the charge that this teacher had been guilty of striking the children on the head so as to cause them to be sick.

Then the plaintiff himself admits according to Ferdinand Sauve, that he did strike such a blow, though he says it was not a hard blow with a book. On examination in the box Montgomery at first denied absolutely that he had ever struck a child with a book at all. That was when he was called for himself as a witness in chief. On Cross-examination when recalled he says he cannot remember whether he struck a blow with the first book or not.

Now with regard to the Geography. You remember, gentlemen, the description of the geography, which is not contradicted at all; that is that it is a book about nine inches long, six inches wide and one inch thick. A fairly heavy book. What is said about that is that that book was taken up closed and that with that book closed in his hand this teacher struck a child on the side of the head. It is not stated whether with the flat of the book or with the end of the book. The question was not asked. Marie Sauve says she saw that done. Cynthia Sauve says it was done and Jay Steven says it was done. Three witnesses swearing positively to that. Montgomery positively denies that he ever used a geography to strike a child. Do you believe Montgomery or do you believe these three children? If the three children are telling the truth with regard to that and if Montgomery is not—and it is not a matter that there can be any doubt about, it is not a thing that Montgomery would forget in all probability—if the three children are telling the truth and Montgomery is not with regard to that, what sort of light does that cast upon the whole of Montgomery's testimony? If you cannot believe him as to that, can you as to much of the rest? It is for you to consider, gentlemen. Do not understand me as saying he is not to be believed; I simply call your attention to that contradiction, one of many, between his testimony and that of other witnesses.

Now was the child sick in consequence of these blows? Because it is not charged merely that she was struck, but that she was struck so as to make her sick. make her cry and make her sick. Marie Sauve said she had to help her home. Cynthia says she was helped home by Marie, and the father says she was sick and dizzy and confined to her bed for 3 days and suffering from headache for some ten days afterwards. Was that due to this blow? Was the child made sick in consequence? Is there any evidence to contradict that? Do you doubt the fact? What is said about that further? Ferdinand Sauve says "I came to this teacher and charged him with that, I complained about it and the teacher at first denied having struck at all, then admitted that he had struck, if at all lightly, and then added that the child had cried itself sick." There is the explanation according to Ferdinand Sauve, if you believe Sauve's story. It is only fair to remark that Montgomery denies that anything of the kind took place and he denies having given any such explanation.

Then we come to the next charge which is perhaps in a measure the most serious; that is the charge of kicking Now whatever possible justification there may be for striking a child lightly with a light book even on side of the head, whatever justification there may be for any other punishment which a teacher may see fit to impose, I venture to think that no jury will believe that a teacher is, under any circumstances, justified in kicking or attempting to kick or using his foot in any way by way of punishment towards a child, and if, as a matter of fact, this teacher did use his foot, even though he only gave a slight touch with the toe of the boot, I doubt much whether any jury will find that he has been libelled by a charge that he kicked a pupil.

What is the evidence upon it? I do not say it is so. It is for you to find whether it is so or not, and to consider the evidence. The evidence is by Florence Steven with regard to that fact. She says positively, "I was there and I saw him kick little Telesphore Sauve, a little boy who was younger than that first witness, Joseph, who was called here; probably therefore too young to go into the witness box and take an oath, because he would not understand the nature of it. That is the little boy that this girl Florence says the teacher kicked. And kicked, why? What is the reason given? Florence says because he did not at once and quickly say something which the teacher told him to say. Did that take place or did it not? What further light is thrown on that? We have in connection with that the evidence of Steven that when the inquiry took place, in the discussion before him and when the teacher was charged with having kicked, he said no he did not kick but he might have touched the child with the toe of his boot. Sauve says exactly the same thing. Montgomery denies that he ever said anything of that kind and that denial of his is corroborated by Mr. Leitch, Now you remember what was said about Mr. Leitch's attitude by Steven and Sauve. Sauve and Steven said that during a great part of the discussion between Sauve and Montgomery, who were talking of this matter and wrangling between themselves, Mr. Leitch sat with his head down between his hands. Mr. Leitch is not asked about that. Mr. Leitch says nothing which would lead anyone to believe that he did not hear all that took place, and Mr. Leitch denies that any such thing took place. But if Sauve and Steven are correct about that, may that not have taken place when Mr. Leitch did not hear it? May it not have taken place in this rapid cross-firing between Sauve and Montgomery, which one of them says was so rapid that no stenographer could take it down? At all events there is the evidence, it is for you to determine who is to be believed and who is not.

That is entirely in your hands; I do not suggest for one moment, mark me well, that Mr. Leitch is not giving us his very best recollection of what took place.

It is for you to say whether it is possible that any incident may have escaped his attention. There at all events is the evidence; two witnesses swearing that that did take place; two more swearing that it did not take place, that is that no such remark was made during that conversation. But more significant than all that, the positive evidence of Florence Steven that she saw that kick given in the school-room, and in addition to that the fact that when Montgomery is put back in the witness box—it may be through inadvertence, it may be through oversight of his counsel— he is not asked to contradict Florence Steven and he does not contradict her, and the case goes to you without any contradiction whatever of the positive statement of Florence Steven that she saw this teacher kick Telesphore in the side about the hip, a most dangerous place, a place that would be apt to produce hip disease and other consequences if the kick were at all a severe one. Gentlemen, did that take place? If it did can you possibly say that the charge of kicking was not justified? It is for you to say. If it did not take place, if no such thing occurred the charge of kicking was a most disgraceful charge to make against a teacher; the charge of kicking, if it were made without foundation, was a most dangerous charge to make against him, because a teacher who would kick a child under his authority is utterly unfit for the profession that he is in and ought to be turned out of any school in this land. If that man did kick the child, the charge was absolutely justified. If he did not kick the child, the charge was a gross libel upon him, It is for you to say. gentlemen, where the truth lies.

Then allusion has been made to the fact that the girl Marie Sauve was put sitting upon the floor. That has nothing to do with the libel at all; there is no charge in connection with that; in the libel the letter says nothing about it. The evidence with regard to it, however, may throw some light, may help you to a conclusion as to what the general course of conduct in the school was, and as to whether or not it is likely that the other things that are charged did take place. The fact is admitted by the teacher that he put the girl, Marie, sitting on the floor, and it is suggested that her position was not an entirely decent one. With regard to that gentlemen, I think perhaps that suggestion was uncalled for. The girl was put upon the floor with her back to the other pupils, and though she was with her limbs stretched straight out, there could be little liklehood of the pupils sitting behind her seeing anything they should not see while she was in that position. However the child was put upon the floor she says, and another witness says kept there for nearly half an hour. The teacher says for about ten minutes at the outside. Something also is said about Cynthia having been struck on the hand with a pointer. That again is something that the libel does not cover. There is no charge against him of hitting with the pointer and that is only material so far as it may throw light upon the general conduct of the school.

Then counsel said to you that this teacher was much better than the other teacher in this respect, that he did not keep a strap in the school, whereas the other teacher did. To correct any mis apprehension there may be about that; the evidence rather is that the teacher did keep a strap in the school, because he says himself he strapped a little girl, one of the Sauve children, after school hours, when the other children were gone. You may remember his evidence with regard to that. And the evidence about that was, not that he did not keep a strap but that he did not keep as heavy a strap as the former teacher did.

Then a good deal has been said about this requirement of notes from the children; notes of excuse when they had been absent, That again is something not covered by the libel at all, that is the earlier part of the libel. They do not charge as a fact that notes were required from the Sauve children unfairly, when not required from others; but a good deal has come out in evidence to show that notes were required from the Sauve children; it has been proved in evidence that the Sauve parents could not write, and if they could not it was difficult for the children to get the notes. And the fact has also been proved in evidence that the boy. Joe Steven although absent frequently was not asked for a note, and that the girl Nellie Feelie, a witness for the defendant, although absent ten days, was not on any occasion when she was absent, asked tor a note. Now if there was unfair treatment, if one set of pupils was treated in a way different from others, if notes were asked for and insisted upon from one and not from another, that is a very wrong course of conduct in the school, calculated to make distrust and ill-feeling towards the teacher, and calculated, when other punishments are inflicted, to give the impression that those punishments are not inflicted because deserved but because of some ill-will towards the children who are not fairly treated in other matters. But that is not one of the matters the subject of the libel here and does not go in any way to prove either the truth or falsity of the libel; it merely can be used as throwing a general light upon the conduct of affairs in the school, if you find the fact to be that there was unfair treatment of the Sauve children in that respect. Then I pass, gentlemen, to the next libel that is charged, and that deals with what took place at the Steven house. "It appears in the "Standard" a trial was called for at Mr. Steven's on April 15th, when a suggestion was made by Mr. Montgomery's counsel that if I would allow the charge to be withdrawn they would pay their own costs and assured me that my children would not be kicked, pounded on the head, or sticks thrown at them, any more, and that when they stayed at home a day or so a note would not be asked from them but that they would be given the same privileges as other children." Well, gentlemen, if you find that as a matter of fact there was kicking and there was pounding on the head or striking on the head, and there was throwing of pointers so as to endanger the eyes—and I quite agree with what Mr. Pringle says, that the whole libel must be justified, not part of it—if you find that these things actually took place, it is of very little consequence what took place afterwards at Mr. Steven's house. This plaintiff had not much character left to injure if he actually did those things. If, on the other hand, he did not do those things, if you find the first part of the charge untrue, there is quite enough in that to give him all the damages he is entitled to without troubling yourselves much about the latter part of it.

But let us examine this latter part of the libel for a moment. What is it? It is that their is a false story told about what took place when Mr. Steven was conducting his inquiry, or when he proposed to conduct his enquiry. Now the first thing that is said to be false is that the suggestion of withdrawing the charge came from Mr. Leitch, Montgomery's counsel. The plaintiff says it did not come from Mr. Leach, that it came from Mr. Fulton, that it was Mr. Fulton who wanted a settlement and not Mr. Leach. Well, that may be a very important matter in certain aspects of it, but do you think it is a libel, gentlemen? Do

you see anything libellous in it to say that one counsel rather than another, suggested a settlement, suggested a withdrawal. Do you think that is apt to hold Mr. Leitch or his client Mr. Montgomery up to hatred ridicule or contempt, or to injure Mr. Montgomery in his profession, that they suggested a withdrawl of the charge. It is for your consideration, gentlemen.

Passing on from that then; "When a suggestion was made by Mr. Montgomery's counsel that if I would allow the charge to be withdrawn they would pay their own costs." Except in so far as that might involve an admission that the charges were well founded, it is difficult to see where the libel is. If it does involve that admission, then if the charges were well founded, the admission does no harm. If the charges were not well founded, it is no more libellous than the original statement; it does not hurt him any more. But if the charges were not well founded, it they were false, that would simply be accumulative libel, repeating practically the same statement which was made in the chief libel at the outset of the article.

Then the article goes on to say, "And assured me"—that is, Mr. Montgomery's counsel, Mr. Leitch, assured Sauve—"That my children would not be kicked, pounded on the head, or sticks thrown at them any more." Now what is the evidence as to how that settlement was brought about and what took place. In the first place there is flat contradiction between Mr. Steven and Mr. Sauve on the one hand, and between Mr. Leitch and Mr. Montgomery on the other. Without wishing to impute to any witness a desire to tell what is not true you may be able to dispose of that issue by determining who is most likely to remember correctly what took place. That there is the conflict there can be no question. One says the settlement proposed came from one side; the other says it came from the other side. Neither side seemed anxious to claim the merit of having reached a friendly settlement. Both seem anxious to repudiate any desire to bring about a settlement, and say that it was the other fellow who wanted to do the good Christian act of effecting a settlement. At all events, whatever took place, there is a more serious conflict as to whether or not any assurances were given that Montgomery would not do these things any more. Mr. Leitch says positively no such assurance was given at all, none was asked for and those matters were not discussed; "Mr. Fulton said he was ready to withdraw the whole thing, each party to pay his own cost, and we accepted that and that was the end of it." Mr, Montgomery says about the same thing; that he would not be a party or listen to any such thing as a settlement on any other terms than an absolute withdrawl by the complainant.

Mr. Steven says, on the other hand, that that is not what took place; that there was a withdrawl of the charge, but it was the result of a settlement and that it was accompained by an assurance that there would be no repetition of the acts complained of, He says all of the acts were discussed; the hitting, throwing the pointer and kicking, and that when these things were discussed they were bandied to and fro, there were denials and some admissions to some extent and in the result there was an undertaking, a promise that it would not be repeated and so the matter was settled. That is Mr. Steven's version. Mr. Sauve's version is not very different from that. I am not attempting to give you the details but simply summing it up. Mr. Leitch and Mr Montgomery say that is all wrong, what took place was simply that Fulton found he could not prove his charge and determined to withdraw it, and the settlement was each party was to pay his own costs. As I said at the outset, that matters very little if you make up your minds in favor of the defendants upon the first branch of the libel, because if as a matter of fact the things that were charged took place in that school you need not trouble your heads very much about the rest of it. At least I should think that would be the view that would appeal to you as sensible jurymen. But there is one significant thing at the end that seems to be practically common ground between these parties, who are able to agree so little about all other things.

Mr. Montgomery said in the early part of his evidence, when being examined in Chief, that Mr. Leitch told him on April 15th, that is at the conclusion of the affair at Steven's House, to treat the children of Sauve the same as others. Mr, Leitch says, "I then said to him, you go on and do the best you can, treat these children the same as any others." Mr. Steven says, "Mr. Leitch said what he should do and when Mr. Leitch told him what he should do Mr. Montgomery said, "Well, I will take no more pains with them, if they learn all right." Now gentlemen, what do you think of that attitude of this teacher? Does that throw any light upon what the relations between these parties really were and what their feeling towards one another was? The teacher being told by Mr. Leach to treat the Sauve children the same as any other children, told him to do his best, and his reply, if you accept Mr. Steven's statement as to the reply—it is for you to say whether you do or not—"Well, if I have to do that, they can learn if they are able to." That is the substance of it. Take all these facts into account; go into your juryroom and weigh the whole evidence one side with the other and determine where the truth lies. If you find as a matter of fact that there was this abuse of children, this ill-treatment of children that the defendants say took place in that schoolroom, do not hesitate to say so by finding a verdict for the defendants. Upon the other hand, if you find that there is no foundation for these charges; if you believe Montgomery fully, if you think Montgomery did his duty as a teacher in these matters, if you think he was not guilty of kicking, not guilty of throwing pointers, if you think he did not hit the child over the head so as to cause it to be sick, either with the first book or the geography, find a verdict for Montgomery. And then if you find in favor of Montgomery, take up the question of damages.

Now what should be the damages? If these statements are untrue they are a serious reflection on Montgomery's character and he is entitled to such damages as will compensate him for the loss he has sustained; such damages as you think will satisfy the community that the charges against him were unfounded and received such treatment at your hands as such charges should receive as a gross libel upon a man in an honorable profession. Montgomery has his future before him, It may be affected by these charges. If you find that the charges are untrue, find a verdict for Montgomery that will minimize their effect to a very considerable extent, because your verdict will go all through the country and so his actual damage will not be so great. On the other hand if you make your verdict a very small one the countryside may say. "Well, perhaps the jury thought there was something in them after all." So you have to consider what is a fair verdict to give under all the circumstances. Make up your minds what damages are right; that is, if you come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to damages at all. You will first consider, gentlemen, whether these articles in the Standard were such as justified the article in the RECORD as an answer to them. If it did and if those charges were not untrue, that is an end of the case; you find for the defendants. If on the other hand you think those articles in the Standard did not justify it, and if you think these things were libellous, if you think those charges were untrue, find for the plaintiff such verdict as you think proper.

Let no consideration other than endeavoring upon the evidence to reach the very truth and justice of the case between the parties influence you; put everything else aside; in that way you will discharge your oath of office; in that way you will render a service to your country. In any other way you will do, not only an irretrievable injury to the country but to yourselves as well.

(The Jury retire.)

Mr. Pringle : I think possibly it may be wise to state to the jury, before they go in that 10 may agree on a verdict.

His Lordship : The sheriff may state that to the jury, that 10 can agree upon a verdict.

Mr. Pringle : I submit, your lordship that you should have instructed the jury that if the teacher were only giving reasonable correction that it should not be construed as kicking, pounding or assaulting such as in the letter. He has the right, and your lordship should have instructed them that a teacher has the right to give reasonable correction, reasonable punishment in order to maintain discipline in his school; and that if the children are not obedient and respectful to the teacher, that they have got to submit to such discipline as would be exercised by a kind, firm and judicious parent as the rules put it.

His Lordship : I will tell the jury all those things.

Mr. Lawson : If that is followed up, then I submit your lordship should also tell them that the evidence in this case proves that in every instance it was for not knowing their lessons and was not for the purpose of maintaining discipline.

(The Jury are recalled to the Court room.)

His Lordship : Gentlemen of the Jury I have asked you to come back, because counsel for the Plaintiff asks me to tell you one or two things which he thinks I should tell you as part of my direction. In the first place I am asked to tell you that if only reasonable correction was given by the teacher to the pupils that was something within his right. I tell you that without any hesitation. In the second place I am asked to tell you that the teacher has a right to give reasonable punishment to the pupils under such circumstances as he thinks call for punishment: he is the judge of that. That also I tell you without any hesitation, In the third place that if children do not give obedience and respect to their teacher, he is justified in awarding such punishment as a kind, firm and judicious parent would give. That also I tell you without hesitation. But, gentlemen, I add to it all that if you find as a fact that there was kicking, if you find as a fact that there was striking over the head so as to cause a child to be sick, if you find as a fact that pointers were thrown at the chidren so as to endanger their eyes, that was not reasonable or judicious punishment. "Such as a kind, firm and judicious parent would be justified in administering."

Then I am asked by counsel for the defendants to tell you that the evidence is that the punishment was administered in each case for not knowing lessons, and not in order to maintain discipline. You have heard the evidence gentlemen, it is for you to say whether that is so or not and what hearing that has upon the case you will determine for yourselves.

—o—

Verdict ; In favour of the plaintiff and $1 damages.

His Lordship : Against all three defendants.

Juror ; Well, I don't know that that was considered.

His Lordship : You had better consider that, if you have not agreed upon it. Retire to your room a moment and determine that.

(The Jury retire for a minute or two and return.)

His Lordship ; What say you?

Juror : Against all three defendants. Your honor, there is one thing I might speak of if you will allow me.

His Lordship : Yes, what is it?

Juror : That I understood from the sheriff that ten could bring in a verdict.

His Lordship : That is quite right.

Juror : There was 10 for and 2 against.

His Lordship : The verdict is for the plaintiff for the sum of $1. damages, against all three defendants.

Mr. Pringle : I ask for the usual order

His Lordship : I will not enter judgment until the morning, when Mr. Lawson is here.

—o—

Thursday 11th January.

Mr. Pringle moved for Judgment with costs.

Mr. Lawson, contra.

(The question of costs was argued at length.)

His Lordship : I do not propose to dispose of this question of costs at present, but in view of what has been said by the learned counsel I think it desirable to make one or two remarks as to how these various matters at present strike me. Whether they will be used ultimately in connection with the disposition of costs I do not now say.

In the first place I am unable here to do anything or take any stand which would in any way conflict with the finding of the jury upon the facts submitted to them. I must assume that finding, so far as it properly and necessarily goes, to be a conclusive finding, binding upon me, and something that I may not disregard in the disposition of the costs of this action,

I agree also with what Mr. Pringle has said that there was indiscretion on the part of the magistrate in the way rather however in which he dealt with the case when it first came before him than in his subsequent conduct, although that to may not have been entirely prudent for a person holding a magisterial position,

As to the other defendant, Shaw, he would probably have done better to have earlier made disclosure. The disclosure asked of him, pressed from him, he withheld for what he may have thought to be good and sufficent reasons, but I cannot find anything to indicate that his witholding that disclosure in any way prejudiced the plaintiff in the prosecution of his action or amounted to misconduct or conduct such as should effect his rights, whatever they may be with regard to the disposition of the costs of this action. Now with regard to the plaintiff; the finding of the jury it is true is a finding in his favor to the extent of damages amounting to $1. I must put upon that finding the best construction that I can. Mr. Lawson states that the finding indicates that the jury found for the plaintiff out of sympathy for him; and Mr. Pringle adds, "perhaps to prevent his going before the world and retaining for all time the stigma upon his reputation and character which an adverse finding would have placed there. If that were the motive of the jury—if the jury acted on any such motive, believing the facts alleged in justification to be true—and it could only be if they believed them to be true that that motive could affect them at all—they acted most improperly, most unfairly to the defendants and their finding is a gross miscarriage of justice. But I do not wish to attribute any such line of action to the jury. I prefer rather to think that they regarded their oaths of office and found as the evidence before them led them to believe the finding should be upon the facts. Now what is that finding? Counsel for the plaintiff in going to the jury did not ask merely a nominal verdict: he asked for substantial damages. The jury have refused to give him substantial damages. They have found $1 as the damages sustained by the plaintiff. Seeking some logical, reasonable and proper explanation of that, an explanation consistent with propriety of conduct on the part of the jury, I can only reach the conclusion that they must have considered that the grosser matters of the libel were justified and that it was in regard to some trivial matter that the defendant exceeded the bounds and that for that trivial matter $1 would be sufficent compensation. If they found that such a charge of kicking a pupil was not justified, was not proved to be true, if they believed that that charge was unfounded, their verdict of $1 damages is simply ridiculously illogical. If on the other hand they believed such a charge as throwing the pointer to be proved but they were not satisfied that it was thrown in such a manner as to endanger the eyes of the pupils, they might well have found that that was an excess of language on the part of the defendents, such as would warrant a nominal verdict for the plaintiff because the justification had failed to go to the whole matter of the libel in its whole extent and breadth. That, it seems to me is the fairest view to take of the verdict of the jury; that is the way in which it presents itself to my mind at present. I prefer to take that view of it rather than to believe that out of consideration, out of sympathy for the plaintiff, influenced by the view that the career of a school teacher would be marred and blighted as the result of his misconduct, which an adverse verdict would have established, the jury, although they believed justification was absolutely established, allowed a false verdict to go before the world, verdict, which would not only take money out of the pockets of the defendants that they should not pay, but would, if it should be understood as meaning that the proof of justification of the libel had entirely failed, necessarily imply that the witnesses, the little children who came into the box and gave evidence on behalf of the defendants, have committed deliberate and most malicious perjury. However laudable may be the desire to be considerate to a person situated as is the plaintiff, that can afford no excuse for the return of such a verdict if not warranted by the evidence by a Jury sworn to find a true verdict according to the evidence. But which ever view should be taken of it, the verdict returned seems to be susceptible of no other reasonable explanation than that the jury thought that the evidence established, if not the whole, at least a very considerable part of the misconduct which Frank Sauve's letter had charged aganist the plaintiff.

—o—

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JNO. ANGEW.
Official Reporter.
H.C.J.

THE BEST YET

And better than any other Canadian Company is the

- SUN LIFE'S -

RECORD FOR 1904.

New Assurance	$ 15,911,904.24
(Paid for in Cash)	
Cash Income	4,561,936.19
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Chesterville.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Novelty is a delusion and a snare that often results in evasion and a swear.

—

With the passing of every dimple there comes a new wrinkle.

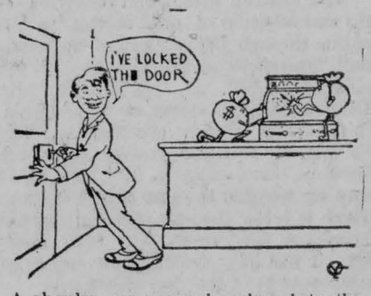
—

There is some difference between saying what you think and thinking what you say.

—

As a general thing a salary is something that one man is trying to keep down, another is trying to get raised, and a woman is having no difficulty in spending.

—



A shopkeeper never inquires into the pedigree of the money that comes around trying to break into his cash register.

—

Memory is the fag end of things that have happened to you.

—

Eggs are beginning to take on a cold and distant air.

—

The most remarkable thing about some visitors is their staying qualities.

—

It is impossible to keep a good man down, even though the elevator is not running.

—

Some people expect a tramp to buy a house and lot and start himself in business with an ordinary sized nickel.

—

Some people strive to adapt themselves to circumstances to such a degree that they cease to have any backbone at all.

—

Musicians are not necessarily affected people because they have a lot of airs.

Where Is He?

The poets have sung of the fat pumpkin pie
That tickles their palates keen;
They have sung of the joys that in angling lie;
They have sung of the summer serene;
They have sung of the beauty of wind kissed hills,
Of the river that winds away,
Of the rapture that pulses and throbs and thrills
When they sail, on a summer's day.

They have sung the song of the country girl,
With her strong and wholesome face,
With her eyes aglow and her hair awhirl
In a madcap merry race.
And eke the girl of the boulevard
For their songs have been a theme,
For she is declared by each moonstruck bard
To be a most beautiful dream.



They have sung the song of their meerschaum pipes;
They have sung of their cigarettes;
They have mournfully sung of the convict's stripes;
They have sung of their heavy debts;
They have sung of their many hopes and dreams;
They have sung of their landlord's ire;
They have sung the song of the wondrous schemes
They have schemed by their dying fire.

They have sung of the charms of their sweethearts dear;
They have sung of their mothers and wives;
They have sung of the boyhood vision clear
That in their hearts survives.
But where is the poet with humor keen,
With courage without a flaw,
Who has ever come out and with voice serene
E'er has sung of his mother-in-law?

By Way of Caution.

"Don't be a knocker, Willie. I suppose you know what people who live in glass houses shouldn't do."

"No, but I know what they should do."

"What they should do?"

"Yes; pull down the blinds."

Rubbing It In.

"I hear Miss Bonds has rejected him."

"Yes; she turned him down cold."

"Did he feel bad about it?"

"No, he didn't mind it so much, but he was sore when her father sent him a bill for gas."

New Simile.

Now when a friend is down in luck
We'll say to him, "Old pal,
You got it where the isthmus
Will soon get the canal."

What He Couldn't Have.

"I didn't know he was struck on May."

"He wasn't until he found she was engaged to another fellow."

Self Heating.

"He can't read his own writing when it gets cold."

"But he only writes love letters, and they never get cold."

Not So Warm.

He hadn't any overcoat.
His new one wasn't bought
Because he hadn't any funds,
So he was wrapped in thought.

GRAND HOLIDAY DISPLAY OF

XMAS AND GIFT

CONFECTIONERY

Boxes and Baskets to no end—Gifts that ever remain a thing of beauty and a joy forever, of

Bon Bons (Perrins) - - 50c to $3.50.

Chocolates, (Za Za) - - 50c to $2.50.

Is there a young lady in this vicinity who has not made the acquaintance of Za Za Chocolates? We would suggest that she start in at once to talk Za Za to her "Steady". They're certainly delicious, pure and wholesome.

We Also Call Attention To Our CREAMS.

NUTS—Almonds, Walnuts, Filberts, Peanuts, Brazil.

FRUITS—Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Dates and Figs.

As a gift for the smoker we have a fine line of case pipes to select from; also cigars put up specially for the Xmas trade.

——ALSO SEE OUR PERFUMES.——

(WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON THESE.)

H. A. MERKLEY.

OXYDONOR

Fills the system with pure oxygen, the vital principle of life. Oxygen destroys disease and keeps you well. : : : : :

RHEUMATITM cannot stay in your system if you use OXYDONOR. Oxydonor will fill your body with pure oxygen, cleansing the blood of its impurities, restoring wasted tissues and driving out disease. OXYDONOR is not a medicine, but is a simple application of the laws that govern life. It causes sound sleep, improves the appetite and stimulates the brain. It will cure any disease, but is invaluable in ehe treatment of NERVOUS PROSTRATION, INSOMOIA, SCIATICA, LA-GRIPPE, DEBILITY, PNEUMONIA, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. OXYDONOR has nothing to do with drugs or electricity.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP.

MRS. BENJ. BEVERIDGE, Andover, N.B., writes Feb. 20, 1901:—"Am pleased to inform you that I have used Oxydonor successfully for Colds, and Bronchitis, and that I completely cured my little girl, age four years, of a severe attack of Whooping Cough. After four nights' treatment she was entirely well. Our neighbors children suffered with the same disease over three months. Have also relieved her of Cronp."

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

MR. J. S. SAUNDERS, Brunswick Billiard Parlors, Yonge st., Toronto, Ont., Can., writes: "Your Oxydonor in a short time cured me of a serious attack of rheumatic gout of long standing, which han baffled my physicians. Myself and friends swear by it. I would not be without it.

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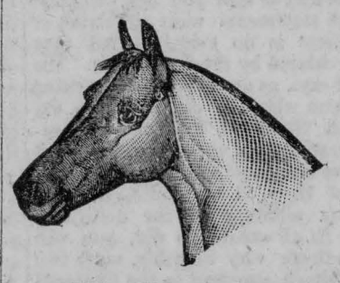
When You are Through Cussin'



At road mishaps on account of defective horse eqipment, come around here and get a SET OF HARNESS THAT WON'T SNAP ASUNDER at the first strain, but that will last as long as your horse is able to keep a trace taut—you will be grateful for the sort of harness we sell.

As I intend erecting a new building in the Spring, and making alterations to my present one, I need room, and will sell present stock at greatly reduced prices.

F. J. BALDREY, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS !

IN THE RECORD.

RESULTS ARE CERTAIN.

Have You Decided About That Gun or Rifle ?



We are Headquarters for

Guns, Rifles AND ALL KINDS OF Ammunition,

At Sussex Street Prices.

McDOUGALL & CUZNER'S,

523 Sussex Street, OTTAWA. Established in 1850.

REMEMBER !

We do all kinds of Custom Grinding, and guarantee satisfaction.

We buy all kinds of coarse GRAIN AND WHEAT.

Joseph Bishop & Son.

CRYSLER, ONT.

WHY SO WEARY ?

Always Restless and Weak Isn't Natural —But It's Dangerous.

You have to work hard This uses up lots of nerve force and tears down the body faster that it can build up.

The result is a half dead feeling you can't shake off. Somehow you must get more vitality. The water in your blood must be turned into nutriment and build ing material:

This is just what happens in using Ferrozone, which renews the blood and nerves, and makes each organ do the work that nature expects of it.

Ferrozone quickly increases your weight brings appetite and healthy color, instills a reserve of vigor into the system that defies weariness, exhaustion, debility, or sickness of any kind.

The enormous power of strengthening of Ferrozone is proved in the case of Mrs. Edward Hill of Orr Lake, Ont. who says: "Two years ago I had a nervous breakdown, At night I tossed restlessly in bed, unable to get any rest from sleep. In the morning I suffered from overpowering weakness. My appetite was poor. I grew pale, thin and despondent A slight hacking cough was added to my burden.

"My doctor said to try Ferrozone and it did me good in a few days. I increased in strength, the nervous sensation disappeared, and with my appetite came back my color and good spirits. I have gained over ten pounds in weight, and as my age is 56, I consider Ferrozone is a marvel" (Signed) Mrs. Edward Hill.

REMEMBER THIS: Ferrozone is a true tonic—not an alcoholic stimulant Fifty chocolate-coated tablets in a box, for fifty cents, or six boxes for $2.50 at all druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A; and Kingston, Ont.

ELMA.

Moving is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Barkley were calling at Mr. Dawson's ou Friday night.

Mrs. Anson Becker was visiting at Mr. Melvin Barkley's on Thursday.

Mrs. John Barkley and sons were visiting at Mr. Anson Becker's on Monday.

Mr. Sam McIntosh is sawing their wood this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Barkley and Miss Edyth Hodson were calling at Mr. Melvin Barkley's on Monday evening.

We are all glad to hear that Miss Annie Beach is getting along nicely with her music class.

Quite a number from here attended the sale at Mr. N. Dickey's Tuesday.

Mr. Mackenzie Thom is improving nicely.

Purgatives are Dangerous.

They gripe; cause burning pains and make the constipated condition even worse. Physicians say the ideal laxitive is Dr Hamilton's Pills of mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore regular movement of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

SOUTH AVENUE.

Mr, and Mrs. Adam Merkley of North Williamsburg, visited friends here on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hess of Winchester Springs, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. J. Willard spent last week with her son.

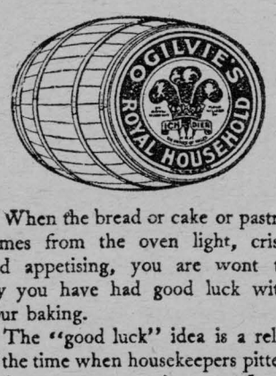
Miss Caroline Woods of Hammond, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wallace were guests at Mrs. Armstrong's on Sunday.

The B. and F. Bible Society holds a meeting at Elma on Thursday evening.

Mr. C. McMahon of Chesterville, passed through here on Sunday.

M. E. Merkley of Bouck's Hill, passed through here on Sunday.



When the bread or cake or pastry comes from the oven light, crisp and appetising, you are wont to say you have had good luck with your baking.

The "good luck" idea is a relic of the time when housekeepers pitted their competency against poor flour.

To-day good baking isn't a matter of good luck in any home where

Royal Household Flour

is intelligently used.

In the hands of competent housewives it never fails because it is the whitest, lightest, purest and best baking flour to be had.

If the goodness of your baking is due to chance, your grocer is giving you the wrong kind of flour. Ask for Ogilvie's Royal Household.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.
151

FINCH.

D. P. McKinnon was in Ottawa and Hull on Monday.

Mrs. Walter Ault and child, North Bay, are visiting friends in town.

Thomas Napoleon Barrie, electrician, Hull, Que., was in Finch on Tuesday.

Walter J. Carr, Lot 9, Third concession of Finch, is confined to his room with illness.

The regular meeting branch of the W. C. T. U. was held at the Presbyterian manse, on Saturday, Feb. 17th at 2 p. m.

James Norman of Monkland, ex-reeve of Roxborough township, was in Finch on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Grant, Newington, was in Finch on Wednesday, Feb. 14, attending the funeral of her cousin, John A. Cameron.

John Wood and son of Merrickville, grist mill owners, were in Finch on Thursday, Feb. 15th,

Mrs. G. J. McDonald was called to Gananoque to attend to the funeral of her sister-in-law, Mrs. William John Bullock.

Arthur Campbell's men have completed Hosea McMillan's well and have drilled a 52 foot well for George L. McLean. They have started drilling a well for John H. D. McMillan. The citizens of Finch are evidently determined to have good water.

Fred Nash, merchant tailor, Morrisburg, was in Finch on Monday and Tuesday, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nash. Mr. Nash resided here several years ago and his many friends were delighted to renew his acquaintance.

J. R Adamson of Toronto, formerly of Cornwall, has been appointed by the Attorney General to audit the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., of the Township of Roxborough. The accounts of Roxborough township were audited by a Provincial municipal auditor about the year 1898. What is wrong in the state of Denmark?

Kenneth Rose, civil and mining engineer, of New York, was in Finch on Tuesday, Feb. 13, visiting his cousin, Mrs. F. D. McNaughton. Mr. Rose is a native of Dunbar, Dundas county, and has been away from this country for upwards of 18 years, with the exception of one visit to his old home about six years ago. During his absence he has travelled in nearly state of the Union and the majority of the republics of South America.

The Late John A. Cameron.

A highly respected citizen of Finch, John A. Cameron, died at his residence Lot No. 9, Second Concession of the Township of Finch, on Monday, Feb. 12. The deceased, who had been ill for only a few days, was born about 35 years ago on the homestead where he died. He was a son of the late Alex, J, Cameron and is survived by his mother and two sisters, Misses Mary and Margaret Cameron, all of whom reside on the homestead. The funeral took place on Wednesday and was largely attended. The religious services were conducted by Rev. D. MacVicar of St. Luke's Presbyterian church, Finch. Interment was temporarily made at the homestead. The pall-beares were Thomas Sutherland, Simeon Casselman, Alex. A. McLean, John H. Cameron, John M. Cameron, and Donald J. McMillan.

Died In Toronto.

Messrs. J. D. and G. J. McDonald of this place were suddenly called to Toronto on Thursday of last week to attend the funeral of their brother, D. L. Mcdonald, formerly of Williamstown, Glengarry county. The deceased was the sixth son of the late John McDonald, (McIsaac) of the Third Concession Indian Lands, Glengarry connty, where he was born over 60 years ago. In politics he was a life-long and staunch Liberal and a subscriber to the Freeholder for over thirty years. He was a kind and loving husband, an indulgent father and an affectionate brother. His wife, whose maiden name was Isamelia Ross of Martintown, survives him with one son, Lawrence McDonald of Muntoke Idaho, and four daughters, Elizabeth Florence, wife of Donald McDonald Dixon, Montana; Minnie, wife of Ronald D. Grant of South Branch; Lillian, wife of Angus Dent, Toronto; and Miss Myra McDonald of Toronto. His surviving brothers are William McDonald, residing on the old homestead; D. J. and J. G. McDonald of Finch. The remains were laid to rest in the vault at Mount Pleasant cemetery, Toronto, where they will remain until the spring, when they will be removed to the family plot at Williamstown.

Electric Light Company Organized.

The organization, or the first meeting of the shareholders of the Finch Electric Light and Lumber Manufacturing Co, Limited, since they received their charter, was held in Duncan G. McMillan's office, Finch, on Feb. 13th, for the purpose of electing directors, adopting by laws, etc.

The following is the Board of Management for the current year.

President—Geo. L. McLean.

Vice President—Jacob McQuaig.

Directors—Matthew Andrew Smirle, James R. Simpson, Hugh Carr, William J. Brownlee, and Hosea McMillan.

James Simpson was appointed secretary pro-tem The financial business of the company will be transacted at the Merchant's Bank, Finch, by D. A. McMillan, the local manager. Business operations will commence at once. This company will no doubt do a rushing business as it is composed of shrewd business men.

Mining Company's Officers.

The abitibbi mining and Development Co., Limited, having received their charter, held an organization meeting in John M. Campbell's hall on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 14. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. Marcellus.

Vice Pres.—John McLaughlin.

Directors:—W. J, McCart, C. S. Nesbitt, John J. McMillau, H. E. Bingham, and and James Currie.

Secretary—Duncan A. A. McNaughton.

Treasurer—H. E. Bingham.

Solicitor—J. G: Harkness.

The prospects of the company are bright. It is understood they will begin operations early in the spring.

BERWICK.

The Berwick boys intend having a ball on Feb 23,

Mrs. Alex. McRae had a chopping bee on Wednesday,

Fairman Empey has taken his departure for Uncle Sam's domain.

Miss Tena Patterson was the guest of Mrs. A. McMonagle.

Mrs J. Patterson was the guest of Mrs. William Dillabough on Saturday.

Miss Fannie Thomas was in Finch on Tuesday, the guests of Mrs. McMonagle.

Mr. and Mrs, Alex. McQueen and child of Syracuse N. Y., are visiting Mr. McQueen's mother, Mrs. A McQueen.

Berwick people are being entertained this week by Dr. LaBell, representing the Dr. Turner Medicine Company, giving concerts and prizes for the most popular young lady and the most popular baby. There are lots of candidates.

Is one of the best friends that any family has, but there are often sudden and acute attacks of some painful disease that require immediate treatment, such for instance, as rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, etc. Tuck's Bone Oil makes the calling of the doctor unnecessary. It will give relief before he could answer the call, and if faithfully used will cure the most stubborn attacks of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, pain in the chest or back, soreness, sprains or strains. It is a powerful penetrating oil that goes straight to the seat of the trouble and roots out the cause. It relaxes the stiffened joints, soothes the affected part, and allays the inflammation which produces the torturing pain. It is therefore a valuable remedy not only for rheumatism and kindred diseases, but is equally good for croup, bronchitis and quinsy. One father writes that it cured his child of a violent attack of croup in five minutes. A mother writes that her boy was subject to quinsy and two or three times each year was confined to his bed and could not speak. When threatened with another attack this fall she rubbed his throat and chest with the Bone Oil, and by three applications warded off the attack. The wonderful curative powers of this remarkable remedy are being talked about by everyone. A bottle should be in every home. For sale by F. J. Baldrey, at 50c. a bottle or will be sent prepaid on receipt of price, by the Tuck Bone Oil Co., Limited, Smith's Falls. Money refunded if not satisfied.

The Family Doctor

NEWINGTON.

Feb. 19.

Mrs. Stephen Baker and daughter, Miss Minnie of Moulinette, visited friends in this village last week.

Miss Janie Rutley, who visited friends here recently, returned home to Avonmore.

Joseph Runions of this village, visited Avonmore Wednesday.

We are glad to report that Mrs. A. Millar is rapidly improving in health.

Mr. Gordon Fyckes and daughter, Miss Mabel, of this village, spent last Tuesday with friends at Pigeon Hill.

Miss Pearl Miller, who has been visiting friends in this vicinity, returned home to Moulinette last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Silmer of Aultsville, visited the latter's father here last week.

Mr. Wm. Green, who was recently married, has purchased the Gallinger property west of the village, where he will reside.

Mr and Mrs. A. Waldroff and family attended the funeral of the latter's mother. Mrs. J. J. Thompson, of Farran's Point, last week. Much sympathy is expressed to the bereaved relatives.

Mr. Geo. Thompson of this village was in Gallingertown last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh of East Williamsburg. visited their daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Hickey, of this village last week.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Fast Time.

A special train of eight coaches carrying a couple of travelling troupes was here on Sunday going east. Mr. D. Robertson, trainmaster, went with it from Smith's Falls, and the run was made from there to Montreal in two hours and twenty-five minutes.

ZANGWILL IN PALESTINE.

Pen Picture of the Holy Land and the Sea of Galilee.

Israel Zangwill writes of Palestine: "When your oriental journey is all over it is long before you will grow reconciled to the prosaic world of Europe and America. The squalor and discomfort, the beggars and the lepers will be forgotten. Your eyes will be full of the pageantry of the east—of white tents and starry skies and glorious sunshine and radiant color and of a more beautiful humanity clad in flowing garments of indescribable patterns and innumerable hues, dusky, glorious limbed men and graceful women draped in sheets and head veils. You will dream of domes and minarets and long covered bazaars, where the merchant squats cross legged amid his wares and business in a lazy, hour long bargaining. You will hear the plaintive cadence of Arab love songs and the barbarous clang of oriental music, and you will not be so sure that the strenuous, grinding smoky life of the west is an improvement upon the patriarchal repose of the book of Genesis."

Of the sea of Galilee he says again: "In gospel time it was alive with ships and boats. Now for a change from horseback we hired the entire fleet, a couple of boats, and were rowed by brawny fishers to the head of the lake, where we took our ease in a khan till the horses came up. But I must not leave you with the impression that Palestine is wholly desolate and degenerate. For miles around Jerusalem there is indeed a stony desolation that makes the heart sink. But even at its worst the land retains traces of its ancient fatness; the bleak hills are terraced with the indications of ancient olive trees. The choked up springs could be liberated, and reafforesting would cool and moisten the climate.

"Occasionally an Arab settlement or a German or Jewish colony makes the wilderness to blossom as the rose. The planting of eucalyptus trees will diminish fever. Even as I write a world famous tobacco planter comes in to tell me how he has started a Palestine plantation, from which he hopes a profit, and how a million poor Jews throughout Europe and Asia are dying to be allowed a chance of working upon the holy soil. If only the government would guarantee titles to the land bought!"

Paper Gas Pipes.

Paper gas pipes are among the novelties reported from Europe. Manila paper is cut up into strips whose width is equal to the length of the pipe section to be used. The paper bands are then passed into a vessel filled with melted asphalt. After coming out of the bath the prepared strip is rolled uniformly and very tightly around an iron rod or pipe, which serves as the core and has the same diameter which the gas pipe is to have. The rolling of the paper is stopped when the right thickness has been secured. After the pipe section which is thus formed has been put through a high pressure it is covered on the outside by a layer of sand, which is pressed into the asphalt while still hot. The outer surface of the pipe is treated with a waterproof compound. It is said that the pipe is very tight and is cheaper than metal piping.

J. B. Thompson

SUCCESSOR TO

THOMPSON & CLINE

Tinsmiths &c.,

CHESTERVILLE,

A full Line in connection with my business always kept in stock.

FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 50 acres, being east quarter lot 3 in the 12th concession of the Township of Finch, all cleared. House 20x24, and Kitchen 14x16, good frame barn 36x48, cow stable and horse stable 80x15. good well. For further particulars apply to

TREFFLE CLEMENT,
Cannamore, Ont

Clearing Sale !

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Odds and Ends

We found a few lines during stock-taking which we will clear out at less than cost.

See Window Display !

Everything 5c per yard.

Fetterly & Bogart.

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DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Specialists in the Treatment of Nervous, Blood, Private and Sexual Diseases of Men and Women. 25 Years in Detroit.

No Names used without Written Consent. Cures Guaranteed.



Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through early abuse or later excesses. Chas. Anderson was one of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I learned an evil habit. A change soon came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, gloomy, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back weak, dreams and drains at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse, I became reckless and contracted a blood disease. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Drs. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest Specialists in the country."

READER—We guarantee to cure you or no pay. You run no risk. We have a reputation and business at stake. Beware of frauds and impostors. We will pay $1,000 for any case we take that our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will not cure.

We treat and cure **Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Stricture, Weak Parts, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.** Consultation free. Books free. Call or write for Question List for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Cor. Michigan Ave Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

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Chesterville Lodge No. 320

A. F. & A. M., G. R. C.

Holds its regular meeting in the Masonic Hall, Chesterville, on the Monday Evening on or before full moon.

Visiting Brethren are always Welcome.

H. P. D. EVANS, W. M. — C. ROBINSON, Secreatry.

Chesterville Lodge No. 288, I. O. O. F.

Meets in its Lodge Room every Friday Evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.

G. W. BOGART, N. G. — F. WOOD, R S.

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Time table in Effect Nov 13 h, 1905.

North Bound—Read Down.

	Express Ex. Sun.	Express Ex. Sun.	Mixed Ex. Sun.
Lv. Tupper Lake	6.15 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Moira	8.26	4.04	10.05
Cornwall	9.03	4.43	10.54
FINCH	9.42	5 22	11.42
Ar. Ottawa	11,00	6.35	1.15 p.m.

South Bound—Read Down.

Lv. Ottawa	7.50 a.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.00 a.m.
FINCH	8 59	5.47	7.33
Cornwall	9.33	6.24	8.20
Moira	10.09	7.02	10.05
Ar. Tupper Lake	12.30	9.25	1.10 p.m

Passenger trains use Central Station in Ottawa. Mixed trains use Nicholas St. Station, Ottawa. For tickets and other information apply to Depot Office, or

G. H. PHILLIPS, Gen. Pass. Agt. — H. K. GAYS, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
OTTAWA, ONT.



NEW

- Meat Market -

I have opened a Meat Market In the Village of Chesterville, and am prepared to offer

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Sausage, Smoked Meats and Fowl of all kinds.

A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. H. COWDREY,

CHESTERVILLE

After the Fire

Is too late to insure the burned building. Insure to-day in one of the following companies:

North British & Mercantile.
Phoenix of London.
Anglo-American.
Liverpool, London & Globe.
British America.
Caledonian of Scotland.
Metropolitan.
Canadian Fire Ins. Co.

LIFE:
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ACCIDENT:
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C. W. CASSELMAN,

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When you want a Cream Separator don't fail to take a look at the

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50 **CUTTERS** 50

We have purchased 50 Cutters of the latest designs from the leading Manufacturers in Canada. Give us a call and be convinced that we carry one of the largest stocks in Eastern Ontario

Also a Full Line of HARNESS and ROBES

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All kinds of Cement and Concrete work a Specialty

CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

Wilford M. Saucier

Practical Watchmaker Jeweler, Engraver, &c.,

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, etc., etc., for sale and repaired with neatness and despatch.

Prompt attention paid to repairing sent by mail.

Issuer of marriage licenses.

W. M. Saucier.

Marian Mayfield

Or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER XXX.

Six years had passed away. Thurston Willcoxen was the most beloved and honored man, as well as the most distinguished clergyman of his day and state. His church was always crowded, except when he changed with some brother minister, whose pulpit was within reach—in which case, a great portion of his congregation followed him. Many flattering "calls" had the gifted and eloquent country parson received to metropolitan parishes; but he remained the faithful shepherd of his own flock as long as they would hear his voice.

As Miriam grew up into womanhood prudence kept her silent on the subject of her strange vow. She, however, preserved in her memory the slight indexes that she already had in possession—namely, beginning with Marian's return after her visit to Washington—her changed manner, her fits of reverie, her melanholy when she returned empty-handed from the post-office, her joy when she received letters, which she would read in secret and in silence, or when questioned concerning them, would gently but firmly decline to tell from whom or whence they came; the housewarming at Luckenough, where Marian suddenly became so bright and gay, and the evening succeeding, when she returned home through night and storm, and in such anguish of mind, that she wept all night; and the weeks of unexplained, unaccountable distress that followed this! All these things Miriam recalled, and studied if by any means they might direct here in the discovery of the guilty.

And her faithful study had ended in her assurance of one or two facts—or one or two links, perhaps, we should say, in the chain of evidence. The first was, that Marian's mysterious lover had been present in the neighborhood, and perhaps, in the mansion at the time of the housewarming at Luckenough—that he had met her once or more, and that his name was not Thomas Truman—that the latter was an assumed name, for, with all her observation and astute investigation, she had not been able to find that any one of the name of Truman had ever been seen or heard of in the county.

She was sure, also, that she had seen the man twice, both times in night and storm, when she had wandered forth in search of Marian.

She remembered well the strange figure of that man—the tall form shrouded in the black cloak—the hat drawn over the eyes—the faint spectral gleam of the clear-cut profile—the peculiar fall of light and shade, the decided individuality of air and gait—all was distinct as a picture in her memory, and she felt sure that she would be able to identify that man again.

Up to this time, the thought of her secret vow, and her life's mission, had afforded only a romantic and heroic excitement; but the day was fast approaching when these indexes she retained, should point to a clue that should lead through a train of damning circumstantial evidence destined to test her soul by an unexampled trial.

Paul Douglass had grown up to be a tall and handsome youth, of a very noble, frank, attractive countenance and manners. To say that he loved Miriam is only to say that he loved himself. She mingled with every thought, and feeling, and purpose of his heart.

And when, at last, the time came that Paul had to leave home for Baltimore, to remain absent all winter, for the purpose of attending the course of lectures at the medical college, Miriam learned the pain of parting, and understood how impossible happiness would be for her, with Paul away, on naval or military duty, more than half their lives, and for periods of two, three, or five years; and after that she never said another word in favor of his wearing Uncle Sam's livery, although she had often expressed a wish that he should enter the army.

Miriam's affection for Paul was so profound and quiet, that she did not know its depth or strength. As she had not believed that parting from him would be painful until the event had taught her, so even now she did not know how intertwined with every chord and fibre of her heart, and how identical with her life, was her love for Paul. She was occupied by a more enthusiastic devotion to her "brother," as she called her guardian.

The mysterious sorrow, the incurable melancholy of a man like Thurston Willcoxen, could not but invest him with peculiar interest and even strange fascination for one of Miriam's enthusiastic, earnest temperament. She loved him with more than a daughter's love; she loved him with all the impassioned earnestness of her nature; her heart yearned as it would break with its wild, intense longing to do him some good, to cure his sorrow, to make him happy. There were moments when but for the sweet shyness that is ever the attendant and conservator of such pure feeling, this wild desire was strong enough to cast her at his feet, to embrace his knees, and with tears beseech him to let her into that dark, sorrowful bosom, to see if she could make any light and joy there. She feared that he had sinned, that his incurable sorrow was the gnawing tooth of that worm that never dieth, preying on his heart; but she doubted, too, for what could he have done to plunge his soul in such a hell of remorse? He commit a crime? Impossible! the thought was treason; a sin to be repented of and expiated. His fame was fairest of the fair, his name most honored among the honorable. If not remorse, what then was the nature of his life-long sorrow? Many, many times she revolved this question in her mind. And as she matured in thought and affection, the question grew more earnest and importunate. Oh, that he would unburden his heart to her; oh! that she might share and alleviate his griefs. If "all earnest desires are prayers," then prayer was Miriam's "vital breath and native air" indeed; her soul earnestly desired, prayed, to be able to give her sorrowing brother peace.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Winter waned. Mrs. Waugh had attended the commodore to the south, for the benefit of his health, and they had not yet returned.

Mrs. Morris and Alice were absent on a long visit to a relative in Washington City, and were not expected back for a month. Paul remained in Baltimore, attending the medical lectures.

The house at Dell-Delight was very sad and lonely. The family consisted of only Thurston, Fanny and Miriam.

A change had also passed over poor Fanny's malady. She was no longer the quaint, fantastical creature, half-lunatic, half-seeress, singing snatches of wild songs through the house—now here, now there—now everywhere, awaking smiles and merriment in spite of pity, and keeping every one alive about her. Her bodily health had failed, her animal spirits departed; she never sang nor smiled, but sat all day in her eyrie chamber, lost in deep and concentrated study, her face having the careworn look of one striving to recall the past, to gather up and reunite the broken links of thought, memory and understanding.

At last, one day, Miriam received a letter from Paul, announcing the termination of the winter's course of lectures, the conclusion of the examination of medical candidates, the successful issue of his own trial, in the acquisition of his diploma, and finally his speedy return home.

Miriam's impulsive nature rebounded from all depressing thoughts, and she looked forward with gladness to the arrival of Paul.

He came toward the last of the week.

Mr. Willcoxen, roused for a moment from his sad abstraction, gave the youth a warm welcome.

Miriam received him with a bashful, blushing joy.

He had passed through Washington City on his way home, and had spent a day with Mrs. Morris and her friends, and he had brought away strange news of them.

Alice, he said, had an accepted suitor, and would probably be a bride soon.

A few days after his return, Paul found Miriam in the old wainscoted parlor seated by the fire. She appeared to be in deep and painful thought. Her elbow rested on the circular work-table, her head was bowed upon her hand, and her face was concealed by the drooping black ringlets.

"What is the matter, dear sister?" he asked, in that tender, familiar tone, with which he sometimes spoke to her.

"Oh, Paul, I am thinking of our brother! Can nothing soothe or cheer him, Paul? Can nothing help him? Can we do him no good at all? Oh, Paul! I brood so much over his trouble! I long so much to comfort him, that I do believe it is beginning to affect my reason, and make me 'see visions and dream dreams.' Tell me—do you think anything can be done for him?"

"Ah, I do not know! I have just left his study, dear Miriam, where I have had a long and serious conversation with him."

"And what was it about? May I know?"

"You must know, dearest Miriam, it concerned yourself and—me!" said Paul, and he took a seat by her side, and told her how much he loved her, and that he had Thurston's consent to asking her hand in marriage.

Miriam replied:

"Paul, there is one secret that I have never imparted to you—not that I wished to keep it from you, but that nothing has occurred to call it out——"

She paused, while Paul regarded her in much curiosity.

"What is it, Miriam?" he at last inquired.

"I promised my dying mother, and sealed the promise with an oath, never to be a bride until I shall have been——"

"What, Miriam?"

"An avenger of blood!"

"Miriam?"

It was all he said, and then he remained gazing at her, as if he doubted her perfect sanity.

"I am not mad, dear Paul, though you look as if you thought so."

"Explain yourself, dear Miriam."

"I am going to do so. You remember Marian Mayfield?" she said, her face beginning to quiver with emotion.

"Yes! yes! well?"

"You remember the time and manner of her death?"

"Yes—yes!"

"Oh, Paul! that stormy night death fell like scattering lightning, and struck three places at once! But, oh, Paul! such was the consternation and grief excited by the discovery of Marian's assassination, that the two other sudden deaths passed almost unnoticed, except by the respective families of the deceased. Child as I then was, Paul, I think it was the tremendous shock of her sudden and dreadful death, that threw me entirely out of my centre, so that I have been erratic ever since. She was more than a mother to me, Paul; and if I had been born hers, I could not have loved her better—I loved her beyond all things in life. In my dispassionate, reflective moments, I am inclined to believe that I have never been quite right since the loss of Marian. Not but that I am reconciled to it—knowing that she must be happy—only, Paul, I often feel that something is wrong here and here," said Miriam, placing her hand upon her forehead and upon her heart.

"But your promise, Miriam—your promise," questioned Paul, with increased anxiety.

"Ay, true! Well, Paul, I promised to devote my whole life to the pursuit and apprehension of her murderer; and never to give room in my bosom to any thought of love or marriage until that murderer should hang from a gallows; and I sealed that promise with a solemn oath."

"That was all very strange, dear Miriam."

"Paul, yes it was—and it weighs upon me like lead. Paul, if two things could be lifted off my heart, I should be happy. I should be happy as a freed bird."

"And what are they, dear What weights are they that I have not power to lift from your heart?"

"Surely you may surmise—the first is our brother's sadness that oppresses my spirits all the time; the second is the memory of that unaccomplished vow; so equally do these two anxieties divide my thoughts, that they seem connected—seem to be parts of the same responsibility—and I even dreamed that the one could be accomplished only with the other."

"Dearest Miriam, let me assure you, that such dreams and visions are but the effect of your isolated life—they come from an over-heated brain and over-strained nerves. And you must consent to throw off those self-imposed weights, and be happy and joyous as a young creature should."

"Alas, how can I throw them off, dear Paul?"

"In this way—first, for my brother's life-long sorrow, since you can neither cude nor alleviate it, turn your thoughts away from it. As for your vow, two circumstances combine to absolve you from it; the first is this—that you were an irresponsible infant, when you were required to make it—the second is, that it is impossible to perform it; these two considerations fairly release you from its obligations. Look upon these matters in this rational light, and all your dark and morbid dreams and visions will disappear; and we shall have you joyous as any young bird, sure enough. And I assure you that your cheerfulness will be one of the very best medicines for your brother. Will you follow my advice?"

"No, no, Paul! I cannot follow it in either instance! I cannot, Paul! It is impossible! I cannot steel my heart against sympathy with his sorrows, nor can I so ignore the requirements of my solemn vow. I do not by any means think its accomplishment an impossibility, nor was it in ignorance of its nature that I made it. No, Paul! I knew what I promised, and I know that its performance is possible. Therefore I cannot feel absolved! I must accomplish my work; and you, Paul, if you love me, must help me to do it,"

"I would serve you with my life, Miriam, in anything reasonable and possible. But how can I help you? How can you discharge such an obligation? You have not even a clue!"

"Yes, I have a clue, Paul."

"You have? What is it? Why have you never spoken of it before?"

"Because of its seeming unimportance. The clue is so slight, that it would be considered none at all, by others less interested than myself."

"What is it, then? At least allow me the privilege of knowing, and judging of its importance."

"I am about to do so," said Miriam, and she commenced and told him all she knew, and also all she suspected of the circumstances that preceded the assassination on the beach. In conclusion, she informed him of the letters in her possession.

"And where are now those letters, Miriam? What are they like? What is their purport? It seems to me that they would not only give a hint, but afford direct evidence against that demoniac assassin. And it seems strange to me that they were not examined, with a view to that end."

"Paul, they were; but they did not point out the writer, even. There was a note among them—a note soliciting a meeting with Marian, upon the very evening, and upon the very spot when and where the murder was committed: But that note contains nothing to indicate the identity of its author. There are, besides, a number of foreign letters written in French, and signed 'Thomas Truman,' no French name, by-the-by, a circumstance which leads me to believe that it must have been an assumed one."

"And those French letters give no indication of the writer, either?"

"I am not sufficiently acquainted with that language to read it in manuscript, which, you know, is much more difficult than print. But I presume they point to nothing definitely, for my dear mother showed them to Mr. Willcoxen, who took the greatest interest in the discovery of the murderer, and he told her that those letters afforded not the slightest clue to the perpetratod of the crime, and that whoever might have been the assassin, it certainly could not have been the author of those letters. He wished to take them with him, but mother declined to give them up; she thought it would be disrespect to Marian's memory to give her private correspondence up to a stranger, and so she told him. He then said that of all men, certainly he had the least right to claim them, and so the matter rested. But mother always believed they held the key to the discovery of the guilty party; and afterward she left them to me, with the charge that I should never suffer them to pass from my possession until they had fulfilled their destiny of witnessing against the murderer—for whatever Mr. Willcoxen might think, mother felt convinced that the writer of those letters and the murderer of Marian was the same person."

"Tell me more about those letters."

"Dear Paul, I know nothing more about them; I told you that I was not sufficiently familiar with the French language to read them."

"But it is strange that you never made yourself acquainted with their contents by getting some one else to read them for you."

"Dear Paul, you know that I was a mere child when they first came into my possession, accompanied with the charge that I should never part with them until they had done their office. I felt bound by my promise, I was afraid of losing them, and of those persons that I could trust none knew French, except our brother, and he had already pronounced them irrelevant to the question. Besides, for many reasons, I was shy of intruding upon brother."

"Does he know that you have the packet?"

"I suppose that he does not even know that."

"I confess," said Paul, "that if Thurston believed them to have no connection with the murder, I have so much confidence in his excellent judgment, that I am inclined to reverse my hasty opinion, and to think as he does, at least until I see the letters. I remember, too, that the universal opinion at the time was that the poor young lady had fallen a victim to some marauding waterman—the most likely thing to have happened. But, to satisfy you, Miriam, if you will trust me with those letters, I will give them a thorough and impartial study, and then, if I find no clue to the perpetrator of that diabolical deed, I hope, Miriam, that you will feel yourself free from the responsibility of pursuing the unknown demon—a pursuit which I consider worse than a wild-goose chase."

They were interrupted by the entrance of the boy with the mail bag. Paul emptied the contents of it upon the table. There were letters for Mr. Willcoxen, for Miriam, and for Paul himself. Those for Mr. Willcoxen were sent up to him by the boy. Miriam's letter was from Allice Morris, announcing her approaching marriage with Olive Murray, a young lawyer of Washington, and inviting and entreating Miriam to come to the city and be her bridesmaid. Paul's letters were from some of his medical classmates. By the time they had read and discussed the contents of their epistles, a servant came in to replenish the fire and lay the cloth for tea.

When Mr. Willcoxen joined them at supper, he laid a letter on Miriam's lap, informing her that it was from Mrs. Morris, who advised them of her daughter's intended marriage, and prayed them to be present at the cermony. Miriam replied that she had received a communication to the same effect.

"Then, my dear, we will go up to Washington and pass a few weeks, and attend this wedding, and see the inauguration of Gen. ——. You lead too lonely a life for one of your years, love. I see it affects your health and spirits. I have been to selfish and oblivious of you, in my abstraction, dear child; but it shall be so no longer. You shall enter upon the life better suited to your age."

Miriam's eyes thanked his care. For many a day Thurston had not come thus far out of himself, and his doing so now was hailed as a happy omen by the young people.

Their few preparations were soon completed, and on the first of March they went to Washington City.

(To be continued).



THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS
TORONTO, ONT.

50c. and $1.00. All druggists.

MISFORTUNE.

"What has become of the big man who used to beat the bass drum?" asked the private of the drum-major.

"He left us about three months ago."

"Good drummer, too, wasn't he?"

"Yes, very good. But he got so fat that when he marched he couldn't hit the drum in the middle.'

A millinery bill frightens a man almost as much as a mouse frightens a woman.

Want the Earth?

If so, send 25 cents and receive "The Earth" every month for one year. An illustrated monthly journal, that tells the truth about the Great Southwest, tells it in an interesting way—tells what the farmer wishes to know about the Land of Opportunity—tells young men how they can better themselves—tells the story of those who have ventured and won new homes in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and beyond. Write to day to THE EARTH, 1140 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Are You DEAF?



I was deaf myself for 25 years. I perfected and patented a small, invisible ear drum in order to help my own hearing. It is called "The Way Ear Drum," and by the use of these drums I can NOW HEAR WHISPERS. I want all deaf people to write me. I do not claim to "cure" all cases of deafness, neither can I benefit those who were born deaf. But I CAN HELP 90 per cent. of those whose hearing is defective.

Won't you take the trouble to write and find out all about me and my invention? Tell me the cause of your deafness. Geo. P. Way, 1511 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

JUST THINK

All Japan teas are adulterated, while

"SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Sold Only in Sealed Lead Packets at 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. By all Grocers. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

THE DOMINION BANK

——PROCEEDINGS OF——

The Thirty-Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1906.

Among those present were noticed:

Dr. Andrew Smith, Messrs. J. G. Ramsey, Barlow Cumberland, W. R. Brock, R. T. Gooderham, H. C. Hammond, Cawthra Mulock, E. B. Osler, M.P., J. J. Foy, K.C., David Smith, R. J. Christie, J. M. Bond, A. W. Austin, F. J. Harris, Ira Standish, E. C. Burton, A. R. Boswell, Jno. T. Small, J. Bruce Macdonald, W. Mulock, Jr., Sidney Small, H. Gordon Mackenzie, J. Gordon Jones, F. J. Stewart, Wm. Ross, W. G. Cassels, Geo. D. Scott, N. F. Davidson, W. H. Cawthra, J. A. Proctor, David Kidd, F. D. Benjamin, J. F. Kavanagh, S. Samuel, W. C. Harvey, W. Dixon C. Holland, F. J. Phillips, Wm. Davies, H. W. A. Foster, W. C. Crowther, E. W. Langley, H. S. Harwood, R. M. Gray, Richard Brown, Henry Johnson, Wm. Spry, W. Glenney, Frank H. Hill, Jno. J. Dixon, G. N. Reynolds, F. C. Taylor, F. G. Hodgins, W. C. Lee, F. E. Macdonald, Jno. Stewart, Thomas Walmsley, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th December, 1905:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1904		$134,572.64
Profit for the year ending 30th December, 1905, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		490,495.20
		$625,067.84
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st April, 1905	$75,000.00	
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 3rd July, 1905	75,000.00	
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 2nd Oct., 1905	75,000.00	
Dividend 2½ per cent., payable 2nd Jan., 1906	75,000.00	$300,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	75,629.87	375,629.87
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$249,437.97

With deep regret your Directors have to record the death, which occurred in October last, of Mr. William Ince, who had been a member of the Board since 1884. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. J. Christie.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the past year in Hespeler, Ontario; in Winnipeg, at No. 643 Portage Avenue and at the corner of Notre Dame and Nena streets; and in Toronto at the corner of Dovercourt Road and Bloor street and at the Union Stock Yards.

Premises have been secured in Windsor, Ontario, and a branch will shortly be opened there.

All branches of the Bank have been inspected during the year.

E. B. OSLER,
President.

Toronto, 31st January, 1906.

The Report was adopted, and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for their efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, R. J. Christie, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation		$ 2,651,956 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 4,390,832 67	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	29,692,275 74	
		34,083,108 41
Balance due to London Agents		694,169 84
Total liabilities to the public		37,429,234 25
Capital stock paid up		3,000,000 00
Reserve Fund	$ 3,500,000 00	
Balance of profits carried forward	249,437 97	
Dividend No. 93, payable 2nd January	75,000 00	
Former dividends unclaimed	167 50	
Reserved for exchange, etc.	42,137 90	
Rebate on bills discounted	107,762 34	
		3,974,505 71
		$44,403,739 96

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 1,084,210 73	
Dominion Government demand notes	2,455,477 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	150,000 00	
Notes of and cheques on other Banks	1,842,022 49	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	699,243 18	
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	968,345 25	
Provincial Government securities	91,019 25	
Canadian Municipal securities and British or Foreign or Colonial public securities other than Canadian	669,160 76	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	2,649,334 23	
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures	4,417,263 70	
		15,026,076 58
Bills discounted and advances current	28,564,199 67	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	335 00	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank	6,000 00	
Bank premises	800,000 00	
Other assets not included under foreign heads	7,128 70	
		29,377,663 38
		$44,403,739 96

T. G. BROUGH,
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th December, 1905.

CURIOUS COSSACK CUSTOMS.

Many queer customs and usages are prevalent among the Cossacks of the Don. No man changes his clothing on a Monday. If he did it is believed that he would suffer from a severe skin disease. On Thursday no fat or flesh must be picked or corned. If anyone neglected this the meat would be full of worms in a fortnight. Wool is not spun on a holiday, else the cattle will sicken and die. A hen is always given an uneven number of eggs to hatch, never an even number. Bones left from a dinner at a funeral are thrown into the river, else the dead will appear to the living in fearful shape; and at the same meal no one dare cut bread—it must always be broken.

They tell this story of a certain rather henpecked individual. At breakfast recently his wife said to him, "In five months to-day we shall be able to celebrate our silver wedding." "Better wait five years longer," said her husband, munching his toast calmly, "and then we shall be able to celebrate the Thirty Years' War."

—THE—
CHESTERVILLE RECORD
—PUBLISHED—
EVERY THURSDAY,
T. T. SHAW.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$1 per year in Advance
$1.25 IF NOT SO PAID.

Transient or legal advertisments inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line for first insertion and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Business notices inserted in local columns for 8 cents per line every insertion.
No advertisment published for less than 25 cents.
All advertisments measured by the scale of solid nompareil, 12 lines to the inch.
Advertisments without special directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John Foster visited friends at Berwick this week.

Mr. E. W. Forward of Montreal, was in town over Sunday.

Mr. Hudson Allison of Montreal, was in town over Sunday.

Mr. Flood of Montreal, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Jordon.

Miss Edythe Bogart has returned home after a short holiday in Montreal.

Mr. Rose, civil and mining engineer of New York City is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lawson.

Mr. A. H. Anderson, a former school teacher in the Public School here, spent Friday and Saturday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McQueen and Master Mills, of Lafayette, N. Y., were visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Foster last week.

Mr. Ingram E. Smith, who resides near this place, leaves on Monday next for Ormstown, Que., where he intends to reside for some time.

Miss Maud Hummell of Chesterville, formerly in the office here of Robinson & Son, millers, has returned to town and has taken a position in the store of A. B. Scott & Co.—Smith's Falls Record.

Mr. Patrick Masterson arrived in town on Friday from New Ontario, where he has spent the past nine months. While there he must have been a busy man, especially in securing the knowledge of that country, for he seems to be quite capable of transmitting it to others.

CURES CATAHRRAL DEAFNESS.

One Week's Use of Hyomei Did More Than Six Months' Treatment by Speacialists.

In the treatment of deafness which is often the result of catarrh, Hyomei acts almost immediately upon the inflamed membrane and the hearing begins to return at once.

Miss Meeks of Mattewan, N. Y. says: "Hyomei is truly wonderful, I have used it but a short time and see a change in my condition. My hearing is improving rapidly and I had no idea I would improve so rapidly in a short time. My breath which was very offensive to myself and others, has lost its bad odor entirely. I have spent a great deal of money with catarrh specialists, and can truly say that six months of their treatment is not equal to a month of Hyomei

A complete outfit costs but $1.00 and consists of an inhaler that can be carried in the vest pocket, a medicine dropper and a bottle of Hyomei The inhaler will last a lifetime and there is enough Hyomei can be procured for 50 cents. Compare this small expense with the fees charged by specialists.

If you cannot obtain Hyomei of your dealer, it will be forwarded by mail postage paid, on receipt of price. Write today for consultation blank that will entitle you to services of our medical department without charge. The R. T. Booth Company, Hyomei Building Ithaca, N. Y.

La Grippe Cured

Twelve times and out! Doctors say that LA GRIPPE will come two or three years more and disappear again for 50 years. It has a periodical run of 12 years. Each time it comes it is worse than the time before. This time LA GRIPPE is prophesied to have terrible neuralgic and rheumatic pains as a symptom and afterclap. These pains are the most excruciating—worse than the rack and torture. Avoid LA GRIPPE, prevent LA GRIPPE, or cure LA GRIPPE, by taking the specific, scientific remedy

PSYCHINE
(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Sold by all Druggists, for $1 per bottle.
SAMPLE AND TREATISE FREE
ADDRESS, "Sample Dept. M"
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited
Office and Laboratories
179 King St. West, - TORONTO

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

The Chesterville Social Club, hold their last dance in the Town Hall this (Thursday) evening. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Joseph Murphy returned home from Cornwall Hospital on Saturday, having been there for several weeks as a typhoid patient.

Mr. Charlie Forward of Montreal was taken ill at that city last week and with what proved to be typhoid fever. He was brought to his home here on Saturday and with him came a trained nurse. At present he is very ill.

Whittaker the Optician will be at Chesterville on March 14th and Finch on March 15th.

Alexander Benoit, son of Austin Benoit of Finch, died at the Hotel Dieu on Tuesday, of typhoid fever, aged 22 years. The remains were taken to Finch and interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery there on Thursday.

Mr. A. Vigeant, tailor, who has been a resident of this place for the past six months, has decided to leave town in about a week's time. Since coming here he has been a very busy man, and it is not on that account that he is going away.

The Coroner's Jury met in the Town Hall on Tuesday forenoon in the case of Elma Barry, and after the evidence was completed, the Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty." We are informed that the accused will be brought before a magistrate to-day.

Messrs J. J. Black and Alex. McKay of Winchester, on Friday last purchased the well known Carriage Stallion Wilkes B., from the Messrs Colquhoun of Colquhoun. This horse has travelled through this section for a number of years and his stock proves to be good. While we were not informed of the purchase price, still we are confident that it took a nice sum to secure him.

Mr. J. W. Keys, proprietor of The Keys laundry, has rented his business to his assistant, Mr. Miles Reid, and will leave towards the end of February for Calgary, Alberta Since his serious illness last summer Mr. Keys has not enjoyed good health, and he has wisely decided to seek the more bracing climate of Calgary. His family will remain here until next fall.—Morrisburg Leader.

Last week the fittings for the Bank of Ottawa in this place arrived and since that time the fitter has been busy getting them in place. It makes a nice Bank and the fittings are of oak. If you want to see how neat it is you will get a cordial reception by calling on the manager, Mr. C. R. Kavanaugh, and while there don't forget to take a look and see how nicely they have Johnson, the teller, caged in.

The Late Wm. Myers.

After a long illness Mr. William Myers, a well known conductor on this division of the C. P. R. passed away on Saturday. Mr. Myers was injured in a collison which occured on October the 19th 1904, between Montreal and Montreal junction and from the effects of that he never recovered. He returned to work in April of the following year but his old strength never came back and in August he was taken very seriously ill He was taken to Montreal for treatment and everything was done for him but the once vigorous constitution was underminded and for some time it was evident to all that no hope hope could be held out for his recovery. Deceased was a strong powerful built man with appaaently many years ahead of him but the shock which his system sustained in the collision were to great to be overcome. Mr. Myers was born in Iroquois but had resided in Smith's Falls for fourteen or fifteen years and during all that time he had been an employee of the C. P. R. He was genial and kind hearted and was the very soul of good nature. He was well liked by his fellow employees and in fact by all who knew him and there is much regret over his early death. He was but 33 year of age and leaves to mourn his wife and two little sons, two sisters Mrs. J. Lewis of Newport, Vt. and Mrs. Wm. Cameron of Cardinal and two brothers Messrs Edward Myers of town and J. Myers of Chesterville. The deceased was a member of the B of R T and that order will take charge of the funeral which takes place this Tuesday afternoon. The service will be held in St. John's church and the body will be placed in the vault. Some very handsome floral offerings were sent in among them being a wreath from the B of R T and anchor from the B of L F.—Smith's Falls Record.

A scrutiny by City Clerk Baker of the work done by deputy returning officers at the last municipal election in London, Ont., shows that of forty-three deputies only twenty-one carried out the law in all particulars.

3 Special Bargains For Men

Men's Reefers or Short Coats, made of Irish Freize Cloth, storm collar, double breasted. well worth $3.50, for $1.95
Men's Heavy Freize Overcoats, velvet collar, belt back, strong linings, our regular price $7.50.....for $5.00
1 only Wombat Fur Coat, medium size, worth $15.00 .....for $9.00

We lose money on any one of the above, but do not like to carry anything over to another season.

Our New Prints are in.

McGEE & CO.

Terms Cash.

Uniform Proficiency Examinations.

Although the main object of these examinations is to obtain the standing of the pupils, and schools, so as to make a comparison, year by year as to advancement, yet, incidentally they answer another purpose, viz. to determine promotions from Second Form to Third Form; and, Third Form to Fourth Form. Promotions from Fourth Form to Fifth Form are made only by the High School entrance Examinations. The standard for Promotions, in the Form name is the same as that for Entrance 60 per cent of the total, and 40 per cent in each subject. Because promotions are not made from the Fourth Form by the Proficiency Examinations, it has been thought but fair to give credit to the pupils of that Form who have made 60 per cent of the total marks, by publishing their names. The marks possible in the Fourth Form, and in the Third Form as well are 750, so that 450 marks represent the 60 per cent.

Morrisburgh, P S Jas R Balfour, Teacher; Foster Hilliard, age, 10, 499 marks.

Iroquois P S Wm Bowmen, Teacher; John Durant, 13, 471 marks; Edward Harrison, 11, 491 marks.

Chesterville P S, Agnes McCloskey, Teacher; Maud Fisher, 14, 450; Elvin Laselle, 13, 454; Jas McRae, 15, 476.

S S 8 Wmsbg, Eva Ouderkirk, Teacher; Harry Dillabough, 13, 455.

S S 9 Wmsbg, Mrs. E. H. Trickey, Teacher; Lucy Durant 12, 496; Maggie Webster, 114, 458.

S S 13, Wmsbg, J E Dawson, Teacher, Genzmer Barkley, 14, 497; Maud Barkley, 13,456; Hector Beach, 12, 540; Morley Lennox, 11, 456; Percy McMillan, 12, 491.

S S No. 4, Winchester, Grace Low, Teacher; Kate McGregor, 13, 454,

S S No. 11, Winchester, Elva Shaver, Teacher; Colin Nado 13, 495.

S S No. 6, Mountain, Eli Robinson, Teacher: Earl Coons, 13, 486. Alice Hall, 12, 466; Electa Hutt, 12, 481; Marguerite Laure, 10, 469.

S S No 7 Mountain, Pat O. Mulloy, Teacher; Chas. McTavish, 13, 491.

S S No. 22. Mountain, Esther Bates, Teacher; Cameron Bryan, 9 498; Freda Sweet, 11, 486.

The highest standing in the Third Form was gained by the following:—Douglas Bush, 9. Morrisburg P S, T A Flynn, Teacher, 589 marks; Bert Casselman, age 13, Chesterville, P S Agnes McCloskey, Teacher, 589 marks; Beatrice Corrigan, age 10, Iroquois P S, Jennie L Harkness Teacher 583 marks; Ethel Gordier, age 13, S S 1 Wmsbg, Alice Young Teacher, 596 : Lillian Hanes, age 11, S S No, 4 Matilda, Arnauda Donaldson, Teacher, 585 marks.

Prizes at Next Entrance.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Councils of Mountain, Winchester, Morrisburg, and Winchester village, and the School Board of Chesterville with such liberality and public spirit granted sums of money for a competitive examination in reading, which was duly held. Owing to some of the schools not taking part in the contest, some twenty books were left over, and it is now proposed to offer these books as prizes for competition at Entrance by the pupils of the Municipalities and School Board that contributed the money for the books, three for the pupils of the Public Schools of each of the Villages named, and six for the pupils of each of the two Townships irrespective of where these pupils may write at Entrance.

You Are Ailing.

Not quite sick,—but robbed of ambition to work—find it hard to think clearly. Not ill enough to think of dying, but bad for life to be pretty dull. There is a remedy—Ferrozone—that quickly lifts that half dead feeling. Gracious, but Ferrozone makes you feel good; it sharpens the dullest appetite, makes it keen as a razor.

Blood ? Ferrozone makes lots of it, the rich nourishing kind that vitalizes the whole body. You'll be wonderfully quickened, immensely strengthened, feel hearty and vigorous after using Ferrozone. Buoyant health, surplus vigor and reserve energy all come from this great restorative Fifty cents buys a box of fifty tablets at all dealers.

The Latest and Best Medicine for Women

Medicine has made great strides during the past few years. Doctors do not prescribe the same remedies now they did twenty-five years ago. There is something better.

Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets for Women are vastly better than the remedies put on the market then, which contain none of the medical discoveries since that time.

Good, perhaps, in their day, they are now superceded in the march of medical science by something better.

Many of the most effective ingredients in Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets had not been discovered twenty-five years ago. Some of them were not discovered ten years ago.

Yet the world's best physicians are now using them in diseases of women. There is no other preparation in which they can be obtained except these tablets. That is why we term Dr. Hugo's remedy "The twentieth century preparation for women." It is up-to-date. Women cannot afford to ignore these recently discovered ingredients, which science has made possible for their relief.

It is an incontrovertible fact that these tablets, embracing as they do, all the latest and best in medicine, will change weak and diseased organs (no matter which they may be) into strong and healthy organs, when the tired feeling, nervousness, and irritability, which come from a run-down condition, will disappear.

They will take away the backache, constipation, and dragging-down pains which are symptoms of a run-down condition or some serious disorder. They will cure all menstruation or uterine troubles even when chronic. In a word, they make healthy women.

Don't think you can never be a strong, healthy woman until after you have tried these tablets. One box will prove that you can. Improvement is noticed the first week.

50c. at dealers or by mail postpaid. B. N. Robinson & Co., Coaticook, Que.

AUCTION SALE !
—OF—
Live Stock & Implements.

The subscriber having rented his farm will sell his Live Stock and Implements at Public Auction on Lot 5, 4th Con., Winchester, on

Monday, Feb. 26th, 1906.

The Live Stock Includes:—

40 Head of Registered and High Grade Holstein Cattle.
12 Head of well bred Horses and Colts.
7 Brood Sows and 7 Shoats.
And all the implements to be found on a well-equipped 100-acre farm.
TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount twelve month's credit, (without interest) by furnishing approved joint notes. Four per cent. off for cash.
Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, a. m., sharp.
Dinner served. See large posters for particulars.

THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer. D. T. IRVING, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALE !
—OF—
Farm Stock etc.

At Lot 9, 2nd Concession of the Township of Finch,
—ON—
Tuesday, February 27th, 1906

the following articles, viz;
19 Head of Milch Cows, 1 2-year-old Cow, in calf, 4 2-year-old Heifers, 3 Calves, 1 Black Horse, six years old, 1 Bay Mare, 4 years old, 1 Working Horse, 8 Shoats, 1 Waggon, 1 Buggy, (run for 1½ yrs.) 1 Cutter, (nearly new) 1 Massey-Harris Binder, 1 Massey-Harris Mower, 1 Deering Corn Binder, 3 Milk Cans, 1 Simplex Cream Separator. (new) 1 Plow, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Drag Harrow, 1 Massey-Harris Seeder, 1 Horse Fork, Car, Rope, etc. 1 pair Bobsleighs, 1 Hay Rack, 1 Corn Rack, about 200 bush. Potatoes, and a large quantity of Hay. And many other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at one o'clock,
TERMS:—All sums of $10.00 and under, cash: over that amount 6 months' credit, (without interest), will be given by parties furnishing approved joint notes. All things will be disposed of, as the proprietor is in ill health, and is giving up farming.

J. W. CARR, Proprietor. JAS. CURRIE, Auctioneer.

THE
Sanders, Soule & Casselman Co,
LIMITED

ODD LOTS OF - - -

Wall Paper.

On going through our stock of Wall Paper we find a lot of Odd Rolls—lots with 1, 2, 3 and 4 rolls of a kind. Prices were from 10c to 50c per roll.

To Clear this Out

We will Sell it at - - - -

5c per Double Roll.

We also have a Fine New Lot of Papers in for Spring.

The Sanders, Soule & Casselman Co., LIMITED.

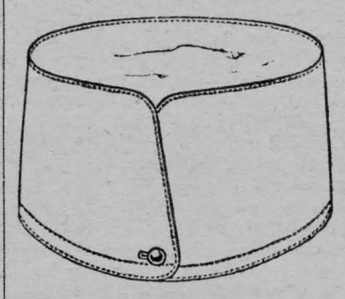
SOLE LOCAL AGENTS FOR
"The Slater Shoe"

The Ideal Beverage
ASK FOR
Labatt's
(LONDON)

A PALE ALE, palatable, full of the virtues of malt and hops, and in sparkling condition, is the ideal beverage.

Now when chemists announce its purity, and judges its merit, one need look no further.

Chinese LAUNDRY, Chesterville.



Wong Sam has taken in a partner in the Laundry here. His partner comes from Montreal and has had considerable experience in the laundry business. Washing and ironing done by hand or machine For some time past the water we used has been poor, but now it is good and the public can rely on better work. Washing done three times a week.

PRICES RIGHT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WONG SAM, Prop.

BUGGIES BUGGIES

I have a large stock of stylish up-to-date BUGGIES, of our own manufacture which will give you better value, better wear, better satisfaction in every way than anything you can buy in the country, and you have a local dealer's guarantee as to quality. Come and see our stock and get our prices, they are very reasonable.

COLD TIRE SETTING

We set tires cold, and hundreds of satisfied customers say it is the only way a tire should be set.
It saves your paint,
It saves your wheels,
It saves your time.
We guarantee the work.

M. BAILEY, ST. LAWRENCE St., Winchester.

NOTICE

To the General Public
Having an agency for the ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., England
I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.
H. KEARNS, - - Chesterville.

WALTER J. SCOTT,
General Agent for the
London Life Insurance Co.
CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

NEW Tailor Shop.

I have opened a TAILOR SHOP in the Fulton Block in the rooms recently vacated by J. F. MOODIE, having had Fourteen years experience in the City I am in a position to guarantee Fit and Workmanship on all my work, viz:

SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
Furlined Coats,
ETC.

Everything made in latest style.
Give us a Call.

A. VIGEANT,
Chesterville.

CASH VALUE.

OTTAWA Business College,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Imparts to its students an education that has a real cash value. Telegraphy, Bookeeping, Shorthand etc. Send for our 40th Annual Catalogue and enter any time.

W. E. GOWLING, Principal.

...YSIS YIELDS TO ...R. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

...ER SEVERAL DOCTORS HAD PRONOUMCED THE CASE HOPELESS.

Convincing Proof That Cure Was Permanent—in Five Years the Patient Has Had no Relapse—Facts in a Remarkable Case Substantiated by Sworn Statements

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine, but the prescription of a physician, placed on sale with full directions for use under a trade mark that is a guarantee of their genuineness to every purchaser. They contain no stimulant, opiate or narcotic, and while they have cured thousands have never injured anybody. To show that cures effected by this remedy are really permanent and lasting we recently investigated the case of Mr. Frank A. Means, of Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa. Mr. Means has been an elder in the Reedsville Presbyterian church for many years as county commissioner and as school director for nine years. He was afflicted with creeping paralysis, losing the entire use of the lower half of his body, and for a year was a helpless invalid, confined to his bed with no power or feeling in either leg, and physicians had given him up as hopeless. Mr. Means was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and his tesimonial was printed five years ago as follows:

"I had the grip for four winters and as a result my nerves broke down. I lost the entire use of the lower half of my body. My stomach, liver, kidneys, heart and head were never affected, but the paralyzed condition of the lower part of the body affected my bladder and bowels. For a whole year I lay in bed perfectly helpless with no power in either limb and the feeling gone so that I couldn't feel a pin run into my legs at all. I couldn't turn over in bed without help. To move me a pulley was rigged up on the ceiling and a windlass on the floor.

"During two years of my affliction I had six different doctors, but none of them gave me relief. A specialist from Philadelphia treated me for three months, but he was no benefit to me. These doctors gave me up and said it was only a question of a few weeks with me as nothing more could be done. After the physicians had given me up, a friend sent me a phamplet containing statements of two men who had been afflicted something like me, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking them at once and although my improvement was slow it was certain. Now I can walk most of the time without a cane and everybody around here thinks it is a miracle that I can get about as I do. Your pills have certainly been a God-send to me. Within the last three years I have answered dozens of letters from invalids who had heard of my case and who asked me if it was true that I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have told them all that this remedy cured me and I am glad of this opportunity of telling about my case so that others may find relief as I have done."

Signed, F. A. MEANS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1901.

ALBERT S. GIBBONEY.
Notary Public.

One day recently Mr. Means was visited at his handsome home overlooking the valley of Honey Creek, near Reedsville, where he made the following statement:

"Before I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had been treated for a long time by my home doctor who pronounced my trouble creeping paralysis. I always believed that to be my trouble and I do yet believe so. I had also spent five weeks in the University Hospital in Philadelphia without the treatment benefitting me and had returned home to die. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in 1897, but did not give a statement of my case for publication until I was sure that I was cured. After returning from the hospital I did not take any other medicine for my trouble and I owe it to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and to them alone that I am able to be about to-day. Since my cure, as related in my statement on April 17, 1901, I have never suffered any relapse nor had occasion to employ a physician except for minor troubles such as coughs, colds, etc. . I endorse Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as fully and heartily to-day as I did five years ago."

Signed, FRANK A. MEANS.

Suscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of January, 1906.

JACOB KOHLER,
Justice of the Peace.

Justice Kohler, of Reedsville, before whom the affidavit was made, voluntarily gave and signed the following statement:

"I have personally known Mr. Frank A. Means for the past forty-five years and know that any statement he makes is entirely reliable. I personally visited him when he was confined to bed and utterly helpless. I now see him daily and know him to be in as good health as most men of his age."

Signed, JACOB KOHLER.

Mr. Daniel W. Reynolds, postmaster at Reedsville, Pa., stated that he had received many inquiries from all parts of the country concerning Mr. Means' marvellous cure, and he cheerfully added his confirmation of the truth as follows:

"I certify that the facts stated in the testimonial of Mr. Frank Means are absolutely true. I knew him when he was unable to move and I see him every day now on the streets and in my office."

Signed, DANIEL W. REYNOLDS.

Here is evidence that must convince the most skeptical. But because many of the cures accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so marvellous as to challenge belief, the following offer is made:

$5000 REWARD — The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company will pay the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for proof of fraud on its part in the publication of the foregoing testimonial.

No sufferer from paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance or any of the lesser nervous disorders can afford to longer neglect to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the great blood builder and nerve tonic. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUTS HIM TO SLEEP.

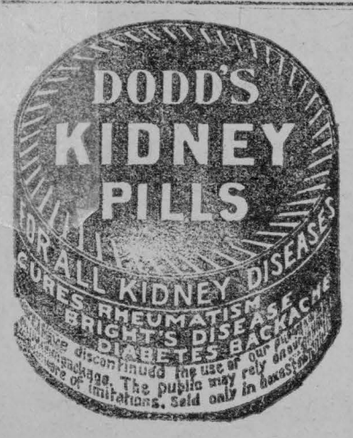
Mrs. Jones—My husband has a good ear for music.

Mrs. Smith—Mine hasn't. He thinks every piece he hears at church is a lullaby.

HOW TO MAKE BABY SLEEP.

The baby that cries half the night does not cry for nothing. It cries because it is not well, and the chances are the trouble is due to some derangement of the stomach of bowels, which would be speedily removed if a dose of Baby's Own Tablets were given the little one. These tablets make children sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the cause of crossness and wakefulness. They are a blessing to the little one, and bring relief to the tired worried mother. Mrs. A. C. Abbott, Hudson's Heights, Que., says:— "I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for stomach and bowel troubles, from which my little one was troubled. Thanks to the relief the Tablets have given my baby now sleeps quietly ... naturally, and is in the best of ... And the Tablets are absolutely ...safe—they always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. They will cure the ailments of a new-born baby or a well-grown child. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Woman's crowning glory is her heir," he quoted. "Not now," returned his pessimistic friend. "What do you mean?" he demanded. "In many cases now woman's crowning glory is some other woman's hair."



BLOOD-STAINED THRONE.

Great Popular Upheaval May Sweep It Away.

Are the days of Peter I. of Servia as King of that country numbered? It is believed so in Austria, and the fact explains the attitude of the Imperial Government to the proposed tariff union between Servia and Bulgaria.

The Austrian authorities have learned that the days of Peter I. as King of Servia are not to be long. The Karageorgievich dynastys day in Servia is gone, and before another year is over the King and his family will be driven out.

It is well known in Servia that it is owing to the dynasty alone that Servia has lost position and influence all over Europe. In the courts of Europe the opinion prevails that Peter I. knew of the plan for the murder of King Alexander, if he was not himself actually its instigator. All the courts of Europe have refused to receive a visit from King Peter or to have any direct dealings with him. Servia is thus, so to speak, blotted out from among the States of Europe.

The King, moreover, and in a greater measure, the Crown Prince, his son, have made themselves remarkably unpopular all over the country.

Servia, according to information received by the Austrian Government, is for these reasons advancing in the direction of a new revolution. There is already formed a strong party, whose desire it is to see a German prince on the throne of Servia. This party has its eyes on Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, who was married in May, 1897, to a Montenegrin princess, but has no children.

The difficulties of the Servian Government in obtaining money have become so acute that a crisis may be expected any moment.

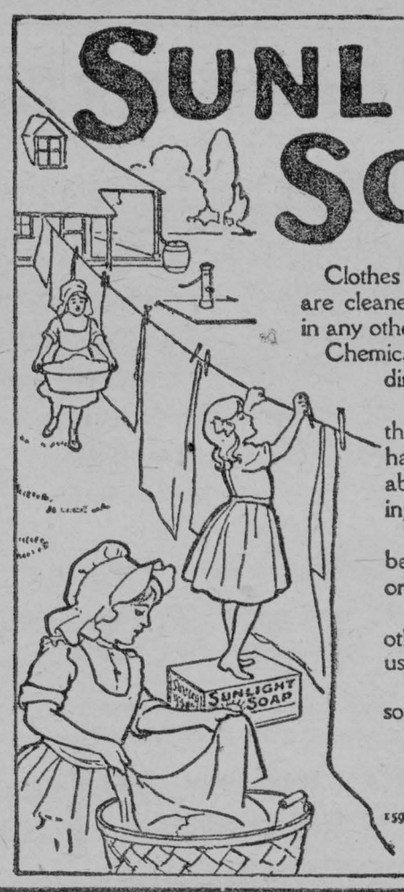
The regicides, knowing the extreme danger, are running things with a high hand, and King Peter is little more than a prisoner in his own palace.

BETTER PLAN.

Mamie kissed me—such a smack
But I did not kiss her back;
On my part are no such slips—
So instead I kissed her lips.

"It's raining hard," said the boy, who looked through the dripping window-pane. From behind his paper his father growled: "I don't care! Let it rain!" The little lad, in grave surprise, glanced sweetly up at him. "Why, I—I was a-goin' to!" acknowledged little Jim.

SUNLIGHT SOAP



Clothes washed by Sunlight Soap are cleaner and whiter than if washed in any other way.

Chemicals in soap may remove the dirt but always injure the fabric.

Sunlight Soap will not injure the most dainty lace or the hands that use it, because it is absolutely pure and contains no injurious chemicals.

Sunlight Soap should always be used as directed. No boiling or hard rubbing is necessary.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soap, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

Equally good with hard or soft water

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

159 Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

"Were there laughter and cheers during your speech?" "Well," answered the youthful statesman, "there weren't any cheers, but now and then people in the audience looked at one another and laughed."

It Cures all Creeds.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims. Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. 50 cents. —105

Schoolmaster—"Now, Rogers, what are you doing? Learning something?" Rogers—"No, sir; I'm listening to you, sir."

"The D & L" Menthol Plasters are marvellous in their quick action when applied to lame backs or stiff rheumatic muscles or joints. They give immediate relief.

The average woman is willing to patch up a quarrel with her neighbor because of the pleasure it affords her to rip the patch off again.

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, unde: the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

The girl who screams when her young man tries to kiss her usually cries if he doesn't.

Dropsy and Heart Disease.—"For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the eart. One dose gave relief, one bottle cured me completely."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N.Y—107

A man never discovers that he is growing old by looking in the mirror. He makes the discovery by looking at his wife.

Halloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS.

A lady going from home for the day locked everything up carefully, and for the grocer's benefit left a card on the back door.

"All out. Don't leave anything," it read.

On her return she found her house ransacked and all her choicest possessions gone. To the card on the door was added, "Thanks. We haven't left much."

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

HIS HEALTH MAINLY DUE TO THE USE OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years Younger Than His Seventy-Six Years and He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N. B., Feby. 19—(Special).—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year, but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

"How do I keep young looking," the postmaster says. "Well I attribute it largely to my good health and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this Kidney Remedy some years ago. I was then suffering from Kidney Disease. My feet and legs swelled and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.

"To anyone afflicted with Kidney Trouble I say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right.' 'Try them and you will be sure to find a benefit."

"My goodness!" exclaimed an anxious mother, "what in the world made your face so dirty, Willie?" "Johnny Jones and me had a fight," explained Willie, "an' he throwed more dirt in my face than I could swallow."

Tearing Down Signals does not delay storms. Opium-laden "medcines" do not cure. When you begin to cough take Allen's Lung Balsam, free from opium, full of healing power.

Father—"What—marry my daughter? Why, she's only a child." Spooner — "Yes, sir. I thought I'd come early to avoid the rush."

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.

Old Fossil—"I suppose you get any amount of silly questions asked during the day?" Porter—"Yes, sir, any amount; yours is the twenty-third I've had asked me to-day."

Nurse's Good Words.—"I am a professional nurse," writes Mrs. Eisner, Halifax, N.S. "I was a great sufferer from rheumatism—almost constant association with best physicians I had every chance of a cure if it were in their power—but they failed. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended—today my six years of pain seem as a dream. Two bottles cured me.—106

A MIGHTY RAILWAY.

The average income of the Canadian Pacific Railway per week is $1,250,000. Out of this sum they have to pay salaries to 30,000, which mounts up in a year to $25,000,000. The president of the company has a salary of $50,000 a year. The coal bill for a year is $5,000,000, for two and a half million tons of coal. The number of cars possessed by the railway is 45,000; locomotives, 1,200; railway stations, 1,400. Since 1900 the Canadian Pacific have doubled their earnings; the total for the last six months is $31,381,977, an increase of $19,194,578 over the same period last year.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop of Victoria for this season is estimated at 23,000,000 bushels, being an increase over last year's return of 1,456,850 bushels. The amount required for home consumption is 6,500,000, and for seed 1,900,000, leaving about 14,000,000 bushels available for export. With present market prices at about 32s. per quarter—equal to 4s. per bushel—3s. 6d. per bushel would be realized after defraying freight, commission, and exchange, making the value of the wheat available for export £2,275,000.

HIS WAY OUT.

Ethel—Tell us, Mr. Wylkns, which of us do you think is the prettier—I or my sister Alyss?

Mr. Wylkyns—Really, Miss Ethel, I don't know what to say. When I look at either of you, I think it isn't possible that there could be anyone in the world more beautiful.

UNDER WHICH KING.

"The More Postum the More Food—the More Coffee the More Poison.

The Pres. of the W. C. T. U. in a young giant state in the Northwest says:

"I did not realize that I was a slave to coffee till I left off drinking it. For three or four years I was obliged to take a nerve tonic every day. Now I am free, thanks to Postum Food Coffee.

"After finding out what coffee will do to its victims, I could hardly stand to have my husband drink it; but he was not willing to quit. I studied for months to find a way to induce him to leave it off. Finally I told him I would make no more coffee.

"I got Postum Food Coffee, and made it strong—boiled it the required time, and had him read the little book 'The Road to Wellville,' that comes in every pkg.

"Today Postum has no stronger advocate than my husband! He tells our friends how to make it, and that he got through the winter without a spell of the grip and has not had a headache for months—he used to be subject to frequent nervous headaches.

"The stronger you drink Postum the more food you get; the stronger you drink coffee the more poison you get." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

A NEW WOMAN

That's what any woman is after a hot cup of fragrant

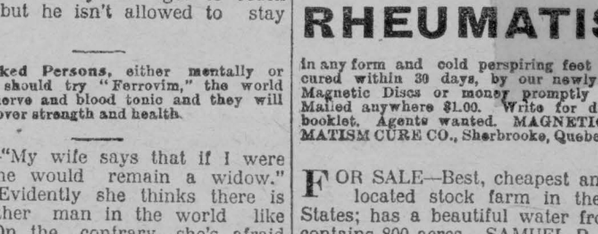
Blue Ribbon TEA

It chases away that old tired feeling and fills her with new life. So **Delicious** too.

Only one **best** tea. **BLUE RIBBON'S IT.**

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm, and Fire Proof.



Looked on All Four Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from $2.85 to $5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We also maunfacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and **EAVE TROUGH** Etc.
METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.
METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.
Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE. 767 Craig St. OTTAWA, ONT. 423 Sussex St. TORONTO, ONT. 11 Colborne St LONDON, ONT. 69 Dundas St. WINNIPEG, 76 Lombard St. VANCOUVER, B.C. 615 Pender St.

WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works, - - - Oshawa, Ont., Canada

LANDS In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

The elevator boy manages to reach the top, but he isn't allowed to stay there.

Overworked Persons, either mentally or physically, should try "Ferrovim," the world renowned nerve and blood tonic and they will quickly recover strength and health.

Beggs—"My wife says that if I were to die she would remain a widow." Meggs—"Evidently she thinks there is not another man in the world like you." "On the contrary, she's afraid there may be, and that she'd get him."

A Time for Everything.—The time for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is when croupy symptoms appear in the children; when rheumatic pains beset the old; when lumbago, asthma, coughs, colds, catarrh or earache attack either young or old; when burns, scalds, abrasions, contusions or sprains come to any member of the family. In any of these ailments it will give relief and work a cure.

A genius is a man who can do almost anything except make a living.

"They Sell Well" says Druggist O'Dell of Truro, N.S. Want any better evidence of the real merit of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets as a cure for all forms of stomach trouble than that they're in such great demand? Not a nauseous dose that makes one's very insides rebel—but pleasant, quick and harmless—a tiny tablet to carry in your pocket. 35 cents.—104.

"You don't even know how to make a lemon tart," remarked the cooking school girl, with fine scorn. "It isn't necessary to make a lemon tart," replied the other. "All the lemons I've ever seen were pretty tart already.'

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 lodgement 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.

The Preacher—"I was surprised to see your husband walk out of the church while I was preaching. The Wife—"Oh, don't mind that! You know he's troubled with somnambulism!"

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

NELSON'S KEY TO SUCCESS.

Be a Quarter of an Hour Ahead of Time.

Nelson was always beforehand with every appointment. When he was leaving London on his last expedition against the enemy a quantity of cabin furniture was ordered to be sent on board the ship. Nelson had given a little farewell dinner at his house.

An upholsterer called with an account and to report the completion of the goods. His Lordship had him shown into the dining-room, and spoke to him in a corner apart from the guests.

"Everything is packed, my Lord," he said, "and will go in the wagon from the inn at six o'clock."

"And you will go to the inn and see them off?"

"I shall, my Lord; I shall be there punctually at six o'clock."

"A quarter before six," said Nelson, "be there a quarter before; to that quarter of an hour I owe everything in life."

TAILORING AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

Perhaps the latest application of photography is in tailoring. This appears to be a Parisian invention. The person to be measured is photographed in several positions while standing behind a network, which is photographed on the same plate, and serves as a standard of reference. By means of a kind of harness, indicating the location of armpits and other concealed points of the figure, the necessary accuracy is obtained.

RHEUMATISM

in any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere $1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MAGNETIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

FOR SALE—Best, cheapest and nicest located stock farm in the United States; has a beautiful water front, and contains 800 acres. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 1c per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL.

Farmers Wanted as Land Agents.

Farmers wanted all over Canada as agents for Western Canada lands; all selected lands; liberal commission. Address "Farm Lands," P. O Box 528, Winnipeg, Man.

Brother—"I have made up my mind to propose to Hettie, but have not found a suitable opportunity yet. You see, she's such a reserved girl." Sister — "Oh! yes; she's reserved for Captain Dasher. He became engaged to her yesterday."

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

"So you are going to marry. Have you anything laid by?" "Yes; I've got a rich uncle laid by with an illness of some sort, and I'm the only surviving relative."

Rose-colored spots on the bodies of children are sometimes mistaken for measles. The trouble may be roseola, a local disease of the skin: Promptly cured with Weaver's Cerate.

Mrs. Smarte—"The doctor insists that I must spend the next few weeks abroad. He says I need a change. Mr. Smarte—"So you do; that's a fact." "Ah! you agree!" "Yes; you need a change —of doctors."

For 33 Years

Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has been before the public, and this, together with the fact that its sales have steadily increased year by year, is the best proof of the merit of

Shiloh

as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. Those who have used Shiloh would not be without it. Those who have never used it should know that every bottle is sold with a positive guarantee that, if it doesn't cure you, the dealer will refund what you paid for it. Shiloh

Has Cured

thousands of the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Let it cure you.

"Last winter I coughed for three months and thought I was going into Consumption. I took all sorts of medicines, but nothing did me any good until I used Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Four bottles cured me. This winter I had a very bad cold, was not able to speak, my lungs were sore on the side and back. Six bottles of Shiloh made me well again. I have given it to several people, and every one of them have been cured.—D. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que." 60x

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee at all druggists.