

The Leader

Vol. XI, No 7

MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1911.

Local and General

Whitaker, the Optician, will be at Aultsville, February 23, Williamsburg, February 24, Morrisburg, from February 25 to Mar. 4

A great cash sale of Carpets. D. C. Bush.

Mr. Fred McMillan, of Elma, was in town yesterday.

WANTED—General Servant to go to Toronto. Apply to Mrs. Alfred Roy.

Our special sales are reliable. Come and see the values in Carpets. D. C. Bush.

Miss Laura Steen, of Belleville, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Steen.

Yesterday was the thirteenth anniversary of the blowing up of the Maine in Havana harbor.

There will be a masquerade at the rink on Thursday, Feb. 23rd. See posters for races and specialties.

The business man who does not advertise because it costs money should stop paying salaries for the same reason.

Mr. Archie Loucks is to-day moving his household goods to Winchester Springs, where he will in future clerk for Mr. McIntosh.

The Rev. G. S. Anderson will have charge of the Rev. Rural Dean Carson's services at Wales, Moulinette and Mille Roches on Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. P. Graham, wife of the Minister of Railways, gave a very brilliant function in the reception room of the House of Commons, Monday night.

Mr. James Pemberton, of Waddington, passed to his reward on Feb. 5th, after a lingering illness. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters to survive, also several brothers and sisters.

Miss Florence Dufresne, daughter of Mr. Bernard Dufresne, First Street, East, passed away on Sunday last after a long illness, in the 19th year of her age. The deceased was born in Lancaster.

Mr. Adam I. Rutley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Rutley, Maple Hill farm, near Newington, was suffocated by coal gas on his homestead near Kindersley, Sask., on Jan. 20th. His remains were brought home on Feb. 6th, the funeral taking place on the 7th. He was 39 years of age.

The Church of England services on Sunday, 19th inst., will be in St. James' church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and in Trinity church at 2.30 p.m. The Rev. C. O. Carson, M.A., of Wales, will be the preacher at all the services. Subject: "Diocesan Missions." Strangers are always welcome. All seats are free.

The Leader is in receipt of a number of blank application forms of the Salvation Army for the use of those who wish to secure help from the immigrants they are bringing over from the Old Land. Any person desiring help would do well to look into this matter. Call at The Leader and get an application form—free.

The death occurred in Norwood, N. Y., on Jan. 31st, of Mrs. Fred Collins, at the age of 23 years and 11 months. The deceased, whose maiden name was Catherine T. Pruner, was a daughter of Mr. Patrick Pruner, of Farran's Point, and was born in Aultsville. She is survived by her parents, four brothers four brothers and three sisters; also by her husband and one little daughter.

Roderick McLennan, C. E., died at his home in Toronto on Feb. 1st, aged 88 years. He was a native of the county of Glengarry. He was engaged as a surveyor in the Southern States, and in 1864 in the war between the North and South, while making his way home to Canada, was made a prisoner for 13 weeks. He was a Canadian engineer of wide repute.

Mr. Thomas Thorpe, a respected resident of Lancaster, passed away in Cornwall on Friday, Feb. 3rd, aged 70 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland. About forty years ago he came to Canada and settled in Ottawa. In the year 1898 he came to Cornwall and eight years ago he was married to Mrs. David Hogg. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe afterwards moved to Lancaster, where they conducted a bakery.

Have you received our Corset Catalog?—D. C. Bush.

Miss Eva Anderson returned home from Brockville on Tuesday.

Mrs. Lennox, of Elma, is spending this week in town the guest of Mrs. Chas. M. Reddick.

Two thousand dollars worth of Carpets, Squares and Linoleums, at the lowest prices ever quoted in town. D. C. Bush.

Mrs. Denesha entertained the Snowshoe Club Tuesday night, at which there were some 40 in attendance. An enjoyable time was spent.

The social evenings in St. James' Hall under the auspices of the A.Y.P.A. are becoming very popular. The last before Lent will be on Friday, 24th inst.

The many friends of Miss Kathleen Pyper will regret to learn that she is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever in the hospital at Ottawa. Her friends hope for a speedy recovery.

The annual St. Patrick's Day concert, March 17th, is under way, and from the list of talent engaged promises to sustain the excellent standard of past efforts of the young people of St. Mary's church.

There passed away at his late home, Main street, Lancaster, on Sunday, Feb. 5th, after a very brief illness, Louis John Dennie, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dennie, aged 28 years and 6 months. The immediate cause of death was an acute attack of asthma. Besides his parents, six sisters survive the deceased, to all of whom the sympathy of the community goes at this time.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ezra Barkley took place at Waddington, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5. Her maiden name was Mary Moore and she was a daughter of the late Michael Moore, of North Williamsburg. Deceased leaves a husband, five sons and two daughters, Michael, Henry and Ellis, out west; Nelson and Adam, who reside in the States; Mrs. J. A. Cooke and Mrs. Putney, of Waddington, N.Y.

A fire occurred at Mrs. Artindale's home, Farran's Point, on Tuesday of last week. When the family noticed it the pipes upstairs were burning fiercely, and the paper about the chimney and ceiling had ignited. Had it not been for Mrs. Artindale's great presence of mind and efforts in extinguishing the fire under the heavy wind which was blowing their home would soon have been a mass of ruins. She received a bad burn on the arm.

People who keep an eye on shipping will have something novel to see in the spring when the Toiler, a vessel of entirely new design, will go up the canals for service in the lakes and river. This boat has twin screws and is driven by oil engines on the same principle as a motor boat, and has neither masts, funnels or any top hamper. She is being built on the Tyne, England, and will carry 97,000 bushels of grain through the canals, 15,000 bushels more than any other craft now in commission.—Cornwall Standard.

Mrs. Wm. Burton, an old and highly respected resident of Williamsburg, passed away on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, after a long illness. The deceased, whose maiden name was Marilla Myers, was born at Eamer's Corners. She was 96 years and 1 month old. She has resided on the farm with her son, George, for a long time. She is survived by four sons and two daughters—Messrs. Martin, of Ottawa; Michael and George, of Aultsville; Arthur, and Mrs. J. J. Johnston, of Cornwall; Mrs. Ezra Robinson, of Vankleek Hill. The deceased was a member of the Church of England.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church was held in the lecture room with the president, Mrs. Osborne, in the chair. There were seventy-five present, forty-six members and twenty-nine visitors. After devotional exercises a very interesting and instructive address was given by Mrs. R. C. Armstrong, home on furlough at present. During the address Mrs. Armstrong, who had dressed her little boy and girl in their native Japanese costumes, kindly explained and exhibited the different features of the garments worn by them and also answered various questions asked by the ladies present. At the close of the address light refreshments were served, prior to Mrs. Armstrong leaving for the train, after which the usual routine of the meeting was proceeded with.

The regular meeting of the Farmers' Club will be held on Saturday next.

Best 38c Union Carpet at 25c. Similar cuts all through D. C. Bush.

Mrs. Fyke and Mrs. Watson, of Newington, were visiting at Mr. Thomas Steen's a few days this week.

The backbone of winter, which every now and then somebody reports hopelessly fractured, is really a pretty tough and elastic article.

Mr. Sandy Robertson, at the head of the locks, has decided to go west, and in consequence is advertising his farm, stock and implements for sale by public auction on Thursday, March 2.

Mr. Nathaniel Dickey, having given up farming, will hold an auction sale of his farm stock and implements on Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, at his farm, lot 24, 8th concession of Williamsburg.

Special services will be commenced in the Methodist church here on Sunday next, and will continue for two weeks. The pastor, Rev. H. S. Osborne, will be assisted by the Rev. F. A. Cassidy, M. A., returned missionary from Japan.

Mr. Frank Dillingham, one of the first expert tack makers to be employed here, owing to ill health, has decided to leave for his former home, much to the regret of the management of the company. He will also be missed by many in town with whom he became acquainted, and especially so in the Methodist church, where he took an active part in the choir, and also the different societies of the church.

C. W. LeClair, a well-known merchant of Brockville, and who is known by many in Morrisburg through his connection with the 41st Regt. band, died yesterday morning in St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, in his 42nd year. He was born in Lancaster, being the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph D. LeClair. He had been in the clothing and gents' furnishing business in Brockville for nineteen years.

Prescott lost one of its best known citizens in the death of John Mayberry, who died on Tuesday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. For many years he conducted a general grocery and liquor store. His wife died several years ago and he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Horwood, of Ottawa. The late Mr. Mayberry enjoyed a wide acquaintance throughout Leeds and Grenville.

A Loyal Temperance Legion, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. will meet on Friday, the 24th day of February, at 4.15 o'clock, in the Garvey block, corner of Main St. and Gravel Road, for the purpose of organization. The children will be instructed in the principles of temperance and against the use of tobacco and profanity. This will be entirely undenominational, and the ladies trust that all the parents will lend their aid by kindly bringing or sending their children.

The M. C. I. hockey team will play the St. Albans seven in Brockville this Friday. Last winter the teams were very evenly matched, each winning their home game. St. Albans have been very successful this year, having won all their matches, so our boys will have to play some if they wish to keep up the "rep." of the school. On Wednesday, the 22nd, the St. Albans team will play a return match here—game to start at 8.15 sharp. This promises to be a very fast match and we hope to see a large crowd out to encourage the boys.

The marriage of Miss Leda Tanguay, daughter of Mr. John Tanguay, of East Cornwall, to Mr. Rene Ouimet, of Montreal, was solemnized at the Church of the Nativity on Monday morning, Feb. 6th, by the Rev. A. J. MacMillan. There was a large attendance of friends of the young couple, and the Choir of the Children of Mary furnished the music during the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a travelling suit of grey cloth, with Oriental rose hat. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's father, and Mr. and Mrs. Ouimet left on the 8.05 train on a trip to Quebec. On their return they will reside in Montreal. The bride received many handsome presents, showing the esteem in which she is held. The young couple have the hearty congratulations of a wide circle of friends.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Long Sault Bill Still Before Senate

Ambassador Bryce Intervenes—Mr. Allison Well Supported by Canadian Public Bodies

The efforts of the Aluminum Trust in endeavoring to obtain the consent of the United States Government to their Long Sault Bill have led to some very strong protests, especially on the part of Canadian interests. In the House of Representatives the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected and it has not again come up. The Secretary of State was requested by British Ambassador Bryce to hold up the bill in the Senate until he had communicated with his Government. The bill is still in the Senate sub-committee. This committee sat on Thursday last considering several amendments, one of which reduces the franchise to fifty years, and provides for the full acquiescence of the Canadian Government on the project before it shall be undertaken. The sub-committee not completing its work adjourned till Saturday. Governor Dix's name has been brought into the controversy and it would not be surprising to hear that the State of New York had taken steps to cancel the charter. In Canada the attention of the House of Commons has been called several times to the Bill of the Aluminum Trust in Washington, and although the correspondence and all papers pertaining to the project have been called several times, nothing has been brought down. Below will be found a memorandum of the statements made before the Senate Committee on Commerce in opposing the Bill.

As indicating the character of the opposition to the legislation, we submit an extract from a statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons of the Dominion Parliament, Feb. 2, 1911, as follows:—

"When we heard of this bill being introduced at Washington, we put ourselves into communication with the British Ambassador to remonstrate; and correspondence is going on now upon the subject."

"Mr. Reid (Grenville)—Did I understand the Prime Minister to say that he had already protested to British Ambassador Bryce against the passage of this bill in Washington?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—We made representations—yes."

Also the following:—

Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.: We, the undersigned, acting for our respective organizations, ask that you enter our respectful protest before the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, against the passage of the pending bill in the interest of the Long Sault Development Company:—

Jas. J. Guerin, Mayor of Montreal; Robt. W. Reford, 1st vice-president of Board of Trade; Fred C. Lariviere, La Chambre de Commerce; L. E. Geoffrion, acting president of Harbor Commissioners; J. H. Sherrard, vice chairman Canadian Manufacturers Association; H. Laporte, president Montreal Citizens Association; Andrew A. Allan, president The Shipping Federation of Canada; L. L. Henderson, Montreal Transportation Co.; George Caverhill, Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

(2nd). Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.:

Please present our respectful protest to the Senate Committee on Commerce against the pending legislation of the Long Sault Development Company. We have been navigating the St. Lawrence River for sixty-four years, using the channels which these works will obstruct. We have a large and growing traffic on this route, and the obliteration of the Long Sault Rapids will not only deprive us of one of the greatest attractions of our route, but owing to delay, break the continuity of our service, forcing us to miss our connections, seriously jeopardizing our business, and materially affect our earnings. We further protest that the proposed works constitute a direct infringement of article seven of the Ashburton Treaty.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. C. J. Smith, Gen. Mgr.

(3rd). Sir—I beg to say that the council of this board notes with surprise the statement made before the Rivers & Harbors Committee in the House of Representatives on H. R. 14531, by Mr. Leighton McCarthy, of Toronto, representing the Long Sault Development Co., or the Aluminum Co., of America, inferring that this board had withdrawn its opposition to the scheme for damming the Long Sault Rapids, which statement was evidently made with a desire to give the impression that the non-appearance of the Montreal Board of Trade before that Committee, was on account of their objections having been satisfied.

I am therefore directed by the Council to say that the Montreal Board of Trade holds exactly the same opinion as it has done all along in regard to this matter; the Council regrets that it could not be present in person to lay before the said Committee of House of Representatives its objections to the bill, but after weighing the matter fully, it decided that as a

public Canadian body it would not be right for them to appear before that Committee without a formal invitation, and that it was a matter to be arranged between the United States Government and the Canadian Government; moreover it was understood that the Dominion Government had made due representations regarding this matter through the British Embassy. You are, however, at full liberty to state through your counsel the stand that the Montreal Board of Trade takes in this matter, which is as follows:—

1. Navigation's interests must be paramount.

2. That in event of any works being constructed in an international channel, that these works should be constructed, owned and controlled for all time by the respective Governments.

3. That in the event of the development of water powers on an international waterway, there shall be a proper division of the power, and that the construction of the works shall be such that each country shall be able to develop the full quota of power to which it is entitled in its own territory.

4. That in the event of constructing new canals and locks that same shall be built in Canadian territory, where the channel now is, and not on the New York State side.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, Geo. Hadrill, secretary. J. Wesley Allison, Esq.

(4th). J. Wesley Allison, Esq., New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.:

Dear Sir,—I beg to send you herewith, copy of resolution, with regard to the proposed damming of the St. Lawrence River at or near the Long Sault Rapids, passed by the Montreal Executive Committee of the Canadian manufacturers Association, at a meeting on February 24th, 1910. I would ask you to place this on record:

"Resolved, That as the St. Lawrence River is the great international waterway between Canada and the United States at the point where the Long Sault Development Company proposes to build a dam, the Montreal Executive Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association places itself on record as being strongly opposed to any part of this river being allowed to pass into the hands of a private corporation."

Yours faithfully, H. T. Meldrum, Montreal Sec.

(5th). Moved by Mr. Hilliard, seconded by Mr. Nash, that this council desires to re-affirm its unalterable opposition to any proposition to dam the St. Lawrence River, and especially the proposition now before the Congress of the United States of America to dam the said river at Long Sault Rapids, and we do hereby authorize J. Wesley Allison to protest against any such scheme.—Carried.

I, Fred R. Chalmers, Clerk of the Municipality of Morrisburg, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of resolution passed by the council of the above corporation at a regular meeting held Jan. 17th, 1911.

Given under my hand and the seal of said corporation this 18th day of January, A.D. 1911.

F. R. Chalmers.

(6th). In connection with the discussion of the Long Sault and other water power schemes, at the last meeting of the Dominion Marine Association,

tion, held in Montreal, Jan. 20th, 1911, the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved—That we recommend that all improvements or changes in navigable waters be made by the Government and solely with a view to the improvement of navigation, and that only such water powers be developed as can be done without injury to navigation, and that before any further concessions are granted, that a comprehensive scheme be developed by the Government."

(Signed) Francis King, Sec. Dominion Marine Association.

(7th). J. Wesley Allison, Esq., New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,—Re St. Lawrence Power scheme. The Board of Control has taken up the question of a bill now before Congress allowing the damming of the Long Sault channel, and cannot put too strongly the objection felt by this community to the passing of the bill. As we understand it, certain water routes will be changed if not entirely cut off, and navigation even in other channels very seriously interfered with.

The Board of Trade of this city, as well as Boards of Trade of Montreal and several other places of importance in the Dominion of Canada, strongly protest against any privilege being given for a work of this character. If a detailed statement of our objection would be of any service to the committee having charge of the bill, we should be very glad to have the opportunity of putting the same before the committee.

Yours very truly, G. R. Geary, K.C., Mayor, City of Toronto.

SENATE BILL 10558 IS CLEARLY INTENDED TO AUTHORIZE THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER BY THE LONG SAULT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, SOUTH OF THE BOUNDARY LINE, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF CANADA.

It is true that Congressman Malby in his opening statement to the sub-committee said, in answer to a question by the chairman, as follows:—

"The Chairman—You concede that for the construction of these works the consent of the Canadian Government is necessary?"

"Mr. Malby—Absolutely essential, Sir. There will be no work done in the United States of America unless Canada consents. This is one job, Mr. Chairman, or it is nothing."

And at the end of the hearing, in answer to another question from Chairman Burton, of the sub-committee, he admitted that the bill did authorize the construction of the work without the consent of Canada, as appears by the following:—

"The Chairman—If you can do that, as it contemplated, without the consent of the Canadian Government, to put in that dam at the South Sault?"

"Mr. Malby—I think it is, if it can be regarded as a practicable engineering proposition."

While this makes it unnecessary to elaborate that proposition, it is important, in order that the significance of that phase of the question may be fully understood, to briefly state the situation in the record. Article VII. of the Ashburton Treaty reads as follows:—

"It is further agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault Islands and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the Island Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties."

The contention is that when any change is made in the channels covered by this treaty, a fair and proper construction of its provisions having regard to the subject matter and the language of the treaty, requires that Canada should be consulted, and its approval obtained. In harmony with this position, H. R. 14531, introduced December 14, 1909, in the House of Representatives, and upon which a five days' hearing before the Rivers and Harbors Committee was held, provided that the work should be "completed within 15 years from the date of the passage of this Act, or from the date

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FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER V.—(Cont'd)

After that the walk home was delightful; no further mention was made of the man who had insulted and frightened her, or of the locked, though Darnley had not forgotten it; and the sky above was not clearer than Nancy's mind when she re-entered Ripstone Hall, not even aware of fatigue, heat, or discomfort in any shape or form.

A very smart—rather too smart—dog-cart was waiting outside the great entrance when they arrived. Derrick Darnley frowned slightly as he said:

"The millionaire has lost no time. Mr. Crawshaw is here, I see."

Nancy smiled.

"Aren't you jealous?" she asked, with a little laugh, as she threw off her hat.

"Do you care about money?" was the young man's reply, put abruptly and questioningly.

"I adore it!" she laughed back, and then the laugh died away, and a startled, fearful look came in her eyes.

"Who—who is that speaking?" she asked, hurriedly.

"Those refined accents," Derrick Darnley replied, carelessly—he was bending over one of the many dogs that came to greet him—"belong to Mr. Crawshaw, or, to give him his full title, Mr. Thomas Moss Crawshaw, late timber foreman, of the East End, London, but now owner of several estates, and occupier of the Manor House, situated about two miles from here."

CHAPTER VI.

"Oh, there you are, Derry—back already—and what have you done with Nancy, pray?"

There was a decided touch of peevishness in Dorothy Leicester's pretty voice.

Darnley was silent for a moment; he had been standing staring up at the broad staircase in a fixed, almost vexed way, when his cousin came out of the large drawing-room and put the above query to him.

He woke from his reverie with a start and looked down at Dorothy. "Miss Hamilton is in her own room, I believe," he answered, in a curiously short manner.

"In her room; then I expect she is tired out, and no wonder, starting off to walk to the village in this heat. I mean to scold her well. Are you going in to say 'How d'ye do' to the great millionaire, Derry? You know it is your duty to pay court to all his wealth."

Dorothy's face had lost its cloud, and was as sunny and lovely as usual; she had been a little vexed that Derrick should have left her to go after Nancy; but now he was back again, and that was all she asked. Had she been a little less occupied with her own feelings on this subject, she must have noticed that Mr. Darnley was in anything but a pleasant humor.

"Mr. Crawshaw is quite prepared to receive any amount of homage, so come along," she laughed, slipping her dainty hand through his arm, and trying to pull him toward the drawing-room, whence issued sounds of a strong, loud voice, holding forth with much consequence and vigor.

Darnley's brows contracted in a frown.

"Many thanks, but I would rather be excused, Dolly," he said, curtly. "I have had one experience of Mr. Crawshaw and I am in no hurry to have a second. I think I will go and rescue Merefeld from the cubs, he must have had about enough of them by now."

"You have only to utter the magical words, 'Crawshaw is here!' and Merefeld will be free immediately," Dorothy observed, with a slight sneer, and then she gave an impatient little sigh.

"I should like to go with you," she said, "but I must remember my duty as hostess and return to my very unwelcome guest."

Darnley pulled a broad tennis hat low over his eyes, and, with a short whistle to the dogs, set off across the lawn towards the tennis ground.

He was both surprised and annoyed.

Why had Nancy suddenly flown away up the stairs, vanishing before he had time to draw breath, when she discovered that Crawshaw was in the house?

Darnley had been bending over the dogs, dispensing pats of welcome all round, and he had not seen the change that had come over the girl's laughing, happy face, nor the expression of something akin to agony which had flashed into her eyes. He had not seen the sudden terror the exquisite fear,

which had overwhelmed her at the intelligence that her dreaded foe was not only actually close at hand, but would be near her every day to torment and trouble her.

All that Darnley had seen was her hasty rush up the stairs, with an eagerness that as he remembered it sent a curious pang to his heart, which grew deeper and deeper as he walked across the grounds.

"My judgment has been utterly at fault, it seems," he said, bitterly, to himself, kicking savagely at a little daisy that was rearing its innocent and pretty head to greet the summer sun, "and she is no better than the rest. What was that she said just now, 'I adore money'?" She said it laughingly, but it was the truth she uttered, all the same. Money!—money!—money!—and this brute, because he can boast of a gigantic banking account, is set up and worshiped!"

He turned aside moodily as he neared the tennis court, forgetful of poor Lord Merefeld, who was almost reduced to a bundle of rags from the affectionate vigor of his partner, the Hon. Ella, and, reaching a shady and lonely corner, flung himself on the grass and gave way to his thoughts.

"Why do I let this girl vex me as she does?" he cried, impatiently, to himself; "is it not sufficient that I should have been foolish enough to have been bewitched by her face the very instant I saw it—that in one moment she should have scattered all my prudence and worldly wisdom to the four winds, without worrying myself over every little thing concerning her, as I have done these last two days? Would any man in his senses do as I am doing?"

He pulled a low easy garden chair close to him and flung himself into it.

"I'll have a smoke, it will clear my brain; I want to see into this matter rightly; I won't condemn her too quickly!"

So saying, he pulled out his silver case—a gift from Dorothy—and, having lit a cigar, he folded his arms and began to think.

Soothed by the fumes of the fragrant weed, his mood softened, and Nancy's face, with those wonderful eyes and tremulous, sweet red lips, returned to haunt, fascinate and torment him.

"Hang it all!" he mentally declared, with a sudden determination born of a variety of feelings, "I am a brute to judge the child so harshly; so much for my great theory of never going on anything like circumstantial evidence, when at the merest, the vaguest cause, I immediately begin to imagine all sorts of things. Now, why should I doubt her about that locket? What earthly connection can the dainty, beautiful, refined, intellectual—in every sense a thorough lady—what connection can she have with such creatures as this man whom she refused to let me follow and thrash—to-day? And why should she not treasure a little gold locket if she likes?"

He took his hat off, flung it away, and rumbled his dark, curly locks, his face growing shadowed and uneasy again.

"I wish, though, she had let me get at that fellow. I would have given him something to remember this day by. She seemed as if she feared to let me go after him. By Jove! I—if—" A flush rose to his face, and a smile came unconsciously to his lips, making him almost handsome in that moment. "What if she were nervous about me?" Then he frowned. "Pooh—bah! conceited ape that I am, why should she care about me? She has only known me about three days altogether, and doubtless doesn't desire to extend the acquaintance-ship."

He flicked away his cigar ash rather moodily; but his thoughts soon went back to Nancy, and his heart beat in a strange, quick way, while his pulses thrilled as he remembered how she had clung to him in her fear, and how tempting and exquisite her face had seemed to him as she gradually grew calm and her smiles came again.

Look whichever side he would Nancy's face haunted him; if he shut his eyes, she laughed out of the darkness.

"She is a witch!" Darnley cried, suddenly, to himself; "she has charmed me."

He gave himself up to the enthrallment of this conclusion, and gradually became quiet and contented.

"She is an angel," was his next verdict, as he leisurely finished his cigar; "and as for her thinking about money and that brute, Craw-

shaw, even for an instant, why the whole thing is a disgraceful libel, and I ought to feel ashamed of myself for letting it come into my mind for a single instant. How proud she is!" was his next thought. "She disowns the Hamiltons. Serve them right, too, if they could turn their backs on her when she needed them. They ought to feel that she despises them now, that she will never need their help. Thank Heaven that she will never come to want them now. How happy she is! Her face is like a flower bathed in perpetual sunshine; it is the reflection of her mind. Who could help loving her? It is no wonder Dorothy has not grown tired of her, for she is as sweet and rare as she is beautiful!"

And here his rhapsodical musings were broken by the arrival of Lord Merefeld in a very bad temper.

"You are a nice fellow, Derry," he commenced, flinging himself on the grass, viciously. "I think you might have given me a hand."

"You have four such able ones near in those possessed by Misses Maude and Ella, that I don't think you can have needed mine."

Darnley lit another cigarette, and smiled while the young earl vented his feelings freely on his friend.

"I believe they would have gone on playing till doomsday if Fairfax hadn't suddenly espied Crawshaw about to depart, and the cubs, of course, fled to greet him. I hope to goodness he will carry one of them off—the two together are too much for me!"

"See what it is to have a coronet on your back," laughed the other man.

"The coronet may go down to the bottom of the sea, for all I care!" observed Lord Merefeld, gloomily; then, with an assumption of indifference, "What have you done with Dolly?"

"Oh, we parted company hours ago. I fancy she is with the millionaire. Are you going in? Take care, Merefeld, the cubs may seize you again."

But Lord Merefeld was out of earshot, and Darnley laughed softly to himself.

"What a case that is; poor boy, certainly love is not altogether a paradise to him."

And then, left alone in the cool, soothed by the fragrant scent of his tobacco, he gave himself up to his thoughts of Nancy and her fascinations; while she, up in the seclusion of her dainty bedroom, was standing gazing out of the window, wondering in a blank, vague sort of way if her happiness and contentment had gone for ever, and what lay for her in the future, now that Thomas Moss had crossed her path again.

"It is like some hideous dream! Ah! I was right when I told myself I was too happy; yet, though I feared something might come to trouble me, I never thought of this—I never thought that he could come into this life, mix in this world, and now he has come, not quietly, but loudly and ostentatiously. Why has not Dr. Granley told me about this? If I had been warned, I might—" but there Nancy stopped. Warned or no, the discomfort, the horror of meeting this man would have been just the same. She sighed a little, then sat down and thought it all out in her cool, commonsense way. "After all," she mused, "things are so changed that it may not be so bad. Thomas Moss, foreman of Yorrick's timber yard, is a very different creature from Thomas Moss Crawshaw, Esq., millionaire and great matrimonial catch—her face lightened visibly. "Of course, he will consider me very much his inferior, doubtless in his heart he will rejoice that he escaped the folly of marrying me when he can now take a wife from any poor, aristocratic family he chooses; yes, yes, how silly I was; the difficulty will be infinitesimal—the color had come back to Nancy's cheeks, the light to those marvellous eyes. "When all is said and done, he can only regard me as a poor dependent on Sir Humphrey's love and generosity, and so quite beneath the great Mr. Crawshaw's notice. Besides, I am safe now; if—if he should try to remind me of the past, I have one who will protect me now and always."

(To be continued.)

A long-winded, prosy counsellor was arguing a technical case recently before one of the Judges of the Superior Court. He had drifted along in such a desultory way that it was hard to keep track of what he was trying to present, and the Judge had just vented a very suggestive yawn. "I sincerely trust that I am not unduly trespassing on the time of this court," said the lawyer, with a suspicion of sarcasm in his voice. "There is some difference," the Judge quietly observed, "between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

ARE FAST WINNING FIGHT

DISCOVERY OF CAUSES OF SERIOUS EPIDEMICS.

Dr. Osler Tells of the Wonderful Work Accomplished in One Generation.

Preventive medicine, says Dr. Osler, writing in the American Magazine, was a blundering art until thirty or forty years ago, when it was made a science by the discovery of the causes of many serious epidemics. It is in connection with the great plagues that man's redemption of man may in the future be effected; at present we have only touched the fringe of the subject. He goes on to—

How little do we appreciate what even a generation has done! The man is only just dead (Robert Koch), who gave to his fellow men the control of cholera. Read the story of yellow fever in Havana if you wish to get an idea of the powers of experimental medicine; there is nothing to match it in the history of human achievement.

ONCE WHITE MAN'S GRAVE.

"Before our eyes to-day the most striking experiment ever made in sanitation is in progress. The digging of the Panama Canal was acknowledged to be a question of the helath of the workers. For four centuries the Isthmus had been a white man's grave, and at one time during the French control the mortality reached the appalling figures of 170 per thousand. Even under the most favorable circumstances it was extraordinary high.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

"Month by month I got the reports which form by far the most interesting sanitary reading of the present day. Of more than 50,000 employees (about 13,000 of whom are white), the death rate per thousand for the month of March was 8.91, a lower percentage, I believe, than in any city of the United Kingdom, and very much lower than in any city of the United States. It has been brought in a great part by researches into the life history of the parasite which produces malaria, and by the effective measures taken for its destruction. Here, again, is a chapter in human achievement for which it would be hard to find a parallel.

MOST DEADLY ENEMY.

"Man's most deadly enemy," the writer goes on to say, "is tuberculosis—one of the great infections of the world, whose cause it has been one of the triumphs of our generation to determine. With improved sanitation its mortality has been reduced since 1850 more than 40 per cent., but it still kills a larger number of people than any other disease—some 60,000 in Great Britain and Ireland in 1908, and 589 in London alone. Practically between 10 and 11 per cent. of all deaths are due to it." We read further:—

"A plain proposition is before the people. We know the disease, how it is caused, how it is spread, how it should be prevented, how in suitable cases it may be cured. How to make this knowledge is the prime thing. It is a campaign for the public; past history shows that it is a campaign of hope. The measures for its stamping out, though simple on paper, present difficulties interwoven with the very fabric of society, but they are not insuperable, and are gradually disappearing. Only prolonged and united efforts carried through several generations can place the disease in the same category with typhus fever, typhoid and smallpox."

A SUBSTITUTE.

"Good gracious, Willie, where did you get that black eye?"

"Johnny Smith hit me with his fist."

"And I hope you remembered what your Sunday-school teacher said about heaping coals of fire on the heads of our enemies?"

"Well, I didn't have any coal, so I upset the ash-pan over him."

A worthy and provident man went to his legal adviser to make his will. He gave many instructions, and it seemed that everything was arranged. The lawyer began to read over his notes, and put a point to his client. "Oh—you have made provision for your wife in the event of her surviving you. Does that remain unaltered if she should marry again?" "No, no," said the client, eagerly. "What am I leaving her? One thousand dollars a year. If she marries again make it \$2,000." The lawyer thought there must be a misunderstanding, and pointed out that most men put it the other way about. "I know," said the client, "but the man who takes her will deserve it."

"Do you think a man should take his wife into his confidence regarding his business affairs?" asked the man who had just been married. "If he isn't making any money," replied the experienced one, cautiously.

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On the Farm

THE FEEDING LOT.

There is no good reason why the feed lot should not be kept in good condition, even if there is no hill on the farm. If the land is level and only a small bunch of cattle is to be fed, a good plan is to remove the top soil with a road scraper to the depth of six inches or more, and then cover the surface with smooth stones topped off with coarse coal cinders mixed with sand.

Of course, the best way to keep a small feed lot dry is to pave it with brick. This costs something at the start, but the investment will pay every time. The cattle are always on dry footing and no feed is wasted by being thrown on the ground.

If a large lot of cattle is to be fed, the cost of paving a large lot is out of the question; but it can be underdrained with success. Tile drain laid in the ordinary way, from ten to twenty feet apart, will keep any lot that is not located in a swamp in good condition, even in the rainiest part of the season. Drainage will cost no more than sheds and unless the sheds are very wide they soon become soaked with the driving rains and mud is then carried into them by the cattle, and are little better than an open lot.

On our own farm we have two lots of ten acres each, which are perfectly drained. They are on a slightly sloping rise, and we placed the drains about twenty feet apart. Perhaps 40 feet would have answered the purpose, but we decided to take no chances, and we are satisfied with our investment. These two lots cost us \$400 for tile and work, besides our own, but we think it has paid, because our cattle have been fattened in comfort.—C. M. Coulton.

WITH THE DAIRY HERD.

The fault of dairymen in general is not so much the lack of knowledge as the proper application of the knowledge they possess.

One thing that we ought to consider when we start out to buy breeding cattle is the fact that the knowledge, skill and character of the man we buy them of is about as important as the animals that we are buying.

Can a man sow poor seed and hope to get a good crop? Will Nature make any exceptions in one man's favor? These are questions which ought to interest the man who keeps on year after year breeding his cows to some scrub bull.

Too many farmers lack the push and energy required to build up a fine herd of dairy cattle. They are poor business-men.

The cow cannot turn all of her energy into the production of milk and still have enough to build up her offspring rightly. To raise good, vigorous calves, we must see to it that the mother has sufficient of the right kind of food and goes dry long enough to do the work rightly.

DEEP LITTER FEEDING.

A Western doctor who had a fine flock of hens, but whose hours were so irregular that he could not feed them at stated times, writes that he has found this method to give entire satisfaction.

For this sort of feeding a layer of litter is first spread over the floor and then a layer of grain such as cracked corn or wheat, then another of grain, alternating until the mass is from six to eight inches deep.

Young chickens attack this heap vigorously, and often dig out square holes clear down to the bottom in their search for grain. This continual digging gives them

plenty of exercise and, as a rule, they thrive excellently.

In some experiments made in this matter, litter-fed chicks actually gained much more than those fed by hand, although both lots were fed exactly the same rations, and the hand-fed birds received all they could eat and at all times.

If the litter is kept perfectly dry it does not become foul, because the constant movement of it by the chickens keeps it well aired and no unpleasant odor results.

UNDISPUTED WEALTH.

Savages Have Solved the Problem of Political Economy.

In a land where food and drink and ready-made clothes grow on trees and may be had for the gathering, it is not easy to see how a man can run very deep in debt for his living expenses. But in "The Island of Stone Money," W. H. Furness, 3d, explains that natives ready-made clothes are not ornamental, and the soul of man, especially of woman, from the equator to the poles, demands personal adornment.

Like all adornments, polished shells, tortoise-shell, variegated beads, and so forth, demand labor in the making. Here, then, the natives of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands, have solved the problem of political economy, and found that labor is the true standard of value. But this medium must be enduring, and as their island yields no metal, they have to recourse to stone; stone, on which labor in fetching and fashioning has been expended, and as truly a representation of labor as the mined and minted coins of civilization.

This medium of exchange they call fei. It consists of large, solid, thick stone wheels, ranging in diameter from a foot to twelve feet, having in the centre a hole varying in size with the diameter of the stone, wherein a pole may be inserted sufficiently large to bear the weight and facilitate transportation.

These stone "coins" are not made on the island of Yap, but were originally quarried and shaped in one of the Pelao Islands, four hundred miles to the southward, and brought to Yap by venture-some native navigators, in canoes and on rafts, over the ocean by no means as pacific as its name implies.

A noteworthy feature of this stone currency, which is also an equally noteworthy tribute to Yap honesty, is that it is not necessary for its owner to reduce it to possession. After concluding a bargain which involves the price of a fei too large to be conveniently moved, its new owner is quite content to accept the bare acknowledgment of ownership, and without so much as a mark to indicate the exchange, the coin remains undisputed on the former owner's premises.

There was one family whose wealth was acknowledged by every one, and yet no one, not even the family itself, had ever laid eye or hand on this wealth. It consisted of an enormous fei, which was lying at the bottom of the sea. Many years ago an ancestor of this family secured this remarkably valuable stone, which was placed on a raft to be towed home. A violent storm arose, and the party was obliged to cut the raft adrift, and the stone sank out of sight.

When they reached home they testified that the fei was of magnificent proportions, and lost through no fault of the owner. It was, therefore, conceded that a few hundred feet of water over it ought not to affect its market value. The purchasing power of that stone, therefore, remains valid.

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HOME

POTATOES.

Keeping Potatoes Fresh.—Potatoes should of course be served immediately when done, but when, for some reason, delay is unavoidable, try this method of keeping them fresh. Thus, as soon as done, drain them carefully and shake the pan over the fire, until they are both dry and mealy. Then stuff a clean towel loosely into the top of the pan and keep it in a warm place. This cloth will absorb all the steam, so preventing soggy-ness.

Preparing Potatoes.—When preparing potatoes for baking cut one paring around the largest side of the potato lengthwise, and when baked the skin will slip off from each side very nicely. After boiling potatoes pour off all water, take kettle of potatoes to the back door, or wherever the wind will blow on them, and shake several times, and they will be white and mealy.

A Fine Potato Soup.—Take three medium sized potatoes, one pint milk, one teaspoonful chopped onion, one stalk celery, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful celery salt, one-half teaspoonful white pepper, one-fourth teaspoonful cayenne, one-half tablespoonful flour, one tablespoonful butter. Cook onion and celery with the milk in double boiler and add to the potatoes. Add the seasoning. Rub through a strainer; put on to boil again. Melt the butter in a small saucepan, blend it with the flour, and stir it into the boiling soup. Let it boil five minutes and serve very hot.

An Easily Prepared Potato Salad.—Slice six cold boiled potatoes and two onions. For dressing, one-half cupful vinegar, one cupful of sweet cream whipped, one tablespoonful dry mustard, salt and pepper to taste, and at last add four hard boiled eggs.

Potato Bag.—Grate five or six large potatoes. Add three tablespoonfuls of milk, four tablespoonfuls of flour, and three-fourths cup raisins. Have ready one-half pound salt pork; cut up in pieces about the size of a lima bean; also a kettle of boiling water and two small bags; salt bags do very well. Wet the bags in cold water, then put into them, first, a thin layer of the potato to dough, then about six or seven pieces of the salt pork, which press down a little into the dough. Half fill the bags in this way, finishing with a layer of the dough. The bags must not be more than half full, as space must be allowed for the dough to swell. Tie the tops of the bags securely and put them into the boiling water and cook two hours. Care must be taken that the bags do not stick to the bottom of the kettle. At the end of this time remove the bag from the water and allow them to cool slightly, then strip from the loaf. Cut the loaf in thin slices and fry brown. This makes a delicious breakfast dish. The recipe just as it is makes enough for seven or eight persons.

CAKE RECIPES.

Date Loaf Cake.—One pound of dates (after seasoning), one pound English walnuts (meats), one cup pastry flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cup granulated sugar, four eggs beaten separately, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Let the dates and nut meats be kept as whole as possible. Sift over them the flour, baking powder, and salt, sifted together, add the sugar, and mix again; beat in the yolks, fold in the whites; bake in two loaf bread pans, in a modern oven, nearly one hour. Must be baked slowly to insure success.

No Egg Cake.—One cupful sugar, shortening size of egg, pinch of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, cinnamon, and ginger. Dissolve one teaspoonful soda in a cupful of sour milk, two and one-half cupfuls flour. Bake in a slow oven one hour. By adding one cupful currants, raisins, citron, and nuts an excellent fruit cake is made.

Butternut Fruit Cake.—Two cups flour, one cup brown sugar, one

cup sour cream, one cup chopped raisins, one cup chopped butternuts, one-quarter pound citron cut fine, two tablespoons molasses, butter the size of a large egg, two eggs, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon (each) cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg.

Apple Sauce Cake.—One cup sugar, one-half cup shortening (can use drippings), one and one-half cups apple sauce, two small teaspoons soda, two cups flour, one cup raisins or currants, one and one-half teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves.

Hot Milk Cake.—One cupful of sugar, two eggs, one cupful of flour, pinch of salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, and one-half cupful of hot milk. Beat well and bake. A little grated chocolate may be added for a dark cake or a few nuts or coconut.

COOKIES.

Cookies.—One cupful butter, two of sugar, creamed together, three well beaten eggs, one cupful of sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream of tartar, nutmeg to flavor, flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll out thin on a cloth to prevent sticking, sift sugar over the top, and lightly roll it in. Bake in a quick oven.

Drop Cookies.—One pound of brown sugar, four eggs, one-quarter pound of walnuts, one-quarter pound of almonds, grated, one pound of pastry flour, one teaspoon soda, dissolved in a quarter cup of hot water (let cool before using), one orange, the juice and grated rind, one teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon cloves. Beat eggs until light, add sugar, grated nuts, flour, soda, and spices. Drop on buttered tins.

FAVORITE DISHES.

Brown Bread.—Two cups sour milk, one cup sweet milk, two cups graham flour, two cups corn meal, two level teaspoons soda, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup sugar (scant), one teaspoon salt. Add molasses to sour milk and put in the soda. Into this sift the graham flour, corn meal, and salt. Put in sugar and sweet milk, and beat thoroughly. Have ready well greased cans with tight covers. Add to the mixture one-half cup of scalding water before pouring into cans. Cover tightly and steam for four hours. It is well to remove covers from cans and set in the oven for a few minutes before serving.

Lima Beans.—Lato one pint of tomatoes, chop fine one small onion, place on stove and let boil slowly for twenty minutes. Take small can of Lima beans, drain, rinse with cold water, and add to the tomatoes. Boil three minutes. Add butter size of a walnut, salt to taste, and serve. At pleasure add one teaspoon sugar. (Pronounced par excellence.)

Sally Lunn.—Beat two eggs and a lump of soft butter, the size of an egg, put in three teaspoonfuls of sugar, one-half pint of milk, one pint of flour, and sift in three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; stir all together and bake in shallow tins for twenty minutes. They are fine.

PRACTICAL HELPS.

Baby Bag.—Get a yard of double faced eiderdown. It comes in white, pink, and blue, fifty-four inches wide. Hem one of the sides back three inches from the edge; on the other side run a tuck the same width as the hem (the three inches from the lap). Now fold the sides over so that the tucks meet down the center front. Sew the bottom straight across, but at the top sew from either outer edge toward the center, but leave space for the neck; cut out just enough to fit snugly, and bind the neck with ribbon. Use pearl buttons and silk cords made into loops for fasteners. Baby cannot get his hands and feet out, yet has plenty of room to kick and stretch.

New Way to Cook Cabbage.—Trim a medium sized head of cabbage, cut in half and cook in cold water. Let it boil fifteen minutes, then pour off the water and refill with boiling water. Boil twenty minutes longer, then take the cabbage from the water, draining it dry. Chop fine, season with salt, pepper, and butter to taste. Beat together two fresh eggs and four spoonfuls of sweet cream; add them to the seasoned cabbage and

stir all together. Butter a pudding dish, and put the cabbage in and bake in a well heated oven twenty minutes, or until it is browned over the top.

Laundry Hint.—To iron "cold starched" pieces without any trouble whatever: Take the required amount of starch, dissolve in cold water, adding enough boiling water to make starch warm. (Not cooked.) Dip parts to be starched into it, rubbing or spicing the starch well in. Fold and let remain over night. Thus treated, the pieces will iron as easily and as well as the clothes ordinarily starched, without sticking and without starch streaking and rolling up on the goods.

ASSASSINS AT THEIR WORK

MONARCHS ARE CONTINUALLY FACING PLOTS.

Kings May Wear a Crown One Day and be Exiled on the Next.

One of the troubles of kingship is that you never know what is going to happen. You go to bed a happy constitutional monarch, and wake up a fugitive and exile. Assassins still stalk kings, and dissatisfied army officers are as ready to conspire against their sovereign as ever they were, while there are still traitors eager to earn an enemy's gold at the expense of their own country.

No one can say that there was no romance about the rise of the Young Turks and the deserved fall of Abdul Hamid. Secret societies are supposed to belong to the Middle Ages, yet a gigantic secret society proved the undoing of Turkey's notorious monarch.

Men who wished to join the Young Turks were led blindfolded to the place of meeting, where five masked men explained their obligations. Each member had his own duty to perform, and each had to subscribe to the funds according to his means. Most of the members did not know one another, and so elaborate was the system of spies that nothing went on in any department of the Government which was not known to the Young Turk's executive. Even women did their share. No wonder that Abdul Hamid felt it necessary to give way. And when he attempted

A COUNTER REVOLUTION the Young Turks showed their strength by marching on Constantinople and dethroning him for good and all.

The story of the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, reads like a romance. Because Alexander refused to be merely the creature of Russia he was struck off the list of Russian officers and all Russians in the Bulgarian army were recalled.

Just before this Russian agents had endeavored to kidnap him. One night two Russian generals drove up to the palace, but were refused admittance by the sentry, and a search showed a carriage at the gate in which were proclamations of Alexander's expulsion.

After this plot had failed came the Serbian war, which made the prince more popular than ever; but Russian intrigues were still at work. Russophile and dissatisfied Ministers spread false rumors of Prince Alexander's private life, and said that the Serbs were once more marching on Sofia, and it was necessary to despatch troops to the frontier.

Having thus denuded the capital of loyal soldiers, a regiment on whom the conspirators could rely was brought into the city, and one night a guard hastily awoke Alexander to inform him that the palace was surrounded by revolutionaries. Outside the disloyal soldiers fired volleys and yelled for his downfall, and when he had dressed he found the hall full of officers, who pointed their revolvers at his head and

DEMANDED HIS ABDICATION.

The leader tore a page out of the visitors' book to draw up the Act of abdication, but he was too excited and drunk to write, and a young officer did it for him. With the pistols of the conspirators touching his face, the Prince wrote, "God protect Bulgaria."—Alexander. Then he was taken to the War Office, where officers whom he had befriended heaped indignities upon him until he was driven away under a heavily armed escort to the Danube and taken to Russian territory.

Had he paid attention to a warning letter he would have escaped, and the yacht that took him down the Danube was almost stopped by fire from Bulgarian troops on the bank. As soon as he was found Bulgaria asked him to return, but at the moment of landing he sent a foolish telegram to the Czar which allowed him no alternative but to resign.

The late King Oscar of Sweden was deposed from the throne of Norway in a far more humdrum and peaceful manner. Ever since its union with Sweden, Norway had been dissatisfied, each fresh con-

cession of the King arousing demands for more. The crisis culminated when Sweden refused to allow Norway to have separate diplomatic representatives abroad.

Owing to the various differences the Norwegian Ministry resigned, but the King refused to accept it; so the Storting, or Parliament, held a short sitting, at which it declared the

INDEPENDENCE OF NORWAY, at the same time stating they had no ill-feeling against the monarch himself, and asking him to appoint one of his younger sons King of Norway.

A plebiscite of Norwegian voters was taken to see whether the separation was approved. Prince Charles of Denmark afterwards being chosen King in the same manner, as Oscar had refused to nominate one of his sons. A committee representing the two parliaments met to arrange the separation, and, after some difficulty, agreement was reached and Norway once more became an independent country.

Few revolutions are brought about in so bloodless and constitutional a manner, for if the monarch has any personal feeling there is sure to be fighting. So it was in Persia, when Mohammed Ali was only deposed after months of bloodshed. The revolution broke out first in Tabriz, which fell into the hands of the conspirators, while in Teheran the Shah showed his contempt for constitutionalism by bombarding the Parliament House.

Marching on Teheran, the Nationalists carried all before them, and when they reached the capital the Shah took refuge in the Russian embassy. A National Assembly of

NOBLES AND PRIESTS

then proclaimed his dethronement and the accession of the Crown Prince to a large crowd in the Parliament Square.

General Hermes da Fonseca, who has witnessed the Portuguese revolution, helped to bring one about in his own country, Brazil, 21 years ago. The emperor, Dom Pedro, was a liberal-minded man who took no steps to put down the growth of Socialism and Republican opinion, being too much occupied in looking after the general welfare of his people.

But his daughter and heiress was more masterful, and moreover, favored the clerical party. The abolition of slavery had caused much discontent, so the Republicans found many converts. Officers of the army and navy favored a change of Government, and thinking it would be more easily brought about while amiable Dom Pedro was on the throne a plan of campaign was secretly decided upon. So late one night regiments favorable to the conspirators surrounded the royal palace and seized the Government officers, and Dom Pedro and his daughter were hastily put on board ship and sent to Europe.

FARM STOCK 100 YEARS AGO.

Bridges for Pack Horses.—A Famous "Pig Pointer."

Sir Walter Gilbey has brought together a number of interesting facts concerning the live stock of the farm, says the Westminster Gazette. Bleeding, the stock remedy for equine ills of every kind, was practised until comparatively recent times. The Essex farmers used to bleed their animals regularly in spring and autumn as late as the year 1835, and in some districts it was continued until about 1850.

But veterinary surgery did not embrace the study of cattle and sheep diseases at all. Treatment of sick cattle was referred to the local "leech," who, to quote a writer of the time, "knows as much of the disease of animals as the beast to attend which he is sent for."

Arthur Young writing in 1770 reckoned the total of cattle in England at over 2,800,000, including 684,000 draught cattle. The fact that some 4,800,000 cattle are now owned in England indicates the change in the cattle breeding industry during a hundred years. There are no reliable figures, Sir Walter says, to show what the horse population was at that time.

Apart from coaching, every country gentleman drove or rode in the good old days. The farmer and commercial traveller travelled on horseback or drove a gig. Goods in out of the way parts of England were still carried on strings of pack horses. The importance of the latter as a means of transport is shown by the old "pack horse" bridges still remaining over the streams in various parts of England. They are wide enough to allow a laden horse to pass, but too narrow for carts.

Some curious examples are supplied by Sir Walter Gilbey of the intelligence of the pig. One of the most remarkable examples is furnished by the famous "pig pointer," a black sow, which two King's keepers in the New Forest trained in a fortnight to find game, point and back almost as well as a pointer. The excellent scenting powers of the pig are, as is well known, utilized by French truffle finders, who train young swine to find the truffles, buried as they are a few inches below the soil. They were used for this purpose in England



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FROM POLICEMEN TO KNIGHT

SIR HENRY SMITH WORKED HIS WAY TO TOP.

Chief Superintendent of City of London During "Jack the Ripper" Murders.

No man knows London better than Sir Henry Smith, who resigned his appointment as Commissioner of the City Police nine years ago. Fifty years ago he was thoroughly acquainted with the West-end, and confesses in his interesting reminiscences, entitled "From Constable to Commissioner," that he was familiar with every "night-house" in the Haymarket and its neighborhood. Twenty-five years later he was equally well acquainted with the East-end slums. He has come into contact with the highest personages in the land, and has rubbed shoulders with the vilest criminals. And the bright, chatty manner in which his reminiscences are written add additional interest to the story of his varied experiences.

His stories of London life, after entering the ranks of the City of London Police in 1838—and Sir Henry is not a little proud of the fact that within six years he had risen to the position of Commissioner—are, perhaps, the most interesting in the book.

One of the first men Sir Henry became acquainted with when he joined the police in 1835 was Captain Shaw, Chief of the London Fire Brigade. He also mentions that the late King Edward and the Duke of Sutherland were on terms of great friendship with Shaw, and often visited the headquarters of the brigade in Southwark Bridge Road.

"Of all the things the late Duke of Sutherland liked was 'A night w' Burns,'" says Sir Henry. He was a great ally of Shaws, was, like him, a first-rate mechanic, understood fire-engines and locomotives, and, if all tales are true, many a time acted as fireman and assisted to drive the express from Edinburgh to London.

"It was Shaw's habit," continues Sir Henry, "to see every engine at headquarters stabled before he went to bed—every engine, I mean, that should have finished its work and been home again. On one occasion about midnight, an engine, long overdue, had not arrived, and Shaw went to the main door to see if there was any sign of the truant. Just as he put his hand to the door-handle the bell rang violently, and opening the door without a second's delay he saw the King, then Prince of Wales, and the Shah of Persia. The foreign potentate was greatly pleased with the promptitude displayed, and left for his own dominions fully impressed with the belief that the Chief of the London Fire Brigade was always to be found twenty-four hours in the day, and 365 days in the year, standing ready behind the door to open it to all comers."

It was the wife of the third Duke of Sutherland who, together with Queen Victoria, figured in an amusing episode at the Guildhall shortly after her Majesty came to the throne. A splendid reception was given in her honor, among the "decorations" being four stalwart officers of the City Police in coats of mail, supposed to represent statues of gallant knights of old. Passing them with her favorite lady-in-waiting—the Duchess of Sutherland

also, Sir Walter says. Lord Braybrooke kept truffle hunting pigs some fifty years ago.

Geese have gone somewhat out of fashion in these days, but formerly they were held to be the most profitable kind of poultry. They were raised in vast numbers in the Lincolnshire fens. Pennant says that a single person would keep as many as a thousand old birds, each of which raising seven goslings the owner at the year's end would find himself master of a flock of 8,000 birds. In the great tracks of fenland, before they were drained, over a thousand persons made their living out of geese. The profit of goose keeping lay in the practise of plucking. The value of goose feathers was estimated at about a shilling a head a year, and three-pence more for the quills, at that time in general demand for pens.

—Queen Victoria suddenly became interested in the armor of one of the knights, an officer named Tillcock. Suddenly the Duchess sprang back and, pointing to him, said, "That knight's alive; I saw him move." "Don't talk nonsense," said the Queen. "Come, away; it's not nonsense," replied the Duchess with a laugh. "Yet, my dear knight, you're not alive after all these years, are you?" And, patting his cheek with her hand, she followed the Queen upstairs.

"I think another second would have finished me," said Tillcock afterwards. "I never was so frightened in my life. I thought if I moved the Queen would take a fit and the Duchess too."

Three years after Sir Henry became chief superintendent of the City Police, London was startled with the first of the "Ripper" murders, and his reminiscences throw a new light on those dastardly crimes. "There is no man living who knows as much of these 'Ripper' murders as I do," he says, "and before going further I must admit that though within five minutes of the perpetrator one night, and with a very fair description of him besides, he completely beat me and every police officer in London and I have no more idea where he lived than I had twenty years ago."

Sir Henry is convinced that had his orders been properly carried out he would have caught the murderer red-handed. He ordered the police to account for every man and woman seen together about Houndsditch and Bishopgate. Catherine Eddowes, the Mitre Square victim, was in Sir Henry's custody at Bishopgate police station twenty minutes before she was murdered. "It may be," he says, "that the man and woman, having made an appointment, went separately and met in the square. That does not exonerate the officers of the City Police. . . . Had she been followed and men called to guard the approaches, the murderer would to a certainty have been taken red-handed. The square, every inch of it, was carefully examined, but not one mark or drop of blood did we discover to indicate by what approach he had made his exit."

Sir Henry's pluck is well illustrated by an incident which occurred three of four days after the Mitre Square murder. He received a letter in which the writer, a ticket-of-leave man, said he had a lot to tell about the murders. He was afraid of the "tecs," and Sir Henry, therefore, made an appointment with him for 1 p.m., in one of the quietest squares of the West-end, and assured the writer of the letter that not one detective would accompany him.

"Shortly before the hour named," says Sir Henry, "I took up my position opposite. Punctually almost to the minute I saw a man advance from the north and halt under the lamp. Crossing the road at once, I walked quickly up to him and looked him over steadily. The man confronting me could not have been more than five feet two or three inches in height. He was stoutly built, black-bearded, and of an ugly and forbidding countenance."

"Have you come to see anyone, my man?" I said.

"No, I haven't," he replied, in a civil enough tone.

"Well, I have," I said, "and I mean to wait a bit longer to see if he keeps his appointment."

"There we stood facing one another for five or six minutes when the man turned and walked leisurely away."

After this meeting Sir Henry had a note from the man. "Now," he said, "I know I can trust you. I'll be at the Old Jewry as soon as I can." But he never came, and Sir Henry remarks: "The 'Ripper' had all the luck."

Chicken Spanish Stew.—Take half pound of salt pork and cut in one inch pieces and fry in bottom of kettle. Then add one chicken cut up for stewing, nearly covered with water; salt a large red pepper cut in pieces, let simmer until nearly done; then add three cloves of garlic, one can tomatoes, one can mushrooms, one can peas. Boil up once, then thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour that has been dissolved in a little cold water. When ready to serve have one green pepper shredded to sprinkle over the top.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE
EASTBOUND
 No. 8 (daily) due 4 19 a.m.
 " 12 (daily except Sun) " 7 15 a.m.
 " 4 (daily) " 3 32 p.m.
 " 6 (daily) " 3 55 p.m.
WESTBOUND
 No. 7 (daily) due 1 10 p.m.
 No. 11 (daily except Sun) due 7 33 p.m.
 " 5 (daily) " 10 13 p.m.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1911.

AN APPEAL TO SIR WILFRED

**Mr. J. Wesley Allison Writes the
Premier Anent Long Sault
Proposition.**

The following letters, addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Reid, M.P. for Grenville, will show the interest J. Wesley Allison, of this town, is taking to block the damming of the St. Lawrence at the Long Sault:—

Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1911.
 Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
 Premier of Canada,
 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

Dear Sir Wilfrid,—I beg leave to invite your attention, from the standpoint of Canadian interests, to the proposal of the Long Sault Development Co. to dam the St. Lawrence River and utilize and control for all time its total 500,000 (or 1,000,000) horse power.

Their project, as now disclosed, involves four power houses and two dams; three of these power houses will be on the American side of the International boundary line. The dam at the head of the Long Sault Rapids will be or can easily be wholly on the American side, and the dam between Barnhart Island and Canada will be partly below and partly above the boundary line. The bill, as at first introduced in the House of Representatives and upon which we were heard for five days before the Rivers and Harbors Committee, contained a provision that required the approval of Canada before its provisions should become operative. This bill was referred to the International Waterways Commission, and while the Canadian section declined to report, the American section reported favorably upon the bill, but recommended a more specific provision requiring the approval of the Canadian Government. Notwithstanding all this, a new bill has been introduced, referred to the same committee, which, without giving us an opportunity to be heard, reported it favorably to the House.

This bill does not contain any provision requiring the approval of Canada, and expressly authorizes the Company to proceed with its works south of the boundary without Canada's approval; and it is now conceded that such is the intention. This purpose is insisted upon, although attention has been vigorously called to the fact that such acts would entirely disregard the rights of Canada, both on principles of general international law and comity and the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty which require each country to keep the rivers at the place equally free and open for vessels of each country. Nearly 95 per cent. of the water in the St. Lawrence River now flows through the Long Sault Rapids and the South Sault Channel. This shows how pronounced will be the disturbance of material conditions if the Company should exercise the powers that will be conferred upon it if the pending bill should become a law. While the Company is seeking authority to control practically the whole flow of the river and proposes in any event to develop three-fourths of the power on the American side, there is nothing in the proposed legislation that requires them to deliver any power on the Canadian side.

All of these conditions present a situation, which, in my judgment calls for the immediate and serious attention of the Canadian Government for the protection of Canadian interests. The waterway, being common and International in its character, no change can be made in its natural conditions by either country that will not affect the other country having the same common and undivided right to the use of the water; when such changes are proposed by one country, the other country has the right to and should be heard before any change is made. No change should be made except with the consent of each party interests.

The Right Honorable James Bryce, the English Ambassador to the United States, has been fully advised of the situation and I take great pleasure in saying that he has taken a dignified and intelligent interest in the matter in the line of protection of Canadian interests. He has received us with great courtesy and treats us with the greatest consideration. If he is properly supported by the Canadian Government, I do not hesitate to say that I think he will be able to cause such delay upon the part of Congress as will enable the submission of the whole question to the new International Waterways Commission.

In that event, if the project is authorized, it will, in my judgment, be authorized subject to the approval of both countries.

Should you desire further information on any particular question in the Act, I should be very glad to advise you fully. With kindest personal regards, I am,
 Yours very faithfully,
 J. WESLEY ALLISON.

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the
 Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1911
 Dr. J. D. Reid, M.P.,
 House of Commons,
 Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Dr. Reid:—
 I am taking the liberty of writing you at length, advising you of the position I have taken in opposing the "Long Sault Development Company's Bill," now pending in both Houses here.

An investigation of the bills pending in the interest of the Long Sault Development Company discloses the fact that the company is endeavoring to get legislation that will enable them to develop power south of the International boundary line entirely independent of and without the consent of the Canadian Government. The original Malby bill, introduced December 14, 1909, contained a provision that the authority thereby vested in the company would not be operative until the consent to the construction of the dams, canals and locks and other works of the proper authorities of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada was obtained. This bill was submitted to General O. H. Ernst, the Chairman of the American section of the International Waterways Commission, who has devoted about six years to the consideration of this great international waterways, for his opinion. He, with the other members of the American section, joined in the opinion that the co-operation of the two governments was essential and necessary, and recommended a section to be attached to the Malby bill, for the purpose of accomplishing that result, reading as follows:—

"This Act shall not become operative until the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall signify to the Secretary of State of the United States its consent to the construction of such dam and other structures; PROVIDED, that if said consent be not given within two years from the date of this Act, then this Act shall be null and void."

Notwithstanding this proposition of the original Malby bill and this specific recommendation of the American section of the International Waterways Commission, the bill finally reported by the Rivers and Harbors Committee and the bill now pending in the Senate—both being identical—entirely omits any provision requiring the consent of the Dominion of Canada. It does contain a section which provides that the Long Sault Development Company shall be subject to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to boundary waters, proclaimed May 13, 1910.

An examination of the treaty discloses the interesting fact that Article IV which relates to dams, is subject to approval in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII. Article VIII provides that a majority of the commissioners shall have power to render a decision and further provides that in case the Commission is equally divided separate reports are to be made on each side by the commissioners to their own Government and, in that case, the Governments are to endeavor to agree. But it is obvious that if they do not agree no result is reached, the result of which is that, if dams proposed to be built by the Long Sault Development Company are not approved by a majority but the commission equally divides, that as far as the International Waterways Commission is concerned the situation of the company is not in the slightest degree changed, because the provisions of the treaty with reference to the approval of the commissioners will have been exhausted without any definite result.

The pending bill evidently anticipated this situation, because it not only omits all provisions requiring the approval of the Dominion of Canada to the construction of the dams, but expressly provides that the company is "authorized to construct, maintain and operate for navigation, water-power and other purposes for a period of ninety-nine years, a dam or dams in so much of the St. Lawrence River as lies south of the International boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada near Long Sault, Barnhart and Sheik Islands, either independently or in connection with like works now erected or to be erected in so much of said river as lies north of the international boundary line."

It discloses the specific and deliberate purpose of authorizing the Long Sault Development Company to build its dams south of the international boundary line without the consent or approval of the Dominion of Canada.

I strongly urge you to lay before Parliament the above facts, and oblige,
 Yours very truly,
 J. WESLEY ALLISON.


With the Curlers

As announced last week, two rinks of curlers from Smith's Falls journeyed here on Saturday last to play a friendly game with Morrisburg. The home team had prepared excellent ice for the visitors and the matches were keenly contested, resulting in a tie on the total, one Smith's Falls rink winning out by 1 point, while the other lost by 1 point. The following are the rinks:—


EAST ICE	
Rink 1, Smith's Falls.	Rink 2, Morrisburg.
F. O'Brien	A. F. Falls
F. W. Forrester	R. H. Ashton
R. C. Rose	Dr. G. M. Gorrell
Dr. E. H. Wickware	Dr. W. C. Davy
Skip—11	Skip—10

WEST ICE	
Rink 1, Smith's Falls.	Rink 2, Morrisburg.
Dr. Kerfoot	F. R. Chalmers
R. Henderson	Fred Meikle
Geo. Scott	Harry Armstrong
E. T. Frost	G. H. Merkle
Skip—20	Skip—21

After the match the visitors were entertained to a lunch at the St. Lawrence Hall before taking the fast train, which stopped here for them. The visitors were good curlers and gentlemanly sports.



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flavor of Red Rose
Tea. It has the cup
goodness that comes
only from Red Rose
quality—the reason
why it holds first place
in thousands of Canadian homes. Will you
try it.



**RED ROSE
TEA** "is good tea"
NEVER SOLD IN BULK
Your Grocer Will
Recommend it

Long Sault Bill Still Before Senate

(Continued from page 1)

of the consent of the proper authorities of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada to the construction of said works," and further provided that the Act should "not be construed as authorizing said company, its successors or assigns, to construct said dams, canals, locks and other works until such consent and approval shall be obtained," clearly recognizing the fact of the impropriety of proceeding with works upon the American side without first obtaining the consent of Canada.

This bill was referred to the International Waterways Commission for their opinion, and was returned with a report. (Appendix B, Int. Waterways Com., Progress Report), dated March 11, 1910, in which the Canadian section did not join.

In the report upon the question of joint action between the two countries, the American section—O. H. Ernst, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, retired, George Clinton and E. E. Haskell, said:—

"It is, of course, impracticable for the Legislature of the two countries to act simultaneously. One must act in advance of the other; but if any law which the first may pass shall contain the proviso that it shall become operative only after the approval of the other, co-operation in legislation will be secured."

"The bill referred to us seems to recognize the necessity of co-operation between the two Governments, but it does so in a vague way, and is much less explicit than it should be. A separate section should be introduced, worded as follows:—

"Section — This Act shall not become operative until the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall signify to the Secretary of the State of the United States its consent to the construction of such dam and other structures; PROVIDED, that if said consent be not given within two years from the date of this Act, then this Act shall be null and void."

The only provision that is contained in S. 10558 that can in any way be said to relate to or contemplate joint action upon the part of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, is Section 2, which provides:—

"Sec. 2.—That said Long Sault Development Company, its successors and assigns, shall be subject to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the boundary waters between the United States and Canada, proclaimed by the President of the United States on the thirteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and ten."

It will be observed that it does not make the operation of the Act contingent upon the approval of the Commission, but simply subjects the Act "to the provision of the treaty." The provision of the treaty with reference to the action of the International Waterways Commission is found in the last paragraph of Article 8 of the treaty, and reads as follows:—

"The majority of the Commissioners shall have the power to render a decision. In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question or matter presented to it for decision, separate reports shall be made by the Commissioners on each side to their own Governments. The high contracting parties shall thereupon endeavor to agree upon the adjustment of the question or matter of difference, and if an agreement is reached be-

tween them, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the Commissioners, who shall take such further proceedings as may be necessary to carry out such agreement."

It will be observed that this provision does not accomplish any result unless the majority of the commission "render a decision." If the commission is evenly divided, they simply report to their respective Governments, and in that case, the "High Contracting Parties endeavor to agree upon an adjustment."

"If, however, they do not agree, no adjustment is reached, and so far as the action of the Commission is concerned, it stands precisely as it did when it was submitted to them, without accomplishing anything by way of a determination on the part of the Commission. The significance of these provisions is obvious when attention is called to the fact that H. R. 14531 is the bill that was before the International Waterways Commission, and the Canadian section declined to join in the report, approving it. That bill contained a specific provision requiring the consent of the Canadian Government. S. 10558 contains no such provision, and it is, therefore a moral certainty that the Canadian section would decline to approve of its provisions, as it is very much less favorable to Canada than H. R. 14531, upon which they have already passed."

It is, therefore, obvious that "S. 10558, if it goes before the International Waterways Commission, will simply result in a divided commission, and will leave the bill precisely as it stood before a reference to the Commission. The specific provisions of the Act itself will then become operative, and they are found in Section 1, and as to this point read as follows:—

"That the Long Sault Development Company, a corporation organized under the law of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to construct, maintain, and operate for navigation, water power and other purposes, for a period of ninety-nine years a dam or dams in so much of the St. Lawrence River as lies south of the international boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, near Long Sault, Barnhart and Sheik islands, either INDEPENDENTLY or in connection with like works now erected or to be erected in so much of said river as lies north of said international boundary line."

So that we have not only the admission of Congressman Malby that it is proposed to construct the works without the consent of Canada, but the specific language of the proposed legislation itself clearly demonstrates that purpose. Upon this branch of the bill the question is, will this committee recommend legislation which is distinctly in opposition to the careful and deliberate recommendation of the unanimous American section of the International Waterways Commission, which has been devoting its time for the last six years to an investigation of all the questions involved in the navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

This is an international proposition. The interests and rights of Canada and its citizens are to be seriously affected. Their section of the International Waterways Commission did not feel at liberty to concur with the American section upon a bill that submitted the whole proposition for the approval of the Dominion of Canada. Here is a proposition distinctly in opposition to the recommendation of the American section.

Whether or not the action upon the part of Congress, that is much more unfavorable and is entirely inconsistent with the recommendation of the American section of the International Waterways Commission, would or not tend to promote friendly relations between the United States and Canada would hardly seem to require discussion.

THE ICE JAMS CAUSED BY THE DAMMING OF THE RIVER WOULD PLACE THE COUNTRY ABOVE IN GREAT JEOPARDY.

Upon this point we beg leave to refer in the first instance to the suggestions contained in the memorandum submitted before the Rivers and Harbors Committee to H. R. 14531. Upon the dangers to be apprehended from the ice jams, the statement of Mr. Kennedy, an experienced engineer, will be found at pages 110 to 113 of the House hearings, and the statement of Capt. James H. Logan, a man of large experience upon the river, may be found in the hearings at pages 840 to 843. In addition to this, the following telegram has just been received from Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, Can.:—

J. Wesley Allison,
 Willard Hotel,
 Washington, D.C.:

My experience and personal knowledge of the locality convince me that the proposed works of the Long Sault Development Company in the St. Lawrence River must cause ice jams, the consequence of

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YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—you are the ones we can restore to manhood and revive the spark of energy and vitality. Don't give up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, used electric belts and tried various drug store nostrums.

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NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

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DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
 Write for our private address.

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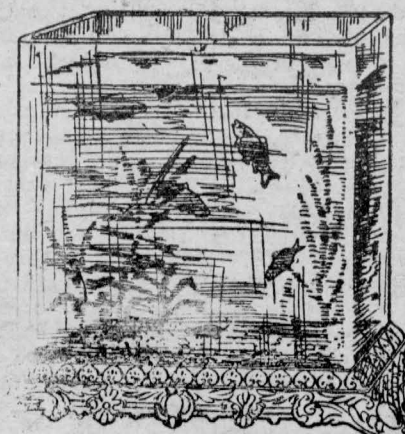
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which will certainly be heavy damages to property, and in all probability loss of life on the Ontario side of the river. I do not believe that any man familiar with the locality for the last thirty years will doubt my statement.

Sir J. P. Whitney,
 Premier of Province of Ontario.
 The injury that would be caused to persons and property by the ice jams which would inevitably be precipitated by the construction of the dams as proposed, can hardly

be exaggerated.
 The danger from floods, if the Government allows these dams to be constructed, is a very serious one. The backwater caused by obstructing the natural flow of the river will greatly lessen the effective heads on many of the existing power plants above the Long Sault. Some engineers have, it is true, given an opinion that there is no probability of such damage being sustained. On the

(Continued on page 5)

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Extra New Process Blades, 6 in set..... .50

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AN AGENT for Morrisburg district to re-
present a Life Insurance Company. A
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60 tons good saved Hay for sale at \$6.00 per
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7, concession 1, Williamsburg. Apply to Sam-
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CHEAP to quick purchaser, Double House
and Lot on Ellen street. Apply to
J. N. EASTMAN.

FOR SALE

BRICK house on High street. Cheap to
quick purchaser for cash. Apply to
THOMAS STEEN

LONG SAULT BILL

STILL BEFORE SENATE

(Continued from page 4)

other hand, the opinion of the resi-
dents along the shore and of the
most experienced navigators and
observers, is apparently almost
unanimous in holding that the
probability of serious damage, is
very strong. With all respect to
the engineers who have given their
opinions, it is submitted that the
question is not an engineering
problem, and no data exists for the
information of a reliable engineer-
ing opinion. No engineer can tell
where and how ice will be forced
when in our rigorous climate the
flow of a mighty river like the St.
Lawrence is interfered with. It is
on record that in past years great
damage from floods and ice jams
has been sustained for many
miles up stream and on both sides
of the river, caused by large areas
of ice swinging across some por-
tion of the stream. The annual
occurrence of ice jams in this 40-
mile stretch of open water be-
tween Lake St. Francis (a short
distance below the Long Sault
Rapids) and Ogdensburg is only
prevented by the swiftness of the
current, keeping this section of the
river open and quickly carrying
away the continuous flow of ice
cakes and slush, with which this
part of the St. Lawrence is filled
during the winter months. It is
true that at present all this ice ac-
cumulates in Lake St. Francis, and
that even with its width of six
miles, it has been an almost year-
ly event to have the lower portion
of the city of Cornwall flooded and
its power plant forced to close
down. That the effect of a dam
across the outlet of the open
stretch above the dam of the river,
is to slacken the current above
is readily admitted; but how to
prevent the ice in this slowed cur-
rent from bridging, or how to hin-
der the vast amount of ice from ac-
cumulating in front of the dam in-
stead of Lake St. Francis, as it
now does, is a problem that has
never been solved. The company
proposes to maintain ice breakers.
To anyone who has knowledge of
the great difficulties encountered
by electric companies in northern
waters when dealing with anchor
ice in the forebay screens, the propo-
sition is simply ludicrous. To
handle in a channel all the anchor
and other ice that forms with in-
credible rapidity under certain con-
ditions of weather, is a practical
impossibility, and shows that they
are either grossly ignorant of the
difficulties or do not care. All the
residents along the shores know
the effect of a stoppage—ever so
slight—in the flow of this mighty
stream. Under favorable circum-
stances and in the early part of
the season, those memorable jams
of 1879, 1887 and 1905, when the
water raised 12 feet above the nor-
mal at Morrisburg, a distance of
ten miles above Farran's Point, the
location of the ice bridge, will be
surpassed, but to what extent no
human being is able to foretell.

All the scientific world knows of
the investigations and means em-
ployed to break up the jams in the
Niagara River, and everyone has
heard of the strenuous but un-
successful efforts put forth by the
Canadian Government to keep free
the lower St. Lawrence of its ice
and maintain an open channel.
The damage incurred by the jam-
ming of the channel below the low-
er rapids (Coteau, Cascades and
Lachine) and that often taking
place in Montreal harbor, gives a
faint idea of the responsibility en-
tailed arresting the flow of the
rapids at Long Sault. The pos-
sible temporary total stoppage of
the flow of the river as a conse-
quence of the works contemplated,
is a contingency which cannot be
said to be impossible or remote.
From past experience we believe
that the force of the flood incurred
by the recent overflowing of the
River Seine in France would be
nothing as compared to the power
of the much greater volume of wa-
ter that would overrun the shores
of the St. Lawrence if any ob-
struction in this river were al-
lowed.

The significance of these facts is
recognized by S. 10538, Section 6
of which reads as follows:—

"Sec. 6. That the Long Sault
Development Company shall exe-
cute a bond obligatory on itself,
its successors and assigns, with
good and solvent sureties in the
sum of five hundred thousand dol-
lars, payable to the United States,
for the use and benefit of the ri-
parian and other landowners in
and along the St. Lawrence River,
conditioned to pay all damages
that may accrue to them, or any
of them, by reason of overflow, ice
jams, and other causes produced
by the erection and maintenance of
said dam or dams, and the work
of construction shall not commence
until said bond is executed and ap-
proved by the Secretary of War
and deposited in the War Depart-
ment."

S. 10538, while it is identical
with the bill reported by the Ri-
vers and Harbors Committee of the
House, appears before the Senate
as an amendment, and it

is to be taken, as we understand
it, as it stands, without any qual-
ification or limitation. Section 6
proceeds upon two hypotheses;
first, that the damage apprehended
from ice jams caused by the erec-
tion of the dams, is a real one,
and, second that it is a damage
that the Long Sault Development
Company should be held legally re-
sponsible for. This being the case,
there can be no question but that
all parties damaged or injured by
the acts of the Long Sault Devel-
opment Company, should be paid
such damages as they sustain
thereby. While the damages to be
apprehended for its jams are so
great as to prohibit the erection of
any dams, if they are to be au-
thorized, adequate protection
against injury should be provided
by the Act.

Section 6, in our judgment, is
not adequate for that purpose. The
limit of \$500,000 in the bond sug-
gests the inference that that is the
extent of the damage to be paid
by the company. Whereas the
company should pay all damages
caused by its acts, the section con-
fines the liability to "the use and
benefit of the riparian and other
land owners," which obviously is
much too narrow to cover all per-
sons who might sustain damage,
because ice jams such as have al-
ready occurred, have not only in-
jured riparian and land owners,
but individuals and personal prop-
erty. Jams such as are not only
possible but probable, are likely to
not only injure persons and prop-
erty, but to destroy life as well.

While S. 10538 is made subject to
the provisions of the Dam Act, ap-
proved June 23, 1910, that Act
with reference to damage inflicted,
is not sufficiently broad to cover
the situation here. That Act pro-
vides, in section 3, "that the per-
sons constructing, maintaining or
operating any dam," shall be li-
able for any damage that may be
inflicted thereby upon private
property either by overflow or
otherwise. Here the Dominion and
Provincial Governments are the
owners of large amounts of prop-
erty upon the Canadian side, as
well as important and very exten-
sive public works, such as canals,
upon which they have spent mil-
lions of dollars, all of which are
liable to serious injury by ice jams.

The language of the Act ought
to be so definite and certain that
it would cover all persons injured
and eliminate all doubt as to the
liability of the company. We there-
fore suggest in the place of Sec. 6,
the following section as only ade-
quate to accomplish these pur-
poses:—

"Sec. 6. The authority conferred
by this Act is conferred upon the
express condition that the Long
Sault Development Company, its
successors and assigns shall as-
sume, become liable for and pay
all damages that may be sustained
by any person, firm, corporation or
government upon both sides of the
river, by reason of any overflow,
ice jams or other causes produced
by the erection, maintenance or
operation of said dam or dams,
and a right of action in favor of
such person, firm, corporation or
government so sustaining damages
is hereby given against the said
Long Sault Development Company
and its successors and assigns, and
all damages thus sustained are
hereby made a first lien upon all
the property of said company, its
successors and assigns.

"The Long Sault Development
Company, its successors and as-
signs shall not commence the work
of construction herein authorized
until it executes as additional se-
curity, a bond obligatory upon it-
self, its successors and assigns,
with good and solvent securities in
the sum of \$500,000, payable to
the United States, to be approved
by the Secretary of War and de-
posited in the War Department for
the use and benefit of all persons,
firms, corporations or governments
that may sustain damage as afore-
said."

The latter part of section 6 is
practically a paraphrase of section
6 of the bill, and requires the se-
curity to be filed provided for by
said section. In addition to this,
we think the following section
should be added to the bill:—

"Section 7. Upon the failure of
the Long Sault Development Com-
pany, its successors and assigns to
comply with any of the provisions
of this Act, to pay the expenses
provided for in section 5, and dam-
ages as provided for in section 6,
this Act shall be void, and the
rights hereby conferred shall cease
and be determined, and in such
case said Long Sault Development
Company, its successors and as-
signs shall have no right to recov-
er compensation from the United
States for anything that it may
have done."

This section, it will be observed,
is precisely in line with the recom-
mendation of the American sec-
tion of the International Water-
ways Commission, as will be seen
upon page 13 of the International
Waterways Commission, Sixth
Progress Report.

The American section recom-
mends the following proviso to be
added to H. R. 74531, which was
submitted to them:—

900 Drops

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for As-
similating the Food and Regula-
ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

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

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe Senna -
Rochelle Salt -
Anise Seed -
Sage -
El Carbonate Sulfate -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A Perfect Remedy for Constipa-
tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Fitcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO OUR BIG SALE

STOP - LOOK - LISTEN

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS

\$8,000.00

FEBRUARY SALE

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

COMMENCING FEBRUARY 13, 1911

Dress Goods, Women's Furnishings, Small Wares, Men's Furnish-
ings, Boots and Shoes, Overcoats, Suits, Caps, Hardware, Crockery,
Wall Paper, and many lines that we cannot make mention of. If
you cannot come in during the day, come in the evening FROM 8
TO 10, when we will interest you at AUCTION PRICES by a
first-class Auctioneer. Don't be foolish and let this opportunity
slip. Come early.

J. D. McDONALD

MORRISBURG

PURITY FLOUR

If that name
is on the sack
you can buy
with confidence



"More bread
and
better
bread"

33

"Provided, that in case the said
company shall at any time violate
any of the provisions of this Act,
or fail to comply with the direc-
tions of the Secretary of War, or
the Chief of Engineers, or with any
conditions or regulations which
may be imposed by the Interna-
tional Waterways Commission,
with the approval of the Secretary
of War, or with any conditions or
regulations which may be made
pursuant to any agreement be-
tween the United States and Great
Britain, on behalf of the Dominion

of Canada, the President of the
United States may declare the
said right of user forfeited, and so
much of said dam or dams and
their approaches, and of said
bridges as lie south of the bound-
ary line thereupon become the
property of the United States, free
and clear of said right of user."

With reference to all the other
public considerations involved in
the pending legislation, we beg
leave to refer to the memorandum
filed before the Rivers and Harbors
Committee.

IRELAND

Recent Happenings Told By Mail From the Land of the Shamrock.

There are 171 house in Templemore, Tipperary, condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Riding and driving horses sold recently at the monthly fair in Ballymena for \$175 to \$210.

Carrick-on-Suir is to have water supplied from Crotty Lake, 6½ miles distant. The cost of the scheme will be \$36,875.

The bodies of John and Michael McNamara and Patrick Houlihan, who were recently drowned near Killybeg, have been recovered.

Official statistics show that the value of Ireland's annual import of boots is \$9,000,000, or almost half the total export of boots from Great Britain.

A few days ago Wm. Scanlan, an American army pensioner, was hanged at Cork prison for the murder for his wife's sister, Bridget Gaver, in July, 1909.

Rumors have been current that Lord Aberdeen intends to resign his position as Viceroy, but so far it has been impossible to obtain any confirmation of the rumors.

An inquiry has been held into the request of the Ballinasloe Urban Council for a loan of \$37,500 for the erection of 45 cottages under the housing of the Working Classes Act.

The Board of Works have consented to advance a sum of \$12,500 to the Roscommon Town Commissioners for the building of ten artisan dwellings at Antogher on the verge of the town.

Workmen are preparing the famous copper mine near Kenmare, Kerry, for reopening. A syndicate has been formed, and it is expected that the mine will be opened in the course of next year.

An offer of a reward of \$250 was made the other day by the committee of the Tipperary Hunt for information leading to the conviction of persons who have poisoned foxhounds during three recent hunts.

Recruiting for the Ancient Order of Hibernians, known as the "Molly Maguires," is being actively undertaken in the south of Ireland. In the city of Cork alone it is said that 2,000 members have been enrolled.

An old age pensioner from the Kilkenny district named Mary Beisty, has fallen in for a legacy of \$6,500 through the death of her brother in the States. Under the law she may still continue to draw her pension.

In the Mullingar Lunatic Asylum recently, steam heating apparatus connected with a large metal table used for cooking purposes, burst and smashed the table, pieces of which flew in all directions, injuring patients and room.

The Earl of Aberdeen is one of six noblemen now living who have filled the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—the others are Lords Londonderry, Zetland, Crewe, Cadogan, and Dudley. Lord Aberdeen is the only nobleman now living who has been twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Greeks found that whereas a man previously could only stay in the water for a minute to a minute and a half, he could now remain for half an hour.

The owners were unwilling to waste the time which should be allowed for the descent when diving is carried on under proper conditions. Instead, therefore, of lowering a man a fathom a minute they decided to throw him overboard, allowing him to sink like a log. So general is this disgraceful state of affairs that about eighty per cent. of the sponge divers suffer from paralysis, eventually total paralysis being their fate. One would imagine that in a civilized country, either the Government would have adopted some measures to prevent this, or that the divers themselves would have shown themselves reluctant to undertake such a hazardous profession. Such, however, is not the case. It should be mentioned to the credit of the infidel Turks that Turkey has forbidden the use of the diving dress for sponge fishing.

DECOYED OUT TO SEA.

A few days preceding the departure of the sponge fleet a lamentable spectacle is provided. The divers, like the gladiators of old, are aware that they may never see their native shores again, so they go in for a course of unrestrained debauchery in which they are encouraged by the huge prepayments which are given them as bribes for their services.

It is commonly understood that a diver will receive 3,000 drachmas (about \$500) for the summer fishing, 1,500 of which he will be paid before he sails. He gathers unto him his boon companions, and after three or four nights of drunkenness wakes up with a splitting headache to find that he is already far out at sea, with the prospect of serving under a ruffianly master and never getting the remainder of his pay.

To do the captains justice, if they can be said to deserve such, we must admit that they themselves are oppressed by the syndicates, who let out the diving suits with provisions and nets at an exorbitant rate of interest, so that it is practically impossible for the man to secure anything but the smallest profit. If they paid their men full wages they would speedily be ruined.

One may wonder that the men do not mutiny against the ill-treatment, but it must be remembered that the skipper, or maestro, as they call him, is always accompanied by a number of his cousins, or near relations, who are always well armed, and so have the whip hand.

Chaplain—"This is your third time in prison. Are you not ashamed to have your friends see you here?" Abashed Convict—"Indeed I am. The prison is disgraceful. The reception-room smells like a tap-room, the cells are dark as caves, the ward is no gentleman, and the table is not fit to sit down to. Ashamed to have my friends come here! I am mortified every time I see them; but what can I do?"

MEN WHO LIVE BY ESPIONAGE

HALF THE WORLD IS SPYING ON THE OTHER.

The Natural Sequence of Work Done by "Intelligence" Departments.

There has been a curious display of indignation in Germany over "British espionage" in connection with the trial of Capt. Trenchard Lieut. Brandon, which took place at Leipzig recently, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London Express.

The uninitiated might gather that from this attitude the impression that Germany herself employs no spies and abhors all secret methods of procuring information about the naval and military matters of other powers. But it would be a false impression, because Germany spies on her neighbors, and they spy on her, and so on through all the military powers of Europe. From a well-informed source I have received the following particulars of the methods of espionage employed by Continental powers:

Espionage is the natural sequence of the work done by the intelligence department, which is entrusted with the task of collecting generally accessible information about the military affairs of other countries. It must be remembered that very many details about the army and navy of each country are published in the press of that country, and can thus be obtained without any difficulty by collecting the newspaper cuttings of parliamentary papers in question.

NEWSPAPER SPIES.

Every Continental intelligence department maintains a staff of newspaper readers, who have to peruse all the publications on naval and military subjects in all the civilized countries of the world. In this way all the particulars of naval and military estimates and many details of new battleships or fortifications or other preparations for war are gathered and classified under their respective heads.

It frequently happens that information of this kind, which is generally accessible to any vigilant watcher, suggests the need of more complete knowledge on some particular subject, and then espionage begins to supplement the operations of the intelligence department. Supposing, for instance, that some newspaper report contains the information that new fortifications are to be constructed at some new strategic point, one or more Secret Service agents are instructed to obtain supplementary details concerning the plan of the new works, with the armament with which they will be supplied. Similar efforts are made in the case of new battleships and other military preparations.

ALL SORTS OF MEN.

are employed in operations of espionage; they include broken-down noblemen, bankrupt business men, professional workers who have lost their means of sustenance, retired civil service officials, and so forth. Women, too, are employed in very many cases where it is thought that they can ferret out information which would be less accessible to male spies.

The work of professional spies is supplemented by actual missions undertaken by military and naval officers, who obtain leave of absence for the purpose of getting important information on some subject of particular interest to their own Government. The employment of officers for such duties is often desirable owing to the utter unreliability of professional spies many of whom are entirely devoid of technical knowledge and are thus badly equipped for the task of collecting useful information, while those of them who have held commissions in some army or navy frequently utilize their own knowledge of military and naval subjects to invent stories which are quite untrue, but which serve to justify their existence.

DOG EAT DOG.

Owing to the unconscious or deliberate unreliability of professional spies, it has frequently been necessary for intelligence departments to employ one set of secret service agents to watch those who actually engage in the work of espionage, a very costly method of procedure. Cases are also on record where spies, while serving their own Government, have at the same time betrayed their own country by simultaneously supplying secret information to another power.

Some years ago it was found that the director of an Austrian railway had been betraying military secrets to the Russian Government, and his contributions to the knowledge collected in St. Petersburg regarding Austrian military affairs was considered so valuable that he went in and out of the Russian War Office as freely as if it were his own home.

While doing so he exploited his opportunities to obtain information

about Russian military plans, which he sold to Austria. He carried on this double treachery for nearly five years before his operations were discovered and he is now living luxuriously on the profits of his espionage in a third country.

By way of verifying the work of professional spies, three or four different secret service agents are sometimes entrusted with the same task, while one or two more are ordered to watch them and check their results. It is a great mistake to suppose that a military power only practises espionage to obtain information about countries with which it expects to become involved in hostilities.

Quite the contrary is the case because every intelligence department collects information about the allies of its own country without considering the political situation or the probability of war, so that the fact that the spies of one country operating in the territory of another by no means indicates any unfriendly intentions. It is merely the duty of every intelligence department to be accurately informed regarding the naval and military resources of every possible future enemy, even if the possibility be very remote.

CLEARING OUT THE SLUMS.

What it Costs to Clear Them or Leave Them.

Clearing out the slums of London is very costly, but also very necessary, work. It is necessary because the conscience of a Christian city cannot tolerate the misery, nor the understanding of an intelligent city permit a continuance of the danger, engendered by these plague areas. It is costly because London will not enforce the laws against overcrowding and bad sanitation. In Liverpool the municipality compels the owners to make their premises habitable and healthy at their own cost. In London overcrowding and dirt are permitted until the authorities must step in and clear the whole district at the public charge. A case in point is the Tabard street area. Something must be done there. Thirty-seven people die in every thousand every year, equivalent to the highest death rate in England, and nearly three times that of London as a whole. Six persons in the thousand die of epidemic diseases, against less than two for the whole of London. The London County Council must clear this area because it has become a plague area. Most of the streets end in a blank wall; some are in places only three feet wide; the houses are damp, dark and dilapidated. Then comes in the question of cost. The County Council's value puts the price at \$1,800,000 for the area of 20 or 25 acres covered with squalid houses. Forty thousand dollars an acre, and \$1,750 apiece for houses which originally cost perhaps \$750. The owner of first-class property, healthy and beautiful, could hardly hope to do as well. The worse the property is the more profitable it is—that is the general rule. Slums can be overcrowded, and overcrowding means high rents, and no expense worth speaking of for repairs.

TAXIDERMIST IS HUMORIST.

Novel Exhibit in Museum at Bramber, England.

Beneath the shadow of the ruined castle at Bramber, England, there is a novel and interesting museum. The exhibits are principally examples of the art of the taxidermist, says the Strand; but the subjects are treated in such a humorous manner as to render the museum unique in England.

The idea of thus combining the art of the taxidermist with that of the humorist was generated in the brain of W. Potter. In 1861 Mr. Potter set to work to contrast his first set piece, illustrating the "Death and Burial of Cock Robin." This work was done in Mr. Potter's spare time and was not completed until seven years had elapsed. The whole of the incidents in the story are graphically portrayed, and no fewer than 100 specimens of British birds are included in the setting. In addition to the birds which figure in the story, there are the cuckoo, nightingale, goldfinch, hawkfinch, brambling finch, wren, etc.

Much ingenuity is displayed in the arrangement of the "fish with his dish," the "fly with his little eye," the owl, the bull, rendered in miniature, the rock, and the mourning birds all a-sighing and a-sobbing.

REMEMBER TO FORGET.

Blobbs—"A woman is always illogical." Slobbs—"Yes; she will always expect you to remember her birthday, but never her age."

Bibbs—"That was a remarkable escape of Boreleigh's. It is a wonder he is alive to tell the tale." Gibbs—"Yes; and such a pity, too!"

BERLIN'S AWFUL POVERTY

A REGISTER OF THOSE OUT OF WORK.

Increase in Number of Beggars and Consumption of Horse Meat.

A report of H. J. Bruce, Third Secretary to the British Embassy at Berlin, bearing upon the conditions of life in the Kaiser's capital is being reproduced by the Socialist press as it contains figures not yet compiled by the German Government. An interesting feature of the report is the number of unemployed, compiled by a political party. Two other features are the increase of beggary and of the consumption of horse meat.

The census of the unemployed obtained from the district schools by the Government has been declared to be erroneous. In last January, the municipality declined the gratuitous assistance of 24,000 organized workmen offered them by the Social Democratic organization to make a house-to-house visitation. Thereupon the organization decided to make its own census. On Feb. 13, 1909, 40,000 workmen visited the houses of all the organized workmen in Berlin and forty-four suburbs, and made a register of those out of work. The total number amounted to 101,300. (Berlin, 67,367; suburbs, 33,933). This shows a discrepancy between the two censuses of about 76,000—a discrepancy that can partly be explained by the fact that as the Social Democrat census took place on the 13th many workmen declined to register again at the Bureau of the Municipality on the 17th. Further, under the municipal system, those out of work had to proceed to the offices to register their names. Thousands refused to do this, as they preferred using the time to find occupation at the labor exchanges or elsewhere. Others knew nothing about the census.

INCREASE IN VAGRANTS.

A considerable increase in the number of vagrants charged with begging in Berlin took place during 1909, when the depression in German industry and trade had become less acute. Here are the figures for three consecutive years:

	Horses and Donkeys.
1907	15,893
1908	16,989
1909	18,088

There was also during the year 1909 a large increase in the number of horses and donkeys slaughtered for food. These figures, taken from the Imperial statistical returns, are absolutely reliable, as no meat is allowed to be sold in Germany that has not passed through the examiners' hands, and that does not bear the official stamp:

	Horses and Donkeys.
1906	147,424
1907	136,273
1908	137,247
1909	151,357

The animals killed for zoological gardens are not to be found in any official German report. It is obviously included in the figures given in this report, as horseflesh consumed in zoos would not be weighed. The statement that no food is sold in Germany that has not passed through the examiners' hands applies only to meat sold for human consumption.

CLUB OF DEAF MEN.

Silence Reigns for Them No Matter What Goes On.

London, England, has at least one very peculiar club. That is the National Deaf Club, whose quarters are on Baker street, in the upper floors of an unpretentious house. All its members are deaf—most of them deaf from birth—and though the club may not be a club of silence, it is hardly a conversation club. The members play billiards, but don't hear the click of the balls; move the draughts, or the chessmen, but notice no result; clatter; and one deaf steward may bang the kettle and rattle the cups; the deaf clubmen are not disturbed thereby.

The Club of the Deaf is for men, but at regular intervals there are ladies' nights. Then the deaf men and the deaf women sit and play cards and draughts together, and exchange jokes and flashes of wit in silence. Sometimes the deaf exchange laughter. A visitor who can hear listens to that laughter with a shock. But the laughter is never heard by the deaf themselves. The most they know of that laughter is a little tremor of their being.

Clubs are more usually for the exchange of ideas through conversation, but it is impossible not to think that this club of the deaf is the most real club in the world. It is a club which essentially involves companionship, friendship and understanding. It is a club which possesses a gift impossible to any other club in the world—the freemasonry of silence.

WILL BE A GREAT CENSUS

THAT IN GREAT BRITAIN ON SUNDAY, APRIL 2.

Numbering King George's Subjects Will Be a Gigantic Task.

Once more the fiat has gone forth for the numbering of the King's subjects, on Sunday April 2. The necessary Census Acts—one for Great Britain, the other for Ireland—have been published, and after resting from its labors for nearly ten years the great census-taking machinery has begun to work again, and will know no rest from its labors for considerably more than a year.

More than a century ago it was no easy task to count the King's subjects, when there were fewer than 9,000,000 persons in England. Now that the population has grown fourfold, and to-day is, as nearly as possible, 36,000,000, its vastness requires no pointing out.

AN ARMY OF ENUMERATORS.

Already the whole country is flooded with tens of thousands of circulars and letters—to the local authorities, enjoining them to see that the naming and numbering of every street is in "apple pie order" before the fatal day of the census, so that the work of the enumerators may be made as simple as possible; and to the thousands of superintendent registrars, requiring them to arrange in good time for the services of a vast army of enumerators, whose number for Great Britain alone will exceed 40,000. All this naturally leads to a deluge of correspondence—letters by tens of thousands, each of which must be carefully considered and answered.

A most intricate and difficult work is the division of the country into enumeration districts, so that no part of it, however minute, may be excluded from the survey, and so that each district shall be within the compass of one man's labor for a day. It is found in practice that in towns a district comprising about two hundred houses is large enough for one enumerator to tackle, while, in the country, a district involving a fifteen mile walk is the measure of his powers, and into tens of thousands of such sections the whole area of the country must be mapped out.

MILLIONS OF SCHEDULES.

For this purpose it is calculated that 20,000 reams of paper have to be specially manufactured, and something like 9,500,000 schedules printed.

Later these millions of schedules will be sent to every point of the compass, to the superintendent registrars, who in turn will distribute them amongst the heads of their sub districts, to be kept until a week before the census day. Then they will be handed out to the forty thousand or more enumerators, each of whom will distribute them in his special district, noting the delivery of each schedule in a book provided for the purpose.

On the 3rd of April all the schedules will be collected, with their many questions duly answered; if any assistance is required in filling up the form the enumerator's duty is to give it. But his work by no means ends here, although he will probably have well earned the money by this time. He must further "copy the entries in the schedules into his enumeration book, and make an abstract of them in a form showing the total number of persons, males and females, the number of houses, and so on."

This task completed, the superintendent registrars despatch their thousands of bundles of material to the Pimlico headquarters, where a largely augmented staff of clerks wrestles with them, gradually evolving from seemingly chaos those wonderful tables of statistics which proclaim to the world all it wants to know about King George's subjects at home.

A CLOSE CALL.

The unfortunate rather mentioned in this story from the London Telegraph will have many sympathizers. Everybody who has visited a region much affected by sportsmen has had occasion to observe with regret how easy it is for perfect incompetents to procure gun and ammunition, and how dangerous the neighborhood immediately becomes.

A near-sighted sportsman strolled into a little hotel on the shores of Loch Carron, and complainingly said:

"Just seen a seal, shot at it three times, and missed it each time." At dinner, an hour later, he sat next to a tourist who had a bandage around his head. "Had an accident?" asked the sportsman. "Accident?" growled the other. "Attempted murder, you mean. I was having a bath about an hour ago, when some lunatic with a gun fired at me three times from the shore and shot part of my ear off. I don't know why such animals are allowed out without a license." Then silence reigned supreme.

THE GREAT SPONGE HORROR

STARTLING ACTS REGARDING THE FISHERIES.

Most Dangerous of Occupations—Men Are Robbed and Abused.

When daily using the sponge, how many people are there who are aware of the fact that possibly the price of that sponge is a man's life? One of the most dangerous of occupations is that followed by the men who gather sponges.

The best of sponges are those coming from the Levant, where some 5,000 men are kept busily at work. It is in the early part of the spring that a tremendous amount of activity is apparent among three or four of the chief islands of the Aegean, as it is then the sponge fleet start for the yearly cruise.

The sponges, of course, grow on rocks under the water, the best of all being obtained at the detached heads of rock in at least eight or ten fathoms of water. It is the object of the men to obtain these sponges without tearing them.

TORN OFF BY A GRAPNEL.

There are three ways of fishing for sponges adopted in the Levant. One is simply by tearing off the sponge with a sort of grapnel, though this is only used in the case of inferior sponges.

Another is by means of what is called the "Gungava," which is little else than an adaptation of the British dredge trawl. The trawl is triangular shaped, the bottom bar being sharpened so as to detach the sponges from the ground, while the movement of the boat naturally sends them into the bag slinging behind.

The third and most popular method is that of diving. The diver carries a heavy stone in his hands. He dives down, the weight of the stone helping him in his descent; having found a good sponge he tears it off, and then releases the weight. The lightness of his body causes him to float to the surface, leaving the weight at the bottom.

Many curious stories are related by the sponge fishers in connection with this diving. For instance, on one occasion a young diver found himself descending to the jaws of a shark. With great presence of mind he allowed the stone to fall into the shark's mouth, while he skillfully turned round and ascended to the surface.

To-day, however, the old order of things has passed away, as the advent of the diving dress has altered everything. Huge syndicates are now operating in the fisheries, and an extraordinary state of affairs extends throughout the industry. There is a state of corruption in connection with the sponge fishery which is not realized and which is a disgrace to civilization.

DIVERS THROWN OVERBOARD.

It is well known that in diving at great depths the descent must be gradual in order to allow the body to become accustomed to the pressure of the water. When the diving dress was introduced, the

ON THE VERGE OF A BREAKDOWN

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Only
Hope for Weakened Nervous
People

This warning will be read by thousands of people who only just succeed in getting through the day's work without a breakdown. If you feel always tired out, have but little appetite, and a poor digestion, cannot sleep well, suffer from headaches, backaches and nervousness, it may mean that you are on the verge of a serious breakdown.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure weak, nervous, troubled men and women because of their direct action on the blood. Every dose of these Pills helps to make new, rich blood, which tones the vital organs, strengthens the nerves and brings renewed health and strength. Mr. Geo. Johnson, of Lequille, N. S., suffered for some years as a result of overwork and strain, but found no help for his condition until he began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Johnson says: "While working on a railway handling heavy ties I hurt my back and had to give up work. Later I was able to do light work, but for about six years I suffered from dreadful pains in the back and down my legs. This condition became aggravated by indigestion and chronic constipation, and my life was one of constant misery. During those years I was treated by different doctors, but did not get any help. One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and proved his faith in them by presenting me with a box. It was more to please him than from any belief that they would be of service to me that I began taking the Pills. Before the box was finished, however, they seemed to be helping me; the pains in my back and legs grew less intense and the bloating in my stomach, caused by the indigestion, disappeared. I continued taking the Pills until I had used over a dozen boxes, when I found myself fully restored to my former health. I am now able to do heavy farm work, and for the past year have not lost a day, or had the least symptom of my former troubles, and I attribute it entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

APPROPRIATE DIETS.

Plane food—for the aviator,
Game for the baseball fan,
Crabs for the youthful oarsman,
Smelts for the mining man.

For the upholsterer, stuffing;
Plums for the grafting "boss";
For the Arctic explorer, ices,
Snow pudding and Chili sauce.

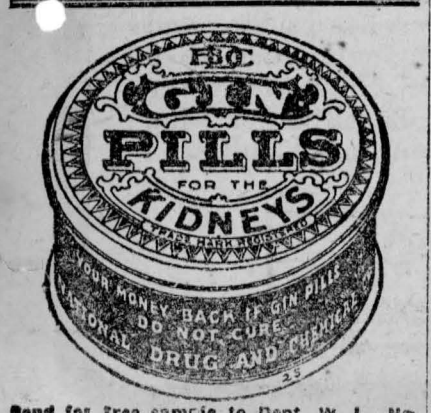
For the coward and politician,
Quail and crow are the birds,
The fool who flies in passion
Should be made to eat his own words.

For the glove-maker, lady's fingers;
Capers for the clown to eat;
For the match-maker, minute pudding;
And for lunatics, cracked wheat.

"The meanest man I ever knew," said Mark Twain, "lived in Hannibal. He sold his son-in-law the half of a very fine cow, and then refused to share the milk with the young fellow on the ground that he had only sold him the front half. The son-in-law was also compelled to provide all the cow's fodder and to carry water to her twice a day. Finally, the cow butted the old man through a barbed-wire fence, and he sued his son-in-law for damages!"

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

The absent-minded professor returned home one evening, and after ringing his front door-bell for some time to no effect, heard the maid's voice from the second-storey window: "The Professor is not in." "All right," quietly answered the Professor, "I'll call again." And he hobbled down the stone steps.



Send for free sample to Dept. W. L., The United Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

ANA, MANA, DICKERY DICK.

Verses by Which the Children Find
"Who's It?"

Some choice bits of immortal poetry with which everyone is familiar have been collected lately through the readers of the New York Sun. First a glance through the quaint old doggerels will doubtless bring back many a pleasant memory of childhood's merry days. This is how an old Irish woman used to find out "Who's It?"

One-ery, two-ery, dickery dairy.
Alabo, crackabo, stickabo, lary.
Dinxum, danxtum, very good time,
Dummlety, dommlety, twenty-nine.

A clergyman's daughter in Windham County, Connecticut, hands in a counting-out rhyme used in the '20's as follows:

Intry, mintry, cutry, corn.
Apple seed and apple thorn.
Wire, briar, limber lock,
Six gray geese in a flock.
One flew east, one flew west,
One flew over the cuckoo's nest.
Over yonder hill, where my father lives,
He hath jewels, he hath rings;
He hath many pretty things.
Strike Jack, lick Tom, blow the bellows, old man,
Black finger, out of game.

In New York in the late '40's they used to use this mouth filler:

Ana, mana, dickery dick,
Della, dolla, dominick,
Hicha picha, domi, nicha,
Hi, pon, tush.

A Brooklyn lady recalls this gem of the '50's:

Ana, mana, mona, Mike,
Bassa, lona, bona strike
Hare, ware, froune, snack,
Allico, ballico, we, wo, wy, whack,
One, two, three, out goes she.

Our mothers will all remember this one:

Onery, torey, ickory Ann,
Phillisey, phollesey, Nicholas John,
Quebie, quabie, Virgin Mar.,
Stiekilum, stackilum buck.

This one they use now:

Bena, meena, dipsey dee,
Olaga, boliga, dominee,
Oka, poka, dominoka;
Uss, puss, pooh,
Olaga, boliga, boo,
Out goes you.

AS GOOD AS HAVING A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE

That is what thousands of mothers say of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets promptly and surely cure all the minor ills of babyhood and childhood, and what is more they are absolutely safe—they have never been known to harm the youngest baby—they never will harm anyone—they are good for babies of all ages. Concerning them Mrs. Wm. Higgins, Karn, Ont., writes: "I shall never be without Baby's Own Tablets in the house as long as my children are small. They are a wonderful medicine and are as good as having a doctor in the house. I gave them to my little boy for colic and they quickly cured him. I am always glad to recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One piece frocks take precedence in new styles, and long coats are made to match when not used for walking.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"Look here," said the reforming husband, "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know just where everything is kept." "With all my heart," sweetly answered his wife, "and let us begin with your late hours, my love. I should dearly love to know where they are kept." Pa lets things run on as usual.

A Sudden Chill often means sudden illness. Pinkettes is all that is needed to ward it off. Unequalled for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there is but one—Pinkettes—Ferry Davis.

THAT DESIRABLE TIMEPIECE.

"You may say what you please about expensive clocks," said Argonaut, "but it's a fact that I have got a cheap clock at home that I bought twenty years ago, placed on the mantleshelf, wound and set right, and from that day to this it has never varied so much as one minute."

"Indeed!" "Wonderful!" "Amazing!" came from the auditors of this remarkable statement. "Do you mean really to say," asked one of them, "that the clock has never varied a minute all these years?"

"Not a minute," returned Argonaut. "The fact is I broke the mainspring in winding it, and it's never done a tick ever since."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

STILL ANOTHER POSTMASTER TELLS

WHY HE PINS HIS FAITH TO
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctors failed to cure his Bright's Disease, but he found relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Clam Point, Shelburne Co., N. S., Jan. 30 (Special).—Joshua Nickerson, postmaster here, is among the many in this neighborhood who tell of pains relieved and disease banished by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am sixty-two years old," says the postmaster, "and I'll tell you why I think so highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Owing to a bad cold my kidneys commenced to bother me, and the trouble developed into Backache, stiffness of the joints, and finally Bright's Disease."

"I was treated by a doctor, but that did not help me much, and it was six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills that brought me relief." Everywhere you go in Canada people tell you of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, and everyone who tells you can give the reason why. That reason simply is that there is no case of Kidney Disease Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure. These people have tried them and proved this true. Backache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Diabetes, Lumbago, Heart Disease and Bright's Disease are some of the more serious troubles that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure, simply because these are all either Kidney diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys.

NO FANCY BAIT FOR HIM.

Owner: "Don't you know that you can't fish here without a permit?"

Boy: "Garn! I've caught scores of 'em wiv a worm!"

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY.
For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. *
*Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"We have now been married fifteen years, Archibald, and I have never omitted to bake a cake for you on your birthday." "That's true, my dear, and every one of them was, so to speak, a milestone on the path of my life."

The Pill that Leads Them All.—Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

De Quiz—"Brezy is a splendid talker, isn't he?" De Whiz—"One of the finest I ever escaped from."

We Make the Emphatic Statement that "The D & L" Menthol Plaster will do more to relieve neuralgia, lame back, lumbago, and kindred troubles than any other plaster. 25c tins and \$1.00 rolls. All druggists.

THE TOP OF THE MEDICAL LADDER.

"Has the doctor a large practice?" "So large that when people have nothing the matter with them he tells them so."

The Oil for the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

"I hear you are going to Australia with your husband, Jane," said the mistress. "Aren't you nervous about the long voyage?" "Well, ma'am," said Jane calmly, "that's his look-out. I belong to him now, and if anything happens to me it'll be his loss, not mine."

Don't Have a Blind One

"VISIO"
An Absolute Cure for Moon Blindness (Ophthalmia), Cataract and Conjunctivitis. Shying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE. Money refunded if under directions it does not cure. \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price. VISIO Remedy Ass'n., Dept. 5, 1833 Webster St., Chicago, Ill.

FEATHER DYEING
Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10c per oz. The best place is
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL.

THE TWENTY-ONE RULE.

Old Jacob Weatherly is a man of extreme regularity, and on the principle that "Early to bed," etc., is the best guiding rule for a household he insists that everyone under his roof and authority shall retire at 9.30. As may be readily understood, this rule sometimes proved irksome to the younger members of the family, especially Charles.

Recently, however, Charles reached man's estate, and on his birthday Jacob gave him his blessing.

"I have no longer any authority over you," he said; "now that you are twenty-one you must act as pleases you best."

On the following Saturday evening, therefore, Charles returned home at 11.15 p.m. and rapped at the door.

"Who's that?" said Jacob, from the window.

"Charles," replied his son.

"But why do you come home at this hour? Don't you know we lock up at 9.30?"

"Yes," remonstrated the youth; "but I'm gone twenty-one now and can do as I please."

"Quite so," said the old man; "but so can I."

And the window went down with a bang, and Charles was left to face the stark fact that twenty-one worked two days.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

"My wife and I always settle our little disputes by arbitration." "And who is the arbitrator?" "My wife, of course."

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

You may have observed that the man who always laughs at his own jokes seldom has any laughter left for the jokes of others.

There is no medicine on the market that can compare with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that colds engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of ridding yourself of it by using Bickle's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine.

Your friends keep tab on your strong points and your enemies are intimately well informed regarding your weak ones.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A man's face is part of a barber's fortune—unless he shaves himself.

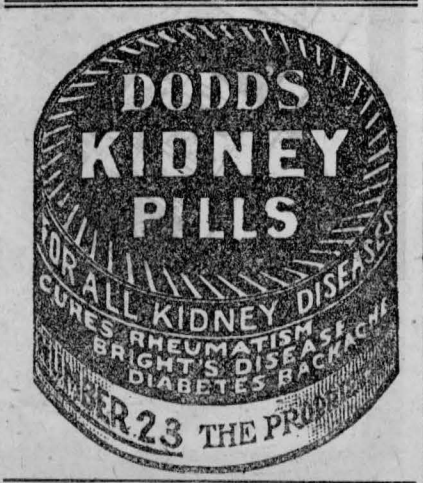
By Bringing the Nerves with opium you may stop a cough, but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balsam, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.

Kind Lady (at children's party)—"Well, my little man, and what are you going to be when you grow up?" The Little Man (tugging at uncomfortable neckwear)—"Some-fun what don't wear a collar."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 20th, 1926. Serial Number 1085.
AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

"Now, young people," said a professor of natural history to his class—"now, then, as to hens. A hen has the capacity of laying six hundred eggs and no more, and she finishes in just about five years. Now, what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut off her head and sell her for a spring chicken!" exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry.



ISSUE NO. 5-11.

BURNS CAUSED OPEN SORE.

Zam-Buk Worked a Wonderful Cure
Mr. J. Nixon, of 901 William Ave., Winnipeg, a blacksmith at the C.P.R. shops, had his foot badly burned by some molten metal falling upon it. He says: "The burn was a very bad one, and after the first few days it left an open sore, which showed marked signs of blood-poisoning. It discharged freely and caused me terrible agony. For three weeks I suffered acutely and could get no ease. At last I obtained a preparation from the doctor, which seemed to stop the discharging and made me quite hopeful, but finally the wound became as bad as ever."

"I was then advised to use Zam-Buk, and from the first application the balm gave me relief. The inflammation was thoroughly checked, and the poisonous matter cleared away in a very short time after beginning with Zam-Buk. Healing then began, and in less than two weeks the wound was healed."

Zam-Buk is equally good for piles, blood-poisoning, festering wounds, chaps, cold sores, children's eruptions, scalp sores, varicose ulcers, chilblains, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful substitutes and inferior preparations.

Mrs. Embon—I have been told that Mrs. Largun and I look a great deal alike. I've never seen her, but they say she's my double. Bachelor Brother—If she's your double, Miranda, she's the biggest on earth.

DRUG SHARES AT PREMIUM.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada 6 per cent. first preference shares of £1 each are now quoted on the London market at a premium of 12½ p.c., the present price being £1 2s. 6d.

He—"I've brought you a pet monkey to amuse you, darling." She—"Oh, how kind of you! Now I shan't miss you whilst you're away."

Welcome as Sunshine after a storm is the relief when an obstinate, pitiless cough has been driven away by Allen's Lung Balsam. No opium in it. The good effect lasts. Take a bottle home with you this day.

He (at end of fishing story)—"My word, it was a monster." "Pon my soul, I never saw such a fish in my life!" She—"No, I don't believe you ever did."

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

To be at peace with your neighbors often means war with yourself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

She—"Women like to be admired by men." He—"Then why do some try to poke out men's eyes with their umbrellas?"

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You will be surprised to see how quickly Hamlin's Wizard Oil will drive that stiffness out. One night, that's all.

The man who is the first to give advice is usually the last to take it.

Only one "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. E. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c

And many a man who calls a spade a spade shovels his food in with a knife.

Clear Stomach, Clear Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

Any husband who is made good by nagging will bear watching.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargat in Cows.

CANARIES WERE VACCINATED

Nothing is too small for the attention of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, provided it is connected in any way with infection. It appears that the canary suffers from a sort of marsh fever, communicated to it by an insect known as the codex. Dr. Roux, head of the institute, has told the Academy of Science that the bacillus of this fever has been isolated and a serum made to inoculate other canaries. Canaries vaccinated with this serum proved comparatively immune against the attacks of the codex, while non-inoculated birds suffered severely when attacked.

There are many ways of managing a husband; being a good cook is one of them.

TPISO'S

THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUGHS & COLDS

AGENTS WANTED.

HOME WORK.—WE WANT RELIABLE families to operate our high-speed automatic Knitting Machines at home, whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For particulars address, The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. W, Orillia, Ontario.

MEN WANTED, age 18-35, for firemen \$100 monthly, and brakemen \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary, no strike. Positions guaranteed competent men. Promotion, Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 400 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 904, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WANTED.

EARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system—constant practice—careful instruction—few weeks complete course—tools free. Graduates earn twelve to eighteen dollars weekly. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 81 Queen East, Toronto.

CANCER, Tumors, Lumps, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

FOR POWER

ELECTRIC DYNAMOS

FOR LIGHTING

BEST MACHINES, MOST ECONOMICAL IN OPERATION.

CANADIAN ELECTRICAL & MOTOR CO.

LIMITED

99-101 Queen St. E., Toronto

Man Wanted

Insurance

is not so difficult to sell as you imagine. It pays better than you perhaps think. For a man who will work, the business is pleasant and profitable. The National Life is sound and prosperous. Its Policies

sell readily in competition with any policy issued. You should investigate. You will probably decide to act as Agent if the territory is open. This is a genuine

Opportunity

to advance your fortunes.

National Life Assurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO and WINNIPEG

6A

BLACK KNIGHT

STOVE POLISH



Shines Stoves So They Stay Shined

"Black Knight" is a joy to every woman who takes pride in her home.

It enables her to have the stoves always clean, freshly polished and brilliantly black.

"Black Knight" is ready to use—easily applied—and a few rubs brings a mirror-like polish.

"Black Knight" does away with all the hard work and dirty work of stove polishing.

If your dealer should not have "Black Knight", we will send you a large can, postpaid, for 10c.

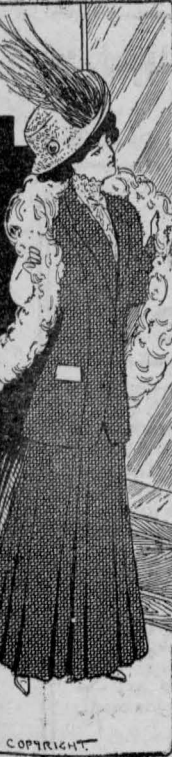
The F. F. Bailey Co. Limited,
HAMILTON, Ont. 24

Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH
THANKS TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 1st, 1910.
"I am well acquainted with a man, known to thousands in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, who for nearly a year was practically a cripple from Rheumatism. He was so troubled with the disease that he found it difficult to even turn over in bed. His heart appeared so weak that he could hardly walk up stairs.
Last June, he received a sample of "Fruit-a-tives". He used them and dates his recovery from that time. To-day, there is no man in Vancouver enjoying better health.
He was building a house this fall and shingled a good part of the roof in a driving rain, without suffering any bad effects".
JOHN B. LACY.
Mr. E. E. Mills, (assistant postmaster at Knowlton, Que.) also writes:
"I honestly believe that "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Rheumatism cure in the world". Try it yourself.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



JUST AS YOU LOOK
at your best is the way we photograph you. There is an entire absence of the stiff, "sitting-for-your-picture" look about our PHOTOGRAPHS.

Come here feeling your best and looking your prettiest. Your sitting here will be but a pleasant visit—not a tiresome ordeal—and the photographs we make will prove pleasant souvenirs of it. Come to-day.

Whitaker
The Photographer

Get your
Curling Shoes
—and—
Skating Shoes
—at—
Mullin Bros.

D. T. HENDERSON

Druggist and Stationer



All the latest
School Books

Bay State Crayons
(Golden Glow)

Leader Ads. Pay

Our Correspondents

HOASIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Stillson, of Bouck's Hill, spent a few days last week at H. Fetterly's.

John Moffat had the misfortune here on Wednesday morning of this week to have his house and contents destroyed by fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Marcellus spent Thursday at George Froats.

A number from here attended the sale of Howard Merkley at Elma Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hutt spent Tuesday at Reuben Pruner's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McConnell, of Cedar Grove, visited at Jacob Lane's on Friday.

Mrs. John Moffat is at present visiting friends at Dunbar.

Clinton Pruner spent Wednesday at Alfred Hutt's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Swerdfefer and Miss Minnie Styles, of Froatburn, passed through here Saturday to see the ruins of Mr. Moffat's house.

James Barrigar, of Winchester Springs, was a business caller here Saturday.

Mrs. Amanda Wells returned home last week from Kingston, where she has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Bogart.

Aden Swerdfefer spent a few days last week at Teddy Winter's.

I. Hollister, of Osnabruck Centre, passed through here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Froats called at Frank Wells' Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Durham Wells spent Sunday at W. T. Dafeo's, Cedar Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Froats spent Friday at Jacob Lane's.

Durham Wells spent Thursday at 5th concession on business.

W. Hanna passed through here Sunday en route to Reuben Pruner's, Riverside.

FROATBURN.

Mrs. M. Campbell, of Morrisburg, is spending a few days with friends at Froatburn.

We are sorry to report that David Froats is still very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henophy passed through Froatburn on Thursday.

Mrs. Cora Brown, of Morrisburg, is visiting at her parental home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Styles spent Friday at John Styles'.

Mrs. A. Swerdfefer spent Friday afternoon at David Froats'.

Geo. Pruner had the misfortune of losing a valuable horse last week.

Messrs. Willis Schell and J. Swerdfefer called at R. Swerdfefer's on Friday.

Our weather prophet predicts another snow storm.

Mr and Mrs. B. Stillson, of Bouck's Hill, passed through Froatburn on Saturday.

It is reported that wedding bells will soon be ringing in our burm.

Mrs. Ross Swerdfefer spent Monday with her sister, Miss Winnie Styles.

Roland Froats was in Morrisburg on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Watson were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Cephrenus O'Shaughnessy, on the tenth.

ARCHER.

Messrs. John Warren and Herb Gallinger were in Cardinal on Saturday.

H. Rombough, of Osnabruck Centre, was a business caller in Archer on Friday.

Thurb Barnharte is moving his household effects to Nudell Bush, where he will reside.

H. S. Weagent was in Aultsville on Thursday.

Frank Warren, of Chesterville, was in Archer one day last week.

A number from here attended Mrs. Baker's auction sale on Tuesday.

Norman Weaver is seriously ill.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS.

Mrs. M. A. Weegar, of Brinston's, is visiting friends in town.

Guests of D. L. Collison this week were Miss Sarah Whitteker and niece, Ella Whitteker, of Williamsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Whitteker, of Kenmore.

Mr. Robinson, of Elma, spent Sunday with his cousin, Wilburn Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Beckstead and family, of Beckstead, were guests, the first of the week, of his sister, Mrs. Morley McPherson.

Mr. Robert Henderson moved from the farm into the sanitarium, while Mr. David Salters moved from the sanitarium into Mr. Howard McQuail's house.

Mr. Walter McIntosh, of Grantley, moved this week to the farm lately occupied by Robert Henderson.

Guests at Mr. Percy McIntosh's last week were Mr. Thomas Eastwood and Miss Alice Eastwood, Mrs. Edward Casselman and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McIntosh, of Williamsburg.

We are called on this week to chronicle the death of one of our oldest and most respected residents of this place, Mrs. William Shaver. 3 Mrs. Shaver caught a cold about two weeks ago from which she never recovered, and passed away Friday morning. The deceased lady was one of the few women who lived a practical Christian life. She was ever cheerful and always ready to lend a helping hand wherever possible. Although she had reached the age of seventy-seven years, yet she was one of the few who was one of the few who was always in her place at Sunday-school and church. During the last year she hadn't missed a meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society. During the funeral services, which were conducted in the Methodist church by Rev. F. Newton, assisted by Rev. Mr.

Conley, of Inkerman, her consistent life was held up as an example to those present. The remains were placed in the vault at "The Ridge."

NUDELL BUSH.

Melvin McIntosh was calling on Mr. Hart, Froatburn, on Thursday.

Michael Reddick was a business caller in Chesterville on the 9th.

W. Barr of Aultsville, was at C. Hart's on Friday.

Fred Rice was at Mr. McIntosh's on the 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Cory Hollister were visiting friends at Riverside on Thursday.

Mr. James Pruner, of Froatburn, passed through here on the 13th.

George Dardis, of town, was a business caller here on the 13th.

Rev. A. Schultz called at M. F. Reddick's on Friday.

James Lont and sister, Miss F. M. Lont, were visiting friends in town on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vassau and Master George, of "Bush View" farm, were guests at M. F. Reddick's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Casselman visited friends at Snyder Hill on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hall visited at Brookside on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Mallen are spending a few days visiting friends in Cardinal.

A large crowd attended the sale held at Mrs. Wesley Baker's on Friday.

DUNDELA.

Miss Dora Whitteker has returned home after spending a week with Mrs. John Bowden.

Mrs. Clinton McIntosh and daughter, of Ventnor, are spending a few days with Miss Della McIntosh.

Mrs. Howard Casselman and Mr.

John and Miss Mary Casselman were the guests of Ivan Nesbitt on Sunday. R. Bowden was the guest of John Bowden on Sunday.

A number from here attended the rinks Saturday night, some at Dixon and some at Williamsburg. Thomas Hamilton is on the sick list.

The Late Mrs. James Biccum

Sudden indeed did death come to Mrs. James Biccum, of this place. She had apparently been enjoying good health and on Tuesday was engaged in her household duties, when about 3 o'clock in the afternoon she complained of a severe pain in the head and became suddenly blind. Shortly afterwards she lost consciousness and remained in that state until 6 30 Wednesday morning, when the end came. Death was due to the rupture of a blood vessel in the head.

The deceased's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Seymore, a daughter of the late Peter Seymore, and she was born in Mountain township about forty six years ago. In 1879 she was married at Inkerman to Mr. James Biccum, of Matilda, removing afterwards to Morrisburg. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, two sons—John and Bert—and a daughter, Pearl; besides one sister, Mrs. Minnie Hulbert, of Kemptville. A motherly woman and one strongly attached to her home, she will be greatly missed by those she leaves to mourn, to whom the sympathy of the community will go out.

The funeral takes place tomorrow (Friday) at 1 o'clock to the Methodist church.

Curling has been rather dull the past ten days owing to their being so much sickness in town, but skips Chalmers and Barclay managed to get their teams

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together Monday night, when the latter won out by 15 to 5. Wednesday night, however, Barclay's team was defeated by Marsh's by the score of 15 to 9.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BORN.

REDDICK—At Morrisburg, Saturday, February 11, 1911, to Mr and Mrs Herb. Reddick (Nash Road), a son.

S. O. Casselman, Grocer, Morrisburg, issuer of marriage licenses.

EATON'S JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SALE

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