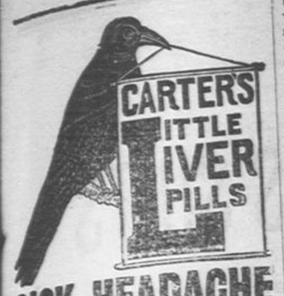

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Before. After.

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine sold in Lindsay by E. Gregory, druggist.

The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE.

SKETCH OF AN ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY TRIP

Made by Wheel, Rail and Steamer—Magnificent Scenery and Mild Climate—Land Equal to the Best in Ontario.

(To the Editor of The Post).

Dear Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to make known to some of your readers the delightful trip which I so much enjoyed almost a year ago, in what might be called the noon of the old year, for it was summer time, and in the month of July I regret not having dropped some few pencillings sooner. I will only undertake the real and leave the imaginary for the reader.

Starting from the county town of Muskoka, (the Switzerland of America), I would fain have you follow me to the scene district or Temiscamingue, and if I used my eyes and ears observantly and intelligently, you will agree with that the trip was a very desirable one. Of course, it will hardly vie with Andree's expedition, nor yet with "The Earth Girdled," for my journey was accomplished by wheel, by rail and by boat. I started as a cyclist, and

Soon Reached Huntsville

without even a puncture. Said to relate an accident occurred to my wheel here which gave me a longer breathing-spell than I expected or required. It was due to a young man (more crafty that clever) who could not resist the temptation of riding my wheel, although a Warner. After some few repairs and a nominal recovery of damages, I started north again, hoping that I had given the novice a lesson (out of school) on the art of mounting and dismounting, which, if costing only about a V, would induce him to study and acquire the most essential feature in the development of a really good style. My wheel behaved well the rest of the way till North Bay, another county town was reached, but I found before arriving that although my mount was properly adjusted and I was comfortably seated, that perseverance was better than swiftness, and I could be taught a lesson myself on cycling.

Thus far I enjoyed my trip. I visited friends, and I trust made and left friends in both Chaffey and Parry Sound. The ride through the district is almost past description. The roadside required no hand-made boulevard, for nature's hand had almost done all that was required. Up hill and down hill, by lake and stream, here and there the evergreen trees and shrubs were parted and bent aside, as if to let me pass, while the wild flowers gave additional beauty and lent a charm to the whole panorama.

I must proceed on my journey. After leaving my wheel in the care of a whitesmith I next employ the iron horse called the C.P.R.

As Far as Mattawa.

on the Ottawa River, and then by a branch to the "Soo" on the Quebec side. There are three places of the same name, i.e., the Sault Ste. Marie, the one already mentioned, and the one known as the Long Sault at Grenville. They are all pronounced the same, and the term Sault is said to mean leap, but the leaping on these rapids take the form of shooting, and is called "shooting the rapids," which affords amusement for so many. The rest of my journey is by boat. Having some little delay, I strolled down to the lake. There sat the ducks by the running water and rested and plumed themselves with their flat bills, and held what looked to be a comfortable chat. A little piece on a fisherman is toplying his oars, while another is trolling, and still farther on not a few men and boys are to be seen busy angling. Here I understand that Mr. Lumsden, M.P., is completing a fine summer hotel for tourists.

I was greatly surprised, on arriving at the "Soo" wharf, to find such large and well equipped steamers. I presume there are more launched before this time, for there was one finished and about to be inspected, licensed and christened before contending with the elements.

The Trip up Lake Temiscamingue.

was strikingly beautiful, and plainly showed that it was well named, according to its appearance, meaning "clear and deep." The most important place at which I stopped on my way up this lake was Ville Marie, formerly known as Baie de Peres, or The Priest's Bay. It is settled chiefly by French, and might be called a little France. The village is rather pretty, and the country well settled around it. I next start for Haileybury, at the western part of the head, and found on my way up that the western side, which is Ontario, was unsettled and only occupied here and there by lumbermen. This lake of reception and transmission receives a number of tributaries, such as the Kippewa, meaning in Indian "a place to hide in." There is also falls on this river of the same name. It is a very dangerous current.

To the north-west of Haileybury a four-mile journey beings me to

The Town of Thornloe,

situated on the banks of the Wahbe River, at its outlet into the lake. This is the larger of the places, and was formerly called Liskeard, but finding there was another place of the same name in Durham county, and that they conflicted or collided in mail matter, it was thus named in honor of Bishop Thornloe.

Well, how did you like the place? You may depend I liked the place when I invested in some land, a quarter section, as well as building lots. I was pleased with the town. The town of Thornloe is surveyed and very tastely laid out. Parallel with the river run two main streets, connected by two bridges which span the Wahbe — a floating bridge and the government bridge. Just at the entrance to the town is kept in reserve a large piece of ground, covering some 15 or 20 acres, intended for a park. This will be emblematic of England from its durability, because it is covered with native oak, but not of Canada, because the entire country is destitute of our emblem—the broad-leafed maple, with its very pretty and changeful dress. A piece from this a brick yard was commencing to make brick equal in quality to the terra cotta.

As has been already stated in one of our local papers "the land is equal in quality to Scarboro or Markham," but I think it

The Best Land in Ontario.

I saw the crops growing, and saw some cut which I considered first-class, and it is equally as good for horticultural products as for the cereals. The settlement duties are similar to other new countries. There is no government reserve in the timber—the settlers have the timber limits, but the government has a claim on the mineral wealth. Any rock there? No rock, and hardly enough stone even for building purposes. A gentleman remarked to me when there, "If you want to be reminded of Haliburton or Muskoka you'll have to come to the lake shore," and I added, "or Algoma" — because the lake is rock-bound and almost inaccessible in some places. Any mills there? There is a shingle mill,

But no Lumber Mill.

A lumber mill ought to do well, for it is a great drawback to the settlers having to bring lumber so far, which makes it expensive. The best way, I think, would be to saw and ship the manufactured article from the district after supplying the settlers, instead of sending the raw material out and then sawing. The distance is too great to economically do otherwise.

In reply to an interrogation on railways, I said that Messrs. Clarke and Osler opposed the application of the Nipissing and James Bay Railway, but I understand several lines have been surveyed, and a railway is likely to be constructed by the Toronto promoters after they have given the Nipissing company an opportunity. A railway would enable the settlers to make a living almost out of the timber, without first, destroying the timber in order to till the ground. A railway would encourage mills and encourage the settlement of the district, and also tend to increase the revenue and to lessen the national debt. Why do not the Ontario and Dominion governments

Co-operate in Granting Subsidies?

I think promoters from the party in opposition, as well as those in power, could be found to influence both sides of the house. Dr. Gladden says "The laws which seek to restrain co-operation are attempts to [illegible] human progress." The great Siberian line is being now built without the aid or mediation of contractors.

What about the climate? The climate is everything that can be desired. Those who have settled there from different parts of Ontario cannot see or feel any difference much in the winters, and besides, the country is not troubled with any late frosts, such as visited other parts of Ontario last July. Then again there is no doctor within about 40 miles, which speaks well for the place.

How are you off for mail? We are well off, having a tri-weekly mail instead of a bi-weekly, while in the Klondike they have only a bi-monthly.

There is a New Division Court

established, known as the Seventh, in that district. This due to Inspector Dickie and his colleagues when recently visiting North Bay.

But the Indians! they will rise up against you some day. I say, no fear, for the purifying and health-giving breath of christian civilization has penetrated this region of country, and soon it will be dotted over copiously with happy homes, and the lowing of cattle and the music of school children, and church bells have taken the place of the savage howl of animals, and the war-whoops of the redskins.

R. S. JOHNSTON.

WHO STOLE THE DOCUMENTS?

Wicked Newspaper Men Got Hold of Hague Conference Secrets.

The Hague, June 13.—The drafting committee of the arbitration committee of the peace conference met yesterday and continued the discussion of the arbitration schemes. The delegates, not having received additional instructions from their respective Governments, the committee adjourned until Friday without further progress.

The discussion as to furnishing the newspapers with abstracts of the proceedings developed a remarkable scene. M. Bernaert, head of the Belgian delegation, on rising to speak, addressed M. de Staal, and in the most pointed manner said that publicity might as well be granted, as certain documents had been published in the newspapers. "Some of these documents," he said, looking M. de Staal full in the face, "were stolen, I have heard, from M. de Staal, but I cannot believe this, feeling sure that the visitors to the Auddolen Hotel are all far too honest to stoop to theft."

M. de Staal received these remarks in silence.

They Will Give Out the News.

The Hague, June 13.—At an adjourned meeting of delegates to the peace conference, under the presidency of M. de Staal yesterday morning, it was resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the proceedings of the committees, as well as of the plenary sittings.

It Will Cost Lipton $400,000.

London, June 13. — It is said the America's cup challenger Shamrock will not be launched until the beginning of July, the progress of work on her being retarded by the fact that the designer, W. Fife, jr., is suffering from influenza. According to estimate, the contest, from first to last, will cost Sir Thomas Lipton about $400,000. Sir Thomas Lipton has invited Lady Russell of Killowen, wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England, to christen the Shamrock.

Armstrong Ordnance Works Burned.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 13.—Three of the largest shops connected with the Armstrong-Whitworth ordnance works here were destroyed by fire yesterday. The damage is estimated at £200,000.

If all young women could have the right sort of motherly advice much of the unhappiness of the world would be avoided.

There are two troubles in the way. The girls hesitate to consult the mothers and the mothers really know only a little more than the girls. Counsel of the best sort is at the command of every woman and if she will promptly avail herself of it she will soon be relieved of her troubles.

Thousands of women, every year, write to Dr. R. V. Pierce telling their symptoms and asking his advice, which is freely given without cost.

For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has been and is to-day chief consulting physician of the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He is a specialist in the diseases of women and his "Favorite Prescription" has had the greatest sale of all medicines ever devised for the cure of the troubles peculiarly feminine.

Every letter addressed to Dr. Pierce is held sacredly confidential and has the most careful attention.

No testimonial letter is ever published until the written consent of its author has been given.

Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanner, Gilmer Co., W. Va., writes: "For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines; I now weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before. I have taken the 'Favorite Prescription,' the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the 'Pellets.' I take great pleasure in recommending your medicines to the sick for I know that if it had not been for them I would not have been living to-day. I am very thankful to God, who put the great power in your medicines that cured me."

Temperance Column.

FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND.

EDITED BY

EILEN E. SHARPE

Hope, Love and Truth.

Nearly every actuary in the world now agrees that total abstainers live at least ten years longer on the average than do alcohol-users. As the average of males who grow to adult age is about forty, this means that drinker's life is destroyed by appetite. There can be no disputing these figures, for they represent the actual combined experience of many large insurance companies, and the financial concerns make no mistakes in computing their statistics.

A recent fire in a New York mansion caused the death of thirteen persons. There was no investigation, and the newspapers ceased to talk about the matter two days after the disaster. The cause of the fire and the attitude of the press has now leaked out. The servants of the house—male and female—held a big drunk to celebrate the removal of the family out of the town for the season, and most of them were burned in an unconscious condition. If a drinker's doxen of people had been murdered by any other agency besides the whole New York press would have united in a howl for investigation.

The law licenses a wholesale crime maker, and then tries to stop crime by punishment. The government receives a share of the squandered money with which drunkards should feed their starving families, and then imprisons the drunkard because he spent the money that the state has pulled into its treasury. The salaries of our law-makers and judges are partly derived from sources which fill the country with crime and want; yet with long faces and well affected patriotism our law-makers and judges make laws and enforce them to send the poor, misguided mortal to jail who drinks at the government's bar and neglects to see that his family has enough to eat.

Last Week's Excursion.

According to announcement the temperance excursion took place to Sturgeon Point and Fenelon Falls. Quite a number of advocates of "Prohibition for the State and total Abstinence for the Individual," availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting together for an afternoon outing.

Work Among the Lumbermen.

A committee appointed by the W. C. T. U. to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Lumbermen's Work succeeded in raising a helpful sum of money from the excursionists to and from the Falls. The committee will still continue the work for some weeks. The money will be sent to the provincial treasurer, Miss McArthur, of Cornwall, for the purpose of paying the salary of Mr. J. L. Leckie, of Huntsville, who is now laboring as a missionary amongst the lumbermen in the districts of Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Haliburton. The men were almost entirely English-speaking and gave the missionary a hearty welcome. Besides the money for the Missionary Fund, the local Union intends sending suitable literature and "Comfort Bags" to the camps. The contents of a properly filled "Comfort Bag" would be as follows: A testament in good print, with marked texts; a kindly christian letter from the Union; a hymn book; some pledge cards; a copy of the Journal and a scrap book; six rolls of bandaging of various withs, home strong cotton; a roll of old linen for wounds; a sponge and cake of Castile soap; some good healing salve, court plaster, etc cotton thread, white and black, linen thread, course yarn, coarse needles, buttons, thimble, wax and pieces of cloth for patching, paper and envelopes, pencil, a paper of pins, and as many more useful articles as can be placed in the bag. Mr. Leckie reported last year that "Comfort Bags" had been the means of saving the lives of two men who had met with very serious accidents. Contributions for this department of work will be gratefully received.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Dupuy Ministry Send in Its Resignation.

PRESIDENT LOUBET ACCPTS.

The Cause Was an Adverse Vote in the Chamber of Deputies—Ministers Will Retain Their Portfolios Until Their Successors Are Named — The "Police Outrages" the Subject of the Vote.

Paris, June 13.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded yesterday, and there was considerable suppressed excitement when M. Vaillant, Socialist, interpellated the Government on Monday's "police outrages" at the Pavilion d'Armenoville, and demanded to know the instructions the Government gave the police in regard to the Socialists, who, he said, defended the republic against the reactionaries.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, replied, saying the Government acknowleged the services of the police, adding that the maintenance of the Government was impossible without public order. (Applause from the Centre and prosts from the Leftists.)

The text of M. Ruau's motio was as follows: "The Chamber is detemined to support only a Government risolved to defend vigorously republican institutions and to secure public order and passes to the order of the day."

The Chamber adopted the mcion by a vote of 321 to 173.

The Ministers forthwith left the House amid immense excitement, the Socialists shouting "Vive la Republique!"

The Ministry Resigns.

Premier Dupuy has tendered his resignation to the President.

President Loubet has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet Ministers and has requested them to retain their offices until their successors are named. It is presumed that Loubet will summon the presidents of the Chambers today in order to consult with them the formation of a new Cabinet.

On leaving the Chamber, M Dupuy observed to a group of Deputés in the lobby: "We hand over the business to luckier but not to more courageous men."

The general impression is that the crisis will not last beyond Wednesday, M. Loubet having foreseen, it is said, the fall of Dupuy at an early date, having already considered the composition of the new Cabinet.

SETTLEMENT LOOKED FOR.

Result of Mr. Sutherland's Mission to Montreal Makes for Peace-Meeting of the Chiefs.

Ottawa, June 13.—Mr. James Sutherland, M.P., returned to the capital last evening, after having spent a day and a half in Montreal, where he met General Manager Hays and Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway. The chief whip of the Government informed the two gentlemen mentioned that the Prime Minister had delegated to him plenipotentiary powers in connection with Sir Wilfrid's offer to act as umpire between the company and the striking trackmen. The situation was discussed from every point of view, and Mr. Sutherland will receive to-day the executive of the strikers and will discuss their side of the case. Mr. William Wainwright, general assistant manager of the G.T.R., had an interview with the First Minister last evening, and although the negotiations have not yet culminated in an agreement, it justifiably may be stated that there is a strong prospect of a settlement.

Opposing Stories at Toronto.

Toronto, June 13.—Both sides tell opposing stories of the number of men at work on the G.T.R. tracks, but the men continue confident that they will win the fight.

The earnings of the G.T.R. for the week ending June 7 were made known yesterday, and show an increase of $26,608 over the corresponding period of last year. All the trains were again on time yesterday, with the exception of No. 6 from Stratford, which was 30 minutes late.

Another special train pulled out of Toronto yesterday, with a party of Government engineers on board. They will inspect the road, and see if it is in a safe condition for public travel. They will first visit the Hamilton branch, and then the main and branch lines of western Ontario.

No Change at Chatham.

Chatham, Ont., June 13.—There is not any change of importance here in the situation of the G.T.R. strike. Ten gangs of men are reported at work between St. Thomas and Windsor. This is about half the usual force.

Methodist Conference Sympathizes.

Owen Sound, Ont, June 13.—Yesterday's debate at the Methodist Conference on the trackmen's strike was again taken up, and the discussion continued until the resolution of sympathy, introduced on Saturday, was carried with one clause changed, but this does not change it in effect.

Eight-Hour Day in Force.

Spokane, Wash., June 13.—Yesterday the suspended British Columbia law prohibiting underground miners working more than eight hours out of 24 came into force.

In the Slocan the miners' union refused to accept a reduction of wages offered by the association from $3.50 to $3 for an eight-hour shift, and every big mine is closed down.

The miners' union at Nelson sprung a complete surprise yesterday, when it ordered out all its members, closing down the Athabasca, Granite and Royal Canadian mines. This leaves only the Hall and Exchequer mines working near Nelson.

Still Another Strike.

New York, June 13.—A strike of 6,000 members of the Children's Jacket Makers' and Knee Breeches Makers' Unions went into effect yesterday.

The West Huron Protest.

Goderich, June 13.—The trial of the West Huron election petition began here yesterday afternoon before Judges Osler and Rose. Joseph Beck is petitioner, and the Hon. J. T. Garrow respondent. The election in question was held on the 8th of December last, and Garrow's majority was 45.

Most of the afternoon was taken up in giving what is called "organization" or "agency" evidence.

The court adjourned till 9.30 to-day.

West Elgin Particulars.

Toronto, June 13.—Particulars containing 252 charges were filed yesterday at Osgoode Hall in the West Elgin petition against Donald MacNish and Sheriff Brown. Lawyer T. W. Crothers of St. Thomas filed the particulars. John G. Nunn is petitioner. The trial takes place June 26 at St. Thomas.

Dreyfus Leaves Cayenne.

Cayenne, French Guiana, June 12.—The French cruiser Sfax left the island at 6.20 a.m. on Saturday, with Dreyfus on board. The latter embarked on the warship at 6 o'clock Friday morning.

PRICE OF SUCCESS.

"Well, old fellow, you ought to be happy," said I.

"Why?" queried Holden laconically.

"Why, indeed?" exclaimed I. "After ten years of hard, patient toil you have, in the graceful language of the Gauls, 'arrived,' or, in plain, colloquial American, you have 'got there with both feet.' Your first production is a big success: royalties are rolling in: managers whom once you pursued in vain are now pursuing you, anxious to secure at your own terms the very plays that they formerly refused without reading. And I know you have plenty of them. According to my calculations, up to the time I went abroad two years ago, you must have at least a barrel full of plays of all kinds—poetical, comical, tragical—calculated to suit all tastes. Consequently all you have to do is to dip down into that barrel, bring up an old piece, place it and then sit back and draw your royalties. Why, my boy, you are retired and pensioned at 35, with fame and money at command and life practically before you. Why should you not be happy?"

"You forget the price of success," said Holden bitterly.

"Oh, of course, you have worked hard for all you now enjoy, but that's all over now, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that it's paid for."

"Yes," said Holden almost sadly, "but you do not realize how dearly I have paid for it."

"Well, possibly not," said I half apologetically. "You know I was far away while you were putting in your last and probably your hardest licks, and I did not hear from you until the news of the phenomenal success of a new American playwright was cabled across the water. Why, you're internationally famous, my boy, and you ought to be proud of it."

"I am," said Holden, "but with my pride is mingled a pang of regret that I shall never outgrow, however I may improve upon and make permanent, my present good fortune. As some one has said:

"Advancement limps on steps of pain;
Success is not in flight elate;
We have to suffer just to gain
The misery of being great.

"I do not know who wrote those lines, but whoever he was he brought that pearl of truth from the depths of bitter experience — maybe something like mine."

"Tell me about it, old fellow," said I sympathetically, for I saw that some real sorrow underlay his words.

"Well, I will," said Holden. "It is a subject I seldom refer to, for I hate public condolences. But you are an old friend who knew me when my light was hidden under a bushel and are not like those fickle, flattering moths who flutter about the latest flame. The metaphor is poor, for I am not a shining light even now, but already I have had enough of sycophancy, and—well, you know what I mean, old man.

"When you left the country, I had just about settled down to the dreary routine life of an editor, whom some journalistic wit has described as 'a reporter with his legs worn out.' I had despaired of ever getting my plays accepted and could foresee nothing but an endless round of grinding out cut and dried opinions for other men until I myself became as dry as they and was kicked out to make room for fresher material. I had married, and of course we lived up to my salary—what newspaper man does not? Then the baby came, and for a time we lived even a little beyond it. As a consequence I was forced to put my nose even closer to the grindstone and turn my spare hand to hack work in order to help out.

"I didn't mind the hard work. The only regret was that it led to nothing and kept me away from my chosen work. The human mind can do only about as much as the body, and when all its time is expended upon routine there is no energy left for original work. The fact that I gradually crawled out of debt and even laid by a few dollars was small compensation for the smashing of my dreams and the realization that at such a gait I could never succeed in the line I most desired.

"Well, that was about the situation I was in when opportunity knocked at my door. The season's production of a successful star proved a failure too complete to be carpentered into even a semisuccess. The play had been relied upon to fill out the season, and he had nothing definite in reserve. As it happened, I had outlined to him a plot which impressed him, and he sent me word that if I would submit the completed play as soon as possible he would consider it. It was the vaguest possibility that he might accept it if nothing better offered, yet I felt that it was my first and in all probability my last chance.

"I could not possibly write the play in time and still retain my editorial position, yet I hesitated to resign the latter, for winter was at hand, and we needed my weekly salary. Then there was the probability that all my labor would go for naught, and I would be left out in the cold, for you know that in newspaperdom it is easier to resign a position than to get one, for when a man steps out there are always 20 others ready and anxious to take his place, many of them just as good and some considerably cheaper.

"But the dear little wife, who never doubted my success, decided for me. So I resigned my desk and went to work with might and main on my play. I had scarcely been at it a week before the baby fell ill, and then our small savings began to fly. No one knows how money can go until his income is cut off and his expenses are increased, and very soon we were brought face to face with the problem of how to live on nothing a week. Still I worked on, sandwiching in sketches and stories enough to keep us going between the acts of my play, until it seemed as if the pen were constantly in my hand and my brain was in a whirl. We were never reduced to actual want, nor even—thanks to the kindness of our creditors—to public humiliation, but for the first time since my marriage I was compelled to renew acquaintance with the pawnbrokers, and my pride was humbled forever.

"Worse still was the constant worry and care for our little one. We could not afford to hire a nurse, so the wife and I took turns in standing watch over her. Baby had just reached the age when she was learning to lisp our names, and she clung to us with that blind confidence of childhood which tugs at human heartstrings stronger than anything I know on earth. Then we tasted the bitter anguish of seeing our little darling, whom we had learned to love so, fade and wither before our eyes like a tender flower, and we could not help her.

"I was constantly tormented by the fear that lack of ready money was depriving my child of some relief or luxury that might bring her back to health. so, when about this time I received an offer of another position, I was on the point of accepting it. But my wife forbade me. She insisted upon my finishing the play which she felt certain would bring me fame and fortune. Unhesitatingly she sacrificed her baby upon the altar of my ambition, and I—I accepted that awful sacrifice.

"Critics say that my play bristles with wit and epigram; that its humor is irresistible and its situations simply convulsing. Yet I often wonder as I watch the people laughing at and applauding the performance how it would affect them if they knew that those lines were written by the bedside of my dying baby, in the still, solemn hours of the night, while my dear, devoted little wife slept the sleep of the utterly exhausted. Would they laugh if they knew that between those laughable lines I often paused to soothe my baby's fevered brow and wet her parched lips? Some of those side splitting scenes were written with my little one in my arms and a heavier weight than her frail little form on my heart. It would have been a tragedy had I written as I felt.

"Then in the midst of rehearsals the hurry, worry and manifold vexations incident to staging a new play, the picture of that pallid little face on the pillow, with the tired, tearful one of my wife bending over it, would come between me and the stage, and those laugh provoking speeches sounded like ribald mockeries to my ears. How willingly would I have forfeited even the certainty of success to bring the glow of health and happiness back to those two loved faces.

"On the night of the first performance there was no one to respond to the calls for the author. I was sitting by the bed of my baby, watching her little life flicker and go out even at the hour when my fame and fortune were born. And were they to increase a thousandfold they could never blot out the bitter memory of that night. It was part of the price of success, and it can never be all paid on this earth."

Holden passed, and there were tears in his eyes.

"Pardon me for paining you, old fellow," he resumed, "but I must talk to some one. The little wife never refers to our lost darling before me if she can help it, for she fears to pain me the more, and for the same reason I refrain from speaking of it to her. But I can see in her thin, pale face and tear drained eyes the same thought that is constantly torturing me—if fortune had but come a little sooner, might it not have saved our baby's life, for if that was in truth the price of success it was all too dear."—Willard Holcomb in Washington Post.

Dress Goods Named For Towns.

The origin of the names of textile fabrics in common use are little known, although many of them with slight perversion in spelling and pronunciation have existed for centuries. In 1880 in an English town near Norwich the first twisted double thread of wool was made, although the invention or process is credited to an earlier period. As the village of its manufacture was called Worsted so was the product. The modern girl crochets or knits Afghans, slippers, etc., from like yarns, which she prefers to designate collectively as "wools."

Guingamp, a town in Brittany, gave to the world the ever useful and durable gingham; Mussoul, a Turkish town, muslin; Calicut, in India (famous for cotton goods), calico; the city of Damascus the figured fabrics known as damask, and Cambray, a town in Flanders, cambric. We have Scriptural record of that city in Palestine called Gaza, meaning "treasure," from which Samson, the strong, carried away the gates. Fair women, lovely and flowerlike in gowns of gauze, know not that in that faraway city of the Holy Land originated the filmy silken fabric and its name—then Gaza, not gauze, as now.—Table Talk.

Gone to Seek the Pole.

Christiania, June 13.—The Stella Polare, with the Duke of Abbruzi, nephew of the King of Italy, and his Polar expedition on board, sailed at 11.30 yesterday morning from this port.

BASEBALL.

Records of the Games Played in Various Leagues on Monday.

Note—The name of the club first given indicates where the game was played.

The Canadian League.

St. Thomas 10, Guelph 12. (11 in.)
Chatham 14, Hamilton 4.
London 8, Woodstock 3.

The Eastern League.

Toronto 8, Montreal 7.
Springfield 5, Worcester 3.
Hartford 4, Providence 3.
Rochester 19, Syracuse 9.

The National League.

New York 2, Boston 11.
Cleveland 3, Pittsburg 5.

The Western League.

Buffalo 4, Kansas City 6.
Columbus 4, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 3.
Detroit 6. Minneapolis 7.

DAVIS SHOT HIMSELF.

A Well-Known Resident of Niagara-on-the-Lake Attempts Suicide.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 13.—William Davis, a well-known resident of this town, attempted suicide last night by shooting himself. He placed a 32-calibre revolver behind his ear and fired the bullet into his head. It cleared the base of the brain and fractured the jawbone, and caused other serious injuries, which may prove fatal. The act was committed at the home of his sister, Mrs. Hartley. Davis is a single man and is about 40 years of age. He is fairly well off, and is said to have suffered a financial reverse lately, but this is not confirmed. He has been unwell for a month or more, but his relatives can assign no cause for his rash act.

Crops in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Man., June 13.—In the Provincial Government's crop bulletins issued yesterday the acreage is as follows: Wheat, 1,629,995; oats, 575,136; barley, 182,919; flax, 2,178; rye, 3,217; peas, 1,366; corn, 3,480; buckwheat, 33; brome, 1,930. The total acreage in 1897 was 1,988,025 acres; 1898, 2,210,942, and this year it is 2,449,078. The wheat acreage is increased almost 200,000 acres, with 2,500 more farmers in the province this year.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT.—The two upper flats of a three storey frame house on Huron st Good cellar and garden in connection. Terms $7.50 per month. Apply to MICHAEL GUIRY, or JAS. CAIN, Lindsay.—73w4.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.—Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the undersigned, at the Benson House, in the Town of Lindsay, County of Victoria, on

FRIDAY, 7th day of July, 1899

at the hour of TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon, the following property, that is to say:—

The East Half of Lot No. Five, in 7th Con. Town ship of Mariposa, containing by admeasurement one hundred acre of land, more or less, save and except the parts heretofore sold to the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway Company and for a Public School site.

Soil, clay loam, in a fair state of cultivation; about 90 acres cleared well watered by a good well and a creek. Small young orchard. There is erected on the said premises a good storey and a half brick dwelling.

Situate 1½ miles from Manilla Junction and 4 miles from Manilla Station on the Midland Railway, and 14 miles from Lindsay. There is a school house on the lot. There will be a reserved bid. The Vendors will not be bound to produce any abstracts of title or title deeds or copies of deeds not in their possession.

TERMS:—One tenth of the purchase money cash at time of sale, and the balance within one month thereafter, without interest. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

STEWART & O'CONNOR, Lindsay, Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1899.

Elias Bower, Auctioneer.—w4.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic CURE

Will Cure any Form of Rheumatism

DR. L. R. HALL, NEW YORK.

FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:
FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE
SECOND—SAFEST TO TAKE
THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED
FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO BUY

One bottle contains ten days' treatment
IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.
THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.
Canadian Agency, - Kingston, Ont.
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY, in the TOWNSHIP of MARIPOSA

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the undersigned, at the Benson House, in the Town of Lindsay, on

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FREE CAMERA.

For selling two dozen packages of Toledo Pens at ten cents a package, we give this Camera. It is made by the Yale Camera Co., has a Bausch & Lomb lens, and a shutter that can be used for snap-shot or time exposures. With it we send full instructions, so that a child of ten years can make, after a little experience, pictures almost as good as those taken by high-priced cameras. Many cameras are sold separately, and the purchaser has to buy the outfit afterward. We give the complete outfit, as shown, with every camera. The outfit consists of:

1 "Yale" Camera, 1 Package Developer.
1 Box Dry Plates. 1 Set Directions.
1 Package Hypo. 1 Toning Tray.
1 Printing Frame. 1 Package Fixing Powder.
1 Developing Tray. 1 Package Silver Paper.
1 Package Ruby Paper.

We require no money in advance. Send us your name and address, and we will forward the Pens, which you sell for us. Then return the money to us, and your Camera will be forwarded, all charges paid.

Toledo Pen Co. Dept. L.P. Toronto, Can.

Miss Mitchell.

MISS MITCHELL'S OPENING

was a grand success, and as a result orders are pouring in and the work is rushing. Her goods are the newest, and sold at low prices.

A splendid display of Dress Goods and Capes in all the newest designs.

The Dress Making Department is full of spring goods, tailor-made Suits, Mourning and Wedding, and all the beautiful styles for spring and summer are given especial and prompt attention.

If you have not yet given your order place it before the rush.—w1yr

(Rooms Over Campbell's.)

McLennan & Co

BINDER TWINE

The Consumers' Cordage Co., MONTREAL.

The finest and most uniform Binder Twine, made by skilled Canadian workmen.

Pure Manilla, 11c a pound, guaranteed to run 650 feet to the pound.

Other brands: BLUE RIBBON, SPECIAL MANILLA, STANDARD and GOLDEN CROWN, for sale by

McLennan & Co.

Hardware, Coal and Iron Merchants