

MILLBROOK AND OMEMEE

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MILLBROOK ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1908.

A Terrible Temptation

OR, THE FAMILY RING

CHAPTER XII (Continued).

"I cannot think that there is familiar to me about the poor little governess of the Radfords," Lady Dimsdale said thoughtfully to her husband and nephew, as they bowed swiftly homeward: "she reminds me of something or some one."

"You noticed that too?" Arthur turned eagerly to his aunt. "I came across her with those odious pupils of hers, in the park a week ago, and her face has been worrying me ever since; she is like somebody, only she is less like the person in the hat she wore to-day, and with that sleek brushed hair, than she was in the copee with her hat off and her hair all curly."

"Her face appeals to me," his aunt went on, looking thoughtfully across the common: "she strikes me as being a square person in a round hole; her eyes are so wistful, her whole expression so refined, to live with the Radfords must be—"

"Must be purgatory," Arthur put in quickly, "and she struck me as being so young for that sort of work. What can her people be about to let her be governessing? Why, she can't possibly be twenty!"

"Poor child!" Lady Dimsdale's voice was very gentle. "An amount of any Mrs. Radford, end making Miss Smith's existence, even less pleasant than it is now, otherwise I would ask her up here, and be kind to her."

"That would cause mighty offence in the message Radford, my dear," Sir John put in; "Mrs. Radford would never forgive you if she showed more attention to her governess than to her."

"I wish," Lady Dimsdale sighed and looked off, then resumed—"I wish I could have found a girl like that one, when I wanted a companion. She looks mouldable—and her face is so oddly familiar."

"If you had seen her with her hair all ruffled and wild, you would have found the familiarity even more striking," Arthur said; "it has worried me ever since I met her in the copee, but I have convinced myself I have never seen her before; she is like somebody else."

"I shall go and call on Mrs. Radford one day this week," Lady Dimsdale said with a decision not very usual to her; "it will be easy to make the flowers for the bazaar an excuse for going, and perhaps, if I see the little governess again, I may get some clue to this baffling likeness."

"If you see the governess," Arthur laughed. "Why, Aunt Katherine, Mrs. Radford has dragon written large all over her, from the topmost flower of those wagging red geraniums to the soles of her hellish shoes. I know she has no heels, she held her skirts so well off the churchyard path that I had an excellent opportunity of making an exhaustive study of her feet. That woman is a tyrant, and I am certain her governess has anything but a pleasant time."

"Poor little girl!" Lady Dimsdale's voice was very gentle. "I shall try to see her, in spite of her dragon," she went on, with mild obstinacy; "her sad little face hangs me."

Thus it came about that on an afternoon later in the week the Dimsdale carriage drove up to the door of the doctor's small house, causing a flutter of excitement amongst the inmates.

The schoolroom piano was being strummed with sufficient loudness to drown the sound of wheels, and Mrs. Radford's voice sounded very irritable as she put her head round the door and said tartly—

"Do make Stella stop that noise. Miss Smith, Lady Dimsdale's come to call, and I'm sure I don't want her to think the house is like a boarding school!"

Hope lifted a white, weary face to Mrs. Radford's heated and angry visage.

"Stella shall stop at once," she said, with a meekness which would have surprised Mills; could he have seen it? "Come, Stella, we will do our history now and finish the music later."

Her voice sounded as weary as her face looked. Summer had come with a sudden burst of warmth, the girl felt languid and tired, and coping with her young charges was no light task; for whether the heat rendered them more fractious than usual, or whether, as she sometimes thought, some special demon of mischief possessed them, during the past week they had been more aggravating than she had ever imagined it possible that children could be.

She rose from the piano and seated herself at the table, book in hand. The schoolroom was very hot; even though the long French windows had opened into the garden wide open, no air seemed to penetrate into the room.

The garden itself lay bathed in a haze of sunlight, not a leaf stirred, no finest breeze ruffled even the grass upon the lawn, that was so closely surrounded by shrubberies as to render any passage of air difficult. The humming of the bees in the honeysuckle outside the window mingling with the fragrance of flowers made Hope feel drowsy, and lessons had never seemed more tedious or difficult.

"I do hate history," Stella said with a yawn, propping her elbows on the table and glancing defiantly across at Hope; "I wish I could just go in the drawing-room and see Lady Dimsdale. I like her, she's awfully nice to us. Of course you won't ever know her, because you're only a governess."

Hope's heavy eyes looked full into the child's small pert face.

"We need not discuss that now," she

the day fixed for the expedition at the Hall, Mrs. Radford called Hope back into the dining-room after breakfast.

"You can have this afternoon to yourself," Miss Smith, she said, in the patronizing tones which always gave Hope an insane desire to strike her; "I shall not require you to look after the children."

"But—but we are going to the Hall to-day," Hope faltered; "this is the day Lady Dimsdale fixed for us to—"

"Thank you, Miss Smith, I think I am likely to know as well as you, perhaps better, what Lady Dimsdale arranged. Her ladyship was kind enough to say you might go with the children, because she naturally would suppose that it was your duty to do so, and that they could not go alone. I have decided to go with them myself; you can have the afternoon."

Hope stood speechless for a moment. Her face grew first crimson, then deadly white; her eyes blazed with bright indignation; hot words of anger surged to her lips, and she clasped her hands passionately.

"—", she began, and then all at once the hot indignant words were stayed, a recollection from the past swept over her mind, and kept her silent.

Miles' face, her husband's face, rose before her, quiet, stern, self-contained. She seemed to hear Miles' voice speaking in cold, incisive tones, his very words rang again in her ear.

"You are very childish, Hope. When will you learn self-discipline, self-control?"

She had forgotten the occasion of the words, spoken probably after one of her outbursts of childish passion, but the words themselves had remained with her, and they helped her now. Making a supreme effort she choked back the flood of impetuous remonstrance that surged within her, and actually forced herself to say quite gently—

"Thank you, Mrs. Radford," before she left the room.

But no effort availed to keep the tears from her eyes; one burning drop welled over and splashed down her face as she went from the dining-room to the school-room, and it was only by pausing a moment to collect all her forces that she could save herself from breaking down altogether, and sobbing in childish disappointment.

She would have been rewarded for her struggle if she could have heard Lady Dimsdale's words when Mrs. Radford and her children appeared without the governess.

There was surprise and a little stiffness in her ladyship's usually gentle tones, as she said—

"But where is Miss Smith? I quite hope she would have come with you to-day."

Mrs. Radford's elaborate excuses were not calculated to carry conviction, and Master Montague's sage remark made a moment later more than half revealed the truth to their hostess.

"Miss Smith's eyes were jolly red this morning; I believed she cried as she couldn't come here. She wanted to come awfully."

And at that speech Lady Dimsdale's mouth set itself into a firm line well-known to her family, and taken by them as a signal that she had made up her mind irrevocably on some subject. What that subject was in this instance she made known to her husband and nephew that evening as they sat on the terrace after dinner enjoying the cool fragrance of the June night.

"I am sure that very odious person, Mrs. Radford, is treating her poor little governess most unkindly," she said; "I shall leave no stone unturned till I can get Miss Smith away from there."

"My dear Ellen," her husband said mildly, "why should you interfere in the doctor's household? I dare say this girl has spirit enough to leave the Radfords herself if she is badly treated."

"I am not so sure about that," his wife answered thoughtfully; "the child looks to me spirited, out of heart, downtrodden. I really intend to try and get her to come to me as a companion some day," and Lady Dimsdale's lips set themselves in that firm, straight line.

"My dear Ellen," Sir James murmured deprecatingly, "you know really—"

"That is what I mean to try and do," Lady Dimsdale repeated quietly. "And if you mean to do it, Aunt Ellen, I am prepared to bet that you will succeed in doing it. I never knew you to fail when your mouth looks as it does now!"

(To be Continued.)

CONTRACTORS ARE EAGER.

Nineteen Tenders for Work on the Transcontinental.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Tenders for the construction of 365 miles of the National Transcontinental Railway, covering six sections between Moncton and Lake Nepigon, were opened by the commissioners on Tuesday. Nineteen tenders were received, the contractors showing greater eagerness this year to undertake construction work on the national railway than was the case last year, when labor was more scarce and wages higher. It is understood that the figures quoted this spring by contractors are a little lower than last year. The names of the successful tenders will not be known for some weeks, pending the report of the commission's engineers as to the figures quoted on each class of work. The Grand Trunk Pacific, as usual, tendered for each contract, in accordance with the policy of the company to make the construction of the road as cheap as possible, so as to reduce to a minimum the amount on which rental will have to be paid.

OTTAWA NOW CHIEF OF STAFF.

Minority Order Was Issued To-day Making Appointment.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A minority order was issued on Wednesday appointing Major-General Lake to be Inspector-General and Brigadier-General Maitland to be chief of staff, from April 1st, 1908.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 17.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.21½; No. 2 northern, \$1.18½; No. 3, \$1.13; feed wheat, 67½¢; No. 2 feed, 61½¢.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, 94½¢ to 95¢ outside; No. 2 red, 94¢ to 94½¢; No. 2 mixed, 93½¢; goose, 91¢ to 92¢.

Corn—Firm; No. 3 yellow American 70¢ to 71¢, Toronto freights; No. 3 mixed, ¼¢ less.

Barley—No. 2, 70¢.

Rye—No. 2, 88¢ to 89¢.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 67¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 54¢ outside, 53¢ on track Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 49¢ outside.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brands, \$5.35; second, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.35; winter wheat patents, \$3.50.

Bran—Full cars, \$25 to \$26, bugs included, outside.

Shorts—Scarce, \$23 to \$24.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Poultry—Very quiet.

Young turkeys, extra choice, 13¢ to 15¢.

Young geese 9¢ to 11¢.

Chickens, choice 12¢ to 13¢.

Old fowl 8¢ to 10¢.

Inferior chickens and fowls 6¢ to 7¢.

Butter.

Creamery prints 31¢ to 32¢.

Do solids 30¢ to 31¢.

Dairy prints 25¢ to 27¢.

Do large rolls 24¢ to 25¢.

Do solids 23¢ to 24¢.

Inferior 20¢ to 21¢.

Eggs—New-laid, 23¢ to 24¢; lined, 19¢ to 20¢.

Honey—Strained steady at 11¢ to 12¢ per pound for 60-pound pails and 12¢ to 13¢ for 5 to 10-pound pails. Combs at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per dozen.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90¢ to 95¢; Delaware, 95¢ to \$1 in car lots on track here.

Cheese—13½¢ to 14¢ for large and 14¢ to 14½¢ for twins, in job lots here.

Beans—\$1.75 to \$1.75 for primes and \$1.80 to \$1.85 for hand-picked.

Baled straw—\$9 to \$10 per ton on track here.

Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$16 to \$17 in car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Short cut, \$21 to \$21.50 per barrel; mess, \$17.50 to \$18.

Lard—Teries, 11½¢; tubs, 11½¢; pails, 12¢.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 9½¢ for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 12½¢ to 13¢; hams, large, 11½¢ to 12¢; backs, 16¢ to 16½¢; shoulders, 9½¢ to 9¾¢; rolls, 9½¢ to 10¢; breakfast-bacon, 14¢ to 15¢; green meats out of pickle 1¢ less than smoked.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 17.—There is a good demand for Manitoba feed wheat, which is stronger at an advance of 1 to 2 cents per bushel, with sales of feed grades at 67 to 68¢; No. 2, at 61¢ to 62¢ per bushel, extra track; Eastern Canada, No. 2 white oats, 52¢; No. 3, 49¢.

The demand for flour is good. Choice spring wheat patents, \$5.19; seconds, \$5.50; to \$5.60; winter wheat patents, \$5.20; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; do., in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35; extra, \$1.80 to \$1.90.

Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23; shorts, \$23 to \$24; Ontario grain, shorts, \$22 to \$22.50; middlings, \$24 to \$25; shorts, \$25 to \$27 per ton, including bags, and pure grain moultie at \$37 to \$38.

Rolled oats, \$2.75; corn, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bag.

There is no material change in the local cheese market. September westerners are selling at 13¢ for white and 13½¢ for colored; September easterners, 13½¢ for white and 13¢ for colored.

For butter the demand is active; grass for butter the demand is active; grass to 30¢.

In eggs a good demand exists for fresh stock. Canadian fresh are selling at 29¢ to 30¢; American fresh, at 28¢ to 29¢; Canadian select, 27¢ to 28¢; Montreal limed, at 21¢ to 22¢.

Provisions—Pork, barrels short cut mess, 21; half barrels, \$10.75; clear fat backs, \$22 to \$23; long cut heavy mess, \$20; half barrels do., \$10.50; dry salt long clear backs, 10½¢; barrels-ply salt beef, \$13.50 to \$15.00; half barrels do., \$7.25 to \$7.75; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10 to \$11; half barrels do., \$5.50 to \$6; compound lard, \$1½¢ to 2¢; pure lard, 11½¢ to 12¢; kettle rendered, 17½¢ to 19¢; hams, 12¢ to 13½¢, according to size; breakfast-bacon, 14¢ to 15¢; Windsor bacon, 13½¢ to 15½¢; fresh-killed about-dressed hogs, 88 to \$3.25; live, \$5.75 to \$5.85.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 17.—Wheat—Spring lower; No. 1 Northern, \$1.07½; No. 2 red, \$1.02; winter eastern, Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 69½¢; Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 54¢; No. 2 white, 57½¢; Barley—91¢ to \$1.04. Rye—No. 1 track, 89¢.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, March 17.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 98½¢ elevator; No. 2 red, \$1.00½ f.o.b. aboard; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.13½ f.o.b. aboard; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.19½ f.o.b. aboard.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, March 17.—The exporters offered were very few, but among them were several exceptionally choice steers, which brought \$5.25. One lot of heavy bulls sold for export at \$3.80 to \$4.12½.

Common and medium butchers' sold

very slowly at Tuesday's lowest prices. One fair load of butchers' cattle brought only \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt., while last week it could have sold easily for \$4 to \$4.50.

Good butchers' cows were in fair demand, but were also very scarce. Fair and common cows sold at low prices. Not many stockers were on the market, but, as there was little demand, most of what there was sold round 30¢ per pound.

Calves were slow and prices ranged from \$3 to \$6 per cwt. The average price per calf was about \$6.50, so they were not very heavy. The trade in sheep was fairly steady, and prices held up. There was a good demand for the best grade of grain-fed lambs, which made the price go a little higher. But common lambs sold slowly at former prices.

The price of hogs is unchanged. Offerings have been light, but a few large runs of hogs to-day kept the price from going up.

EXPERIMENTS WITH VEGETABLES

Under the Direction of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The practical educational work carried on by the Ontario Agricultural College, through the Experimental Union, is now well known throughout Ontario. Thousands of people in both town and country interested in farming, fruit-growing or gardening are carrying on experiments under the direction of the College and are profiting by the experience.

The seeds or plants for these experiments and full instructions for conducting them are furnished free on the understanding that each experimenter will report the results of his experiment at the end of the season.

Owing to the great demand for the experiments with fruits and the limited funds for the purchase of plants for this purpose, the supply of these for this year is already exhausted. But we have on hand a good supply of seeds for the experiments with vegetables and hope to be able to furnish these to all interested in the growing of the best kind of garden vegetables.

Three of the leading varieties of each of the following kinds of vegetables are offered for testing this spring, viz.: beets, carrots, onions, lettuce, early tomatoes, and later tomatoes.

The early tomatoes are best for northern sections where the later and better varieties cannot be depended upon to ripen.

Any person in Ontario who wishes to join in this co-operative testing may choose any one of the experiments above mentioned and send in his application for the seeds and instructions for conducting the same. These will be sent by mail free of charge, but each applicant must agree to follow the directions furnished, and report the results at the end of the season, whether successful or not.

Applications will be filed in the order they are received until the supply of seeds is exhausted. Address all applications to,

H. L. HUTT,
Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, Ont.

STABBING AT DUNDAS.

Quarrel Among Italian Laborers at a Stone Quarry.

A despatch from Hamilton says: An Italian who cannot speak English was taken to the City Hospital at a late hour on Thursday night, in a very dangerous condition as a result of a wound in the bowels which was inflicted by a fellow-countryman in a quarrel. The men were employed at Doellite's stone quarry at Dundas, and it is understood that they had words. One pulled a knife on the man who is in the hospital, and then made his escape. Chief Swiss was notified, and at once went to the scene. He gave instructions for the removal of the injured man to the city, and he was brought on the 11.15 car, accompanied by a couple of Italians, neither of whom can speak English. Chief Swiss at midnight had not succeeded in arresting the man who did the cutting. It is feared that the wounded man may be fatally injured.

FLEW A HUNDRED YARDS.

Professor Bell's New Aerodrome Makes a Record.

A despatch from Hammondspoint, N. Y., says: Professor Alexander Graham Bell's new aerodrome, the Redwing, on Thursday, in the presence of a committee of the Aerial Experiment Association and a number of other spectators, flew a distance of 318 feet 11 inches at a height of from ten to twenty feet. The machine is equipped with an eight-horsepower motor, and together with its operator weighs 500 pounds. It sailed through the air at a speed of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. After having covered the distance mentioned, a portion of the tail gave way, and the aerodrome was brought down for repairs. This is declared to be the first successful public flight of a heavier-than-air flying machine in America.

SQUADRON FOR PACIFIC.

Three Armored Cruisers Will be Sent to British Columbia Coast.

A despatch from London says that the armored cruisers Euryalus, Hogue and Grey, of the fourth Cruiser Squadron, now at the Cape of Good Hope, will proceed to the Pacific coast. The Admiralty has decided further that the British Administration should have the greatest number of available destroyers available to guard the Pacific coast. This is a dangerous position for the British Empire, and it is necessary that the British Admiralty should have a strong force of destroyers available to guard the Pacific coast.

EXPERIMENTAL

Fodder

- 28—Two varieties of Two-rowed Barley
- 3—Two varieties of Hulless Barley
- 4—Two varieties of Spring Wheat
- 5—Three varieties of Buckwheat
- 6—Two varieties of Field Peas
- 7—Emmer and Speltz
- 8—Two varieties of Soy Beans
- 9—Three varieties of Hacking
- 10—Three varieties of Mangolds for feeding pigs
- 11—Two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding pigs
- 12—Three varieties of Swedish Turnips
- 13—Two varieties of Fall Turnips
- 14—Two varieties of Carrots
- 15—Three varieties of Fodder or Silage Corn
- 16—Three varieties of Millet
- 17—Three varieties of Sorghum
- 18—Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches
- 19—Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage
- 20—Three varieties of Clover
- 21—Sainfoin, Lucerne and Burnet
- 22—Four varieties of Grasses
- 23—Three varieties of Field Beans
- 24—Three varieties of Sweet Corn
- 25—Fertilizers with Swedish Turnips
- 27—Sowing Mangolds on the level, and in drills
- 28a—Two varieties of Early Potatoes
- 28b—Two varieties of medium ripening Potatoes
- 28c—Two varieties of Late Potatoes
- 29—Three grain mixtures for grain production
- 30—Three mixtures of Grasses and Clover, for horse

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-seven experiments and in Nos. 29 and 30 is to be two rods long by one rod wide; and in No. 28, one rod square.

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any ONE of the experiments for 1908, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for

DISGUISED FOR LIFE.

Citizens of Canary Islands Have Tattooed Faces.

A cable despatch to The New York Herald from Madrid says: Reports from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, tell of an amusing case. Eighty persons have brought suits for damages against a chemist named Alonso. It appears that during the carnival a man applied for a novel kind of facial disguise, and the chemist painted on the man's face large green lily. This carnival decoration proved a popular success and many other revellers called and had their faces decorated with green lilies and blue blis. After the carnival ended the faces of these decorations discovered there was no soap strong enough to remove the paint, and complained to the authorities. A local expert declares the method employed is the same used by the Indians for tattooing purposes, and that these citizens of the Canary Islands will have to wear the green pictures for the rest of their lives. Alonso barely escaped lynching.

HONEYMAKERS HONEST.

Only Two Adulterated Samples Found by Government Analysts.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A bulletin of the Inland Revenue Department just issued, shows that of 141 samples of honey from various parts of the Dominion analyzed by the department, 135 were genuine, 3 were doubtful, 1 was sold as a compound, and only 2 were adulterated. The report shows that strained honey sold in Canada can nearly always be relied upon as being the genuine article.

Norris Stevens's Keeper, was fined \$2 after hours.

Caretakers of school hours.

Saskatchewan Legislature is to meet on April 2nd.

Must not leave school hours.

SIZE OF THE LEGISLATIVE

More Than One Hundred Provided For

A despatch from Toronto says: In accordance with the plan suggested by Hon. Mr. Whitney, the bill respecting representation to the Legislative Assembly, the redistribution measure, will read a second time on Thursday and referred to a special committee. Details of that body will be "to schedules containing and to the electoral districts and to return members to the House composed of five Conservative and four Liberal members, and three Opposition.

Three Armored Cruisers Will be Sent to British Columbia Coast.

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