His Favorite Niece;

—OR—

A SECRET REVEALED.

CHAPTER XII.

The Duchess of Rosedene was detained for a considerable time on the Continent by severe illness of her husband, and in reply to her anxious entreaties the general allowed his beautiful niece to remain with her. Although his heart yearned for her, and his eyes longed once more to behold her, he knew that the care and training which the duchess could bestow were invaluable and were such as he could not have found elsewhere. He was content to wait.

During Leah's absence he purchased a magnificent mansion in Belgravia to which, in loving memory of his native town, he gave the name of Harbury House. The decorations were so magnificent, the furniture was so elegant and costly, that public attention was drawn to the house, and it soon became known that Sir Arthur had made this purchase for his adopted niece and heiress, who was now in Italy with the Duchess of Rosedene, and who was—so rumor said—as beautiful as a vision.

People looked forward with interest to the time when the brilliant young beauty should be presented and take her place among them. It was a pity, certain spinsters and widows declared, that with such vast wealth and so many places to keep up, Sir Arthur did not marry himself; his beautiful young niece would have some one to look after her then. But the keen blue eyes of General Sir Arthur Hatton were never to look on any woman with love.

The duke's health having been quite restored, the duchess had arranged that the traveling party should return to London at once. It was then the very end of April, and the season had begun. A drawing-room had been held, at which some fair young faces had been seen; but she knew that none could have equalled that of Leah Hatton.

The duke had a grand old mansion named Park View, close to Hyde Park, while the duchess had a villa which she preferred to any other resort; it was called Reach. It was situated on the Thames, not far from Kew, and nothing delighted her grace more than to escape from the crowd and spend a few days on the banks of the river.

The duke and duchess went direct to Park View. Sir Arthur was invited to meet them, and from their house he was to take Leah home. He was impatient to see her. The duchess had told him that she had changed so completely he would hardly recognize her. He longed to see what change had been effected; to his way of thinking, she could not have grown more beautiful.

He stood in the drawing-room at Park View. At first he saw only the pictures, the gleam of white statues, the harmonious tints of thick, soft carpets, the brightness of innumerable flowers, the groups of sweet violets which perfumed the air; then, standing before him, the handsome, stately duchess, with white, jewelled hands held out in greeting to him; then, further away, near a slender, shapely palm, he discerned a figure and face so perfectly beautiful that he looked in amazement. It was his niece Leah. The long absence had wonderfully improved her. He grew pale as he went up to her and kissed her in silence, for his emotion was too great for words.

The duchess had been right after all. Nothing but constant association with an accomplished and refined woman of the world could have given such high-bred ease and grace to her.

"My daughter and niece," he said, "you have been away little more than a year, yet there is a difference of many years in you."

"Are you satisfied?" asked the duchess, softly, some time afterward, when they found themselves alone.

"I should be most ungrateful were I anything else," he replied. "I can never thank you enough. I must confess myself overwhelmed with surprise."

"I do not feel much inclined to let my treasure pass out of my hands," said the duchess, with a smile. "If I intrust her to you, you must promise me that she shall not be seen until the day of the drawing-room. I want her to take the gay world by surprise. She will make a sensation, such as we have not had for some time past. Do you not agree with me?"

"With every word," replied the general. "I feel myself almost in awe in the presence of such perfect and peerless loveliness."

"Mind," said the duchess, laughingly, "Leah must make the best match of the season. I shall not consider any one under an earl or duke presentable. She might have been a princess while we were in Rome, but she would not."

"I am glad of it," he declared. "There are no men like Englishmen. I hope she will marry—if she marries at all—some one who will be kind to her and make her happy."

It did not occur to him to add, "some one whom she loves." Love had never been a necessity of life with the old soldier.

Sir Arthur took his beautiful niece home that evening to Harbury House.

"Do you know why I gave this house the name of Harbury?" he said to her; and then he told her that it was in affectionate remembrance of the pretty town where his father had lived and died.

Magnificent as the house was, it was but a fitting shrine for the young beauty who had come to be mistress of it. When they stood in the drawing-room, Sir Arthur regarded his niece still more attentively.

"I should hardly have known you, Leah," he said, gently. "Among all the Hattons I do not think we have had one like you."

The exquisite face brightened.

"There are times, uncle," he said, "when I do not quite know myself—the change is so great to me."

"My dear Leah," he returned, in the earnest simple manner which always carried truth with it, "you were born for the station I hope to see you fill. It would have been ten thousand pities to—leave you where—you were."

That was the only allusion the general ever made to the past, and it seemed to be wrung from him by the surprise of her marvellous loveliness.

On that same night he showed Leah all over the magnificent mansion that he had made his own, with all its treasures of art and wealth.

"This will be yours when I die, Leah," he said; and he was proud to see that no flush of elation came to her face. "I wonder, Leah," he said, suddenly, "if you could bear ill-fortune as well as you do prosperity."

"I trust so," she answered; and the firm, steadfast expression on her face made him think that she could.

"I hope you will never be tried," he said.

They sat together for some time talking. He was charmed with Leah's manner, her bright, fascinating ways, her graceful, well-chosen words.

"You shall not leave me again, Leah," he said, "until you are married."

"I do not think I am one of the marrying kind," she replied, with a sweet low laugh.

"Among the old Roman nobles and gay Neapolitan princes was there not one you liked, Leah?"

"I liked them all in the same fashion," she replied. "The Prince of San Sabino is, I should think, as handsome a man as could be seen in the world, with a most musical voice and most courtly manner. They call him the Roman Apollo."

"And even this Apollo did not interest you, Leah?" he said.

"No; so, dearest uncle, if we are to live together until I am married, I do not see any chance of our parting just yet."

"That's right," he said. "I could hardly bear to lose you at present, Leah. Let me see—how old are you now?"

"I am in my nineteenth year," she replied.

"And when is the drawing-room to be held?"

"Next Tuesday."

"And from that day a new life will unfold to you, I suppose. I wish you success; I could not wish it more earnestly were you my own daughter."

When, after a few days of anxious preparation, Leah stood before him dressed for her presentation, he owned himself perfectly well pleased. The duchess, whose taste was irreproachable, had chosen her court dress; and the general had presented her with a suite of diamonds—stones that shone and scintillated with every movement—diamonds that made many envious.

"Are you quite satisfied with me, uncle?" she asked, with a smile that deepened her bright loveliness.

"Quite," he answered. "I always thought the fashion of wearing feathers awkward until now."

The duchess called for her, and they drove away to the Palace together. The day was fine, the crowd great. Many of the royal family were present. There were debutantes from many of the noblest families in the land; but Leah outshone them all as a planet outshines the stars.

She never forgot the moment when she stood first in the presence of the gracious lady who rules the vast empire over which the sun never sets. Looking up with half-frightened eyes, she saw before her a noble, kindly face with a pleasant smile, she saw the gleam of jewelled orders. A kindly voice was speaking to her. The niece of so brave and worthy a soldier as Sir Arthur Hatton could not but be welcomed by the sovereign whom he had so faithfully served. Looking at the royal lady, so true a woman, and so true a Queen, Leah bethought herself who she herself really was—the daughter of the man who used all his eloquence, and every other gift of Heaven to him, in his endeavors to hurt his sovereign from her throne, to turn the hearts of her people from her, and, as she bent low before the Queen, her eyes were dim with tears. True loyalty rose in her heart, and she thanked Heaven once more that she had been saved from what seemed to her worse than "a furnace of fire." She could never have spoken against the Queen, or led the hearts of her people from her. She smiled to herself a half sad smile. It seemed so strange that she, who was once destined to be a lecturer against royalty, should now be presented to her Majesty.

(To be Continued.)

KEPT HOME FROM SCHOOL

With Coughs and Colds, and Parents Are Proving the Wonderful Curative Power of

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED and TURPENTINE

When grown people neglect their ailments and allow them to develop into serious diseases, they have no one to blame but themselves.

With children it is different, because they do not realize the seriousness of a neglected cold nor the means of obtaining cure, and many a child, as he grows older and finds himself a victim of pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis, asthma or throat trouble, cannot but see that his parents were responsible for neglecting treatment when his ailment began in the form of a cold.

To-day the schools have many a vacant seat on account of coughs and colds, and many children who are there should be at home. What treatment are these children getting? Do their parents realize the seriousness of neglecting to cure a cold? Have they proved the merits of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for coughs and colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, and all kindred ills?

Very many have, for there is no preparation for throat and lung diseases that has anything like the sale of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Mrs. George Brown, 71 Harbord Street, Toronto, writes:—"Our children have been very subject to croup, and we have found that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has always brought quick relief. By using it at the first sign of trouble the disease is checked at once. We always keep this remedy in the house, and, in fact, feel that we could not do without it. We also use it for coughs and colds with excellent results, and recommend it to our friends."

Be careful when you buy to see that the portrait and signature of Dr. Chase are on the wrapper. If you send the children to the store warn them not to accept any imitation or substitution. Children like to take Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and there is no remedy so prompt and effective. 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

Smother A Cough

Press your hand hard enough over your mouth and you can smother a cough, but you can't cure it that way. The outside is the wrong end to work on.

Scott's Emulsion

thoroughly cures coughs because it strikes at the root of the trouble. The throat and lungs need a regular system of education to cure an old cough.

The point of value about Scott's Emulsion and coughs is that while Scott's Emulsion does soothe the raw throat and lungs, it also nourishes and heals the inflamed parts.

It replaces inflamed tissue with healthy tissue—the only real cure for an old cough.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

A HUMAN FREAK.

London physicians are interested in a singular case of a man who possesses extraordinary strength, yet has no muscular development. The man, a German, Herr Georg Letti is only five feet in height and weighs but 110 pounds, but he can lift something like twenty-five times his own weight. The world's record lift is 1,160 pounds, yet Herr Letti lifted an anchor weighing 850 pounds, with four men standing on it, thus exceeding the record by about 450 pounds. He can pull backward a 16" horse-power car running at a speed of 35 miles per hour, and standing between two eight horse-power cars placed back to back, he holds them together by sheer strength of finger-tips when their engines are working at full speed.

ANT'S HAIR COMBING.

Curious Toilet Articles Carried by the Insects.

If the reader were told that ants possess brushes, fine and coarse tooth combs, and other toilet articles quite after the pattern of our own, he would probably think he was being gulled. Yet it is even so. Let us take an inventory of these. To begin with, the body is covered more or less closely with fine pubescence, corresponding somewhat with the fur of beasts. This is interspersed with bristles and spines, which are sometimes jointed and are so arranged as to aid materially in keeping the body clean. Particles of soil cling to this hairy covering, but it is a protective medium, holding the dirt aloof and isolated from the skin surfaces, so that it can be readily shaken off or taken off. The brushing, washing and combing of this hairy coat constitute the insect's toilet making.

One of the efficient toilet articles is the tongue. Around the sides of this organ curves a series of ridges covered with hemispherical bosses. The ridges are chitinous, and thus by greater hardness are fitted for the uses of a brush. When eating this structure rasps minute particles of solid foods, so fitting them for the stomach. The toilet uses it serves as both sponge and brush, and takes up bits of dirt not otherwise removed. In short, ants use their tongues as dogs and cats do, for lapping up food and licking clean the body. One is continually reminded as he watches the tiny creatures at their toilet of the actions of his cat and dog at the fireside.

Often one may see an ant suddenly pause in the midst of the duties of field or formicary and begin to comb herself. Here is a mountain mound-maker driven to the utmost fervour of activity. Suddenly she drops out of the gang of fellow-workers and mounting a nearby clod, poses upon her hind legs and plies teeth, tongue and comb. For a few minutes the attention of being is centred upon that act. From the vantage of coign of vantage she sweeps and fro the bustling host builders with all their energies bent upon reconstructing their ruined city. She combs on unconcernedly.

He—I can never think of the right thing to say at the right time. Why don't you try saying the right thing sometimes and get it in the right place?

A POSITIVE LUXURY

not a mere drink.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is Pure, Delicious and wholesome. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers. Received the highest award and gold medal at St. Louis.

HEART OUTSIDE BODY.

Eeat for Sixteen Days—Other Freaks of Heart.

A child was born lately with its heart placed, instead of in the place where nature intended it to be, on the outside of the left breast. And there, in full view of all who chose to observe it, performed its functions sixteen days before the little life, begin under such extraordinary conditions, was snuffed out.

The doctor who attended the case says he can offer no explanation of the phenomenon. It is merely a freak of nature, and he believes there is no similar case on record. He says the heart was carefully examined, and was found to be a trifle above the normal size for an infant.

Just below the exposed organ there was a small hole through the side. The heart had evidently worked its way through before reaching the cavity, because the cavity was not sufficient, large to admit of the heart being replaced where nature intended it to be, so that it could do its work, even were it possible to perform such an operation.

Other queer cases of freaks of the heart are on record. One man was found to have his heart on the right side. An infant lived twenty-four hours with the heart and other organs of the thorax entirely exposed, there being no chest wall formed.

A man was found to have a slide heart that shifted from side to side. Another lived six years with his heart exposed through a hole in his side. Yet another had a heart that grew so large that it finally failed to perform its functions. A man in Massachusetts was found weighing forty pounds to have two hearts, two sets of lungs, and a double breast bone. One heart was on the left side, the other getting on the right side. One individual experienced a change of heart, moving from the left side over the right side.

ROMAN NUMERALS.

Origin of Commonest Forms No Hard to Explain.

The numerals C. and M. are probably from the Latin centum 100 and mille 1,000 of which they are the initial letters, although various ingenious theories tend to show that they originated in X., the oldest of all such symbols. This X. itself had its beginning in a process similar to that seen to-day, where the old-fashioned method of tallying a shipment and measured. And this is found to be a trifle above the normal size for an infant.

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An Incubator Without Cash

Until October, 1905

There is big money to be made in raising chickens with an Incubator. Canada exports annually millions of chickens to the United States and Great Britain.

The consumption of poultry in Canada is increasing rapidly and the poultry dealers complain that they cannot get enough poultry to fill their orders.

One woman bought a No. 2 Chatham Incubator the first of March—she had five hatches by July first and had four hundred plump, sturdy chicks. In six months her Incubator had paid her $100.00, several times its cost. A Chatham Incubator should pay for itself each hatch.

We have perfected an Incubator and brooder. We believe it is now absolutely the best in the world. We have sufficient capital behind us, and we are out for the entire business in incubators. We know that there is no other incubator that can approach the

Chatham Incubator

This is our proposition: To demonstrate our absolute confidence in the Chatham Incubator we will send one to you, freight prepaid, and you make your first payment in October, 1905.

The fact that we sell our Incubators in this manner guarantees them to the fullest extent. Thirty days' trial is a delusion and a snare. If you have good luck you may get off one hatch in that time, and even then you are uncertain, and if you reject the machine you will have to pay the freight both ways. But with us you send in your order and we ship the machine prepaid. When it arrives, if it seems all right, start your hatch, and we will give you until October, 1905, before you have to pay a cent in cash. We positively guarantee that the machine is a good hatcher. Every machine should sell a dozen, and we will, on no account, allow a machine that is defective to remain in any neighborhood.

WHAT SIX CHATHAM INCUBATOR USERS HAVE TO SAY:

The Incubator sent me is working exceedingly well. It is very easily operated, and so far has required attention for only a few minutes per day. The first hatch of eggs, 110, on examination I found that 58 were not fertile, two others were broken accidentally, and I had 51 chicks or about 90 per cent. of the fertile eggs. The second trial of 110 gave me 93 lively chickens. The brooder gives equally good satisfaction. The young broods are doing well. Yours truly, J. H. JOHNSTON, Editor Leamington Post, Leamington, Ont.

I have used your No. 2 Incubator for three hatches, and am so well pleased with it that I ordered a No. 3 which your agent, Mr. Tunbull, brought to-day. My third hatch came off yesterday with 112 chicks out of 119 eggs. We have also a Chatham Fanning Mill which gives good satisfaction. I will not lose an opportunity of recommending the Chatham machines to my friends. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIDNEY SMITH, Scotland, Ont.

The No. 3 Incubator you sent me is all right, we hatched out of 109 fertile eggs, 102 good strong chicks, and the brooder saved them all. We had in the incubator at the same time, in the other tray, 44 duck eggs and 34 goose eggs, from which we got 33 ducks and 32 geese; total, 71 from 78 eggs. We also hatched 6 turkeys at the same time that the hen eggs were in. We recommend the Chatham Incubator and Brooder to be the best and surest in all circumstances, of any other make. We have handled four in our poultry business which we run on a large scale at Birtle, keeping Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Yours truly, D. A. ADAMS, Birtle, Man.

The No. 2 Incubator I bought from you is all you recommended it to be. I put in 101 eggs, and after testing out the infertile ones I have 72 chicks. I find the machine first class in every particular and easy to run, if directions are followed carefully. Yours respectfully, MRS. HENRY CHASE, Warren, Ont.

I wish to let you know of my success with your Incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 100 eggs. I find machine a great success if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. McKINNON, Collingwood, Ont.

Your No. 2 Chatham Incubator has given very good returns the first hatch. Out of 80 eggs, I had 42 chicks. I was rather afraid of wasting the eggs, and did not fill the machine, but when the chicks came, I was sorry I had not filled it. Will recommend your Incubator to my neighbors. Yours sincerely, MARGARET McINTOSH, Whitevale, Ont.

Chatham Incubators and Brooders have every new improvement worth while in an incubator or brooder. The incubators are made with two walls case within case, of dry material that has been thoroughly seasoned in our lumber yards. They are finished in antique oak, are built solid as a rock and will stand any amount of usage for years. They are fitted with a perfect steel and brass regulator that insures a successful hatch. There has never before been such an offer as this made in the whole world. The sooner you take advantage of this offer, the more time you will have before October, 1905, to make first payment. Cut off the coupon and send it in to-day for our booklet on the way to raise chickens, what it costs and your profit. You will obtain all information regarding the Chatham Incubator.

The Manson Campbell Co. Limited

DEPT. 34 CHATHAM, ONT.

Manufacturers of Chatham Incubators and Brooders

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

Factories at Chatham, Ont., Detroit, Mich.

Also Manufacturers of the Famous Campbell Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales

Mention this paper.

CUT OFF THIS CORNER AND MAIL IT TO-DAY

THE MANSON CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. LIMITED CHATHAM, ONT. DEPT. 34

Please send me your descriptive Catalogue of the Chatham Incubator, with all information about special offer, whereby no cash will be paid until October, 1905.

Name .....

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Nearest Railway Station .....

Address all letters to Chatham, Ont.

WAR NOW LESS DEADLY

SOME STARTLING FACTS AND FIGURES

In the Days of Hand-to-Hand Fighting Terrible Slaughter Resulted.

It is a curious and [illegible] thing that the improvement [illegible] has actually made war [illegible] more destructive, and that [illegible] these days of magazine rifles [illegible] far-reaching, quick-firing [illegible] the slaughter is much [illegible] other days of muskets [illegible] arrows, and of hand-to-hand [illegible] And not only this, [illegible] day are mercifully much [illegible] thus less sanguinary than [illegible] centuries that are [illegible]

Under the old principle [illegible] of fighting, when gunpowder [illegible] known, wars drifted [illegible] It is, even for centuries, a [illegible] hundred years almost [illegible] in the [illegible] of England was [illegible] Scotland and also with [illegible] the Thirty Years' War [illegible] the Seven Years' War [illegible] military history.

The American Rebellion [illegible] fought with muzzle-[illegible] lasted only four years, [illegible] Prussia brought [illegible] wars in seven short [illegible] generation ago crushed [illegible] France in eight months. [illegible] States only took [illegible] Turkish Spain; and even [illegible] in South Africa, the [illegible] over two and a half [illegible] have been considered [illegible] in the days of [illegible]

CRUELTY AND AGONY.

Then look for a moment [illegible] fight, slaughter. In [illegible] who met in battle [illegible] and quarter was [illegible] horse driven. In the battle [illegible] A.D. 451, [illegible] Kingdom [illegible] the Huns, [illegible] legions under Aetius, [illegible] 166,000 men were [illegible] number of killed [illegible] as high as 300,000 [illegible] 30,000 men fell, the [illegible] were taken prisoner. [illegible] 600 men, too, were [illegible] 76,000 who fought [illegible] out of the 100,000 [illegible] the army and swept [illegible] Tow on 36,000 [illegible] fallen in the fatal [illegible]

In these [illegible] the weapons were [illegible] swords and battle [illegible] men [illegible] relied on to kill [illegible] mostly.

A FEW HUNDRED.

[illegible] the casualty [illegible] in only three [illegible] gagements, and so [illegible] encounters preceding [illegible] decisive battles, with [illegible] casualty, a proportion [illegible] nearly reached [illegible]

At Alma there was [illegible] fought, 1,687, or [illegible] 18.3 per cent. [illegible] Inkerman, [illegible] 12.7 per cent. at Sebas[illegible] Gravelotte, one in [illegible] 11.4. [illegible] Civil War [illegible] shots to kill [illegible] to despatch one [illegible] tance. [illegible] 38,337 Southern [illegible] 31 human [illegible] were killed [illegible] the [illegible] Franco-German [illegible] 28,000 disabled [illegible] Upon these [illegible] the [illegible] death [illegible] way; only [illegible] to a limited [illegible] which was [illegible] wounds, the [illegible] which [illegible] Organized [illegible] the [illegible] correspondent [illegible]

WHY HAIR [illegible]

Differences in Fer[illegible] Hair Accounted [illegible]

If face years [illegible] study of sections of [illegible] ultimate structure [illegible] Physiologists [illegible] Supposition [illegible] Classify the [illegible] ing.

From this standpoint [illegible] three chief races, [illegible] Mongolian and the [illegible] with well marked [illegible] The structure of [illegible] Caucasian is, in [illegible] dark hair, essential [illegible] sometimes even [illegible] lends itself to [illegible] straight hair [illegible] always a dull black [illegible] fair in section, and [illegible] perfect cylindrical [illegible] Mongolian hair is [illegible] elliptical, or almost [illegible] that it curls [illegible] curls as wool does, and [illegible] felt.

The variation [illegible] far more a matter [illegible] and habit and degree [illegible] deep-seated essential [illegible]

THE WHOLE THING.

Customer—Why do you [illegible] brand of shirts only?

Swell Haberdasher—[illegible] fashionable; in fact, [illegible] nable brand.

Customer—Indeed? What [illegible] so?

Swell Haberdasher—The fact [illegible] we sell it.