

ER OF MILLIONS.  
Some Big Cobalters  
Will Resound With of Fight.  
Confirms Holders in Their Title.  
That is about how...  
CONFIRMS HOLDERS IN THEIR TITLE.  
CONFIRMS HOLDERS IN THEIR TITLE.

**PURE FOOD**  
Is an absolute necessity for the preservation of our well-being

**CEYLON GREEN TEA**  
Is positively "All Pure Tea" without any adulteration whatsoever



**Woman at Last**

CHAPTER XXVI.  
"I dinna ken what's come to ye," said Uncle Sandy, very disconcerted tones, as he pushed away his plate and held out the tea cup he had just emptied, to be replenished. "There canna be better of purer air than at Craighdarroch. It's aye west or south; yet there's Mona wi' a bad headache, wanting her hair break-fast in her room, an' Mr. Leslie lookin'—nae, by ye look better than ye did yesterday, looking at him, 'only ye dinna eat. What's a bit haddie an' a mouthfu' o' toast to stay a mon's stomach' it's the morning."

**Girlhood and Scott's Emulsion are linked together.**  
The girl who takes Scott's Emulsion has plenty of rich, red blood; she is plump, active and energetic.  
The reason is that at a period when a girl's digestion is weak, Scott's Emulsion provides her with powerful nourishment in easily digested form.  
It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

glorious consciousness that she loved as passionately as he did himself. "I am afraid, Mona," he resumed, after a delicious silence, "that your uncle will not like to let you come into the wilds with me. But the place is not really bad; it has been cleared for a considerable time, and—"

**SOME ERRORS OF SPEECH.**  
III Selected Words and Expressions That Are Often Used.  
I am sometimes surprised when a man or woman—usually a woman, though why I cannot say—of quite excellent education fairly flounders in a sea of ill selected words, says a writer in the Queen.  
Her worst faults are often due to redundancy; she will not give utterance to a simple, straightforward statement. If she expresses an opinion, it is to say, "I think it is very unwise to do that—that is what I think." If she reads a letter aloud it is studied with "she says" from start to finish. "She says, 'We intend going to town soon for a week, and then abroad for July,' she says," and so on. From a person of wide culture and education I have been struck dumb by an assurance that she "never would be any different," with the added comment that, after all, "it makes no matter." How anyone with the merest vestige of an ear can coin such a verb as "to make a matter" it is difficult to understand.  
But it is not only in conversation that these and similar expressions find place; a novel in which the characters, intended to be those of cultured people, discourse as such. I note with distressing frequency that someone has "saved" her money, when the expression is perfectly correct, nor her household goods from the flames, but a yard of ribbon or her grandmother's letters.  
"What is the matter?" is surely explicit enough. Why, therefore, say "whatever is the matter?" But worse than this is the slipshod "You will never do that!" rather than "You don't intend doing that?" or "Nothing would surely persuade you to do that?" perhaps followed, on the unexpected arrival of a friend, by "Is it never you?" or "You are quite a stranger!"  
I have on one occasion heard a woman of outward refinement and amazingly careful manner observe: "You must take those gloves off Ethel; they will fit you better than they do her."  
My gardener having informed me a few days ago that he had had some plants "off" another gardener, I was able to understand the meaning the expression was intended to convey.  
My plea, first of all, for greater care in avoiding the use of second rate expressions, is care specially needed among those whose circle of acquaintances is small. In addition, it is always worth while to know the meaning of the words we use.  
A famous novelist, whose books are so widely read, has literally strewn the pages of one of them with a word which a glance at the dictionary would have told her has a very unpleasant meaning, quite other than that she attributed to it.  
It is even desirable to avoid such common errors as "it appeared to be a paradox," "mutual friends," "a limited income," "a verbal message," "replaced by another," "entirely decimated," etc. & "paradox," "seemingly absurdly," therefore a thing either as or is not a paradox—it cannot seem to be a seeming absurdity. Friendship may be mutual, but if two know another person they are not mutual friends, and may be a very large one for limited is the contrary to unlimited, and is not synonymous with small. "A verbal message" means a message in words, and may be either written or spoken. If spoken, it is not a message, and the words are referred to in "questions not orally answered," and their reporters are among the few who use the word in its true sense. "To replace" a thing is to put it back where it was. A Prime Minister resigns, but he is afterwards replaced in office. This replace is not synonymous with substitute.  
To decimate is to take one-tenth, so an army if decimated has lost a tenth of its men.  
I have too many weak spots in my own English to do more than draw attention to common mistakes, into many of which I have myself fallen, sometimes to be dragged out again by a mark of exclamation, and a comment in the margin by a much tried editor, and to his salutary treatment I owe, at any rate, a diminution in my verbal errors.  
There are certain expressions which at one time were used exclusively by a single class. They were copied by one lower in the social scale, and have consequently been abandoned by the other. Of these "mama" is a notable instance, and possibly "auntie," though I think the latter was never used except among somewhat homely people. Still more striking examples are "woman" and "man" as now always substituted.

**STARVED BY ANAEMIA.**  
Health Restored by the Rich Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make  
Thousands and thousands of young girls throughout Canada are literally passing into hopeless decline for the want of the new, rich, red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are distressingly weak, pale or sallow, appetite flake, subject to headaches, dizziness, are breathless and the heart palpitates violently at the least exertion. The doctors call this anaemia—which the medical name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood—they cure anaemia just as surely as food cures hunger. Here is a bit of the strongest kind of evidence: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did nothing else save my two daughters when doctors had failed to help them." This statement is made by Mrs. Joseph Martel, St. Oliver street, Quebec. She adds: "My daughters are aged respectively twenty-two and twenty-three years. For two years they suffered from the weakness and distress of anaemia, and had I learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills earlier, it would not only have saved me money, but much worry and anxiety as well. Both girls were as pale as a sheet. They suffered from headaches, poor appetite, and grew so feeble that they could hardly go about. They were under a doctor's care, but did not improve a bit. I despaired of ever seeing them in good health again, when a friend called on me and recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after they began to take the pills there was an improvement in their condition, and in less than a couple of months they were again enjoying good health, active, robust girls. I am so grateful for the cure that I have bought Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my children that I strongly recommend them to every mother who has a weak, pale-faced boy or girl."  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new blood. They don't tinker with symptoms. They don't act on the bowels. They simply change bad blood into good blood and thus strike straight at the heart of such common ailments as headaches, dizziness, nervous exhaustion, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, and the special, painful ailments of growing girls and women. Sold at all medicine dealers, or by mail at from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.**  
Solely Prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams, Brockville, Ontario.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

LAND HERRING.  
son Landed at Gloucester, Mass.  
Nov. 19.—That the...  
The regular immigrants and then sold...  
local company. It...  
local company. It...  
local company. It...

**NARROW ESCAPES.**  
A Number of Thrilling Railway Incidents—Tay Bridge Disaster.  
When a heavy express, rushing along at nearly a mile a minute, leaves the rails, crashes into another train or crashes through a bridge, the marvel is not that the death toll should be heavy, but that anyone should escape alive. Yet even in the worst accidents it is very rare that more than half the passengers are killed. The Tay bridge disaster, in which the whole train plunged into the river, is almost the only railway accident on record in which there were no survivors.  
The catastrophe, which occurred on Sept. 17 last, near Dover, in Oklahoma, strongly resembled the Tay bridge accident. A train plunged through a trestle bridge over the Cimarron River, and the engine and five coaches out of seven dropped into the rain-swollen waters below.  
As Mr. Leist, one of the very few survivors, had a most extraordinary escape. Feeling the bridge collapsing he sprang from the train, but as he was only a few feet from the trestles, the whole thing went to pieces. He jumped as far as he could and landed clear of the wreckage in deep water. Part of one of the cars came drifting past, and he climbed on to it and was carried along way down the river. The car was swung in a rapid, and Leist was swept off. But he managed to get rid of his clothes, and, an eddy helping him, he managed to swim ashore.  
One of the most dreadful bridge disasters on record was that which happened at Ashtabula, Ohio, on Dec. 29, 1876. At 8 in the evening a heavy train pulled by two engines was crossing a small iron bridge near Ashtabula, when the driver of the first engine heard a crack. Suspicious that something was wrong, he pulled the valve wide open and his engine jumped forward. Next instant there was a terrific crash. Glancing back the driver saw the whole train, including the second engine immediately behind his own, plunge into the ravine.  
He and his fireman were the only two on the ill-fated train who escaped unhurt. The wreckage took five and 80 passengers were instant to cinders. Had not the coupling between the first and second engines given way the first engine must have been pulled back. As it was, it remained balanced on the very edge of the ravine.—Pittsburgh Times.

**LAURENCEKIRK'S FOUNDER.**  
Lord Gardenstone, whose advent as proprietor of the estate of Johnston gave Laurencekirk its first start to growth and prosperity, had an adventurous career, well sprinkled with eccentricity. The second son of the laird of Troup, Francis Garden, was born in 1721, and was admitted as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1744. At the '45 rebellion he became a volunteer, and with another gentleman was sent by Sir "Johnny" Cope to reconnoitre the Highland army on its way from Dunbar. The youths, unmindful of the errand, stayed too long at a hostelry near Musselburgh and were captured by a Highlander, who marched them off to the rebels. They ran a risk of being hung, but the plea of "drunk and incapable" saved their lives. If it tarnished their military record, it was liberally forgotten on parole. Young Garden subsequently devoted himself with great assiduity to his profession, where his undoubted abilities brought him much distinction. He was appointed Sheriff of Kincardineshire, and in 1764 he was promoted to the Bench under the title of Lord Gardenstone. A year or two before that he had acquired the estate of Johnston, and he immediately set about fostering the village. He maintained an unflinching interest in the community, giving assistance where it was necessary and, above all, deserved, and in 1779 he re-