

WILL YOU REACH SEVENTY

The allotted span of life. If you do, and are careful and prudent all your life, none of your children or dependents are likely to suffer want, from any fault of yours. But are you sure? How many men are always careful and prudent? These are questions that must occur to any right-minded, thinking man whose untimely death might bring untold privations to his wife and family or dependents. To solve the question simply join the

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enjoy the privileges of the safe and sound insurance they provide. The price of a cheap cigar a day will do it. Their policy is a comfort in time of misfortune during life, and a blessing to your loved ones after your death—a perpetual reminder of your kindness, love and forethought.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

FANSY PILLS

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

What My Lady May Wear When She Receives Guests.

SEPARATE WAISTS STILL IN VOGUE

There is a vast variety of the Modes in Which They May be Trimmings, Neckes, Gauzes, Ribbons and Span-dled Garnitures.

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For the last few months there has been little to show in the retail stores, and it has not been easy to persuade manufacturers to show the things they had ready for early and late fall. One might not believe it, but there are unscrupulous persons who will copy a new design and rush it on the market ahead of the house originally producing it if one does not watch over it carefully. But now the embargo is lifted, and the September "openings" are in full blast. One needs wings and feet, to get around fast enough to see them all. The first thing one notices is that there is an array of silk and velvet separate waists such as was never seen before, in spite of the fact of the princess gown and that it was predicted that there would be no such thing tolerated. We were to have "all alike" gowns. So we will, but we will have the waists again, and they are so handy. These waists are not blouse-nor shirt waists. They are elegant bodices and are to be worn with the black croquis, silk or other black skirts to be so very fashionable. The chloas of a black skirt of good quality is one to be commended, as it can be worn with so many different waists, thus making virtually a new costume with each change.

The things to these waists fit to perfection and are better like any other bodice. The silks are mostly light colors, and many of them are entirely covered with lace, or at least they have yokes or bolero or figaro jackets of the new imitation of Genoeses or Maltese point.

The colors seen in these silks are rich pink, geranium or cherry, falceno blue, all the military blues, deep cardinal, ruby, tan to golden brown, small checks in all sorts of colors, though each always shows black as a counterpoint. There are some new shades in purple which are superb. They show glints of plum, claret, petunia, morning glory and eggplant in each. This color or rather admixture of purples is produced only in satin duchesse, peau de sole and velvet, as a cheaper silk could not give the almost regal effect it produces.



NEW RECEPTION GOWNS.

One waist in this satin had the back smooth and a little longer than to the belt line, where it sprung slightly to fit the figure. The front was cut away like a guimpes and left open a little down the front. Beneath this there was a vest of real white satin overlaid with cream colored Maltese lace. The vest was high and smooth, of white satin. I have had smoothly over it. The upper edge had a row of fine pearl beads sewed along. The purple part of the front was slightly pouched in front and faced with white satin and bordered with pearl beads. There was from the shoulder a fringe of Maltese lace reaching only to the underarm seam. The belt was simply a row of insertion of Maltese lace matching the other in design, fastened with a fancy bow of purple satin lined with white. The sleeves ended at the elbow under a similar trimming.

Black gauze ribbon is used to trim a number of these waists, and many have several folds of black satin arranged in different manner. These milliner's folds can be purchased ready made, which is a great convenience, as an amateur usually spoils a lot of good and absorbs many tears trying to make them. Liberty silks and satin, falls and a very few figured silks are made into these waists. Tucks across, diagonal and lengthwise are seen, and shirings and puffings, bowdies and lace applications are all among the trimmings. Some of them are slight and smooth, pointed in front and back with vest effects. In back, there is everything.

These intended for receptions are divided into two classes—those with long and those with elbow sleeves. Some have lace sleeves shirred or plain. Some have absolute smooth sleeves and others some sort of a puff or cap. There are some elegant passementerie garnitures mostly in set pieces, with epaulettes and other devices. There are also beautiful new kinds in the millinery and spangled work. In many the epaulettes are black. Metallic effects are seen in the others. Put together with jet, it achieves entirely new and decidedly showy effects.

For young ladies the waists fasten in the back invisibly. This leaves a rather better chance for the arrangement of trimming across the front. One house shows some reception and other gowns where the nearest blouse are brought forth. There was a dress of pink flannel, the skirt in a Dreyer source, headed, not footed, by three extremely narrow white crepe lisse plaistings. The "baby" waist had a rich white moire ribbon sash tied in the back, with long ends. The sleeves were more puffed. A pretty Mariposa Washington "blouse" edged with crepe lisse was drawn around the neck, with ends tucked in under a huge blue rose and foliage. These roses are artificial. On many of the

This Day of October, by some abolitionists at the Grand National Convention and all left behind. Train leaves City Hall depot at 6:00 p.m. R. J. Wilson, G.P.R. tele-

danity evening gowns of thin stuffs one finds Marie Antoinette fashions tied behind with long ends and fastened down at the left side or in front by large artificial roses. I asked the head lady if these were to be replaced by real flowers when worn.

"Certainly not," she answered. "These do not fade in an hour, and they will be largely used on evening dresses this season."

Another dainty though less dressy reception gown was of white silk muslin dotted irregularly with large chonille spots. Around the bottom of the skirt was a flounce 18 inches deep made of black net. This had six rows of shirred black satin ribbon half an inch wide. Between these, which were three inches apart, there were rows of black chonille dots. I forgot to say that this trimming was put on the net in scallops. The bodice was very odd. The main part of it was silk null plain, but closely shirred to form a sort of yoke at the top and gathered snugly at the belt. The sleeves are wrinkled musquetaires ending at the elbow. Over the whole front a handkerchief square of crepe lisse embroidered with pink floss is brought under the arms, up to the throat, leaving a short tab under the belt. This is of black velvet studded with imitation rubies. A pink ribbon bow is placed on the left side of the bust.

Striped willow green and cream taffeta was employed to develop another very dainty reception gown. The skirt had three narrow bias soft flounces overlapping each other. The waist was in shape of a Spanish jacket in the back. In front it was cut down and the neck bordered with a deeply shirred ruffle, headed by three rows of jet and emerald passementerie. The sides of the waist were drawn backward like a figaro, leaving the under-bodice vest exposed. This was made of faint pink china crepe. The dropped belt was of this also. The collar and long sleeves had rows of the passementerie.

The new silk felts and beaver felts in hats are far handsomer than they gave promise of being before they were trimmed. The colors are unusually light for felts. Many of them are white in its various shades. Black velvet, great plumos, metal ornaments and fanciful birds—fancifully and all sorts of gold and silver and trimmings are all seen on these hats. Velvet of other colors also. The "millie" and "conturymen" and "tricornes" are the best liked so far.

The felt sailor hat is seen. In the woolly and the silky varieties, and some have the upper or lower brim covered with stretched velvet. Some of these have the front part of the brim turned straight upward and the trimming put on the front. The tricornes are very becoming to young faces, they easily on the head, and needs no great display of ornament. This is in black, gray, crimson, dark blues and dull greens. Also are there woolly black and brown

PORTO RICAN ROADS.

ON THEIR RECONSTRUCTION DEPENDS THE ISLAND'S FUTURE.

General Roy Stone Says Macadam Highways May Be Built Quickly, Easily and Cheaply There—He Knows, For He Has Tried It.

The first step in the development of Porto Rico must be the building of roads of all kinds. Railroads, tunnels and highways are all needed, and until they are supplied not even Yankee enterprise can awaken this newly acquired American province from its Rip Van Winkle sleep.

In the matter of steam railroads Porto Rico has but one or two short sections. What is first needed is a continuous line which shall run all over the island and connect the scattered cities on a string down the head of a neckline. Of trolleys the island has none at all, and for purposes of interior communication they are of prime necessity.

But the chief lack of Porto Rico is highways. With the exception of a few strips of military road which the Spaniards built to enable them to move troops for the quelling of insurrections there are no decent roads on the island. Even North Carolina would be ashamed of the ratty, mud-curst paths which are distinguished by the name of roads and which serve as barriers rather than as lines of communication between the cities and towns.

General Roy Stone, who for years has been our national commissioner of highways and who recently distinguished himself in the Porto Rican campaign by building a fine military road in six days, says that not only is it possible to build good roads all over Porto Rico, but that it can be done quickly, easily and cheaply. And General Stone ought to know if any one does, for he is undoubtedly the greatest road building expert in the world.

General Stone is still in Porto Rico and will probably have much to do with the future development of the means of communication there. Some of his recent observations concerning his work and what may be done in the future are interesting. He says:

"I was told that between Adjuntas and Utuado there was a good military road. It turned out to be a goat path. I saw, however, that a road could be built. I reported this fact, and Chief Engineer Black was sent out to look over the goat path. He had reported that it was impossible to build a road, as most of the path hugged the sides of steep hills. But I was ordered to go ahead, and in six days that former dangerous, narrow path over deep gorges was ready for army wagons, and they traveled over it safely.

"Now, regarding this road and all the highways to be built here in the future, the difficulty is not nearly so great as it seems. In my first preliminary trip I no-

A TYPICAL PORTO RICAN ROAD.

[Rescuing a cart with a team of oxen.] The rock was what is called Shisto's formation, a sort of rotting granite. What appeared immense, hard boulders and solid rock I could pick easily with the point of my sword, and they yielded readily to pick and crowbar. This may be taken as a type of the rock formation we will find almost everywhere in the island.

"The rocky road accounts for the deep soil on the mountains and explains why the soil maintains its place even in the steepest hills. It is so deep and so absorbent that it takes up the heaviest rains. Then there is no frost to break it up. This entire absence of frost is very important, as its destructive power on roads is well known. In our country and adds immensely to the expense in maintaining them. If they had our frosts here, the hard bones of the mountains would be bare instead of being covered with a soft, rich, absorbent soil that prevents great floods and landslides. The bare rocks only show where the sides of the mountains are perpendicular. Natives find rich returns from poor attempts at cultivation on hills so steep they would be lost as a loss in any other north.

"The building of roads across the flat, swampy lowlands is a different problem. The existing roads are impassable in heavy rains. I have seen a light carriage sink so deep in the mud that a team of oxen was necessary to rescue it, but these roads can easily be macadamized and, with deep ditches on either side to hold and carry off the water, would remain solid the year round. The country is full of boulders that can be broken up and used in this way. A covering of fine brown stones will make a splendid highway of it. As there is no frost to break it up, the top layer need not be deep, and it will improve with age and use.

"Roads can be built all through the island at a cost not to exceed \$1,000 a mile. Indeed, I will put the average at \$750 a mile at the present rate of wages—wonderfully cheap when you now consider that the roads are mostly impassable. But it has not been done so badly after all, as she has left all the material here for men to remedy her defects. At least 150 miles of these roads will be built at once. The native labor is extremely good, intelligent and faithful. The men using at their work to cheer each other on. They are wonderful mountain climbers, and I saw native work on the face of a cliff in a way that made my head swim. One man prised a rock from under his feet, then stepped off calmly just as if he felt 600 feet. The actual rate of wages in American money does not exceed 20 cents a day."

ALFRED E. ROWLEY.
Value of Advertising.
A Colorado gentleman advertised for a well preserved skeleton and shortly after \$7,000 worth of goods were sent to him by the advertiser.

If a past hunter, pending for pants, will pass himself with a pair of \$20.00 and \$3.00 worth of goods, he will pass no more for pants. Grand Union. Armer's park and beans in 1, 2 and 3 lb. tins. Price 10c, 15c, and 20c. Jan.

It is easy to say of a tea that "it is the best and goes farthest"—but with Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea you can prove it. Its surprising merits mean richer flavor and riper strength. A pound package of Monsoon Tea goes as far as half again as much of any other kind. And the Monsoon packet is all tea—no dust.

John Labatt's Celebrated ALE and STOUT.
These goods are made only from choice Barley Malt, the best Hops and pure Spring Water. They have been analyzed in three cities by four of our ablest chemists, and have been pronounced "remarkably sound," "perfectly sound" and "of delicious flavor and superior quality."

PORTO RICO'S POETESS.

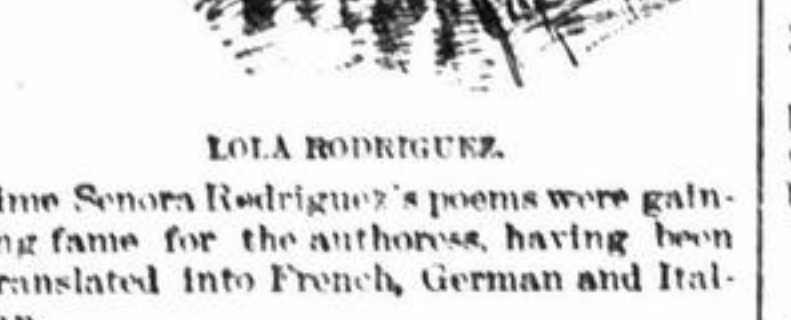
Senora Rodriguez, Who is Called "The Nightingale of the Hills."

In Porto Rico they call her "The Nightingale of the Hills." In prose New York, where she is now living, she is known as Senora Lolita Rodriguez. Probably she will soon return to her native land, where she is prominently a leader of Porto Rican women. In no less than three lines of thought and energy is Senora Rodriguez distinguished. First of all, she is a poetess with a reputation which extends far beyond Porto Rico. Next, she ranks high among the world's conchologists. Thirdly, she is a leading spirit among the autonomists of Porto Rico, having attained that position by her public utterances and writings.

Politically, of course, Senora Rodriguez cannot hope to retain her leadership under the changed conditions, for with the expulsion of the Spanish the cause of autonomy no longer needs champions. As a poetess and scientist, however, she will be enthusiastically welcomed back to Porto Rico. Her husband was the editor of an autonomist paper, and it was his writings and her speeches that caused them to be expelled.

She began writing poems when a young woman and has published several volumes. The first volume, "Mis Cantares," appeared in 1876 and soon was in every bookstore in Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies and even in Spain. A second volume appeared in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1878, followed by "Mis Poemas" in 1880 and "Mi Libro de Cuba" in 1892.

After two years in Caracas a new government general came from Spain to Porto Rico, and the poetess returned to her native island, where she and her husband continued the work they had done so much to promote in earlier years. In the mean-



LOLA RODRIGUEZ.

time Senora Rodriguez's poems were gaining fame for the author, having been translated into French, German and Italian.

Official persecution made Porto Rico again uncomfortable, and in 1887 the poetess and her husband removed to Cuba. Then Senora Rodriguez, who for some years had been gathering and classifying the shells of the Antilles as a recreation and diversion from her political and literary work, made the acquaintance of several eminent naturalists, who brought her to the notice of their friends in other parts of the world. She received many contributions from distant places. In 1892 her fourth volume of poems appeared, and the Spanish speaking world accorded it a

A PRIZE SNAP SHOT.

Where Picture Which is Both Entertaining and Instructive.

To the often reviled amateur photographer the future lighted maker will look for illustrations to lighten the text of 'tis story of the most valuable pictorial souvenirs of the various events have been produced by the enthusiastic camerist with his snap shot box always primed and loaded. Here is one of the best of his efforts along a certain line.

It is a highly instructive picture to the landman, for he learns that there must be a difference between his idea and the sailor's out of what it means to say that a ship came out of battle uninjured. Most of us understood that the Texan suffered little

hearty welcome. The outbreak of the revolution gave much encouragement to the cause for which she and her husband had dedicated their lives, but with the coming of Weyler they soon suffered a persecution compared to which their troubles in Porto Rico were mild indeed, and they were glad to escape with their lives.

"According to Promise."
"Can you build a bridge over this wash-out strong enough to take a train car?" asked the conductor, looking at his watch, "in two hours?"

"I can, sir," replied the section boss. "I'll be up in two hours." "Then go ahead." "It was then 2 o'clock. At 4 the conductor went down to inspect the work.

"How's this?" he demanded. "Didn't you say you could build a bridge in two hours that I could run this train over?" "No, sir," responded the section boss. "I said I could build a bridge you could run the train over in two hours. It ain't none of my business what you want to run so slowly for, but I'm making the bridge all right. It'll be done by tomorrow mornin'."—Chicago Tribune.

"Where a Spaniard shot hit the Texas." or no damage at Santiago. Yet this is a picture of one of the holes made in her armor-plated sides by a Spanish shot. It is a good sized hole, as you can see by making a comparison of it with the heads of the fun loving jockies seen through it.

The ordinary landlubber would probably decide that the making of such a hole in the ship's side was a most startling and serious occurrence. But the sailors, who know that armor plate far above the water line is thin and not expected to turn into big projectiles, think it a good joke that the Spaniards should have punched holes where so little mischief was to be done and are rather proud that their ship should have come off with such picturesque but practically harmless scars. The Texas has been in the drydock since this picture was taken, and the hole has been neatly patched.

Griffith's Monthol Lincinet relieves headaches the minute applied. Apply it to the forehead and temples, then inhale freely in the manner directed on the circular around the bottle. No other remedy is so valuable in the home as Monthol Lincinet. All druggists, 25 cents.

Arnold's pork and beans in tomato sauce; a most reliable dish. Jan. Rodden & Co. Boys' recreos from \$1.25 up to \$5. Grand Union.

October, November and Rheumatism Paine's Celery Compound Has Never Once Failed to Cure The Dread Disease. Sufferers from rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia, who have had experience with our Canadian weather in October and November, will tell you that they dread the uncertain, raw and capricious days of these two autumn months. The patient gets a slight cold in some way, and the acid cannot be expelled. There are chills, pain in the back, quickened pulse, coated tongue, constipation, extreme thirst, poor appetite and sediment-loaded urine. Soon the joints swell; usually the knees, elbows and wrists, and great suffering ensues. This is how rheumatism originates.