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# A Lost Gem

"The world," said Hannington, pulling at his mustache and looking down, is generally lenient to a-a-romantic

"Where there is love on both sides," Baid Lady Val, quickly, "the world is lenient. But it will soon find out that you married Molly for her money, and it will revile you when it finds out that

"You are cynical," said Hannington, whose face had grown ominously dark, "and not particularly lucid. How will the world find out that I am not desperately in love with Molly, since I have eloped with her?"

"Are you so sure that you can dis guise your real feelings? "Not at all. But I know the world better than you, and I think that the world will not care very much.'

Lady Val shook her head. Evidently she did not care to argue the matter, but she was not convinced.

"You don't think so?" Hannington continued, quietly. "Very well. I'll grant your point. The world will despise me, the world will drop me as unworthy of its notice. I am ruined. Good. I have lost my character, my fortune, my ambitions, my love-everything that makes life worth li 'ng-that is what you mean to imply?" "Yes," said Lady Val, steadily. "That

is what I mean to imply." "And you are content to leave me in the abyss? 'What do you say, Jack?"

"I ask if you are content to leave me to my fate-to leave me to go under, as you prophesy?"

"Certainly not content." "Won't you give me a helping hand

out of it, Valencia?" "I don't see what I can do, Jack," said she, simply and earnestly, "but what I can do I will. I made a great fool of myself just now, I know, and the best thing for us will be to forget all about what I said. I shall not break my heart because you have refused me, you know." "But I shall, Valencia-if you refuse

He caught her hand as he spoke, and tried to draw her towards him, but she pulled it away with a look of cold in her eyes.

'Don't talk nonsense, Jack." 'I am speaking in sober earnest. You acknowledge that I can hardly hurt myself worse than by what I have done already. What I propose will make matters no worse for me than they are at present. You are not a woman to be bound by conventional scruples. Val. I know you better than you know yourself, and I am sure that you would glory in breaking the trammels that we both despise. Break them for me and with me, if you want to make me

'You think yourself the only person to be considered in the matter," said Lady Val, with wonderful composure, although she had changed color more than once during Hannington's speech. 'May I ask whether you are also considering your wife's welfare-and

considering yours-because I am sure that I could make you happyhappier with me than with anybody

"As I cannot remain more than about five minutes longer with you," she said, with some flippancy of tone, "I don't see that we need discuss the proposi-

"Val-Val-be serious. Do think of what I mean." "I am serious, sir," she said, sudden-

ly drawing up her head and facing him haughtily: "and being serious, I am ut-terly unable to even imagine what you mean. Is that answer not enough?" It would have been enough for any ordinary man. But John Hannington was bolder than most men, and not in an ordinary mood. With his face blanched by emotion and his dark eyes on fire, he caught her by the wrists, and looked undauntedly into her de-

fiant face. "You shall listen to me,' he said. "We have fooled each other long enough. There shall be no want of plain speaking now. You must understand what I mean, and I must have a positive answer-yes or no."

"No, then, without further parley, Mr. Hannington.' "That is folly. I will speak and you

must listen." "Let my hands go. Yes, I will listen for two minutes. Then you may go for ever. You were always a bully, Jack, and you will always be; but you have no power over me now. Drop my

hands at once, please."

He released her wrists immediately. There was something about her which he found it difficult to disobey. The scornful nonchalance of the air which she assumed when she gave him permission to speak almost robbed him of utterance. He admired her more passionately than ever when she disdained

and derided him. "I want you to come with me, Val," he said, in a voice so hoarse and so unlike his own that it was quite unrecognizable. "Leave Glasgow with me tonight, and let the whole world go by. We could lead a very happy life on the Mediterranean coast, or in some Greek Island where Englishmen and Scotchmen are never seen. Why should we not make the best of our youth? Life is passing swiftly by; neither of us can be said to have yet tasted the fullness

of its joy. I love, you, Val, and you love me; can we not be happy together

"May I ask," said Lady Valencia, what you intend to do with Mrs. Hannington under those circumstances?" She was utterly unmoved by the fervor of his pleading. Her eye was cool, her mouth steady. Hannington re-strained himself with difficulty from utering an angry imprecation on poor Molly Moncrieff.

"We were married this morning," he said, after a moment's pause. "Legally I should do her a wrong, no doubt; but the law would soon dissolve the verbal oond between us. She would go back to her father, be forgiven, and in due time marry the man that he chose for There would be no barrier between you and me, then, Valencia."

"And what would she feel about it?" "She is a chit of a school girl. She has no heart to break as you have, "And yet she has given up home and

friends for you-cast herself on your mercy entirely--and you say she has 'What do you think of her Why not

think of the long, glorious days that we might pass together? Why should we let anything stand betweeen us and our happiness, dearest. It is in our own There was a moment's pause. Then Valencia gave him an oddly sorrowful,

regretful look-a long look, which haunted him for many a day—and quietly held out her hand. "Good-bye, Jack." she said. "For auld lang syne, I'll say good-bye, you

see. But I will never willingly speak to you again." He stared ruefully at her, scarcely crediting her words. She let him hold her hand as she went on speaking.

'You're a bad man, Jack. I never really thought you bad before. But now I think that you are heartless and worthless and wicked. I did love youthat's true enough; and it is possible that I love you still-but not in the same way. You have killed the old love. effectually, because I despise you now, and I can't love where I despise. Why

didn't you hold your tongue, Jack?" "You had told me you loved me; why did you put temptation in my way?" "I did not know that it would be a temptation. I am sorry-sorry for you, sorry a little for myself, and, most of

all, sorry for your wife."

He growled something of which she could not distinguish the syllables; but the tone told her its tenor well enough. "You need not curse her for that," she said, dryly. "You asked her to marry you, remember; you beguiled her from her home. Nothing you can do for her will ever be too much, considering the injury that you have done her already. You have alienated her from all her friends; you will have to make up for the loss. Now listen to me, John Hannigton," she went on, drawing her hand away and looking frankly into his face. "If the world knew all I know, it would call you a scoundrel; you know that? If I do not call you so, it is only because I have a regard for my old playfellow, and a hope that I shall one day be able again to call myself his friend. At present, we had better be as strangers to one another." "You will join the world in hunting me down, you mean?"

(To be Continued.)

That scrofulous taint which has been in your blood for years will be expelled by 'aking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Rain while the sun is shining is referred to in nearly every country in the world by an expression equivalent to "The devil is

beating his wife. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggisth as none in stock, get him to pro-

cure it for you. There are only four days each year in which the sun and clock time exactly correspond. April 15 was one of those days.

All Recommend It.

The other three are June 14, Sept. 1 and

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They will recommend it. For sale by W. T.

Easter Sunday will not again occur as early as it did last year (March 25) until the year 1913.

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Corea has a cold wind cave from which a vintry blast continually blows. The Ills of Women.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for Consumption. For sale by W. T William Schaeffer, of Linfield, Penn., has nade a walking stick which contains 5,864

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Phomas' Eclectric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are

especially subject. A rug thirteen feet square, containing 256 stitches to the inch, has been sold in Lon-

don for \$5,000. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairneross, Shakespeare, writes: consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Billousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them

myself for some time." In the maintenance of their armies the leading nations of Europe expend \$600,000. 000 annually.

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everyone that sees them. 127 King

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Editor Pattullo Discusses an Interesting Subject-How to Make Better Highways.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

There are some good points n a letter from Mr. T. C. Patteson which appeared in these columns the other day (but which we had not space to comment on at the time). We agree that a good deal of the discussion or agitation in favor of better roads has not produced practical results up to date. But, still, all this discussion has been absolutely necessary-and much more will be necessary-before we can procure such practical results as Mr. Patteson and others hope for. While many of the farmers are thoroughly satisfied that bad roads are a loss to them and that good roads would pay, there are a good many of them of whom this cannot be said. The war of argument and discussion must go on if they are to be soon convinced. No improvement can be hoped for in the present system of making roads, much less can a new system be instituted, until the Canadian farmer-who controls our municipal machinery-is made to realize that better roads would put money into his pocket. Even a prospective addition to his comfort and the pleasures of life will not make him a road reformer until he is convinced directly through his pocket. There is still an enormous amount of work to be done before this happy time is reached. Men who refuse to admit the necessity for better roads can scarcely be induced to make them. But, as a matter of fact, the Good

Roads Association long ago got down to practical work in the direction suggested by Mr. Patteson. Indeed, it aims at practical work alone and by, we believe, common sense methods. During the past two years it has had bulletins sent out through the Department of Agriculture giving instructions on road making. It has arranged to have these bulletins sent out more frequently and regularly this year. It hopes n this way to influence and aid the pathmasters, in spite of the fact that they are working under a very ineffi-cient system. If it had supfficient means it would place competent, practical men in every county of the Province to teach people how to build and repair roads. If we had a hundred speakers, for instance, like A. W. Campbell, C.E., of St. Thomas, in the field for one year, we would see a revolution of methods and results in a short time. The result of what has been done at the farmers' institutes is already being seen in many districts.

One would suppose that the element-

ary principles of road making and road repairing would be self-evident to all men of common sense. But, unhappily, our pathmasters are not all chosen from this class. Mr. Patteson protests against black mold being thrown up on the middle of the roadway. Rational men have been protesting against this for a generation past. Still, the stupid work goes on; and the new road-making machines are in some cases being put into incompetent hands actually to increase the evil. Grading machines are very useful in some places, and in the hands of those who know how to use them. But the work done by them in any event is only the beginning of a good road. On many roads in the Oxford district they are scarcely needed. The grades are already very fair. What is wanted is not black mold thrown into the center of the roadway from the and the reserves are unfit for any service in sides, but thorough drainage of the the field as against a European force. The roadbed. In some soils the side ditches will afford sufficient drainage, but most roads require to be drained along the roadbed to good outlets. When this is done, road metal is next required and a roller to bind it. Stone crushers and neavy rollers are vastly more needed today in Oxford than graders-which will work on prairie soil better than on the ordinary roads in these parts. As to oose stones, it should be made a punishable offense to leave them on the roadways. There is no more excuse for them than there is for obstructing traffic by falling timber across the highway. metal nor improved methods, properly

But neither drainage, machinery, utilized, will ever make our roads what they could easily be made, until we cease attempting to do all our road work in one week of summer. The work of road-making and road repairing must go on throughout, say, twothirds of the year. The necessity for this is more apparent just now than per-haps at any other season. Now and for the next six weeks is the best time to do road work. It is easiest done in the spring. If the repairs were properly made now, the roadways would remain good throughout the summer, and would be in a very fair condition to stand the wet weather of the fall season. It is easier now than in midsummer to improve the grades and drainage. If the ruts and holes were filled with screened gravel and broken stone, and the roadways rolled, the traveling public would be surprised at the results. But nothing of the kind will be done. For some weeks past traffic has been converting the roadway into mud, which it will soon convert into equally disagreeable dust, and making ruts and holes which we will have to drive through -or around-for the next two months, Then the holes will be converted into hillocks of unspread gravel and large round stones. Good grades will be torn up by the amateur road-making fiend. and black mold dumped over old grave roadbeds. And the country roads will remain the despair of horsemen until the wet fall season-when no one drives into the country who can possibly avoid

Mr. Patteson should join the Good Roads Association and take the stump at farmers' meetings throughout the country. He would then realize, per-haps even more painfully than he does now, the difficulties which confront those who have been agitating for better roads.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections. should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. The savages of Dahoniey announce their visits to each other by a board on the branch of a tree artistically carved.

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HUN1, 593 Richmond street north. TeleNICARACUA.

A Country of Small Population and Size, but Rich in Resources.

The total population of the republic of Nicaragua is put by the best authorities at 310,000, or about one sixth as large as that of New York, according to the census just taken. Of the inhabitants of the country, one-tenth belong to uncivilized aboriginal tribes, while the main body are classified as 'Indians," Zambos or mulattoes, negroes, mixed races, and Europeans, the latter being

but few in number. The area of the republic is only about 49,-500 English square miles. There are few towns, and all of them, with two exceptions, are small and rude. The population of Managua, the capital, 25,000. The town of Corinto is the principal port on the Pacific, and the ladino element (a mixture of white and Indians) predominates there. The most important industry of the inhabitants of Nicaragua is the raising of cattle, the hides of which are exported; and among the other exports are coffee, bananas, sugar, indigo, cocoanuts, cacao, Brazil wood, and cedar. The head of cattle number over 400,-000. The greater part of the imports are from England, and the w part of the exports are to the Unit There are

over 100 mines worked by American companies, in nearly all of which gold is found mixed with silver, and in a few silver mixed with copper. A good deal of American capital has been sunk in them. Nicaragua is especially rich in valuable woods, the mahogany, rosewood, granadillo, and ronron, also medicinal trees, besides other commercial trees, including the castilloa elastica, from which india rubber is made; the gutta percha tree, and several trees which produce gums. Wild animals, monkeys, alligators, lizards, and snakes abound, besides tropical birds to the number of 150 species. Mosquitoes swarm in all damp places, and there are fierce wasps. The foraging ants move in large armies. The seas, rivers, and lagoons are alive with every variety of tropi-

There are numerous volcanic peaks, a few of which are still active, but most of them have long been extinct. The last great eruption was that of 1835, when Coseguina scattered its hot ashes over a circle 1,500 miles in diameter. Near some of the extinct craters are vast beds of lava and coriae and numerous vents called infernillos, which emit smoke and sulphurous vapors. On the pacific coast the soil is very rich, and the climate is essentially that of the central zone; but the amount of cultivated land is small in proportion to the arable area of the country. Maize, the principal food of the natives, is very prolific, and fine fruits and vegetables grow in abundance.

The form of government is constitutional and republican. There is a Congress of two branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the members of both of which number only thirty-nine, who are elected under the Nicaraguan system of universal suffrage. The President now in power, Gen. Santos Zelaya, was elected, in the Nicaraguan way, last year and holds office for four years. He has a council of four Ministers, who have charge of that number of departments of the government.

The active army of Nicaragua consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 10,000, besides a nominal militia force of 5,000. The active troops are poorly equipped and apparelldispatches about the anger of the Nicaraguans and their readiness to fight the English must be interpreted with an understanding of the mixed elements of the pupulation.

There are about 100 miles of railway open in the country, which were built at a heavy cost. One line extends from Corinto. a distance of 58 miles, and another from the capital to Granada, 33 miles. A number of oncessions for new lines of greater length have been granted to contractors, who are blamed for delaying their construction. There are a fair number of schools for the

The finances of the Government are always in bad condition, on account of the disturbances that often prevail, and is many years the expenditures for the army have been beyond the total receipts. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from Government monopolies on spirits, tobacco and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered

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the washboard so. You have to, to get them even passably clean, if you wash with soap in the old way. Use Pearline and you'll save the darning. You haven't rubbed the things to pieces, and you won's have to mend them. And another kind of darning won't suggest itself, either, for you haven't tired yourself out to the cross point with the hardest of women's work. Beware of imitations. 411 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense? Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was

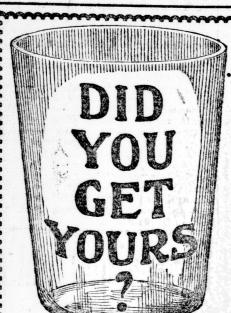
because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless? Do You Knew that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Knew that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

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