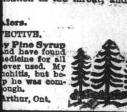


Pain in the Chest. Oursey, In and Troubles.

nealing to the lungs. There is assation in the throat, and the



Week. A YEAR.

75 Cents. the Maritime Provinces. SHIPPING NEWS. MINENT AUTHORS.

COPY & FREE

West in Everybody's Magazine

bies sat in solemn conclave on of heaven. Without the gate waited patiently, dozing on The scroll he had brought ing untied by an important nfant with a bumpy forehead,

ateen applications," he and a little shiver of exciteent through the assembly; re just seventeen babies ready. at absolutely still for the mod even Pudding took her toe "First case," went "Young couple, living n a and sanitary apartment. Pregirl-baby of reasonable dis-Methods of care and training modern; baby will not be held arily, will be expected to eat p at regular hours. No nightno baby-talk; the titles father her will be used. Punishment or be arbitrary, but always the teome of the offence. Perfe ant obedience will be taught, s of kindness and firmness. We d orderly household, and shall We are prepared to give in

laid down the parchment, and sigh ran around the assembly

's just a theory," said Bumps. "They will get over it, People never send up twice Till het " Then his little twinkling brown Vriggle. He smiled suddenly. riggs, I think you would fit in ell here - better than any suggested. Wriggle looked then interested "I am sura prove-a liberal education,"

dded. significantly. m of dawning mischief spread iggle's impish little brown leaned down on the parchgirls watching him eagerly, tly he began to chuckle as followed the various items nform to our ways'-oh, my! ured. Everybody laughed, and sprang up with a gleeful 'Oh, won't I show the moment later he was swingcloak from the stork's beak

ECTIONS OF A SPINSTER.

wings were spread.

nain a woman's ideal, a man hat needs proving is counterclation is giving up what we

are kept by silences-not by rld's verdict is easier to overn that of one's own consci-

ealousy sleeps, love is digging

m a child takes by the hand, is happiness magnified into verybody's Magazine for De-

TURN BACKWARD. nglish Immigrants Return to

Their Old Homes. TO, Nov. 21.-Many English-

came to Canada as immiuring the summer and who be ouraged in their efforts to able employment here, conwhich is said to be conservaes the number of those who is city at one hundred and

GAYNOR'S INVESTMENT s Angeles Evening Express of anch, at San Bernardino, Southern California, to J. J. M. D., and P. A. Gaynor, of and Rev. W. C. Gaynor of The price paid was \$16,500: perty purchased is comprised nches in one with residences ings complete. It is 1492 acres and is devoted to the raising nuts, lemons and other south

IE DRAMA OF DIRT. (Town Topics.) ust lovely. It was full of AFTER 28 YEARS.

Ephraim W. Clark, the Jefferson Borden Mutiaeer, Liberated.

Pardoned by President Roosevelt-Papers Reached Thomaston on Morning Mail and No Time Lost in Making His Departure.

THOMASTON. Maine, Nov. 21 .- For the first time in 28 years, Ephraim W. Clark, alias William Smith, who was sentenced to prison for life for the murder of First Mate Patterson on doned by President Roosevelt. Notice of the commutation of Clark's sentence to 30 years was received by telegraph Nov. 19, but the prisoner could not be released until the formal pardon papers arrived. These documents came into the hands of Warden Hillman Smith on the first mail Saturday. After a day or two at Rockland, his birthplace, he will pass Thanksgiving day with friends at Union. The first of the following week, according to his present plans, he will go to Bos-

ton to visit a sister. Although Clark had been confined behind the white walls for over a quarter of a century, he gave no outward appearance of real gladness of his coming liberty until Saturday morning when he entered the guard room at 8.40 with a quick step. He was dressed in a good suit of grey mixed goods, wore a black soft hat, black necktie, white shirt and new shoes and appeared neat in every way.

I've got no time to lose," said Clark. "I served my time and took my medicine like a man. I feel the same as a sailor who has been on a few weeks before he with his brother, long voyage, just reached port and the captain, had assaulted Miller.

While speaking he was adjusting his dress, which seemed to be snug fit-ting. He looked up and said jokingly: "If I eat much dinner I will have to unbutton. It seems very comical to be togged out in these clothes afte being in stripes so long." Looking up at the clock he said, "It

entrance and waited for the electric vent it. car to appear to take him to Rockland, With a sigh of relief he said in a slow called on deck. Miller agreed to this,

Chaplain Plummer then drew near and clasping hands firmly with Clark, He, too, refused. I then suggested said with fervor and emphasis, "the that Miller call the captain, and he Lord bless you, Be good." 'I will try to," replied Clark mean-

ingly. "None of us are perfect." Hhe then shook hands with the war den, deputy warden and other officers thing was wrong. Naturally Miller was who all wished him well. Clark ran feared by all on board. Certainly the to catch his car and started for Rockland, this being the first time he even rode on an electric car. He has see them from the prison windows, how-He sat composedly, but on could see the great joy beaming from

STORY OF CLARK'S CRIME.

The story of the crime for which Clark has spent the 28 best years of his life in the state prison at Thomaston, proves interesting reading at this

The three-masted schooner, Jefferson Borden, sailed from New Orleans, La., March 4, 1875, bound for London, Eng. with a cargo of cottonseed oil cake. She was a vessel of about 600 tons register and was built at Kenne bunkport, in the year 1868. While named for the Fall River mill man, no Miller and Glew blamed me for it." member of the Borden family had any Interest in the vessel at the time of the mutiny. She was owned by Asia and Charles Tiff, two brothers of Key West, Fla., George .W Towne of Bos ton and William M. Patterson of Wiscasset, a native of Edgecomb, the latter being her captain on the fateful

voyage. Beside the captain there were on board, Mrs. Patterson, his wife; Cory-den Trask Patterson, first mate, his rother; Charles H. Patterson, second mate, his cousin; Henry Aiken, the steward; Henry Malinger, a cabin boy picked up by the captain in Calais, rance; Jacob Limber, a Swede: George Miller, a Russian Finn; John Glew, an Englishman; and Ephraim Clark, alias William Smith, native of the future, but intends to take a good

Rockland, Me. The voyage was a stormy one, the essel leaked, and the men complained that the food was poor and the water salt. The men felt that they sessed by Mercedes Lopez, the wife of were being worked to the limit of enwater salt. The men felt that they durance and trouble arose between Mexico. Her height is five feet, and

The final break came the night of April 20th, when the Borden was 48 days out from New Orleans, off the Western Islands, in lititude 42 degrees north and longitude 32 degrees west, about 1,800 miles from London, for which she was making. Miller, Glew and Clark killed the first and second mates. The captain took alarm and kept in his cabin till daylight, when he pened fire on the mutineers in the three days before the trio, half starved and desperately wounded, surrendered He took them in irons to London, where he turned them over to the police. They e returned to Boston, where they

were tried before Justices Clifford and Lowell in the United States district

Glew escaped with a ten years' ser tence for mutiny, but Miller and Clark were convicted of murder and piracy on the high seas, and were sen to death. This sentence was commuted by President Grant to imprisonment for life in the State's prison at Thomaston, and here Miller died in 1894.

Clark in a confession made last August said that Miller killed the mate with a bar of iron after he, Clark, had struck the second mate and knocked him overboard. "The second mate was drowned, not killed," he said. Clark

MURDER OF THE MATE.

"I did not mean to kill the second mate, and did not do so. He was drowned, not killed. Miller and Glew called me down on deck and said: Now for the mate.' Miller had a heavy plece of iron in his hand. It was about 14 inches long and two inches wide at the big end. The small end was an inch and one-half wide, with an eye in it. The iron was about an inch thick. It was made for hanging a foursheaved block and came from the main sheet block, which was broken in a gale a few days before. The piece of iron weighed between 10 and 12 pounds. It had lain forward by the foremast, where Miller found it and secured it

for a weapon. "Miller was a strong man, being six the schooner Jefferson Borden on the high seas, Oct. 4, 1875, stepped forth from the state prison at 9.10 a. m. Saturday, a free man, having been par-with a capstan bar. They were going aft to kill the captain and mate, and them not to kill them in their bunks if it must be done, but to call them on deck and give them a chance. "They were both asleep in the cabin

nconscious of what was coming and with no one to warn them. Miller was determined to kill them, and it would have been easy to have done so. I told Miller I would call the mate. He agreed to let me, but not alone. With Miller on one side and Glew on the other we went aft and opened the mate's stateroom door Miller would not allow me to go inside, but bade me call him. I called the mate by name, saying it was eight bells, it being then 11.30 o'clock. At 12 it would be his watch on deck. He didn't answer the first time I called. so I called again and he just grunted a reply. I went on deck followed by Glew and went forward. Miller went into the fore cabin and waited. The mate came on deck and walked forward to the lee side by the starboard main rigging. On this same spot a Like a flash Miller sprang up behind and struck him one awful blow upon

the head with his weapon of iron. CAPTAIN'S ESCAPE.

The mate fell to the deck with never instantly, and in all probability never knew what struck him. The mate beis just quarter to nine. I will take ing out of the way, it was an easy matter to dispose of the captain, he He was called into the room of the being asleep in his cabin, unconscious deputy warden, where he signed re- of what was going on above. Miller celpts for his discharge and received and Glew could have disposed of him the usual amount of money given a easily and would have gone into his departing prisoner for transportation, cabin and struck him down as he lay, \$5. He was then accompanied to the but I pleaded with them, thinking of warden's office, where he received his his wife. I knew it must end in killpardon paprs signed by the president, ing her, too. What else could be exthis being the first signature of Pres. pected? She was a woman, and un-Roosevelt coming to this prison. When protected, and I could not bear the handing over the papers, Deputy thought I had a mother and sisters Wyman said: "Clark, here are your at home. I would not permit them to papers. You can read them at your murder the captain before her eyes, leaving her to perhaps a worse fate. "I won't read them now," replied the If she had not been on board, I should never have felt a pang had they killed Clark seated himself near the prison him, but as it was, I resolved to pre-

> "I suggested that the captain be and wanted me to call him. I refused, pleading that I had called up the mate, and suggested that Glew call him up. consented, going at once to the cabin

for that purpose. Miller's presence in the cabin made the captain's wife supicious that somecaptain had good grounds for fear. Besides, it is not the custom for a foremast hand to call up the captain or mates. Had I called the captain, being in his watch, there would have been nothing suspicious, only a little irregularity. None knew this better than myself, and it was for this reason that asked Miller to call the captain. And t was this which saved his life, as well

as that of his wife. "Certainly, as true as there is a God in Heaven, I was their savior. Had it been otherwise, and had I been the and take possession of the vessel, nothing could have prevented me from carrying it out to a finish. My influence over Miller in the matter of calling the captain thwarted his plans, and in the very moment of success turned victory into defeat. It was my doing, and

CLARK AT ROCKLAND. ROCKLAND, Nov. 21.—Ephraim Clark arrived here a half hour after his liberation from the state prison Saturday, and called on several friends whom he knew 30 years ago. He sent a telegram addressed to the Atlantic Seamen's Union, Boston, as follows: "Released at 9 o'clock this morning,

pardon papers having arrived." He will write letters to the union and to Pres. Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, thanking them for the purpose.—N. Y. World. their efforts in obtaining his pardon. Arrangements were made at a local boarding-house for his stay here until Monday, when he will go to the union for Thanksgiving. He has no plans for rest. He said the sights were strange and bewildering to him.

An extraordinary head of hair is pos the officers and the men before the when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. The hair is so thick that she can completely hide herself in it. She has it cut very frequently, as it grows so tresses to hair dealers every three or

> CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought

"HALIFAX

The Winter Port of the Dominion.

'Allan Line Expect to Build Up Large Business at This Port—Five and a Half Day Steamers to Run Next Season."

"Halifax is the winter port of Canada. We are not influenced at all by the increase of rates for immigrants. passengers inaugurated by the C. P. R." Such was the statement made last evening to a reporter for the Chronicle by Hugh A. Allan of the Allan Line, who arrived in the city accompanied by George Hannah, passenger agent of the line. Messrs. Allan and Hannah wanted me to go with them. I begged are here to meet the Pretorian, the first of the winter fleet. She is due to-

> Referring to the proposal of the C. P. R. to take immigrants from St. John at \$2 a head cheaper than from Halifax, Mr. Allan stated that it would not influence his line at all. They were under contract with the dominion government to land their winter passengers at Halifax and they would con-

> "If we were running all our steamers to St. John," began Mr. Allan, "as the contract originally read, it might be different, but this year we are trying to work up a business via Halifax The amount of business will depend entirely on the support we receive from the people of Nova Scotia." "In what way?"

> "Well, if your deal shippers give us deals, your apple shippers give us apples, and your pulp shippers give us pulp, we will undoubtedly make it pay. Yes, the whole thing depends largely on the Nova Scotia shippers.
> "At the present time we are building

> two steamers of 12,000 tons with turbine engines and seventeen knot speed, and these steamers with the Tunisian and Bavarian should have the mails at Halifax within a shorter time than twenty knot steamers via New York. The two steamers will lessen the time about twelve hours. The present steamers crossed the Atlantic this summer in six days and five hours and twenty minutes. This is a record breaker. The first big steamer will be ready in August next, and it is likely that her second voyage will be made to Halifax. The sister ship will be ready in the following year, and each steamer will be 1,500 tons greater than the present steamers and the passenger accommodation will be of the very highest class.

"In the summer the mails will be landed at Rimouski much earlier than at present. This year one steamer reached there twenty-four hours earlier than the White Star Line to New York. The new steamers will make passage to Halifax in five days and

much greater advantage to us all the liar with "Spitfire's" ways, would fill quetted with cedar, yew, cypress, etc. year round than the St. Lawrence the bill very acceptably. route, but there is such a slight difference in the time for passengers that ed him, "to use 'Arizona' as a pacer; ly worth considering.

the Sydney proposition. In a word he out for all you're worth." believes that we should cater to our own Canadian trade both freight and and turned his cigar meditatively in passenger at the present time a 17-knot service with Rimouski as the "Well, did knot service with Rimouski as the win-summer port and Halifax as the win-tions?" asked one of his listeners. ter port will fill the bill. As he stated the fast 23-knotters do not pay and the lines owning them depend on their slower boats to offset the financial

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

The high-speed tests that have been going on so long upon the electric line at Zossen, in Germany, must soon proleader of a mutiny to kill the captain duce an effect upon general practice When an ordinary car is driven at 130 miles an hour and a standard sleeping car at 99 1-2 miles without damage to motors, rolling stock or tracks, people will begin to ask railroad companies everywhere why 50 miles an hour should be considered almost the limit

Of course high speed implies not only strong track but a clear track. The Empire State express cannot be expected to average much better than its present rate of 54 miles an hour when it has to run at grade through the main streets of cities like Schenectady and Syracuse. But if electric trains can run on special road-beds to five hours and to Chicago in nine hours would seem a profitable enterpris to build lines laid out and equipped for

MARRIAGE RECORD BREAKING Couple Say Their Wedding Is No One's Business.

(New York World, 19th.) taken a home at No. 21 Richmond times so that I could not put my coat and his wife declare it is none of the records for rapid courtship and mar-

Mrs. Voss, who was Miss Emma M. Eaton of Hassart street, New Brunsquickly, enabling her to sell large wick, and Mr. Voss were introduce last Sunday evening at the house of a mutual friend. They had never met before. The first hour of their acquaintance was sufficient to convince them they should be man and wife, and at 9 p. m. they went to the par-sonage of the First Presbyterian church on Bayfield street, where they were married by the Rev. W. H. Knox. Miss Margie Hoff and Charles Hungrige were the witnesses. Voss was a

Eaton is an orphan.

ORATORY V. GLADIATORIAL DEX-

Mr. Chambriain is still shaking the nation as though he had been rejuvenated by the gout. People crowd to hear him. They listen, then shout, they delight in his fighting grit, his sardonic humor, in his platform style. But they may vote against him all the

An orator of the old school, Mr. Chamberlain is not, and has never pretended to be. His vocabulary is re-markable neither for richness nor amplitude. He has none of the Mississippi sweep of Mr. Gladstone's resist-less fluency or Disraeli's genius for epigrammatic ridicule. The secret of his power is his gladiatorial dexterity.

He ignores the weakness of his own case with a contemptuous rejection of the defensive attitude. But if there is a single weak spot upon the enemy's side, he is at that spot—he is upon it with a feline swiftness of action and sureness of stroke. As he stands to speak with the characteristic lynxeyed look, the peculiarly pointed profile and the concentrated suggestion of cool and dangerous intention belonging to the whole man, he constantly reminds you of a panther about to spring. There is nothing vague, misty, or involved about what he says. There is not one separate phrase that will be memorable to posterity. Yet upon the work of the immediate moment every syllable tells.

There are no extravagant or eccentric gestures. There is no scraping of the ground with his knuckles like the great Grattan when the prophetic fit was on. He extends his palms in quiet reasonableness or ironical deprecation. He beats home a meaning with the restrained emphasis of a clinched hand that always seems somehow to mean business. There are no theoretical blunders, no stage whispers. When Mr. Chamberlain attacks an adversary, his most damaging pass-ages are fluted in a dulcet pianissimo One of his admirers says that with the mere management of his voice, he could hold the prolonged attention of a public meeting by simply repeating the multiplication table.—From our correspondent, London, Nov. 7 .- Col-

FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF Here is the question: The governor of Kgovjni, a very mean man, desiringto give a very small dinner party, invited his father's brother-in-law, his brother's father-in-law, his fath er-in-law's brother-in-law and his bro ther-in-law's father-in-law. How many guests were there?

Here is the answer: None. The governor dined alone. Here is the explanation: The gov ernor was a widower, with a marriageable daughter and a marriage able sister. The governor's father was also a widower. The governor and his father married sisters. Thus the governor became his father's brother-in law. The governor's brother married the governor's stepdaughter, thus the governor became his brother's fatherin-law. The governor's father-in-law married the governor's sister; thus the governor became his father-in-law's prother-in-law. The governor's brother-in-law married the governor's daughter; thus the governor became his brother-in-law's father-in-law. The governor therefore dined alone.

HE OBEYED INSTRUCTIONS.

A prominent racing man tells the following story on himself: His jockey fell ill on the eve of an important race, and left him without twelve hours and to Rimouski in six a rider for the horse which he had en-"As far as the mails are concerned," for a substitute he decided that his tered for the event. In looking about observed Mr. Allan, "Halifax is of stable-boy, who was thoroughly fami-

"Now you must be careful," he warnyour route in this connection is hard- he is a wonder, and will lead the track; follow him closely until just before the Mr. Allan does not favor a very finish-don't pass him under any cirfast service between Canada and cumstances until you get within a few Great Britain and scarcely entertains lengths of the line; then let 'Spitfire'

The capitalist paused in his recital.

"Yes," answered the owner, "to the hardwood, on which rugs may be used etter. He kept just behind 'Arizona' until they were almost at the finish line, and then he spurted ahead in great shape; but, unfortunately, there were four horses ahead of 'Arizona.' -Harper's Weekly.

DROVE AWAY BOTH DISEASES

GEO. ROBERTSON CURED HIS KIDNEYS BY USING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

And His Rheumatism and Dropsy Departed Never to Return-He Makes a Statement.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 20 .- (Special)—The illness and cure of Mr. George Robertson, of 39 St. Antoine street, this city, is further and con-vincing proof that Rheumatism and Kidneys. Mr. Robertson had Dropsy and Rheumatism for five years. cured his Kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills and both diseases departed for good. Speaking of his case Mr.

"A friend advised me to use Dodd's if they did not help me. Before I had provement. I took seven boxes in all

POINT ARENAS, Cal., Nov 22 .- The Francoise Koppe, which was wrecked Friday night near Point Reyes. Thirteen of the crew are unaccounted for.

all day in Saratoga,

Helplessness is more to be dreaded than any amount of pain or suffering. It is helplessness that makes the approach of old age so much regretted. In the great majority of cases helplessness of mind or body is the result of a

Wrecked Nervous System.

You cannot meet a person having the first symptoms of Nervous Exhaustion, such as irritability, sleeplessness, neuralgic pains, loss of energy and vitality, without calling to mind many terrible examples of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, prostration, insanity or some form of helplessness and

On account of their gradual and insidious approach nervous diseases are most liable to be neglected. But they never wear away of themselves. The nerve force that has been wasted must be replaced. The most effective means of creating new nerve cells and building up the nervous system is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Natural and gradual in its reconstructive effects and truly marvellous in its curative influence, this great food cure promptly arrests nervous waste and sets in action the process of restoration.

It makes pale, weak, nervous men, women and children strong and well.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can be certain that new firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. This is one of the most satisfactory proofs that the whole system is being benefitted.

Mr. E. C. Bradt, 51 West Avenue N., Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I was a physical wreck, unable to work and of no material use to myself, family or friends. I could not sleep well, was tired in the mornings, had no appetite and had severe neuralgia pains through my body. Though I consulted five city physicians, at considerable expense, they could not help me and gave me no hope of recovery. me no hope of recovery.

me no hope of recovery.

"Being strongly advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I did so, and before I had used three boxes I was much stronger and better. I then resolved to give this treatment a thorough trial and continued using the food until I had taken twenty-four boxes. To-day I am a well man and in better physical condition than ever since my birth. My weight increased from 135 to 153 pounds and I am feeling splendid. I am firmly convinced that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food saved me from a lingering death from nervous exhaustion, and gladly recommend this great medicine to others suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Is sold by all dealers at the advertised price, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

MODERN HARDWOOD FLOORS. Recent Improvement is but a Revival of An Old Practice.

It is interesting to note, says the Manufacturers' Record, that what many consider a recent improvement -the change from the dusty and dirty carpet to the floor of polished hardwood-is but the revival of a practice of more than two centuries ago.

Parquetry floor work is supposed to have had its origin in Hungary, and from there was introduced into Eng-

land, France and other countries of the old world. As early as the middle of the seventeenth century this style of work seems to have been considerably used in the palaces and other fine buildings of England. Under date of Aug 23, 1678, is an entry in the diary of John Evelyn, the Duke of Norfolk's palace at Weybridge, he says: "The rooms are wain scotted, and some of them richly parnow be seen many old floors of most elaborate designs, the patterns being

worked out in small pieces of woods of contrasting colors. The question of what sort of floors to use when building a new house or improving an old one frequently proves to be more important than is

realized until some time after the work is completed. Shall they be of pine or other soft wood, to be covered every few years with a new carpet, cr of polished or not, as preferred? The latter plan has been growing in favor for a good many years, and is becoming the rule

When the floor of polished hardwood has been decided on, it is important that it should be of the right material, and that it should be pro- JAS. G. TAYLOR, perly laid, smoothed and finished Fine hardwood floors must be made of carefully selected wood, and, most rational theory I have been able to important of all, this wood must be evolve is a very simple one when you

thoroughly seasoned. Wood for floors must be extraor- people you meet, are right handed. dinarily kiln dried. By this is not as we say. About one person in ten, meant simply that it must be sub-jected to an extra amount of heat than that, uses his left hand. If you for an extra long time. An intimate will observe a person who uses the knowledge of woods, a complete and right hand when she or he is standmodern drying plant, and a skill to ing and talking he invariably rests his use it enter very largely into the weight on the left foot, and, vice

Not only is it imperative that the his or her weight on the right foot. flooring should be properly made; The result is that with right handed there's an art, too, in laying and people the left is probably a fraction smoothing the floor, and finally in larger than the right foot, and the finishing it, so as to develop instead shoe clerk must inevitably find this to of obscure the natural beauty of the be a fact sooner or later. That, in my Philadelphia in an hour, to Buffalo in Dropsy are both the results of Diseased wood, besides making a durable sur- opinion, is the explanation of the common belief that the left foot is the standard to go by in fitting of shoes.

WHICH FOOT IS LARGER?

(Washington Star.) "The queston of which foot to fit "I had been troubled with Dropsy first is an important one to us," said and Rheumatism for five years. I am a Pennsylvania avenue shoe dealer, as now well, and it is all owing to Dodd's he tugged to get a small pair of ox-Kidney Pills. Before I started using fords on a large foot. "It may seem them I could hardly put my feet to the strange to you, but it is rare that we Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Voss have Dropsy. My arms used to swell at ting one foot while the other is easily floor they were swollen so much from do not experience some trouble in fitcovered. A popular belief obtains that the left foot is the hardest to fit, and public's business if they did break all Kidney Pills, offering to pay for them a shoe on that foot first. It is not true consequently many clerks always try but it was new to me riage by going to the minister's an used the second box I felt a great im- that there is any flexible rule as to address with the janitor at the old however, according to my observation, which foot to try first. It is true, place. The process server, having and I don't know what it is to be sick nevertheless, that in a majority of vainly searched for him at the false night of apoplexy. Mrs. Converse was ases if you will succeed in fitting the left foot you will have no trouble with a very large package of excelsior. the right. My practice is to try both steamer Scotia has arrived here with feet before I pronounce a pair of shoes dressed it to the debtor at his old and "chief." She was the only woman, five of the crew of the French bark a perfect fit. Then I am sure to avoid place and mailed it to the branch post it is said to receive the "snipe totern" a perfect fit. Then I am sure to avoid any mistake growing out of foot formation. No two people formed exactly alike, and the shoe with the readily recognized package. salesman who thinks so and is gov-NEW YORK, Nov. 22.-A heavy erned according will meet with many snowstorm is reported from various parts of New York state today. In Glens Falls a heavy snow was folgrige were the witnesses. Voss was a Glens Falls a heavy snow was fol-widower with two children. Miss lowed by a cold wave, while snow fell feet, and especially as to why the left foot should be considered the standard followed the package and found his

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The Halifax Banking Company.

Paid Up Capital. Rest.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE. 60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C. S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager.

NEW YORK AGENCY, 16 EXCHANGE PLACE,

WM. GRAY & H. B. WALKER, Agents. 104 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, IN-Particularly in Germany there may CLUDING THE FOLLOWING IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC: SAULT STE. MARIE SEAFORTH, MONTREAL, ORANGEVILLE, OTTAWA, PARIS, PARKHILL, STRATHROY,
TORONTO (8 OFFICES.)
TORONTO JUNCTION.
WALKERTON. PETERBORO.
PORT PERRY.
RAINY RIVER.
ST. CATHERINES.
SARNIA.

A general banking business transacted. Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Circular Letters of Credit issued available in any part of the world.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. A Savings Bank Department is now open at every Branch. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

> SAINT JOHN, N. B. BRANCH: Manager

come to consider it. Nine out of ten BEEN THE MAKING OF ME." COLLEGE, versa, a left handed person will rest

low, and my plan is always to fit both before I let a customer leave the house." THE CUNNING PROCESS SERVER

But, as I have already said, there is

no rule that is absolutely safe to fol-

(Brooklyn Eagle.) The credit man of a large department store recently told me of a rather shrewd trick played by one of his process servers. It may be old to others A debtor had tried to hide by chang-

ing his residence and leaving a false address, went back to the store, made wrapped it in bright red paper, ad- and Oneidas as "priestess," place and mailed it to the branch post it is said, to receive the "snipe totem," office. Then he waited near the car- a coat of arms the highest in rank that riers' door until a postman came out is known to any of the tribes. Mrs. The rest was easy, for, of course, the tribes mentioned and thereby became debtor had given his right address to an Indian. Gen. Potter, a full-blooded the post office people, and the pack- Indian chief on Gen. Grant's staff, who

Is what a young man who has just FREDERICTON BUSINESS Remarked to the Principal, as he said good-bye before leaving for Toronto to accept a position in that city. It can do the same for you. Send for catalogue. Address, W. J. Osborne, Fredericton, N. B.

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Bugineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Buperts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal: and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

INDIAN PRIESTESS DEAD. White Woman Was Chief of Six Indian Nations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.-Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, known to the Indians as the "Chief of the Six Indian Nations," died at her home here last known to the tribes of Senecas. Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Mohawks "mother" Converse was "admitted" by the Indian a dying wish to that effect.