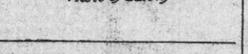


AN INTERESTING STORY BY YVETTE GUILBERT

NEW YORK, March 8.—As she sat before the mirror she noticed two little silver streaks in her hair. Already! She sighed as she quickly plucked out the two white hairs which had caused her emotion; and she began to review in her memory all the circumstances and all the colors through which her hair passed her poor hair during her life's stormy journey.

Her hair when a little girl! A light chestnut with a thousand golden tints, yet so thin, so short, and her ridiculous braids, which looked so shabby and mean in spite of the pretty ribbon which she preferred to have hanging down her back so as to feel the sensation that her hair was longer, and to which her precocious coquettishness—



she was already a little woman—sometimes led her to add the old-fashioned hair pins of her mother.

The hair of her hard times, the hair of her wretchedness, smoothed back in haste so as not to lose any of the time devoted to earning her bread. Her messenger girl hair, when she ran all over the busy streets of Paris with her big cardboard box on her arm.

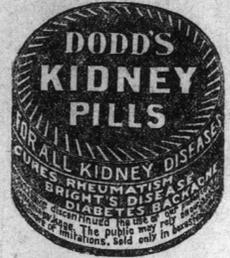
Her hair as a little girl when she was industrious and innocent. Her little hair which had no wave in it nor the least little fringe nor the most innocent "love curl"; her flat little hair, smooth and without any adornment, framing in a straight and homely line her little face, which was pretty but pale and anaemic, without other attractions than two intelligent eyes and a good mouth filled with beautiful white little teeth, like a young puppy.

Then she grew up and became a tall girl. She remembered her hair as it was then. Not quite so stiff, a little less smoothed down, a little more brilliant, not quite so poor looking, but always arranged simply and demurely. Oh so demurely that she had the appearance of an English governess, but she took better care of her hair now; she made it brilliant with perfumed oil washed it regularly and dried it with eau de Cologne.

Then came the hair of better days! She was now employed in an important dressmaking house, and a few franc pieces had made her rich. How much she meditated that she should have over her hair like the "Lady Superintendent"—those red brown copper tints, such as she had seen on the heads of certain women in pictures in the museum!

She tried hard in those days to curl her hair a little and to powder her face, but before going home she was always careful to smooth down her hair again and to wash her face well. That was the time when the buyers made love to her. She laughed with them and was neither too free nor too prudish, just like a Parisian girl, who knows how to take care of herself, but who does not want to make enemies in her career, for at that time she expected to "remain in the dressmaking business for life."

Then, all at once, began a period of trouble and illness. Her father died. She herself was an anaemic, always fatigued, never having enough rest. Her legs refused to bear her weight, and she left the dressmaker's crushed, disheartened, anxious. "What could she do?"



ly, she was stricken by illness. The reaction had set in. Weeks and weeks passed. She was going to die. It was talked about all over town. All was over with her, her life ended. One evening, clammy with sweat and fever, she asked to be combed; and she noticed that her hair had once more become a sombre brown; it was again the hair of her old days of misery. Ah! how the old color had come back at the fatal hour. Was it a final warning?

She wept, wept softly, and she prayed low and gently; and gently, slowly, she came back to life after months and months. And now she was cured. She sat down and combed her hair in front of her mirror, and, seeing two white hairs, she remained silent and pensive. Are they only the result of the past suffering or are these two little silver threads a warning of some new phase? Who knows?

And in the joy of her new found life she desired to be happy once more, and she aroused her courage and bestirred her activity. New projects were made, new hopes built up, a new era of happiness was assured, and strengthened in brain and body, rejuvenated, she arose joyously, exclaiming:—"This well I await! It is my will that I be happy, and for some time yet to come an mistress of my fortune! Provera donna."

And two shall walk some narrow way of life. So closely side by side that should one turn Ever so little space to left or right. They needs must stand acknowledged face to face. But still with wistful eyes that never meet. With outstretched hands that never clasp, and lips Longing in vain for ears that never hear. They seek each other all their weary days And die unsatisfied. And this is fate.

MRS. ALBERT CROSSMAN. SACKVILLE, N. B. March 7.—The death of Mrs. Albert Crossman occurred this morning after a few days' illness. Deceased was 44 years old. She is survived by a husband and eight children, the youngest seven years old. Funeral will be held on Friday. Rev. B. N. Nobles will officiate.

DEATHS IN BOSTON. (Special to the Sun.) BOSTON, March 9.—Among recent deaths were the following: In Dorchester, March 8, David C. Corey, formerly of St. John, aged 60 years; this city, Alexander Purvis, aged 50 years, native of Halifax; in Chicago, March 8, Jas. H. Ward, a well known telegraph operator, native of Nova Scotia.

The Celebrated English Cocoa. EPSS'S An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical.

PARTICULARS OF THE PHILIPPINE FIGHT.

General Wood Happened to be There by Accident.

Further Outbreaks are Anticipated, But It is Not Thought That They Will be of Serious Nature.

MANILA, March 10.—The cable between Jolo and Mindanao is broken there is only a launch service between the two islands. Consequently, further details of the recent battle of Mount Dajo are not obtainable but the military authorities are endeavoring to obtain them speedily. Apparently there will be no more fighting on the island of Jolo. On the island of Mindanao federal troops and most constabulary are pursuing hostile Moros and probably some unpromising engagements will follow.



MAJOR GENERAL WOOD.

made under the most hazardous circumstances, starting early in the afternoon of March 8 the assault was made for a distance of 2,100 feet up a lava flow, the thickly wooded ridges of which furnished the only foothold. The average angle of the ascent was at least 60 feet of 60 degrees and at the top were 600 fanatical Moros armed with rifles and knives and supported by native artillery. The fortified crater was almost invisible and seemingly inaccessible. At the word of command, the troops rushed into the crater and a hand to hand encounter followed.

A complete list of casualties has not yet been made up. MANILA, March 9.—Another account of the fight near Jolo states that 600 outlaws Moros were killed in the crater of the precipitous volcano, five miles from Jolo. The Americans lost 18 killed and 42 men wounded, including Captain Rives, of the fourth cavalry; Lieut. Gordon Johnson, of the eighth corps; Ensign Cooke, commanding the constabulary, and Captain White, of the attack was under the immediate command of Col. Duncan, of the sixth infantry. The fighting lasted two days among the lava ridges, which had been strongly fortified by the Moros. Artillery had to be hoisted by means of ropes up the last 500 feet at an angle of 60 degrees.

General Wood highly commends the work of the troops. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Discussing the engagement, Secretary of War Taft said today: "General Wood appears to have been there by accident, a native without any idea of what was going to happen. I had a cablegram from him saying there were some matters calling him into the southern islands, but he would not be out of reach of the cable, and I suppose when he got there he found the trouble on. General Bliss, who as commander of the department of Mindanao exercised military jurisdiction over the Jolo group, was probably already at Zamboanga when General Wood arrived there on his trip of inspection. Here is Wood's cablegram: 'MANILA, Feb. 25.—Leaving for Zamboanga, be absent about eight days. Civil and military business preparatory to turning over duties as governor of Moro provinces. Shall be constantly in cable communication.' This data relative to General Wood's movement was produced by the secretary in response to a suggestion that possibly General Wood may have gone to Jolo to organize a punitive expedition against the Moros in the mountain fastnesses who had held out for the two years against the American forces.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. TAKE LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. DRUGS RETAIL MERE IF IT FAILS TO CURE. R. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

ORIGINAL CHARACTER IN JARNDYCE vs. JARNDYCE. Joseph Jennings has Recently Died at an English Almshouse.

LONDON, March 10.—The oldest inhabitant in the town of Colchester, Jos. Jennings, has just died in an almshouse at that place. It was a disputed will in his family which led to the lawsuit on which Dickens founded the case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce in "Bleak House." A tablet in St. Peter's church, Colchester, to one of the relatives of Jennings concerned in the suit bears this inscription: "Through deceit they refuse to know me."

NEWS OF THE BOSTON MARKETS

Demand for Salt and Cured Fish Still Quiet.

BOSTON, March 9.—The tone of the market for all spruce lumber is strong. From the very high prices quoted below there are no concessions, and it is affirmed that the prompt shipment of stock, the quality of which is beyond criticism, it would be possible to feel that the demand for salt and cured fish is still quiet.

Eastern hemlock boards are even more valuable than at the date of our last report. At this writing \$21 is an inside price and some holders are confidently asking \$22. The supply is so tight that it is not improbable the next figure may be realized before our next issue.

Good slab laths, to which alone our quotations refer, are higher than they were. Sellers think, perhaps, that buyers have been sufficiently impressed with the difference in quality between them and the round wood variety and will be found willing in consequence to pay the higher prices. There is a story that some houses here who looked for a larger production of laths than the mild winter rendered possible, sold more to parties in New York than they were able to deliver, and that as a result the demand from that centre is destined to be even more active than expected. No one seems quite sure that this is more than an idle tale, but numbers of people show an interest in it, nevertheless.

Shingles continue to grow dearer. For the nicest extras \$3.60 has been obtained, and \$3.50 is made for anything really good. The market is expected. In the demand for clapboards there has been as yet no revival. The cut on the East Branch waters here the Penobscot is said to reach this season the mark of \$1,000,000 feet, all new logs. This does not represent all the logs to come out of the East Branch next summer, for there are from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet of old logs left hung up by the water. The question more easily asked than answered, is whether the snow will last long enough to permit all to be hauled to the landings.

Prices below are those asked for by the wholesale trade. Spruce lumber, rail shipments—10 and 12 inch dimension, \$27; 8 inch and 10 inch, \$25; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet, \$24; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6 and 2x7, 10 feet and up, \$23.50; all other random lengths, 9 inches and under, 10 feet up, \$24; mercurial board, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The treasurer department at Washington has signified its willingness to send a representative to Boston or some other convenient point to meet a representative from the customs department at Ottawa, to discuss matters in connection with the "line stores" and to bring up the same at the present sessions of congress and the dominion parliament.

There are 56 "line stores" between Cornwall, Ont., and Calais, Me. They are erected on the boundary line, and one portion of the building in Canada and the other in the United States. Goods are purchased in the cheapest markets and are being continually smuggled from one country to the other.

Another thing which is receiving the attention of the Canadian customs department is the fact that line store breakers out of business within the next few months. The department is endeavoring to be the means of putting these breakers out of business within the next few months. Another thing which is receiving the attention of the Canadian customs department is the fact that line store breakers out of business within the next few months. The department is endeavoring to be the means of putting these breakers out of business within the next few months.

CONCERNING A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

The man who is as much a sweetheart after marriage as before it is a rare exception.

Whether this is the fault of the man or the woman is always a question. Probably they are both a bit to blame. There is much advice given to young men and maidens who wish to marry. Women as well as men lay all sorts of traps to catch their game, but the animal being caught, little energy is expended in taming him and teaching him to eat from one's hand.

Winning a man's love is a simple proposition compared with keeping it, for, as Becky Sharpe says, any woman can win any man providing she hasn't a hump or a previous attachment. But she doesn't say anything about its being easy to keep a man's love. The sooner a woman realizes that she has some hard work to do when it comes to keeping a husband interested in her, the better off she will be.

Before marriage she won't think of going into detail about her domestic troubles, dressmakers, etc. But after marriage these form her chief topics. Either the fire won't burn, the cake is soggy, her dress has come home and is a perfect fizzle, etc. If these things had happened before the wedding they would have been put up with and forgotten.

There would have been so many interesting things to discuss. So why wouldn't it be a good idea to husband should be allowed to enter the kitchen after marriage? One shelf in the room could be given up to dressmakers and their shortcomings. Another to the kitchen range and all horrors connected therewith. A third to servants, if they be so unfortunate as to have them. A fourth to minor household difficulties, such as sour bread, ugly wall paper on parlor wall, etc.

This room should be opened in the morning, after hubby has gone to work but should be closed before he comes home at night. For, remember, he is not to have as much as glimpse into it. Any two people who have to go through life together are bound to have many real troubles. If sympathy is to be expended upon these minor difficulties there will be nothing left for the real troubles when they come.

So don't ask for sympathy for every little thing that goes wrong; put it in your chamber of horrors, and the chances are you will soon forget it. Troubles put upon the shelf are very soon forgotten.

WINNIPEG, March 9.—Great activity is displayed in securing lands along the Kirkella branch of the C. P. R. and between that line and the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, now under construction. Two large sales have been recently made, one of 8,450 acres, north of Lethbridge, which is to be settled by Germans, and another sale of 1,850 acres made yesterday at Winnipeg. All government sections in the district have been taken up as homesteads and many settlers are now buying adjoining lands.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 9.—The Right Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., Catholic archbishop of Halifax, died very suddenly tonight of apoplexy. His grace was in delicate health for several years, but recently showed much improvement and was actively engaged in the duties of his episcopacy. He issued his Lenten pastoral, which was read on Sunday last in the Catholic churches, and celebrated mass at St. Mary's Cathedral that day. A few days ago he complained of indigestion and was under his physician's care, but no serious result was anticipated. His doctor left him at ten o'clock comfortable and well. His grace had retired and his sister, who was at his bedside, left the room to get him a drink of water. Returning a moment later she found him dead.

He was sixty-two years old. He started life as a clerk in a country store at Summerside, P. E. I. Presently he had as fellow worker, President Schurman of Cornell University. Archbishop O'Brien was a man of great intellect, force and literary taste. As monuments to his religious zeal he has left many fine churches, schools and philanthropic institutions erected during his twenty-three years' episcopate. He was an eloquent advocate of home rule for Ireland, a staunch imperialist and strong Canadian.

SURPRISE SOAP A PURE HARD SOAP

nothing left for the real troubles when they come. So don't ask for sympathy for every little thing that goes wrong; put it in your chamber of horrors, and the chances are you will soon forget it. Troubles put upon the shelf are very soon forgotten.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN OF HALIFAX FRIDAY NIGHT.

Had Been Ill Only a Short Time and No Danger Was Anticipated—Was Sixty-Two Years of Age—A Long and Useful Career.

During his first year of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's Church, Halifax, which he later completed at a cost of \$45,000. Subsequently, he revived St. Patrick's Home, a reformatory for Catholic boys; founded the Victoria Infirmary and the Infants' Home; purchased an archiepiscopal residence; established several colonies of nuns; and carried out certain costly and much needed repairs in St. Mary's Cathedral.

In 1897, it was announced that the archbishop was taking steps for the establishment of a Catholic university at Halifax under the management of the Jesuits of the Benedictines. His grace's literary efforts have kept pace with his other work. To many fine poems, essays and articles contributed from time to time to the periodical press, he added works of lasting interest and merit. Of these the principal are: "Philosophy of the Bible Illustrated"; "Mater Admirabilis"; "After Many Years"; a novel, "Saint Agnes, Virgin and Martyr"; "Annita, a modern life drama"; and "Memoirs of Bishop Burke."

Archbishop O'Brien was, during his episcopate, an office-bearer in the Imperial Federation League, and was vice president for Nova Scotia of the British Empire League in Canada. He preached the sermon at the state funeral of the late Sir John Thompson, in January, 1888, and in 1896 was elected president of the Royal Society of Canada.

Accused of Stealing \$3,000,000 Bank President Will Fight. THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, March 9.—John R. Walsh, the president of the Chicago National Bank, who is accused of misappropriating \$3,000,000 from that institution, is preparing to fight every inch of ground during his trial soon to begin. He declares he can account for every dollar, and threatens to drag into the case some of the wealthiest and most reputable financiers in America. He has secured the services of some of the best lawyers in Chicago and will spare no money in his defense.

Dear Mama New York to visit you Palm Beach but it is a children of fun in bed and sitting goddess. people are snub each Mama play game. I will to arrive at I just love

PS I love you so much I can't live without you. I will be there for you always.

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