CHAPTER XXIX. Happily, the Dowager Duchess of Beresleigh and the Ladies Wardour had quitted the kingdom before the fall of the thunderbolt upon their ancient and

noble house.

More happily, the unaffected humility, the simple kindness, and the innocent gayety of the young duchess, had made as many sincere friends as her surpassing beauty, exalted rank, and distinguished success, had made secret enemies; and

thus, though society was shocked to its foundation by the news of her arrest up-

dered at the thought of appearing.
Willingly would Rose have fled alone

to some remote region, whence she never

wilderness the sorrow of her husband

leaving him happy. But this could not be. Rose was greatly beloved, not only by her husband, but by many devoted friends, who remained faithful to her in her deep distress, and like a child in

her humility, gratitude and trust, she placed herself in their hands, to be guid-

The proceedings instituted against her,

might possibly have been quashed, but the arrest and the charge having been

made public, it was deemed, by the duke

London to await the issue.

The trial was arranged to be com-

The particulars of the alleged first mar-riage were not known, but what was

missing in fact was supplied by fancy.

The blackest slanders were circulated, ad in order to set the seal of truth upon

the packet of falsehood, they said that the Duchess Dowager of Beresleigh and

the Ladies Wardour had abandoned the

young duchess, a circumstance, they argued, that looked very black for the

The duke and duchess were sitting to

isftors, listened like a startled fawn.
Then followed the opening of the hall

door and a little bustle of arrival, and

in another minute the drawing room door

ounced:
"Her grace the duchess, and the young

CHAPTER XXX.

was thrown open, and a footman an-

said the duke impatiently.

Rose, frightened at the

ladies.'

ed by their united counsels.

nore might have been heard of, could she have borne away with her into the

had made secret enemies; and

auddenly, dropped my hand, rushed to the nearest window, dashed it open, and threw himself out of it.

"At the same instant the church was filling with constables and the posse comitatus they had summoned to assist them. They were led on by a London police officer, who had slowly traced the riminal down to our obscure village, and who carried in his hand a warrant

for the arrest of—"
"Rutherford, of course." "Rutherford, of course."
"Thugsen, the criminal, at whose name all England shuddered! Thugsen, who had cluded the police, and hidden himself with us until he could secure his retreat to France. Thugsen, who, under the name of Rutherford, stood with me at

"My poor foster-mother was struck with consternation at the danger I had so narrowly escaped. The clerk and the curate were both appallel, I, in the midst of my great horror, felt an awful thankfulness at my deliverance. The officers, as soon as they found he had fled from the church, dispersed in search of him, but he managed to make his es-cape. Afterward, I heard that he had cape. Afterward, I heard long after fled to the Continent; and long after death. He was said by all the newspapers, to have been killed in an emeute at Paris.

believed him dead until this night. This night he suddenly appeared befor He dared to claim me as his own he dared to promise me forgiveness for what he called my inconstancy, if would fly with him to the Continent: dared further, to threaten me with a criminal prosecution if I refused to ac-

dompany him.'

"And you, Rose—what said you?"

"I said that I would refer my cause to you, and take my fate from your hands. And I do, oh, my husband! oh, my judge! my sovereign! I am yours, to dispose of as you list. I know that what you decide will be right, perfectly right; and if you banish me from your side forever, I know that it will be because you are oblized by honor to do

side forever, I know that it will be because you are obliged by honor to do
so, and that even then you will give
poor, exiled Rose a kind good-by!"

He looked at her sitting there so pale,
so sorrowful, so resigned, and he opened
his arms, saying:

"Rose, you are an honorable woman.
Come to my bosom, my beloved wife;
you are mine own, and my arm shall
shield you against the world!"

And with a cry of irrepressible joy.

And with a cry of irrepressible joy, Rose threw herself into his arms and

swooned away:,

He laid her gently on the sofa, and without venturing to call assistance, he applied such restoratives as were at hand, until his efforts were crowned with success, and with a deep sigh she recovered, and opened her eyes. Almost the first words of her returning consciousness

"Oh, what will your mother say?" "Oh, what will your mother say?"
He knelt by her side, and speaking very gently, as he bent over her, said:
"Dear Rose, my mother and sisters need know nothing as yet. Remember that to-morrow they set out for Paris, on their way to the south of France. They will be travelling over the continent all the summer and winter; before ent all the summer and winter; before they return this threatened misfortune may be warded off. Compose yourself, dear Rose, and remember that you are It is an odd hour for visitors to call," my wedded wife, whom I will shelter and

defend against the world. And so, soothing, comforting and sustaining the delicate creature, whom he had vowed before heaven to cherish until death, he led Rose to the door of her dressing-room, and gave her into the af-fectionate care of the little French dressing maid. He went to his own room, and passed a night of silent agony.

Very early in the morning a message came from the duchess dowager to know how her beloved daughter-in-law. had passed the night. Rose sent word that she was much better—in fact, quite well.

And, with a super-human effort at

And, with a super-human effort at self-command, she left her bed, and, after a careful morning toilet, repaired to the breakfast-room, where, with a heavy

heart, but a cheerful countenance, she met the family.

The travelling carriages were at the door, and as soon as breakfast was over, the Duchess and her daughters took leave, and departed.

"Thank heaven, they are gone! Oh, that I should have lived to see the day upon which I thank heaven my mother and sisters have left me!" thought the Duke of Beresleigh, as he watched the two carriages roll off and disappear, and then he turned into the breakfast-room, where Rose stood, pale and frightened.

"Well, love!" he said, going to her "Heppe? Comfort? Ah, doctor, when suspense verges to near despair, is it net to know and confront the worst at once? Methinks there would be the donner. If sorrow has come upon you, my children, your mother's place to ward you? The once if the time once? Methinks there would be the donner. If sorrow has come upon you, my children, your mother's love! The once if the time once? Methinks there would be the donner. If sorrow has come upon you, my children, your mother's love! Methins and once? Methinks there would be the donner. I help on once! If sorrow has come upon you, my children, where Rose stood, pale and frightened.
"Well, love!" he said, going to her

side.
"That dreadful man threatened I chould hear from him before noon to-day. heart. And the clock is on the stroke of 12!

They were interrupted by a knock at

Rose shuddered, and clung to the duke.

The next moment a stranger was and a warrant for the arrest of Rosamond Wardour and Etheridge, Duchess of Berdove, and believe that all evils from the prison doors are opened, or after they are closed. But to market the market was a civil officer, bearing a warrant for the arrest of Rosamond Wardour and Etheridge, Duchess of Berdove, and believe that all evils from the prison doors are opened, or after they are closed. But to market you.

ment in easily digested form.

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putting any tax on the digestion.

Convalescents need a large amount of nourish-

Scott's Emulsion is powerful nourish-

It makes bone, blood and muscle without

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ALL DRUGGISTS; 500. AND \$1.00.

which we cannot save you, we will share with you."
"And—the Ladies Wardour?" said the duke, turning a questioning glance to-

ard them.

"They are my daughters and your sters," said the duchess, significantly, sisters," said the duchess, significantly, while the young ladies, with tearful eyes and extended hands, came forward and silently embraced their brother and sister-in-law. No miserable egotism, no mean question as to how the impending calamity might affect them and their prospects in life, had any place in the souls of these noble girls.

"But oh! is it possible!" said Rose, with her voice nail-drowned in tears, "that hearing of my arrest upon such a dreadful charge, and knowing nothing of the particulars, you still had so much faith in me that you could not believe

me guilty?"
"No," said the duchess, emphatically, and almost indignantly. "I knew you too well, sweet Rose. And now dismiss for well, sweet Rose. And now dismiss forever from your mind the idea that you have brought this trouble upon us. Providence visits us all with a trial in which you have the hardest part to bear, and we the duty of making it as light as possible," copulated her grace. lear, and we the duty of making it as light as possible," concluded her grace, tenderly pressing the hand of Rose.

In an hour from that time the re-united family supped together cheerfully, as though no impending caalmity lowered darkly over their heads.

That night for the first time since her

on so grave a charge, yet she was not left without warm advocates among the most eminent men and women of the world. And, most happily, Rose was as innocent as a child, not only of the crime imputed to her but of every thought connected with such sin. With the most circled with such sin. With the most circled with such sin. That night, for the first time since her arrest, poor Rose retired to bed tran-quilized. And the next morning all Lon-don knew that the duchess dowager, as aboilcal exaggeration of malignity on the part of her enemies, the indictment of part of her enemies, the indictment of bigamy had been preferred at the Old Bailey, where, among the lowest and worst criminals of Newgate, Rose and dered at the thought of appearing.

Willingly would Rose have fled alone.

In all the woe of this world there is no anxiety so intense as that which pre-cedes a trial for life, and no despair so deep as that which follows the sentence of death,

Such an anxiety now held the soul of Such an anxiety new new Laura Elmer in a state of tension to which a physical torture by the rack would have been as nothing. Such a dewhich a physical torture by the rack would have been as nothing. Such a de-spair loomed darkly before her. All the strong hopes that had supported her in the first days of Cassinove's imprison-ment had utterly given way and sunk beneath the weight of impending doom. Darker and heavier lowered the sha-dow over the devoted head of the pris-oner. and based upon so slight a foundation as an unfinished marriage ceremony,

oner.
She had done all that was possible and had failed of doing any good.

The warrant that she had caused to and his friends, essential to the fair fame of the young duchess that she should be vindicated by an open trial but not at the Old Bai'ey.

For, though her legal right to the title be issued for the arrest of Thugsen, alias Roberts, alias Rayburne, had been served upon him. Indeed, that mysterious individual, far from avoiding the officers individual, far from avoiding the officers of justice, had purposely thrown himself in their way, giving himself up, "to have the thing over once for all," as he laughingly declared. He had been taken before the Bow street magistrate, by whom he had been very carefully examined; but in the absence of any positive evidence against him, he was discharged—a result that he had evidently foreseen from the first. of the Duchess of Beresleigh, and the benors and immunities belonging to the rank, was now questioned, yet, as the Paroness Etheridge of Swinburne, she had a right to claim a hearing before the highest tribunal in the realm.

It was therefore by the advice of her the was therefore by the advice of her friends, and the express desire of her husband, that she exercised her right of peerage, demanded a trial by the House of Lords, and remained quietly in

from the first. Laura Elmer's latest hope went out with the discharge of this man, whom in heart she believed to be guilty of the murder for which Cassinove was about to be tried. She knew Cassinove to be to be tried. She knew Cassinove to be guiltless, but she had no longer any faith in the necessary security of innocence. She could only remember how often the guiftless seemed fated to suffer, and shudder at the inscrutable mystery. And as the day for the trial approached, without casting any new light upon the dark secret of the murder, her anxiety deepened to despair. Yet her an-Meanwhile the enviers haters and maligners of the beautiful young duchess were busy with her name and fame. Her antecedents were brought up, with many exaggerations, distortions and inventions.

ety deepened to despair. Yet her an-guish was confined to her own bosom, or confided only to her venerable friend, Dr.

Clark.

One evening, after taking leave of Cassinove, and hearing the door locked upon him—a sound that always struck like a death knell upon her ear—she hurried home to her lodgings, and despatched a note to the venerable physician, entreating him to call on her at the control of the contr gether in the drawing room late in the evening, discussing the new calumny,

his earliest convenience.

The good doctor waited upon her the "Who can it be at this time of night? same evening.

He was shocked to notice the change that had passed over her queenly person very idea of in the few days that had elapsed

he had seen her last.

The emaciated figure, the pallid face, looking paler still in contrast to the large, dark eyes and ebon locks, the look and attitude of mute despair, touched his heart.

"Miss Elmer," he said, in a gentle, arental tone, advancing towards her.
"Doctor, this is very kind; sit down," The duchess dowager, with her hands stretched out, and her eyes full of tears, advanced towards her son and his wife, saying:

"Doctor, this is very kind; stratown, she replied, rising and placing a chair for him. "Doctor," she continued, as soon as he was scated, "I wished to speak to you particularly this evening—" She hasitated in embarrassment.

"My dearest George! my dear, dear Rose! You could let me depart and remain abroad, while this great trouble was impending over you! Oh, George, could you doubt your mother's love?"

Inestitated in embarrassment.

"Dear-child, speak on; but try to take some hope and comfort to your heart."

"Hepe? Comfort? Ah, doctor, when suspense verges to near despair, is it not

and danger is not to be separated.

to be separated.

divided we fall'!"

She looked like a queen or a goddess, as she stood there in her noble rectitude.

The young duke released Rose, and with a burst of irrepressible emotion, turned and clasped his mother to his heart.

I listen to you," said Laura Enner, setyly.

"It is the power of the truth spoken, and not of the speaker," said the doctor, humbly. "And now, my child, you must take care of yourself. You must not neglect needful food and rest, and refreshing exercise in the open air." freshing exercise in the open air."

at her ryother's feet, sobbing forth:
"Oh, madam! Oh, lady! I had rather died than have brought this sorrow upon self, but of Cassinove, that I requested the solution of the

the prison doors are opened, of atterthey are closed. But to morrow I will
make the leisure and surely see him."

"He is fearfully changed, doctor; you
will be pained to see him; he has grown
so thin and pale from his long and close
confinement in that dreary prison. And
he is so desolate, doctor; can any man be more desolate; doctor, can any many be more desolate than he is? Think of it!

—friendless, poor and in prison, without father, mother, sister or brother, without a friend in the wide world, save only me—" She hesitated and her pale cheek flushed.

"But you are all to him—his guardian angel." "I am his betrothed. I do all that I may for him, yet not enough; I cannot be all that I might be to him were I his

sister or his wife," added Laura Elmer, in a lower tone.
"Well, my dear?" said the doctor, seeing her hesitate.

ing her hesitate.

"Oh, doctor, that I were only his sister, or his wife, that I might have the privilege of being with him always, so that he might never more feel desolate and alone in his sorrow. Doctor, I cannot be his sister, but — "She hesitated, and again her pale cheek flushed.

"You might be his wife," said the doctor, finishing her sentence.
"I promised to be so long ago. Doctor, if instead of coming into Newgate, Ferdinand Cassinove had come into an inheritance, the first use he would have

made cassinove had come into an interitance, the first use he would have made of his property would have been to ask me to share it with him. Doctor, have I not the same right to share his adversity?" cried Laura, with a burst of tears.

of tears.

"My child, I know not what to say to you," said the good physician, in painful perplexity.

"Doctor, listen to me farther. This

privilege that I crave would be the greatest possible consolation to me — and—take notice, doctor—the only pos-"The only chance of safety to Cassinove."

"The only chance of safety to Cassinove!" echoed Dr. Clark, in extreme

surprise.
"Yes, doctor, his only chance of life rests in this relationship." "My dear Miss Elmer, explain your-elf."

"Listen then. In the confusion and distress that immediately followed the discovery of the murder of Sir Vincent Lester, I was overlooked or forgotten. At least, I was not summoned as a wit-At least, I was not summoned as with ness before the coroner's inquest. There were, perhaps, witnesses in plenty with-out me, who testified directly to those fatal cicumstances that were deemed quite sufficient to convict Cassinove. And I was glad to be left out. But now And I was glad to be left out. But now the continual gossip of the people and the press, concerning the tragedy at Les-ter House, brings my name more and more into the affair, and under the nomore into the affair, and under the no-tice of the authorities. They hint at a cause of that murder that makes my cheeks burn and my heart shudder. I live in the daily dread of being subposlive in the daily dread of being subpoe-naed to testify as to this cause on the approaching trial. But if I bore this relationship to him, doctor, I would not be compelled to give evidence so seri-ously affects (Assigners).

usly affecta Cassinove?" would put the seal upon his fate.' "It would put the seal upon his fate."
"Miss Elmer, my child, tell me what
this testimony is, that I may judge of
Its importance. You may confide in me
with perfect safety, for I shall never
repeat your words; and even if
I were capable of such a breach of
confidence, it could do no harm since
hearsay is no legal evidence."

hearsay' is no legal evidence.

"It was a fierce and deadly quarrel between Ferdinand Cassinove and Sir Vincent Lester on the evening preceding the murder of the baronet," said Laura, in a low and shuddering voice.
"I see, I see, my poor child! I see it all! Tell me how I can serve you. What

vould you have me to do?" (To be continued.)

STARVING BABIES.

The baby who suffers from indiges tion is simply starving to death. It loses all desire for food and the little it does take does no good and the child is peevish, cross and restless. Mothers will find no other medicine as prompt to cure as Baby's Own Tablets—they always do good—they can't possibly do harm. Mrs. James Savoy, Little Lameque, N. B., says:
"I believe that had it not been for Baby's Own Tablets my child would have been in bear my She was comhave been in her grave. pletely run down, would refuse food, and was rapidly failing. Nothing I gave her was rapidly failing. Nothing I gave ner did her any good until I began the use of Baby's Own Tablets, and these have changed her into a well and growing child." Sold by druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Irish language, which is now 50,000 strong, with important centres in New York, San Francisco and the Argentine Republic. In the national and other schools of Ireland the native tongue of the fathers is being taught to more than 200,000 children. The speech which in 1846 was spoken by more than twothirds of the population of Ireland and which half a century later had fallen into disuse and contempt, has taken a new lease of life. The corpse has needed only to be touched to spring to its feet. Is there a parallel case of linguistic resuscitation on record?-New

The Out-of-Door Boy.

The out-of-door boy is the fellow for me Who finds a companion in mountain and sea; Who likes to go camping, who likes to be His good mother nature all thro' the long year.
Who never complains when a rough spot who never companies when a rough spot is met.
Whose flag at the mesthead of honor is set;
Who's strong in his labor and strong in his play,
Who has an ambition to better each day. The boy who loves nature and all that she lends.

And with all creatures living is bound to be friends—

He may be a huntsman or fisher, and still Be prince of the river and king of the bill.

If you have thought out some improvement in tools, machines or other articles in daily use, some laborsaving device, a new design of any kind or any process of value you probably want to protect your idea by obtaining a Be prince of the river and king of the hill.
The out-of-door boy is the fellow for me,
Who betters his pastimes what ever they May he grow in his numbers till every boy is an out-of-door scholar, partaking its joy.

A STUDY OF BREEDS OF SWINE

An instructive pamphlet devoted breeds of swine has been issued from Ottawa as Bulletin No. 11 of the Live Stock Branch. It deals with the history, characteristics and points of excellence of the six principal breeds reared in Canada. Commencing with a review of the origin of domestic swine the bulle-tin teaches that the many varieties that are found in various parts of the world-are all descented from one original stock are found in various parts of the world are all descended from one original stock of wild hogs. The variations that were effected by domestication upon the progenitors of our present breeds are followed out briefly. It is pointed out that confinement along with an ample supply of food soon affected great and lasting of food changes in comformation, disposi-and aptitudes of the animals. With tion and aptitudes of the animals. With these changes there came about a breed-ing to type and color in various locali-ties as suited the requirements and de-sires of the hog raisers resulting in the course of time in establishing the present

pure breeds.

The breeds described in the bulletin and represented by illustrations of typical animals are the Yorkshire, the Tamworth, the Berkshire, the Chester white, worth, the Berkshire, the Chester wanter, the Poland-China and the Duroc-Jersey. The first and second are described as bacon breeds, the third and fourth as midway between the bacon and the lard type and the two remaining breeds as because in the lead producing class of nging to the lard producing class

The improvement of the Yorkshire is traced down from 1760—the time of Robert Bakewell. It was not until 1860 that this breed was given a separate classification at English shows. Among the chief classifications of the Yorkshire of the recent day are its decility, vigor. of the present day are its docility, vigor, muscular development and its excellent crossing qualities. They are said to be early maturing, reaching with good care a marketable condition, weighing from 180 to 220 lbs. at from 6 to 7 months

The Tamworth which is also described The Tamworth which is also described as belonging to the large broeds is traceed from about 1815, when it is said to have been introduced into England from Ireland by Sir Robert Peel. The author of the bulletin claims that this breed is purer than any of the others inasmuch as its improvements has been brought about almost entirely by selection of animals within the breed itself. It is stated to have received little attention outside of the Counties of Leicestershire, Staffordshire and North Hamptonshire campaign against the then fashionable short, fat and heavy shouldered pig, which they found quite unsuitable for bacon production. The Tamworth them came into prominence as an improver of some of the other English breeds. It seems to have maintained from the first some of its disposition to put on lean meat dur-

its disposition to put on lean meat during its growth.

The Berkshire is stated to have assumed a fairly uniform and desirable type
about the year 1825. It was at that time
a fine appearing animal, very hardy, of
good size and length yet without coarseness. Unfortunately, owing to a fashion
which prevailed some years afterwards,
the Berkshire was developed into a thick,
short animal with heavy jowl, thick neck the Berkshire was developed into a thick, short animal with heavy jowl, thick neck and fat back. Later this style of hog became unpopular and the attention was given to developing-greater length, symmetry and fleshiness. As now found, the Berkshire exhibits desirable qualifications as a nackers' animal.

Berkshire exhibits desirable qualifica-tions as a packers' animal. The history of the Chester-White is ex-tremely interesting. It is said to trace back to a pair of white hogs imported into Cester County, Pa., from England in 1816. This importation made a markchild." Sold by druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Reviving the Gaelic Tongue.

It will be fourteen years next July since Dr. Hyde in Dublin founded the Gaelic League for the many forms and quality of the animal looked upon with first and provided the series of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal looked upon with first and quality of the animal quality of t It will be fourteen years next July the form and quality of the animal looked upon with favor by the packers Gaelic League for the restoration of the and to some extent they have been suc-

The Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey have during the past ten years grown less and less popular in Canada, accord-ing to the author of the Bulletin. In 1905 only eight members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association bred Po-land-Chinas and three bred Duroc-Jer-

with the description of each breed i with the description of each preed is published a scale of points by which, with the illustrations of typical animals, a valuable service is afforded in teaching the correct ideals to be looked for in selthe correct deams to be looked for his ecting breeding animals. The author of the Bulletin is Mr. J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., who has in this work presented a systematic study of swine that should be highly appreciated not only by students of animal husbandry, but by swine signs in all parts of Canada. Copies of raisers in all parts of Canada, Copies of the Bulletin are obtainable by applying to the Live Stock Commissioner tawa.

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT.

First Steps to be Taken and the Probable Cost of Getting It.

If you have thought out some im

patent.

The first step in obtaining a patent after perfecting the idea is to make a rough pencil sketch showing in detail the various parts of the device. A definite description should also be made explaining all the features, advantages and how to work the invention.

how to work the invention.

It is a good plan to number the dif-ferent parts in the sketch and refer to the numbers in writing the description. If it is easier to explain by the use of a model a small one should be made or mounted photographs of a model often good substitutes.

After getting this material ready it is time to consider whether to employ a patent lawyer or send the idea directly to the patent office. If there is any doubt about your being able to obtain a patent on your device the best course would be to employ a regular lawyer, for the government charges a fee for making a preliminary examination of the patent records to ascertain whether

or not the device is patentable.

This service is performed by most of the good patent law companies gratis and if the chance of securing a patent tents of the window."

ems small they will not undertake the

work.

The government fee for filing an application for a patent is \$15, payable in advance. Whether the patent is allowed or not, this fee is retained by the patent office. The ordinary lawyer's fee would be \$5 for the preliminary examination; thus, if there is any doubt the originator would save \$10 by first consulting a patent attorney and hiring him to conduct a preliminary examination.

him to conduct a preliminary examina-tion.

The government fee for the allow-ance of each patent is \$20 payable with-in six months, thus making a total of \$35 in fees to the government. A law-yer's total fee is usually from \$25 to \$35, providing there are no communi-cations in the granting of the patent. Thus the cost in full of properly secur-ing a patent would be from \$60 to \$75.

The patent office will not respond to inquiries concerning the patentabil-ity of novelties and advises the appli-cant to employ a competent attorney to

specifications and claims which it covers.

Information as to what may be patented will be found in the revised statutes under section 4,836, the substance of which is that "any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvements thereof" can be patented. A change of an old device is patentable, no matter how simple the change may be, as long as it produces a new and useful result. Any combination of previously patented devices may be patented.

The substitution of a material or an quivalent, an abstract idea or a prin-iple are none of them patentable. Separate patents must be obtained for separate inventions; no patent covers more than one device. —Chicago Chroni-

DANGEROUS PURGATIVES.

Medicines of This Class Do Not Cure-Their Effect is Weakening.

Nothing could be more cruel than to induce a weak, anaemic person to take a purgative medicine in the hope of finding relief. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that a purgative medicine merely gallops through the bowels, weakening the tender tissues. He will tell you also that a purgative cannot possibly cure disease, or build up bad blood. When the the blood is weak and watery, when the system is run down, a tonic is the one thing needed—is the only thing that will put you right. And in all this world there is no tonic so good as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose of these pills actually makes new, rich, red blood, which fills the veins, reaches red blood, which this the veins, reacases every organ in the body and brings health and strength to weak, despondent people. Miss Annie Beaudreau, Amherst, Magdalene Islands, Que., says: "I was pale, my heart would palpitate violently at the least exertion, and I suffered greatly from severe headaches. I tried several medicines which seemed actually to leave me worse. Then I was advised to try Dr. Willians' Pink Pills, and a half dozen boxes have made me as well as ever I was. They have done me so much good that I would like every weak girl in the land to try them."

It was the new blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually made that re-stored Miss Beaudreau to health and strength, and in the same way they will restore all sufferers from anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, neuralgia, rheumatism and the secret ailments that make the lives of so many women and growing girls a burden. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FEW COLORED GLOBES NOW.

Once Conspicuous in Drug Store Windows, But Slowly Disappearing. "The big glass globes filled with col-ored water which were once in the front windows of every drug store are not seen now as frequently as of old," said a drug clerk. Of course, many are still in use, but in the readjustment of the window displays in drug stores by reason of the installation of the electric light they have been displaced. With the old gas pet arrangement there were but two or three separate illuminations, mostly placed behind the globes in ques-

"The colored contents of these globes and their chemical constituents are a mystery to most persons and I have had women ask me if they contained coland women ask me it they contained coloud ored perfumes, while bibulous men have not infrequently asked for a drink of the good stuff that was going to waste in those big bottles. The globes are made in all sorts of fancy and elaborate shapes and designs and some are costly. Their history is buried in antiquity, but as they contain chemical compositions they were primarily, as they are now, the emblem of the chemist.

"The water is filtered and beautifully colored by chemical admixtures which are composed of such chemicals that they will withstand the rays of the sun they will withstand the rays of the sun and not fade. The exquisite pale green which is one of the popular selections for coloring is a solution of nitrate of nickel, and most persons will be sur-prised to learn that it is derived from rissolving the common 5-cent nickel piece in nitric acid. A few 5-cent nickel pieces dissolved in this acid will produce

pieces dissolved in this acid will produce enough coloring body to tinge several gallons of water and give a coloring which is most pleasing to the eyes. "The red, which is also a very bright, beautiful and permanent color and which shows very effectively, both by day and when illuminated at night, is made from resublimated or metallic iodine. The blue is made from sulphate of copper and ammenia and the yellow is produced by an admixture of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. Any person can make these beautiful colorings, especially the green, but as the acids used are very powerful, it is best to have them prepared by a chemist, as a drop of nitric acid on the hand will eat a hole in the flesh.

"In fact, even druggists make mis-takes. I remember one who tried to get a fine new color that other druggists dion't have, so he mixed tincture of chloride of iron with antipyrine. It did, in fact, make a fine color in the globes, but when the sun's rays rested on it for a few hours explosive gases were generated which sent the globes flying in a thousand pieces and weeke the con-