IT IS GOOD SENSE
AND REAL ECONOMY TO USE

"SALADA"

Ceylon Natural Green tea in preference to Japan, because it goes just about twice as far. It is sold in sealed lead packets the same as the celebrated "SALADA" black tea. 25c and 40c per pound. By all grocers.

The Rose of Wentworth

"Shall I learn to hate my dearest friend?" he fiercely asked himself as he saw him bend almost fondly toward his companion, and whisper words which brought a more vivid color to her cheek and made her droop her white lids in maidenly confusion.

He grew so furiously jealous and disturbed that, as soon as the ladies had withdrawn, he excused himself from the table and stole away out of the house, and out of the sound of the mirth and laughter of the gay company.

He wanted to be alone a while; he needed to calm his excited nerves and to try and exercise, if possible, the spirit of evil that was rising up and taking possession of him.

He wandered down to the lake, his head bared to the cool evening breeze, for his brow was hot and feverish; and here loosing his wherry, he leaped into it, and pushed off from the shore for a hard row in the moonlight.

CHAPTER IV.

An hour after Wil returned comparatively calm and in a much more rational frame of mind. He had worked off a good deal of his internal wickedness at the oars, and the season of meditation had done him good. He saw how unreasonable he had been to indulge in such passionate jealousy and anger; for if Lady Elaine preferred Philip Paxton's society to his own and was attracted toward him, no power on earth could help it, and he must try to make the best of it.

The night was supremely beautiful, and, as he had glided over the smooth bosom of the lake, a sort of peace had fallen upon him; the soft light of the moon, as it glimmered through the network of foliage overhanging the waters, had seemed to quiet the tumult that was raging within him, and charm away those disagreeable sensations of hatred and revenge which for the time he had let take such violent possession of him.

"I love her, and I am going to try to win her," he said, with a sudden resolute uplifting of his handsome head, as his boat went skimming over the waters and he had seriously thought the matter all over. "If I can do it fairly and honorably, I shall be the happiest man in the world; if I cannot win her—if she cannot love me and will not be my wife—if her heart turns to Paxton"—and his fine lips grew pale and unsteady at the thought—"I have no right to stand in the way, even though I feel that he is not treating me honestly after the confidence which I have given him.

"I will go back, I will not sulk and pout like an overgrown schoolboy, but I will go and meet my fate like a man."

And as he reasoned in this sensible, straightforward fashion, he turned his wherry about and began to row back to put his resolution into execution.

As he did so the moonlight fell upon something white just at his side.

He bent to look. It was a water lily, its waxen face turned up to him, beaming at him from the dark waters like a star of hope and promise.

He uttered a cry of pleased surprise as he put out his hand and carefully plucked it.

"What strange freak of nature is this that I find a water lily in full bloom in the night?" he said.

He held it closely out into the light to examine it more closely, and as far as he could see it was a most perfect and beautiful flower.

"Shall I accept the finding of this as a good omen? Is it a blossom of promise to me?" he asked, his face brightening as he contemplated it. "I will hope so, at least, as long as there is anything to hope for. I will take it home to her, for she loves the lilies, my peerless Lily of Mordaunt."

He laid it carefully on the seat beside him, and rowing swiftly with a lightened heart, he was soon back again at Hazelmere.

The lily was found to be without a blemish; every petal and stamen was as perfect as if it had been moulded from wax. His first thought as he entered the drawing-room was of Lady Elaine.

She was standing near a window, which opened upon the porch, where she had paced with Philip Paxton on the night of his arrival, and she was, for the moment, alone.

He approached her, and when she saw him she gave him a smile of welcome.

"Where have you been, truant, all this time?" she asked, playfully.

His heart leaped at the words.

She had missed him, then, consequently, her attention could not have been very deeply absorbed by anyone else.

"I did not feel quite right after dinner and I went upon the lake for a row," he answered frankly.

"Are you ill?" she inquired, a shade of anxiety creeping into her lovely eyes; and again his heart thrilled with a strange, sweet delight.

"No, I am quite well." Then, not caring to pursue that subject, he said:

"But I have found something for you—something strange and beautiful. Will you come with me and let me show it to you?"

"Something strange and beautiful?" she repeated, smiling. "Of course, I will come. I could not endure the curiosity which you have aroused in me."

She laid her hand lightly on his arm, and he led her to a little ante-room where he had left his lily in water.

He had put it into a tall, slender vase of cut-glass and as he led her up to it she exclaimed:

"Where did you get it? I never saw anything more perfect or beautiful."

She took the vase in her white-gloved hands and bent over it, her face full of appreciation and delight.

"I found it on the lake." Wil answered, thinking how like to the spotless flower she was herself, in her pure white with that simple cluster of green leaves at her throat.

"What—tonight? I thought water lilies always closed at night," she cied.

"So they do, but some strange freak of nature has kept this one open. Perhaps," he added with a smile, "some tiny, invisible fairy or water-nymph has crept into it and gone to sleep, and that is what keeps it open."

"What a pretty fancy, Wil," Lady Elaine began, and then stopped suddenly, while a beautiful blush suffused her face.

She had never spoken his name quite like this before, at least not in his presence, and again every nerve within him thrilled with joy.

"Do you know," she added quickly, as if to cover her confusion, "what I mean to do with it? The sisters at the convent taught me the art of preserving flowers, and I shall attend to this the first thing tomorrow morning. I shall keep it always," she asserted; then, fearing she had said too much, she added with drooping lashes, "for it is too beautiful to be allowed to fade."

Wil caught his breath; those shyly-drooping lids, the fluctuating color in that velvet cheek, were very enticing signs to him.

"Would you care enough about it to take all that trouble?" he asked, in a low, eager voice, his whole soul in his eyes.

Before she could reply, a voice behind them said:

"Oh, here you are, Wil. Your mother wants you a moment," and Sir Anthony popped his head most inopportunely in upon the almost declared lovers.

Then seeing the flower that Lady Elaine was holding in her hands, and being quite an enthusiastic botanist, he came forward to examine the night-blooming lily, while Wil, perceiving that his opportunity was lost for that time, went to ascertain what his mother wanted.

But his heart was lighter than it had been for many days, something in his darling's manner, the involuntary speaking of his name in that familiar way, her assertion that she should always keep his lily, made him feel as if his cause was not altogether hopeless.

Sir Anthony stopped only a moment or two after his son left them alone, then he, too, went back to his guests, leaving his fair ward alone.

As he disappeared, she lifted the glittering vase which she still held, and laid her lips tenderly, caressingly, against that waxen flower, resting like a white dove upon its edge.

Could an artist have painted her as she then looked, his fame would have been established for all time, for a fairer picture mortal eye never gazed upon.

The little room, with its rich crimson hangings, the walls paneled with embossed gold, and adorned with choice paintings, with here and there a gleaming statuette, the glittering chandelier above shedding its radiance over all, and the young girl, in her pure white dress, her face slightly flushed, her scarlet lips tremulous with same inward emotion, looking tenderly down upon the perfect flower in its crystal cup—ah, it was a vision which once seen would be stamped upon memory's page forever.

Philip Paxton, standing unobserved in the doorway, saw it, and held his breath, almost fearing that if he should move the spell would be dissolved and she would suddenly vanish like some sweet spirit from his sight.

He had seen Will approach and lead her from the drawing-room while he was talking to Lady Mary Elgin, to whom he had just been introduced, and he instantly became alarmed lest something should occur to balk his plans.

As soon as he could do so, he excused himself from his companion and followed them from the room.

Passing through the hall he saw Wil emerge from the little ante-room alone, and instantly breathed freer. Surely no harm could have been done in so short a time.

A moment or two later Sir Anthony followed his son, and, believing that Lady Elaine was now there alone, Philip, with a feeling of exultation that he should find a clear field, stole forward, peeped within the room and saw the picture that has been described.

"Now or never," he said to himself, yet notwithstanding his anxiety to know his fate, he was loath to disturb that delightful vision.

But a slight movement on his part made Lady Elaine turn quickly, and then she blushed a vivid scarlet as she wondered if Mr. Paxton had seen the tender caress which she had bestowed upon her lily.

[To be Continued.]

DR. SLOCUM POSITIVELY CURES

CONSUMPTION

By His Marvelous System of Germ-Destruction and Body-Building.

HE INQUIRES YOUR SYMPTOMS.

Do you cough?	Do you have night sweats?
Do your lungs pain you?	Are you losing flesh?
Throat sore and inflamed?	Are your lungs delicate?
Do you spit up phlegm?	Are you pale and thin?
Does your head ache?	Is your tongue coated?
Is your appetite bad?	Do you lack stamina?

Thousands of sufferers, while enjoying the warmth and balmy breezes of summer, are full of fear and foreboding, knowing quite well that there will be danger and death lurking in the air for them when the cold weather comes again. Dr. Slocum flings wide the danger signal—"In time of peace prepare for war," inviting you to test his system of treatment free of charge.

The DR. SLOCUM

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Worth $1 25. A specific series of remedies, consisting of four large packages. One bottle Psychine, one bottle Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, one box Oxojell, and one bottle Coltsfoote Expectorant. All four sent free of charge, with directions for use. Simply write your symptoms, and send name of post and express office addresses, and mail to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM CO., Ltd., 179 King St. West, TORONTO, CANADA,

and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Dr. Slocum's Free Offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

RECEIVERS HAVE NOT HAD A VERY BUSY HALF YEAR

Railroads Have Been Prosperous; Few Passed Into Their Hands.

Fast Long-Distance Run on the Erie—The Per Diem Problem.

One of the largest bridges in the world will be the $2,500,000 structure which will span the Mississippi from Thebes, Ill., to Gray's Point, Mo., on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. It will be a five-span, double-track, cantilever structure, consisting of two spans each 521 feet long, channel span 670 feet long and two spans each 518 feet long, making in all 2,749 feet, or 109 feet more than half a mile. When the steel work of the structure is connected by rivets bolts and pins its weight will be approximately 26,680,000 pounds. The structure will be supported by six immense masonry piers, placed upon the very best of formations—the bed of the river, which at that point is rock. It is said at the office of the bridge company that these piers are now practically completed, that the steel work is well under way, and that the bridge will probably be opened for traffic in about six months. The contract was given by the Southern Illinois and Missouri Bridge Company. When the eighteen-inch pins are driven through the great structure, whose largest eyebars are 14 inches, and whose largest section is 321 square inches, they will be the largest pins driven through any bridge ever erected.

Poor Year For Receivers.

It has been a poor year for railway receivers, and the business of selling United States railways under foreclosure has also been remarkably dull. No steam railway company operating so much as 30 miles of road has become insolvent, and only five small lines of from four to twenty-eight miles, which have failed to meet their interest obligations during the last six months. The total mileage of the five roads seized in the first six months of the year was 79; bonded debt, $5,010,000; stock, $835,000. None of these roads can attribute its embarrassment to conditions affecting railways in general. During the past six months only three roads were sold under judgment. Altogether these three concerns represent only 145 miles of road and $1,140,000 of bonds and stocks, while during the corresponding period of 1902 the foreclosure sales numbered 11, covering 249 miles of road and $12,707,000 of capitalization. But while the area of receiverships and foreclosures of steam railways appears for the present to have ceased, the void which their absence from the courts has made begins to be filled by the financial misfortunes of electrical railways.

Passenger Business Growing.

The passenger business of the Baltimore and Ohio has increased so rapidly during the past three years as to necessitate the purchase of a large number of passenger coaches. During the last two years 100 passenger coaches have been bought and the total equipment will be increased next year by the addition of 40 coaches, each 60 feet in length, 15 60-foot baggage cars, 15 60-foot combination baggage and passenger cars, 10 combination mail and baggage cars, and 2 40-foot postal cars, at a cost of nearly $600,000. Contracts will be let in the near future. The improvements that have been completed and those in process of construction have attracted much attention and it is expected that by the spring of 1904 the line will have to care for a very largely increased business in addition to the travel to the St. Louis Exposition. The passenger revenue of the B. and O. now exceeds $16,000,000 a year.

In the last seven years there has been spent on the physical improvement of the Baltimore and Ohio road the vast sum of $75,000,000, the results of which are beginning to be felt in the material reduction of operating expenses. Net earnings for May broke all records in the history of the company.

Per Diem Problem.

The report of the per diem committee, submitted to the annual meeting of the International Association of Car Accountants and Car Service Officers at Quebec, points out that the established rate of 20 cents a day for the use of foreign cars is inadequate to cover the interest on the investment, depreciation and repairs, and that it has not acted as an incentive to return cars at times when cars are in great demand. The committee recommends that the rate be advanced to 30 cents per day, although admitting that even that charge would still be inadequate. While the recommendation is a step in the right direction, it does not go far enough. Certainly no road should expect to use the cars of other roads without equitable compensation. The theory underlying the whole system of interchange is recoprocity, says the Railway Age. Railroads do not build cars to hire out at 20, 30, or any other number of cents per day. They build cars for their own use, and expect when permitting their use by another line, to receive an equal number of cars in return. To fix the per diem rate at too low a basis works a double wrong. It does not, on the one hand, pay for maintainance, and it furnishes, on the other hand, an incentive for railroads to borrow cars rather than to build them. The per diem rate should be very materially raised. On the basis of an even exchange there would be nothing to pay, and where the exchange is unequal the rental ought to be compensatory. The same argument will apply as to the return of cars. Twenty cents per day furnishes little inducement for a road to return borrowed equipment when it can earn from ten to one hundred times that amount by keeping it. From this standpoint, also, the present per diem rate encourages roads to borrow instead of building cars. There is certainly no incentive to invest large amounts in equipment if the needed cars can be had when wanted, and only so long as wanted, at the rate of 20 cents per day. It is very easy to dodge the penalty clause of the arrangement, and, as stated by the committee, in its report, a large number of roads have successfully illustrated how this may be done. Nor, when it comes to this part of the question, is it the smaller roads or those having the least equipment that are the chief offenders.

According to the committee, "The result has been that nearly every road has attempted to retain in its possession every car that it got hold of, regardless of initials or ownership." Such a condition will justify the raising of the per diem rate to an amount that will effectually check the practice. So long as the interchange is equal it makes no difference how high the rate is fixed, and simple justice requires that when it is unequal the burden should be upon the borrowing road.

Long Non-Stop Runs.

Hitherto, says the London Times, the longest "non-stop run" on the Great Northern Railway has been London to Newark, 124 miles; but, with the aid of the "pick-up" water troughs, which have been recently laid down on the main line of this company, some much longer runs without a stop will be begun. The "up" West Riding express, which leaves Leeds at 2 p.m., and which is now timed to cover the distance, 186 miles, in three hours and thirty-five minutes, will be accelerated to three hours and thirty minutes by the elimination of the stop to change engines at Grantham, and will run the distance of 176 miles, from Wakefield, to King's Cross, without a stop. This will be both the longest non-stop run ever attempted by the Great Northern and the fastest timing of any train in regular service between the West Riding and London. The distinction of running the greatest distance without a stop, will, however, still belong to the Great Western company, whose non-stop run between London and Exeter is 194 miles. There is no foundation for statements that the London and Northwestern company intends to run trains betwen London and Carlisle, 299 miles, without a stop; nor is any railway race to Scotland likely to take place this summer. The East coast companies, however, will, from July 1, alter the running of the "Flying Scotsman," so that the first section of that train, leaving King's Cross daily at 10 a.m., will run from London to Doncaster and thence to Newcastle, without stopping at York, thus covering a distance of about 250 miles with only one intermediate stop. Two of the Great Northern's West Riding expresses are also to be run between London and Doncaster without stopping. The distance betwen these places is 156 miles, or about equal to the London and Northwestern's longest non-stop run, between Euston and Crewe, which has hitherto ranked second on the list of such performances.

Millions in Dividends.

The July disbursements of interest and dividends will be the largest in the history of the United States. They will aggregate about $137,000,000, as compared with $125,000,000 in July last year, and $132,000,000 in January last. Dividend payments on railroad stocks will amount to $23,000,000; on industrial stocks, $30,000,000; on New York traction stocks, $850,000, and on banks and trust companies, $5,750,000. The interest on railroad bonds will amount to $58,500,000; on industrials, $8,000,000; on New York traction bonds, $4,500,000; government bonds, $3,500,000, and on New York City bonds, $1,600,000.

Passenger rates in the west are in the worst condition since 1891. There are no illegal practices among the railroads in this connection, but the tariffs are being openly cut, wholly within the law. Bad feeling prevails, and threats of attack and retaliation are heard. The only solution of the present tangle offered by passenger traffic mangers is that the western associations must go through a process of reorganization.

Earnings Increased.

According to R. G. Dun & Co., gross earnings of all the railroads in the United States reporting for the year to date are $686,803,542, a gain of 13.4 per cent over last year and 20.7 per cent over 1901. Roads reporting include for five months more than three-fourths the total mileage of the United States, while for June earnings are only partial.

Harmony Prevails.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, denies that there is the slightest foundation for the report that there is a rate war on between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk. Speaking of the relations between the two companies, Sir Thomas states that they are as harmonious at the present time as they have been at any period in the existence of the two companies. There is nothing whatever in those relations to warrant the belief or even the supposition that any conflict is pending over rates.

The Boston and Albany, after a two months' trial of serving meals in dining cars by the card, at a loss of $900 a month, has decided to go back to the table d'hote plan.

Grand Trunk Doubling Tracks.

The Grand Trunk gave out a contract last week for the construction of a section of the main line between Sarnia tunnel and Hamilton, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The contract embraces that portion of the line which lies between Sarnia tunnel and Kingscourt Junction—a distance of 22 miles. The work will continue east through Stratford, Strathroy, London Ingersoll and Woodstock. It is the intention of the Grand Trunk to have the whole of its system from Montreal to Chicago double-tracked before next spring. Of the system between Port Huron and Chicago no less than 107 miles has been duplicated and this leaves only 118 miles, which will be finished, it is expected, before the year closes.

Fast Long-Distance Run.

One of the fastest long-distance runs ever made on the Erie Railroad was accomplished Tuesday afternoon, between Marion, O., and Hammond, Ind., a distance of 248 miles, which was covered in the remarkable time of 248 minutes. The run from Huntington, Ind., to Hammond, a distance of 120 miles, was made in just 120 minutes.

The train was a special, hauling two coaches, one of which was President Underwood's private car. A number of President Underwood's friends were aboard and wanted to arrive at Chicago in order to make a close connection for the west. On account of regular train No. 3 having been very late into Marion, the special was run out ahead of this train and en route to Chicago made up two hours and ten minutes time. The train pulled out of Marion two hours and eighteen minutes late and got into Chicago but eight minutes behind time.

The Coming Fall Fairs.

Western Fair, London.... Sept. 11-19

Western Manitoba, Brandon	July 28-31
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto	Aug. 27-Sept. 12
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 7-11
Kingston, Kingston	Sept. 8-11
Central Canada, Ottawa	Sept. 11-19
Guelph, Guelph	Sept. 15-17
Hamilton, Hamilton	Sept. 15-17
East Simcoe, Orillia	Sept. 17-19
Petrolea	Sept. 22-23
Amherstburg	Sept. 23-24
Shedden	Sept. 30
Great Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 22-25
West Middlesex, Strathroy	Sept. 23-25
Hay Agricultural, Zurich	Sept. 23-24
North Brant, Paris	Sept. 24-25
Mornington, Milverton	Sept. 24-25
Springfield Union	Sept. 25-26
Ridgetown	Sept. 28-30
Tilsonburg	Sept. 29-30
Blenheim, Drumbo	Sept. 29-30
Center Bruce, Paisley	Sept. 29-30
North Middlesex, Ailsa Craig	Sept. 29-30
Haldimand, Cayuga	Sept. 29-30
Southwestern, Essex	Sept. 29-30, Oct. 1
North Bruce Union, Pt. Elgin	Oct. 1-2
West Elgin, Wallacetown	Oct. 1-2
South Norwich, Otterville	Oct. 2-3
Tilbury West, Comber	Oct. 5-6
Rodney	Oct. 5-6
Moore Township, Brigden	Oct. 6
Netherby Union, Netherby	Oct. 6-7
Blyth and Morris, Blyth	Oct. 6-7
Sarnia Reserve	Oct. 6-8
Leamington	Oct. 7-9
Alvinston	Oct. 7-8
Welland	Oct. 13-14
World's, Rockton	Oct. 13-14
Norfolk, Simcoe	Oct. 13-15
Woodbridge, Woodbridge	Oct. 14-15

Secretaries of societies are requested to send to The Advertiser as early as possible the dates of fall exhibitions.

Fatal Heat Prostrations.

Detroit, Mich., July 10.—Heat prostrations caused two deaths in this city yesterday. In addition three patients were taken to various city hospitals suffering from the same cause, and the death of one is expected.

CONTRADICTIONS AND CONTRASTS

Characteristics of John Bull and His Neighbor.

The Late Max O'Rell Pointed Them Out—English More Extreme Than the French.

There are no countries where you find such contrasts and contradictions in the national character as in England and France, with this difference: that the English are more extremists than the French. Is it because their religion does not admit of a pugatory, but only of paradise and hell—that is to say, no middle course?

Truly a strange being, this Englishman, and always a most interesting study to the whole world. A man capable of combining a thousand different personages, of playing all over the world a thousand different parts, of doing in Rome as the Romans do; extreme in all his acts, presenting the most striking contrasts, but always guided by reason and common sense. Fiery patriot, yet calmly bearing the greatest humiliations while awaiting the propitious moment for taking his innings. In his established church, almost edifying publican crying at the top of his voice that he is but "a most miserable sinner." Outside that church a man who, if you were to take him at his word, would simply knock you down right away. Worshiper of Mammon and Jenovah, the man most concerned in the interests of the next world and most wrapped up in the concerns of this.

In the singular, a man upon whose word you can rely as you can upon a trusty sword; in the plural, as a nation—well, let us say, the shrewdest of diplomatists. At home, preaching temperance, even to the foreswearing of all drinks but water; abroad, encouraging the opium trade and sending missionaries to convert natives with the Bible, and getting their country out of their hands by enforcing among them the use of alcohol. At home, condemning a man who hurts a cat to six months' imprisonment, and one who beats his wife within a inch of her life to a fine of a few shillings. In England, punishing with imprisonment the people who obstruct the rowdy processions of the Salvation Army; in India, sending to prison the same Salvationists, who in their zeal might create religious difficulties among a nation that he has subdued.

Worshiping his old monarchy, devoted to his old institutions, on all fours before the House of Lords, yet so ravenous for justice and liberty that he would be ready again today to demolish both monarchy and constitution, as he did in the seventeenth century, if his liberty ran the least danger. The greatest partisan of monarchy in the world and the freest and best of republicans, he possesses the virtues that are indispensable to the prosperity of a nation—respect of the law and respect for power clearly manifested. Refusing to submit to despotism in any shape or form, he himself keeps in order and discipline all his paid guides and governors, from his sovereign down to the most humble official, to whom he says: "Remember that I pay you, and that, therefore, you are the servants, and not the masters, of the people."

And the Frenchman, that man who humbugs the world with his jokes at the expense of matrimony, who wants you always to take him for "a jolly dog," even a bit of "a devil of a fellow," and who in reality is a steady, home-loving, home-abiding man, who shakes in his boots at the sound of his wife's voice—who pretends to be cynical, almost stone-hearted, and who when he hears his child cough or simply sneeze sends for the doctor and prepares himself not to survive that child an hour. A man who insists on living under a republic and has not in him an ounce of what should go toward making a republican. Very skeptical, who declares that you now meet no more honest people in the world, but who makes an exception in favor of all his friends and acquaintances. Who will tell you that all husbands are deceived, but who, in petto, is perfectly convinced of the virtue of all the women of his family and among his friends.

Voltairian to the backbone, he will tell you quite seriously that every newspaper article is paid for and none is independent. Yet he constantly quotes the one he patronizes as an absolutely competent authority. He hates officials and makes fun of bureaucracy and functionaries; yet he respectfully takes off his hat when he buys a few stamps of the clerk in a postoffice. Above all, a free-thinker, but who always allows his children to be brought up in the Catholic Church most scruplously and religiously.

He will maintain that justice is rotten, that magistrates are ill-paid and therefore not independent; yet you will see him refuse to shake the hand not only of a man who has been condemned, but of one who has simply been accused and then acquitted. This is, perhaps, the worst feature of his character—the absence of moral courage, or of the courage of his opinions.

He makes fun of the nobility and all titled people, but manages to let their visiting cards be well in view in the hall when his wife is "at home." He advocates disarmament and follows a regiment with the pleasure of a schoolboy. He speaks of republican simplicity and austerity and sneers at decorations; yet there is not one Frenchman that does not wear in his buttonhole one decoration or another. There may be one, but I am not acquainted with him. For him kings and emperors are the equivalents of tyrants. When one of them comes to visit him he will stand for hours on the same spot in the hope of catching a glimpse of him.

And it is those contrasts and contradictions that prevent foreigners from having a proper knowledge of the English and the French, unless they have lived with them a long time.

FOOT ELM COOLS HOT FEET

Sometimes people are troubled with a hot, burning condition of the feet that even bathing will not relieve.

The trouble in most instances is due to blood congestion, and the only remedy that will give relief is Foot Elm.

It cools and soothes the feet by equalizing the circulation and relieving the local congestion. Mr. W. Brown, Consecon, Ont., speaks of the benefits he derived as follows: "I can recommend Foot Elm for sweaty, hot, tired feet."

Foot Elm is 25 cents a box, at druggists or by mail.

A. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Henry Stone Arrested.

Toronto, Ont., July 10. — Detective Burrows goes to Hamilton this afternoon to bring back Henry Stone, arrested there this morning on a charge of fraud laid by J. W. Hives, of the Albany Club, who says Stone passed a worthless check on him.

Bromine For South Africa.

Midland, Mich., July 10.—The Dow Chemical Company, of this city, has just filled an order for several cases of bromine for a gold mining company located in the famous Johannesburg district in South Africa. This bromine is to be used in the extraction of gold by a new process.

Leather waste is no longer wasted. Manufacturers nes it in a compressed form, instead of iron, to make cog-wheels.

RHEUMATISM

Acute, Chronic, Muscular.

ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Rheumatism, that painful and dangerous malady, is of three varieties—Acute, Chronic and Muscular. Acute Articular Rheumatism affects the articulations or joints. The pain it causes can be appreciated only by those who have endured it. Chronic Articular Rheumatism is of a milder form but lasts longer and sometimes settles in a single joint, causing a lasting malformation. Muscular Rheumatism is similar to neuralgia, causing more or less pain in the muscles. It is given various names according to the muscles affected.

Rheumatism is a blood disease. It is caused by the presence of foreign matter in the blood. The kidneys should have filtered out this foreign matter, but they were weak or clogged or overworked.

The remedy for Rheumatism of whatever nature is

Trade-Mark

Bu-Ju

The latest product of scientific research and practical skill in compounding a medicine for special action on the kidneys. This remarkable specific acts gently on these organs, stimulating and toning them to their natural, healthful condition. **Bu-Ju Cures Rheumatism** by removing the cause of the disease. The public are warned against worthless substitutes. **Bu-Ju** is sold by all druggists in boxes of 50 pills at 50 cents. Its manufacturers have a medical staff who will be pleased to answer all inquiries and give valuable advice and information free of charge to any person who writes. Address

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