

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand Blue Ribbon

The Unknown Bridegroom.

"I think we can manage it so that no one in the house except ourselves will suspect you are here," Mr. Seaver replied. Then turning to Florence, he asked: "Cannot you and Monica keep him dark until I can get Carol here?"

"Yes," said Monica, who had just returned to the room. "There is that great closet leading out of our dressing-room. Our trunks are stored there, and we can easily make up a bed for him behind that immense Saratoga of Florence's and no one would ever dream of looking for him there."

"That strikes me as a very good plan," Mr. Seaver observed, "only you will have to keep a sharp eye on the mails—particularly upon Anna; for if the boy is missed, Sir Walter will spare no effort to recover him."

"We will look out for him, never fear," said Florence, with flashing eyes; "Monica and I will take turns remaining on guard all the time, and as I have forbidden Anna to show herself here again, I think we need not fear that he will be discovered. Are you hungry, James?" she questioned, the boy's wan face smiling keenly.

"Not very, ma'am—I had some bread and milk this morning," the boy responded, in a patient tone. Quick tears rushed to the tender-hearted girl's eyes, and she rushed to her feet, she went to her own room and brought the remnants of a lunch that had been served to herself and Monica earlier in the day.

There were bread and butter, some dainty slices of cold tongue, some tarts, and part of a bottle of wine. This she placed before the little waif, and told him to eat, a command which he eagerly obeyed, and after drinking the small glass of wine which his new friend poured out for him, a little color actually showed itself in his face.

"Now prepare a bed for him and get him out of sight as quickly as possible," said Mr. Seaver.

In less than fifteen minutes James, after a refreshing bath, was cozily tucked away behind the big Saratoga, upon an inviting pile of blankets, where he soon fell sound asleep.

Meantime Mr. Seaver had taken it into his head to investigate that mysterious passage behind the panel.

He took a candle from one of the candlesticks, and, passing out, found himself in a long flight of stone stairs leading down into regions unknown. On each side of the stair was a blank wall—the outer one of rough-hewn stone, the inner one a plastered surface.

Descending the steps, he at length came to another landing, where he found another door or panel similar to the first, and he stepped into a room.

"I'm! This evidently leads into the library, through which he brought the boy," he muttered. "If he should appear upon the scene at this moment, it might be an embarrassing situation for both parties."

Passing down a few steps more, he came to a ponderous door partially open, and with a great key in the lock outside.

Pushing it wide, he descended some more steps and found himself in what appeared to be a cellar partitioned off into various compartments, damp, ill-lighted and gloomy.

Passing on, he peered into each one, but found them all bare until he came almost to the end, when he saw that one was walled with a bed, one chair, and a table strewn with some scraps of bread and meat, a glass, and part of a bottle of milk.

"I'm! The fellow is surely a villain! But his object—what was his object?" he muttered, in a tone of perplexity.

Leaving this compartment, he came upon another that had no entrance apparently, for the wall, from floor to ceiling, was solid.

"Well, well, this is a queer place," he observed as he began to return his steps; "it was probably built in an age when secret passages and places of concealment were necessary; in these enlightened days, nothing of the kind is needed except to cover up devilry. I'd just like to know what Leighton is up to."

He made his way back up the long flight of steps, and when he reached the landing leading into Monica's room, he observed for the first time, a door at the head of the stairs.

It was a ponderous affair, and as he attempted to shut it, the rusty hinges shrieked like a human being in distress.

It was a weird, uncanny sound, but the man persisted, and gave a grunt of satisfaction upon closing it to see that there was a rusty key in the lock.

It required no little exercise of strength to turn it, but he succeeded, and experienced considerable satisfaction in the thought that no one would be able to come upon

him, which he had left open on leaving the house, with the hope of accomplishing his purpose.

James had been utterly unconscious of any wrong, and as the baronet had made himself very agreeable and entertaining, he accompanied the man with the most implicit confidence and truly boyish eagerness to see the "nice horse."

It was only when he at last found himself alone and locked in these dismal vaults, which were only dimly lighted by means of the thick blocks of glass that composed the wall above, that he began to realize how imprudent he had been to trust an utter stranger.

Every morning, before any of his household was astir, Sir Walter stole down to him, bearing a basket of food and a bottle of milk, which he himself had secretly conveyed from the pantry. But he would never talk with the boy or heed his pleadings to be released.

One day, however, he pointed the food upon the table, and then hurried away as quickly as possible.

Once James, having grown desperate, had sprung from his almost unperceived door, and where, when overtaken by his captor, he had fought like a young tiger for his liberty.

But it was no use; the brute force of the man was more than a match for even his frenzied determination to escape.

Sir Walter had flung him savagely from him, and then left him bruised and half-stunned upon the cold floor of his prison.

The lad had never made a second attempt, realizing how utterly useless it would be, but he began to lose heart and to feel physically from that time.

The baronet saw it and at times an uncanny sensation would creep over him as the possible necessity of having another wail uttered in the near future occurred to him.

Mr. Seaver joined the gentleman in the smoking-room after leaving Monica's room, but after chatting sociably for half an hour, he remarked that he had business which would call him to London on the early train the following morning and if Sir Walter would excuse him, he would go to the library to write a couple of letters before retiring.

"Certainly," the baronet affably replied, and added that he would give orders to a groom to have the dog-cart at the door in season to take him to his train.

Mr. Seaver thanked him; then, bidding the company good-night, he repaired to the library where he was soon absorbed in all appearance, in his letter-writing.

While he was thus engaged, he heard his recent companions go up the stairs to their rooms.

A little later the butler came into the library and fastened the windows for the night, and put out all the lights except the shaded lamp, which the lawyer was using.

As soon as the man was beyond hearing, Mr. Seaver quietly left his seat, and, going to the door, pulled aside some draperies and found what he expected to find in the panel which he had seen earlier in the evening while he was investigating the secret stairway that led to the vaults below.

He searched for the bolt, found and pulled it out, shoved the panel up and a foot and a half of darkness slipped to the low French window and unfurnished that. This was the plan he had been maturing in his mind all the while.

"Now, Sir Walter, will you link his own card-sacness is wholly to blame," he muttered, then stepping again to the table he slipped the paper upon which he had been writing, and, after he had quietly and quickly went up to his own room.

It was scarcely five o'clock the next morning when he descended the next cup of coffee and a roll before leaving for London.

The first person he encountered on reaching the lower hall, was Sir Walter, who was just emerging from the library.

The man was white to his lips, and there was a look of mortal terror in his eyes.

"Ah, good-morning, good-morning," said the lawyer, in his genial way; "you are unusually early, are you not? I hope you did not find your morning nap on my account."

"No—yes—I—that is, I wanted to be sure that you had your breakfast before you left," the young man faltered, with some embarrassment.

"Thanks—it was very good of you, Leighton; but I do not at all need a cup of coffee as I need," said Mr. Seaver, in an off-hand tone.

"But—observing him more closely—"don't look at all well this morning; I hope nothing serious is the matter."

"No—oh, no," returned Leighton, trying to smile. "I did not sleep as well as I did last night, but I am better now, and I am off-handly."

Mr. Seaver, in an off-hand tone, said: "Observing him more closely—"don't look at all well this morning; I hope nothing serious is the matter."

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Feeding Beef Animals.

The Best Age for Economical Gains in Cattle.

Before you begin to feed, select the best possible animals, said Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, at the Maritime winter fair. On the platform with him were two animals of a six year old ox, the other a yearling steer.

First, look at the steer's face—we want a broad face, not too long, with a mild, large eye—a large muzzle. All good feeding steers have short thick necks.

We want a steer with a good constitution, for he must digest large quantities of food to make a rapid growth. To secure constitution an abundance of heart room is essential, shown by his thickness and depth. This also gives the organs of digestion behind the heart and lungs.

(He compared the conformation of the two animals beside him, the large ox with a sharp shoulder and high back, the yearling with great width of shoulder top and back, and fullness of loin.)

The development of the hind quarters should also show length and depth, and should be a straight and not a rounding ham.

The thick, low set steer will flesh up much more cheaply than the rangy one. From one year to two and a half years is the ideal age for feeding for beef. The relative cost of a pound of gain is as follows:

From birth to six months, 2c per lb.
From 6 months to 1 year, 5c per lb.
From 1 year to 2 years, 8c per lb.
From 2 years to 3 years, 10c per lb.
There is something in the young animal that enables it to make better use of its food than when it gets older.

We find it pays to put feeding animals in a loose box—of course they must be of fairly uniform size—8 or 9 in a box is enough; bed them well, and keep them comfortable; keep the stall well ventilated. Under poor ventilation, a bunch of steers gained only 1 lb. per day, while another lot gained 2-1/2 lbs. with exactly the same feed and care, but good ventilation.

When putting up steers in the fall, feed lots of succulent food and all the roughage you can economically get them to eat. Give every steer as many turnips as he wants, with four or five pounds straw, and as much hay. Well cured clover is the best hay. After four to six weeks, begin the meal. Start with one pound per day; increase this quantity gradually. Oats, barley and peas mixed are a good ration. If you have to buy get some food that is cheapest, according to its analysis.

Bran can often be had at a low price in summer. Gluten is one of our best feeds. The Edwardsburg Starch Co., of Montreal, has given me an honest gluten meal almost equal to oil meal. It is quoted to-day at \$25 per ton on track at Ottawa.

A wide ration can be fed at the start of the feeding period with profit, but it must get narrower as the feeding period advances.

He urged all who were interested in beef raising to attend the show, to be held at the new Agricultural College at Truro, and discuss with the experts who would be there the very best practices as found by actual experience.

W. J. Clendenen, Publication Clerk.

LA GRIPPE'S RAVAGES.

The Victims Left Weak, Nerveless and a Prey to Deadly Diseases.

La grippe, or influenza, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is probably the most treacherous disease known to medical science. The attack may last only a few days, but the deadly poison in the blood remains. You are left with hardly strength enough to walk. Your lungs, your chest, your heart, and your nerves are all affected, and you fall a victim to deadly pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption, rheumatism, or racking kidney troubles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure the disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure the disease by purifying the blood, and giving it new, warm, rich, blood, which brings health and healing to every part of the body. This is proved in the case of Miss Dorinda, of St. Jerome, who says: "I had a severe attack of la grippe, the after effects of which left me racked with pains in every part of my body. My appetite completely failed me; I had severe headaches, was subject to colds and was unable to work at my trade as dressmaker. I tried several medicines without the slightest success until a drug clerk advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted upon his excellent advice, and the pills rapidly and completely cured me. My strength returned, the headaches and cough disappeared, and I am again enjoying my old-time health. I am satisfied that if I suffer from la grippe, I will use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they will speedily recover from those after effects which make the lives of so many people a burden."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the common ailments due to weak and watery blood, such as anæmia, headache, rheumatism, sciatica, nervousness, general weakness, and the special ailments of growing girls and women do not like to talk about, even to their doctors. But only the genuine pills can do this, and you should see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is printed on the wrapper around each box. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your druggist send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

INSURES SAFETY BY RAIL.

Electrical Device Tested in Germany is a Success.

Frank H. Mason, American Consul-General at Berlin, in a report to the State Department gives interesting facts regarding a novel safety device for railroads, which is being tested in Germany. This device, an electrical appliance, is designed to prevent collisions between trains. It consists of a board of experts, who, in the presence of a board of experts, were subjected to a series of tests.

The device is the joint invention of Hubert von Hoffman, of Berlin, and its construction and operation are described by Consul-General Mason. The device is a novel safety device for railroads, which is being tested in Germany. It consists of a board of experts, who, in the presence of a board of experts, were subjected to a series of tests.

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halted, the engineer inquired of No. 290 in front of the alarm and a complete understanding between the two trains was immediately established.

An important point in this connection is that in practice the same warning signal is sounded upon every engine equipped with the apparatus which is on the same track and within the prescribed radius—a kilometer or more.

The train which is on the same track and within the prescribed radius—a kilometer or more—will have its engine stopped at once, and the train which is on the same track and within the prescribed radius—a kilometer or more—will have its engine stopped at once.

In effect, this invention puts the engineer on every train into instantaneous touch with the engineer on every train which is on the same track and within the prescribed radius—a kilometer or more.

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Mountain State has become the leading source of supply for these interesting animals in this country. It is claimed that he has raised more show dogs and more registered American-bred bloodhounds of various ages and sizes, than any other breeder in the country.

All of them are either prize-winners or the progeny of those decorated with the blue ribbon. He has sold several hundred bloodhounds, and he has begun to breed them, and he has obtained these prices ranging from \$500 upward.

The numbers among his patrons the Rockefeller and other millionaires, and many prominent people who are lovers of dogs visit his kennel every year.

The fame of his pack has gone abroad and he often exports bloodhounds to England.—Leslie's Weekly.

BRUGGING CHILDREN.

The mother who gives her little one "soothing" stuff when it cries surely does not realize that she is simply drugging it into temporary insensibility with a poisonous opiate. But that is just what she is doing. All the so-called "soothing" medicines contain poisonous opiates. They are all harmful—some of them dangerous, and should never be given to children. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug.

The Tablets speedily cure all stomach troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, and simple fevers; they break up colic, prevent colic, ease the pain of teething, and give healthy, natural sleep. When little ones are cross, peevish and ailing, give them Baby's Own Tablets and you will find there's a smile in every doze.

You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CAULIFLOWER SEED.

Efforts Made to Produce the Desirable Article in the States.

The world's supply of cauliflower seed comes from Denmark, Tunis and Algeria, and a small quantity from Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France. The last named countries many farmers grow a little more than the other factors.

These small lots are collected by seed dealers and sold at from 10 to 25 cents per pound, or as high as \$5.00 per pound, and some of the high-grade varieties can command their own price. The market for cauliflower seed is a very small one.

The people of the United States annually consume about 1,000,000 pounds of ordinary cauliflower seed, and about 2,000,000 pounds of the high grade. The former will average \$7.50 per pound, and the latter \$10.00 per pound, making a total of about \$20,000,000 worth.

The Department of Agriculture has been experimenting for several years in hopes of being able to procure our own cauliflower seed in this country. The results have been disappointing, but the work is not yet finished.

There are no figures from Algeria, Tunis or the other European countries except Denmark, but their aggregate supply also amounts to that of the latter country, which for the entire world about 30,000 pounds of seed are produced each year.

No other cauliflower seed is produced in the United States. The only cauliflower seed raised in this country is that of the variety known as the "Long Island" variety, which has been raised in Rhode Island, but they did not get a newspaper paragraph published some time ago stating that large area in plants, and expected to produce a large quantity of seed this year. But Secretary Wilson has not been able to confirm the statement. The only experiments which have been both financially and botanically successful have occurred in Wharton county, the most northerly county in the United States, where the variety known as the "Long Island" variety has been raised.

Mr. Marsh, of Philadelphia, has been remarkably successful. Last year Mr. H. Marsh produced three and four hundred pounds of seed, and they have been sold at \$10 and \$12 a pound; and they have contracts with wholesale seed men to buy them at \$10 a pound at that price.

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