# The Purest and Cleanest Green Tea on Earth. Delicious and Economical in Use

Lead packets only. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers.

# TRIAL FOR LIFE

Ŭ0000000000000000000000Ŭ

CHAPTER II.

Colonel Hastings had scarcely left the room ere Mr. Albert Hastings arose, stretched himself with a weary yawn, and began to pace thoughtfully up and down the floor, mumuring:

"Men think me a very fortunate and happy man; and, doubtless, an unusual number of good gifts have been showered upon me the favor of the blind goddess—not the least among them would be esteemed the hand of this wealthy young baroness, my bride ex-

wealthy young baroness, my bride ex-pectant. Well, we cannot have every-thing we want in this world, else sweet Rose Elmer only should be the wife of Albert Hastings. Poor girl she liftle dreams that the man who has wooed her, under the name of William Lovel, is really Albert Hastings, the envied bridegroom of the high-born Lady Ether-idge of Swinburne. It cannot be helped. I cannot pause for lady's right, or maiden's honor. Here, then, for a divided life; my hand to the lady of Swinburne, my heart to the lovely cottage girl; only Lady Etheridge must never know of Rose Elmer and William Lovel, nor must Rose Elmer know Lady Etheridge and Albert Hastings. And now to persuade Rose to go before me into Wales, where myself and my lady bride are to pend our honeymoor

pend our honeymoon."

And so saying, Albere Hastings took his hat and strolled out into the street. Walking in an opposite direction to that taken by Colonel Hastings in his drive to Swinburne Castle, Albert Hastings soon reached a cross-country road, which he pursued for about two miles. Then, turning to the left, he extend a reconstruction. turning to the left, he entered a narow, shady lane, tha led him to a small, se-cluded cottage, nearly hidden from sight amid climbing vines, clustering shrubs and overhanging trees. Taking a key from his pocket, he unlocked the little green wooden gate, and, passing between tall, flowering shrubs, he stepped under the vine-shaded porch, and, applying a small key, opened the cottage door and entered at once upon the only large room the cottage could boast.

room the cottage could boast.

This lonely cottage had been rented and furnished by Albert Hastings as a trysting place for his love. The whole air of the room was couleur de rose. He called it "The Bower of Roses." It was indeed the bower of one peerless rose. Here he had been accustomed, during his visits to the neighborhood of his affianced bride, to meet the Rose of his secret thoughts. But here, also, let it be clearly understood, he had respected the honor of the humble maiden-not upon her with all the power of his selfish heart, and resolved upon making her his own forever, he abstained from any freedom that might alarm her delicacy, and, perhaps, estrange her heart.

Albert Hastings, the only son of Colonei Hastings, of Hastings Hall, Devon, and of Portman Square, London, had ture with many other good gifts besides his pre-em-nently handsome and princely person. He had a good head, and originally a good heart, but he had beep spoiled from his youth up, in being led to believe that the whole world, and all within it, had been created for his own private use

or abuse, if he pleased.

And if this selfish creed were not now fully credited, it was, at least, thoroughly carried out in his practice—a thing that cannot often be said of better creeds, or even better men.

Albert Hastings had www.s been designed by his father to be the husband of the wealthy young baroness, his ward. The crafty old man had taken care not to bring the young people together in any manner during their childhood, lest they should grow up as brother and sister, without thought of a dearer relawith secluding the young baroness from other youthful company. He had fixed her permanent residence in the deep her permanent residence in the deep profound gratitude.
retirement of Swinburne Castle, where "And this is your home?" she said,

Nursing baby?

nourishment for two.

is needed.

helped by its use.

she remained, year after year, under the care of a distant female relative, Mrs.

care of a distant female relative, Mrs. Montgomery, the winow of a clergyman. There she was attended by various deeply-learned masters and highly-accomplished mistresses, all very discreet and elderly, who had been sent down by Colonel Hastings to carry on her education. At the age of eighteen she first met Albert Hastings. It had been planned that she should spend a year in making the tour of the continent, in company with her guardian and his son, whose travels were delayed for this purpose. It was but a few days before the pose. It was but a few days before the intended departure, while the heart of the young heiress was elated with the prospect of seeing foreign countries, that Albert Hastings was introduced to her. His handsome person, dignified presence, and fascinating manners, made some impression upon the imagination of the se-cluded young baroness. During their subsequent travels over the continent, his well-cultivated mind, various accom his well-cultivated mind, various accom-plishments, and brilliant conversational powers so deepened this impression that the youthful Lady Etheridge thought she had met the man of men, the only one in the world to whom it was pos-sible to give her own heart, and when the expected avowal of love and offer the expected avowal of love and office of marriage came Laura Etheridge trem-bled at the thought of a happiness too rich for her merits—almost too perfect for this world. Albert Hastings was deeply enamored of the Baroness Etheridge of Swinburne and her vast possessions; but, apart from these, how much did he really care for the young girl,

They returned home to prepare for the marriage, which was to take place at Swinburne Castle.

The Hastings fixed their residence at their town house, but frequently came down to Swinburne, the guardian to see his ward, the young gentleman to visit

It was during one of these visits to the neighborhood, while he was staying at the Etheridge Arms, that Albert Hastings first saw Rose Elmer. Levere, his valet, had sent his master's linen to a laundress, and it had been brought home by Rose.

She was a fair and delicate beauty, small and exquisitely formed, with regu-lar features and a snowy complexion, faintly tinted with a roseate bloom upon the rounded cheeks and plump little lips, and a profusion of pale, golden hair parted and waved off in rippling tresses from a forehead of infantine whiteness and smoothness.

Her peauty fascinated Albert Hastngs. He secretly discovered her dwelling—a poor cottage, in a narrow, unsightly street of the village—and he made an excuse to call there and settle his laundress' bill. The was the com-mencement of their acquaintance, Aferward he contrived fre iently to Rose in her daily errands through the village, and when no eye was near to spy his motions, he would join her in her walks.

Through the hop of a confidential servant and a city agent, he hired and furnished that obsoure cottage in the wood, and one day, meeting Rose, he invited her for a walk, and conducted her to the cottage to give her a surprise and to watch its effect. As he ushered Rose into the pretty room, fitted is with all the elegance of a lary's boulder, she the elegance of a lary s bouldfr, she made an exclamation of intense astonishment and pleasure. The rural cottage in its thicket of roses, flowering shrubs and trees, and the pretty room, with its gems of art and literature, affected her with many delightful emo-tions. The novelty pleased her unaccustomed eyes; the beauty charmed her poetic soul; and the thought that all this had been prepared by William Lov-el, and for her, touched her heart with

ტტ<del>ტტტტტტტტტტტტტტტტტ</del>ტტტტტტტტ

It's a heavy strain on mother.

Her system is called upon to supply

Some form of nourishment that will

Scott's Emulsion contains the

Mother and baby are wonderfully

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00

be easily taken up by mother's system

greatest possible amount of neurish-

ment in easily digested form.

serving her clear eyes, beaming with in-scent joy, upon his face. "This is my home, sweet Rose, and ours, when you consent to share it with ne," he duswered, with a grave tender-cess that was natural to him when speak-Mr. Lovell, I am too lowly born, too

"Mr. Lovell, I am too lowly born, too humble, and too ignorant to be your wife. Would it were otherwise, and I were worthy of the station that you offer me," she murmured, in an almost insudible voice.

He suddenly dropped her hand and walked to the window. He nad not meant anything like this. Yet the innocent village girl had naturally mistaken his declaration of love for a proposal of marriage.

of marriage.

How to undeceive her without shock

her; how to explain, without estrang that the winning of this girl to his pur-pose must be the work of time and of great patience. He returned to her side, and repossessing himself of her hand,

"Sweet love, I did not mean to hurry and distress you. Since you feel a desire for a wider range of knowledge, though I think you altogether lovely as you are, I myself will become your teacher. It shall be my delightful task to open to your mind the treasures of literature and art, and to direct your reading. This lovely spot shall be our study, and you shall meet me here daily, while I remain in the neighborhood. Will you do this, sweet Rose?"

do this, sweet Rose?"

"To educate myself to be more worthy of you? Oh, yes, Mr. Lovel. You almost distress me with kindness. But I have always heard that the noble and good draw their highest happiness from deeds of beneficence. How happy, then, must you be! Yes, Mr. Lovel, I will come," she murmured, in low and gentle tones, blushing at her own temerity in saying so much.

And thus it was arranged. And daily, while he continued in the neighborhood, they met at the cottage in the wood. Rose Elmer proved an apt scholar. She ha dalready the solid foundation of a good common education. Albert Hast-

good common education. Albert Hast-ings introduced her to the world of poetry, belles lettres, and art, When he left the neighborhood he had left with left the neighborhood he had left with her a duplicate key of the cottage, that she might admit herself when she pleased, only exacting from her that she should keep her visits thither, as she had kept their meetings, a secret.

Before coming down on his last visit, Mr. Hastings had written her a note, signed as usual, "William Lovel," and appointed a meeting with her at the cottage.

It would be tedious to repeat all the orguments he used to reconcile her to a landestine marriage. It is enough to ay that he was a man of society, gifted with powers of logic and eloquence that might have swayed the councils of a na-tion, to say nothing of the mind of a young girl. He was, besides, handsome, fascinating, and in love; and she was a simple village girl, loving, esteemed and confiding in him with her whole heart. He found the task easier than he could have hoped. Hers was the perfect love which "casteth out fear," that "thinketh no evil." Indeed, she advancd but one objection to the secret marriage—her her duty to her mother. But this very argument he immediately seized, and

sed on his own side. Her "duty to her mother," he said,
"was to provide for her support in her
old age. Her marriage with himself
would effectually do this."
Then she pleaded hard that this mother should be at once admitted into their
confidence. Tendelly, but obstingtely

confidence. Tenderly, but obstinately, he refused this; telling her that their secret would not be safe in the keeping of a sick and nervous woman, whose reason, from all that he could hear of her, was evidently tottering; and that if that secret should be discovered, his proud incle would not only disinherit him and withdraw his powerful protection from him, but would even turn his politneal influence against him. Then Rose ceased to resist, only stipulating that af-ter their marriage she should still re-main with her mother, who needed her services, until Mr. Lovel should be ready to acknowledge her as his wife and take both herself and parent to his own home. This was not all that Mr. Hastings wished, but neither logic nor eloquence could convince or persuade Rose Elmer to desert her ailing mother; and upon no other condition than that of being allowed to remain with her would she consent to the secret marriage. And to this condition Mr. Hastings at last agreed, especially as there were very serious difficulties attending his favorite project of sending her to Wales, where he and his lofty but unloved bride were going to spend their honeymoon. And, finally, he obtained a promise from Rose that she would meet him at the cottage that same night, where, by a previous arrangement, his confidential servant, disguised as a clergyman, was to be in attendance to perform the marriage ceremony. After which, Rose should return to her mother, to remain during the few weeks of his absence in Wales, whither he said, important business forced him

This agreed upon, they took leave of each other for a few hours, Mr. Hastings saying in parting: "Farewell for the last time, Rose El mer; when next we part I shall say, 'Farewell, Rose Lovel, my own sweet

They returned to the village by different routes. Mr. Hastings went to his inn, and summoned his confidential servant to his presence. And Rose Elmer, full of hope and joy, turned down the street leading to her mother's cottage. It was a narrow, dusty, unsightly lit-tle street. There was no rural freshness

or picturesque beauty about it. The lit-tle old stone cottages on each side, and the few sickly-looking plants that stood in the windows, were covered with hard. white dust that every breath of wind-and every passing vehicle raised up in

About half-way down the length of this street stood a row of low, stone cot-tages, covered, like everything else, with a suffocating dust of pulverized 'ime-stone. Nothing could be drier or more doors opened immediately upon the side-walk and not a bit of passage protected the privacy of the dwellers. Any intru-der could step at once from the street into the keeping-rooms of these houses. It was before one of the most forlornlooking of these cottages that Rose El-mer paused, lifted the latch, and entered at once upon a large, comfortless-looking room, whose scanty furniture had ing room, whose scanty furniture had been already covered with dust in her



absence. A coarse carpet covered the floor—a cheap muslin veiled the only window. A tent bedstead, with faded curtains, stood in the farthest corner. Opposite this stood a mangle, another corner was filled with a staircase, having a closet under it, and the fourth corner was adorned with a cupboard, through the glass doors of which a little store of carthenware shone. There was a smouldering fire in the grate, and beside this fire, in an old armchair, sat a woman, whom no ene would have passed without a second look. She was a woman of commanding presence. Her form was tall, and must have once been finely rounded; but now it was worn thin, almost to skeleton meagreness. Her features were nobly chiseled, and might once have been grandly beautiful, but now they were shrunken and emaciated as those of death. Under her broad and prominent forehead and heavy, dark eyebrows shone a pair of large, dark-gray eyes, that burned firecely with the fires of fever or of frenzy. Her jet-black hair, slightly streakel wit hsilver, was half-covered with a red handkerchief, tied be neath her chin, and partly fallen in elf-locks down one side of her face. A rusty black gown and shawl completed her dress.

As the door opened, admitting Rose, she turned quickly in her chair fixing

As the door opened, admitting Rose, she turned quickly in her chair, fixing her eyes with a look of fierce inquiry upon the intruder.

"How are you now, mother, dear? I hope you feel in better spirits?" said Rose, laying off her bonnet and coming to the woman's sile.

have wanted you."

"I have been-taking a walk through the woods, dear mother; and see, here are some wild strawberries I picked for you on my return. Will you eat them?" said Rose, affering her little basket. "No; I want none of them. You care

little for me."
"Mother, don't say that. You do not know how much I love you."
"Hush, girl, you have litle cause

And the woman suddenly struck her hand upon her heart, dropped her head upon her breast, and seemed convulsed by some great agony. Her f eatures worked frightfully; her frame shudder-

"Mother! mother! What is the matter?" exclaimed Rose, throwing her arms around the woman in great alarm.

"It is—past," gasped the preathing with great difficulty. "What was it, dear?"
'A spasm. It is gone."
"Oh, mother, will it return?"

"Let me run for a neighbor or a doc-

Po-morrow, Laura—Lady Etheridge, of Swinburnt, weds with Albert Hastings, of Hastings Hall. It is so, is it not?" "Surely, dear mother, the village is full of the wedding, and talks of nothing else. The village children have been employed all day in bearing flowers to deorate the castle church and to strew n the path of the bride as sne comeshey love her so well.'

"Yes, she is a high and mighty lady; yet sweet and gracious as becomes one so exalted. Come hither, girl; kneel down before me, so that I may take your face between my hands!' said the woman, growing more strange in her talk.

Rose obeyed, and her mother, bowing her own stern, dark face, shut that of the girl between her hands, and gazed upon it wistfully, critically, murmuring:
"Fair face, delicate features, complexion
pure as the inside of a conch-shell, white, and flushed with red; hair like fine yellow silk, and eyes blue and clear as those of infancy; hands, small and elegant. I have not let poverty spoil your beauty.

have I, my child?' "No, dear mother, you have let kind-ness more likely spoil me," said Rose, in simple wonder at her words.

"I have not let your person grow coarse with hard work, have I, dear?" "No, mother; notwithstanding that I ought to have worked with you and for

"Your hands have never been roughened by helping me in the laundry?"
"No, mother; though they ought to

"Nor have your sweet eyes been spoiled by needlework?"
"No, mother; I have been as useless as

ing, have I not? Dear mother, you have! You have been the best mother in the world, and only too good to me. But I will try to repay you

(To be continued.)

### LITTLE LIVES SAVED.

Many a little life is lost because the other does not have the means at hand to aid her little one at the first signs of illness. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are kept the mother advays feels a sense of security. These Tablets cure colic, indigestion, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea, teething troubles and other mixes signature factories. and other minor ailments of babyhood a surrocating dust of pulverized unc-stone. Nothing could be drier or more depressing than the looks of these cot-tages. Not a green thing grew near to them, not a foot of ground intervenel between them and the dusty street; the decre engaged immediately upon the side. Brown, Deer Park, Toronto, says: "I find Baby's Own Tablets of the greatest help to my little ones and would not be without them." Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Wikliams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Blobbs-"Yes, when she sings people forget everyth "Gee! Is it as bad as that?"

# ..... **Dairy Instruction and Sanitary** Inspection of Factories and Creameries.

The Dairy Instruction of the past few years has resulted in a market improvement in the general equipment and sanitary conditions of factories. Many proprietors and makers have, however, stated to the instructors and members of the Dairymen's Associations that they were somewhat discouraged after going to the expense and trouble which were found necessary to make the improvements considered essential by the dairy instructors. "We have gone to considerable expense in order that the quality of cheese may be of a higher standard, but our neighbor factories have gone on in the same old way manufacturing along cheap lines and they, for the most part, secure as high a price for their cheese as the better equipped factories. In many cases the poorly run factories manufacture for a lower rate than a well equipped and improved factory thuse making the burden still greater for those

whof are anxious to do what is essential if the industry is to be placed on a sure and permanent basis."

The sanitary inspectors for the past year, Messrs. J. H. Echlin and T. Dillon, have effected a marked improvement in the sanitary conditions of the factories. They went out from the department clothed with authority to insist upon improvements which were necessary and which had, in many cases, been recommended by instructors, but which had not mended by instructors, but which had not been made. Many expressions of appre-ciation of the work accomplished by these inspectors have been received from all sections and the better class of dairy nen throughout the province are strongly of opinion that work of this nature should be followed still more closely

during the coming season. The representatives of the dairy associations and the chief instructors as well as the regular staff of instructors are

inspectors an opportunity to visit many of the farms and to advise with the productors as to the best method of producing the desired quality of milk. In the opinion of the chief instructors the chief essentials in producing a first-class ar-ticle is that the raw material receive pro-per attention by the producer and milk hauler. Chief Instructors Barr and Publow stated that "90 per cent. of the rejections can be traced to inferior raw

material. (2) That every factory and creamery n the Province be charged a uniform fee in the Province be charged a uniform fee of \$12 to help defray the expense to the Department of furnishing instructor-insepectors. The total appropriation necessary for the work suggested by the joint committee is \$42,700 and upon the basis of the \$12 tax above mentioned, the factories and creameries will contribute \$16,000 towards this expenditure. It was at first thought that a sliding scale would first thought that a sliding scale would be more equitable but after discussing the question from all sides it was de-cided to recommend a uniform fee, chiefcided to recommend a uniform fee, chiefly for the reason that the smaller factories and creameries are factories and
usualy in need of a greater amount of
instruction than the larger factories and
really demand as much or more time
than the larger concerns.

(3) That the instructor inspectors be

equired to test milk and cream for adul-"No, mother; I have been as useless as a frequired to test milk and cream for adultation or tampering but only in those "And I have worked hard to save you cases im which application is made and the maker or some other responsible pering, have I not?" the maker or some other responsible person furnishes the Department or one of the Chief Instructors with evidence that adulteration or tampering has been practised. In some sections the time of the instructor has been almost entirely taken up with the work of testing and it is considered by the representatives of the Associations and the Department that the persons identified with the factory should be qualified to make preliminary tests and investigations sufficient for the fact that is worth knowing is that other conditions being equal the the persons identified with the factory should be qualified to make preliminary tests and investigations sufficient furnish evidence that tempering or adulteration has taken place, before the services of the inspector be asked for.

(4) It is also recommended that any owner or manager of, or assistant in

a cheese or butter manufactory who shall knowingly receive or take into cheese or butter any milk or cream that is tainted, gassy, over-ripe, or delivered in rusty or unclean cans or utensils. or in which a preservative of any descrip-tion has been used, or which has been tion has been used, or which has been drawn from cows suffering from lump aw or other infectious disease, shall be iable to a fine. We now have a provinable to a line. We now have a provi-sion under which the producer can be prosecuted, provided he sell or supply to a cheese or butter manufactory any milk that is tainted or badly soured, and it is thought to be distinctly in the interests of the industry to have a pro-vision by which a maker or proprietor can be dealt with provided he accepts any such milk to be manufactured into

manufacture for a lower rate than a mell equipped and improved factory thus army of men sent out merely to give ormaking the burden still greater for those who are anxious to do what is essential if the industry is to be placed on a sure and permanent basis."

The sanitary inspectors for the past tream and sanitary inspection that the control of the country. It is the desire to so re-arrange the work of instruction and sanitary inspection that the control of the country of the factories of the country.

ducers of milk, and the makers.

The Director of Dairy Instruction, Mr.
G. A. Putnam, would be glad to receive

## **ACHING KIDNEYS.**

Made Sound and Strong by Dr. Williams Pink Pilla

There is probably no one in the town of Paris, Ont., who does not know Mr. Samuel G. Robinson and who will not of one opinion as to the advisability of clothing the instructors with the power of sanitary inspectors and so arranging the districts that every factory and creamery will be subject to regular systematic sanitary inspection and may have the benefit of instruction as well. In order that the opinions above expressed might be put into tangible form to be placed before the Minister of Agriton and the power of the star-Transcript Mr. Robinson freely gave permission to publish a statement of his case in the hope that his experience might benefit some other sufferer. He said: "I have suffered from kidney trouble for about that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him of an obstinate case of kidney trouble after other treatment had failed to give him more than temporary relief. To a report of the Star-Transcript Mr. Robinson freely gave permission to publish a statement of his case in the hope that his experience might benefit some other sufferer. He said: "I have suffered from kidney trouble after other treatment had failed to give him more than temporary relief. To a report of the Star-Transcript Mr. Robinson freely gave permission to publish a statement of his case in the hope that his experience might benefit some other sufferer. He said: "I have suffered from kidney trouble after other treatment had failed to give him more than temporary relief. To a report of the Star-Transcript Mr. itematic sanitary inspection and may have the benefit of instruction as well. In order that the opinions above expressed might be put into tangible form to be placed before the Minister of Agriculture, the Director of Dairy Instruction called a meeting of the chief instructors, sanitary inspectors and representatives of the two dairy associations to meet in Toronto on the 8th inst. Those present were Chief Instructors G. H. Barr and G. G. Publow, Sanitary Inspectors, T. Dillon and J. H. Echlin, representatives of Eastern Dairymen's Association, R. G. Murphy, J. R. Dargavel, M. P., and J. H. Singleton. Western Association—Thos. Ballantyne, Jno. McLevin, and J. N. Paget. After discussing the subjects before them at great length they unanimously decided upon the following system.

(1) That the whole Province be divided into such sub-divisions as would give each inspector from 25 to 36 factories or creamerics. This will require a staff of 38 instructor-inspectors, and it is considered by those who have had the work in charge that the man appointed to the work would be able to render more effective service than in past years. Many of the better factories are really not in need of regular instruction and in the majority of cases a call of an hour or two from the instructor will be just as effective as to spend a whole day with the maker in manufacturing a lot of cheese. This will give the instruction of the farms and to advise with the productors as to the best method of productors as to

and headaches of anaemia; all the heavi-ness and distress of indigestion; all the pains and aches of rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia, and all the ill-health that follows any disturbance or regularity in the blood supply. All these ailments are caused by bad blood and Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills setually make new, rich, red blood. They strike straight at the common root of disease. you must get the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. Sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

### To Keep Cut Flowers.

All flower lovers will be interested o learn that as a result of experiments conducted in France it has been con-clusively shown that most varieties of clusively shown that most varieties of flowers keep as well when cut as when left on the plant, provided they have proper attention. That is, if water is supplied to the stems and putrid fer-mentation is prevented. In carrying these experiments a step further it was shown that a large number of mineral and inorganic subtances when added and inorganic substances when added to the water in which cut flowers are kept

and very materially to the length of time flowers may be kept fresh.

Among the substances which have proved useful are chloral, sugar, lime

is that other conditions being equal the preservation of flowers is longest when the distance between the surface of the liquid and the base of the flower is the smallest.—From the Philadelphia Rec-

> How the World Thrives. (Cleveland Leader.)

(Cleveland Leader.)

In the first half of the current year the exports of eight leading commercial nations showed a gain of about 473,640,660 over the corresponding part of 1905. The rate of increase was more than 11 per cent. The actual growth was in the United States and the United Kingdom, the rate per cent expansion was highest in Japan, Belgium and Austria. This enormous development of the export trade of advanced nations represents in some degree larger exchanges among powers of the first class. They are trading more with one another. But in great measure it stands for the progress of parts of the world which have been backward.

The fellow who takes to drink because a girl refuses him would probably have taken to drink anyhow.