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**THE PANGS OF REMORSE**  
— 02 —  
**A COMPLICATED TANGLE.**

CHAPTER XVII.

But he could not get the dreadful old house from his mind. It haunted his waking and sleeping hours, until at last he owned himself conquered by the morbid desire, and found himself walking round the square and loitering before the house again. For days he made it a practice, half unconsciously, to walk the moss-grown pavement before the house, and to ponder over the years of his early life, and gradually and surely grew on his morbid mind the longing—at last not to be resisted—to see the dismantled rooms once more.

He knew the windows by heart; they were for the most part boarded up. The green stain upon the stone steps was unbroken, the dust upon the door and the cobwebs that were woven from it to the lintel showed that it had not been entered for years. "It is empty," he said to himself, one day. "Could I enter without attracting attention?"

But even as he touched the door and found that it was fast and tightly locked, some one passed on the other side of the way, and he was compelled to acknowledge that an entry by the front would attract attention and excite suspicion. Then there flashed upon him the memory of the other entrance.

But where was that and how could he find it?  
This problem to be solved gave almost a purpose to his life, and with a faint shadow of color and energy he started next morning on a tour of inspection through the courts whose mouths and outlets were near the spot.

But, time, the destroyer, had been also time, the builder, and many of the courts had been removed and filled up with new shops and dwelling houses. He almost despaired of finding the court he had remembered, when one day he chanced to hit upon it.

A new shop at the corner of its entrance in the great thoroughfare had concealed it from him, and several alterations within it had confused it in his mind, but a small feature of it served to place its identity beyond doubt. In a dark corner of the arch, which served as its entrance, was a carved stone head, more battered than ever, and Clarence Clifford knew that he had found the court.

And now another fear seized him. Should he succeed in finding the old house through which the entrance to the vaults was made?  
Very carefully, and taking every precaution to avoid suspicion, he made his inquiries, and at last discovered that a poor family occupied part of a house which had been empty for years, and had only been done up, then made habitable for their occupancy.

Clarence Clifford knocked at the door and applied for apartments.

The woman told him that she only had a part of the place—two rooms—and that the rest was uninhabitable.

"Why?" said he.  
"Rats," said she, concisely.

"Indeed!" he said; "how is that?"  
"Are there any—?"

"Sewers," she explained, "run at the back, and that's where they come from. You can see the rooms, if you like."

With an excitement that he could scarcely keep from his manner, he followed the woman into the tumble-down place.

The two rooms she occupied were furnished, the remainder were boarded up and delivered up to the rats and dust.

How to take these rooms, which he recognized instantly, without exciting her suspicions, was a matter for careful consideration.

He hit upon a bright plan.  
"Well," he said, "I am willing to take the rooms, bad as they are, for they will just suit my purpose. I want a quiet place where I can try some experiments in chemistry, and these will suit me."

The woman nodded.  
"They ain't fit to live in," she said, suddenly.

"No," he said, "I don't want to live in them."

"And the rats 'ud eat up everything as is put in here."

"They are welcome," he said, "if they can devour bottles."

He then applied a strong temptation in the shape of an offer of a high rent, and the woman, satisfied and void of suspicion, led him to the bargain.

But with the discovery came a fresh impetus to the curiosity. He had decided not to make a venture that night and tried to gain some sleep but he could not close his eyes, and fell to pacing the room. The longing to be within the old house was rapidly growing into a disease.

The following day he purchased a few bottles of chemicals and placed them in a box. In another he packed a box of matches, a small quantity of brandy, a bunch of skeleton keys and a small coil of wire rope.

Remembering the rats and determined to prepare for difficulties in the shape of barriers, he concealed a revolver and a small crowbar beneath his coat, and carrying his boxes made his way to the house in the court.

To avert suspicion, and give an air of reality to his assertion he spent an hour or two in melting some metal and burning some chemicals, then lighting his dark lantern and locking the door of communication with the other part of the house, he commenced his search for the passage.

Remembering the position of the rooms, he was not long in finding it. It was boarded up as the rest of the apartments, mostly with damp and thick with dust from fallen bricks and rotting mortar. With a throb of exultation he returned for the crowbar, stowed the matches, rope, revolver and keys about his person and stood on the threshold of his journey.

The entrance gave way at the first slight pressure of the bar, and a gust of foul air came to meet him.

He drew back for a while and waited impatiently. Twice he lit a match and tested the atmosphere and twice was compelled to wait until the noxious gases had evaporated.

At last there was enough pure air to allow the match to burn, and with the light from his lantern streaming before him, walked carefully forward.

There were pools of wet, here and there into which the damp dropped with a monotonous trick-trick from the roof; at intervals a brood of rats crossed his path, and once an enormous fellow stopped and seemed inclined to dispute his passage, but the light daunted him, and Clarence Clifford, his longing unabated, went more quickly but still carefully on.

Presently he came to the steps which led to the iron-cased, spring-locked door of the house in the square and at the first damp stone at the bottom of the flight he paused and wiped the perspiration, that, even in the damp atmosphere, covered his brow.

Turning his lantern on either side, he saw that here the damp had given way in places and that the higher the stairs went the drier were the walls.

In one or two places he fancied that the green deposit had been pushed off by a passing coat sleeve or a cloak, but the steps showed so little sign of late foot pressure that he felt convinced no human being had passed that way for years, perhaps since the day of the tragedy, and with a sigh he adjusted his lantern and ascended the steps.

Before him, just as he remembered it, stood the iron door, thick with rust, and without the slightest indication of the spring which alone could open it.

As he looked upon it a peculiar feeling came over him, a feeling that was like a positive assurance; he fancied that in a dream, or by some other phenomenal way, had been conveyed to him that behind that door lay his future, that the sheet of rusted iron barred his way to happiness.

He sighed and almost groaned at the phantasy, remembering that his happiness was buried in the grave; but the feeling had settled down upon his heart and soul, and he could not divest himself of it as he stood before the door.

Waking suddenly from the reverie which this fancy had produced, he set down the lantern and commenced feeling for the spring. Aware that the sense of touch is intensified if the other senses are at rest, he closed his eyes and gave up his mind to the search.

But though he went over every inch of the iron plating with careful pressure, the door stood as grimly immovable as ever.

He wiped his hand and paused to think. Now that this obstacle had arisen his desire was whetted and augmented.

Come what would, if only by breaking down the door, or cutting his way through, he would enter the house.

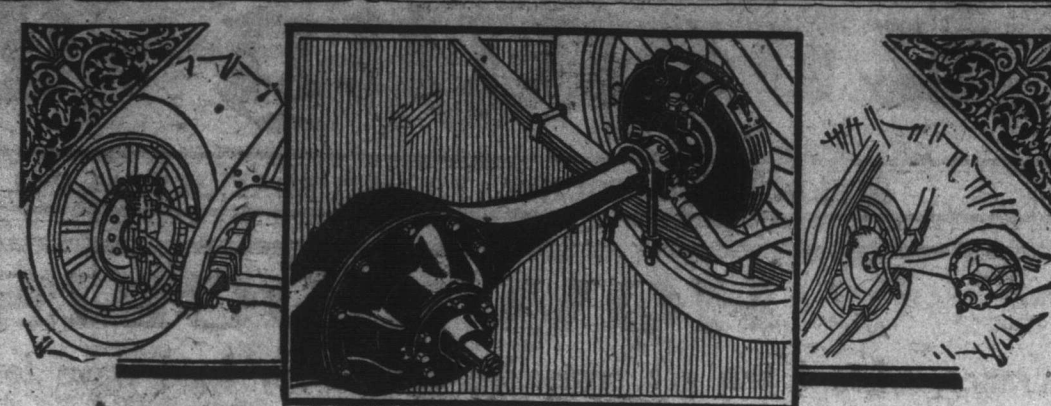
He felt in his pockets, hoping haply to find something that would help him, but could find nothing but the keys— which, as there was no keyhole, were utterly useless—and the thin, wire rope which he had brought to assist him in any descent or ascent that might be necessary.

An idea struck him.  
Taking a length of the wire, he held it tightly in each hand, and drew it along the surface of the door from the top to the bottom.

Repeating his experiment once or twice, he cleared off the thick coating of rust which had, no doubt, prevented him from discovering the spring, and set to work with his fingers once more.

(To be continued)

To one beaten egg yolk, add 2 table-spoonfuls of maple syrup, and 2-3 cupful of milk, beat well, chill, pour into glasses, and top with whipped cream.



Improved Four Wheel Brakes

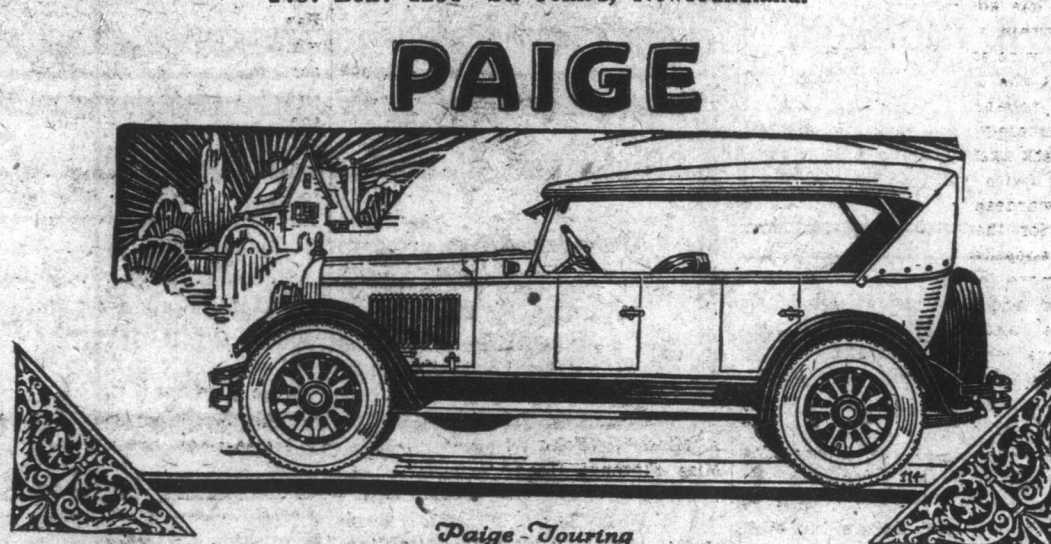
**F**OUR wheel brakes of the Lockheed hydraulic type are now offered on both Paige and Jewett motor cars, as optional equipment at small extra cost. For three years Paige-Jewett engineers have tested and developed this type of brake until we can offer it as certain and trouble-free in operation.

Under the simple pressure of the foot on the brake pedal, the liquid moves equally to all four wheels, assuring perfect equalization. With these simple pressure brakes to all four wheels, the Paige and Jewett motor cars may be brought to a stop in almost one half the distance of two wheel brakes.

To supply perfect performance through tens of thousands of miles with trouble-free service is the aim of the Paige and Jewett engineers. Every part of both the Paige and Jewett chassis is designed to work perfectly with a minimum of care month after month and mile after mile.

**PAIGE AND JEWETT SPECIFICATIONS**  
Engines—6 cylinder, Paige 3 1/2" x 5" Jewett 3 1/2" x 5" (lubricates by high-pressure oiling); two-unit electrical starting and lighting; shafts driven by Paige chain with automatic take-up; self-adjusting clutch with plate of raw blade steel; four-speed silent transmission; all steel, oil-sealed universal joints; heavy duty-axle ball-bearing cord tires. Paige 27" x 6 7/8" Jewett 27" x 5 1/2"; wheelbase, Paige 131 inches—Jewett 113 inches; four-wheel brakes, Lockheed hydraulic type, optional at slight extra cost.

**PAIGE and JEWETT cars for sale by**  
**JOSEPH COCKER,**  
C/o Anglo-American Garage,  
P.O. Box: 1234 St. John's, Newfoundland.



Paige Touring

**Child Welfare Work in Canada**

Ottawa, Ont., July. (By C.P.)—A review of the child welfare work of the past five years, and formation of a constructive programme for the next five years, will be the chief items on the agenda when the Conference on Child Welfare convenes in this city from Sept. 28th to October 1st next. Workers of national prominence will give special papers on progress in specialized fields, and all phases of social work in Canada will be discussed.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare was founded in Ottawa in 1920, and the whole first day of the meeting will be devoted to a study of the legislation and activities that have developed throughout Canada in the past five years. The report of the Council itself will be largely a summary of the legislation enacted since 1920.

The Conference enjoys the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy, Premier W. L. M. King, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Robert Forke, M.P. Possibly the outstanding worker at the Conference will be Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States, who will deliver the closing address of the meeting.

Addresses disclosing the progress in the work during the past five years will be given by Dr. H. E. Young, medical officer of British Columbia, on Child Welfare Advances, 1920-25; Judge Helen Gregory MacGill, of Vancouver, on Five Years in Meeting Conditions of Child Labor; Dr. C. M. Hines, General Secretary of the Canadian National Com-

mittee for Mental Hygiene, on Progress in the Problems of Mental Delinquency; Brother Barnabas, Toronto, on Five Years' Advance in Juvenile Delinquency; Judge D. E. Harkness, Winnipeg, on Progress in the Treatment of the Neglected and Dependent Child, and Major Ney, Secretary of the National Education Council, on Recent Progress in Religious and Spiritual Education of the Child.

The popular evening meetings promise to be interesting. The opening evening, Monday, Sept. 28, Hon. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Health for New Brunswick, will speak on Carrying Health to the People, and Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton ("Jane's Caucuck") will discuss Removing Delinquency by Prevention.

The second evening, Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General of Ontario, will take the chair, and Hugh Dobson of Regina, will discuss the Problem of the Juvenile Immigrant in the Canadian Community. Father Haley, head of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, Toronto, will speak on Child Dependency and Family Relief.

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, of Montreal will preside at the Wednesday evening session, when Mrs. R. W. Bedford, of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies will speak on the Child and the Community. She will be followed by Dr. Farrar, on Mental Defects and Social Waste. Dr. Farrar is head of the New Ontario Psychopathic Hospital and an acknowledged authority on the subject.

The final day's session of the conference will be given entirely to a discussion leading to the formation of the Council's programme of work for the next five years, 1925-30. Prof. E. D. MacPhee, of Toronto, leading the discussion. Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States, will conclude the conference with an address on Minimum Child Welfare Standards.

As all meetings are open to the public a large attendance is expected.

**S. G. Collier Co., Undertakers.**  
Ring: Day Phone 614; Night Phone 1696 and 1624.  
July 2, 1mo. eod

**List Causes of Accident**

A dozen causes of highway accidents have been listed by engineers of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, as follows:

Blind curves, blind road intersections, sharp curves on embankments, unprotected embankments, narrow bridges, sharp convex vertical curves, slippery road surfaces, steep grades, narrow road crossings, sharp curves at bridge approaches, grade crossings, and unbanked curves.



**Borden's ST. CHARLES MILK**  
USE IT WHEREVER THE RECIPE CALLS FOR MILK

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

The attention of the Public is especially drawn to the following Regulations, viz:

(1) Pay Days in each week:

(a) Public Works Department—Accounts must be presented, duly certified, at the Department before noon on Mondays and Thursdays, payment being made on the following Wednesdays and Saturdays.

(b) Agriculture and Mines Department—Every day but Monday, on which day accounts are passed.

(c) Marine and Fisheries Department—Tuesday and Friday.

(d) Postal Telegraph Department—Tuesday and Friday.

In the event of any of these days being a holiday, payments will be made on the following day.  
All bills, duly certified, payable by the above Departments (b.c.d.) should be rendered not later than the morning of the day preceding pay day.

(2) All cheques, drafts and other documents, representing money, in payment of Fees or Dues of any kind whatsoever to any Government Department must be made out in the name of the Department and not in that of any individual official thereof.

(3) The several Public Departments and their subsidiary offices in the Outports have been directed to refuse to accept, in payment of amounts due the Government, any cheques which are not properly endorsed and stamped and which have not been certified by the Bank on which they are drawn, or the paying Bank in the case of cheques drawn outside of Newfoundland.

(4) In view of the lack of general compliance with the law in respect of stamping receipts as provided for by the Stamp Act (Consolidated Statutes of Series Cap. 28), the attention of the Public is drawn to the following provisions thereof, viz:

"Receipts for any sum of money exceeding ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be stamped with adhesive or impressed stamp of the value of two cents.  
"An instrument shall not be duly stamped unless the stamp affixed thereto is cancelled."

The Public is warned that no receipt is valid unless these provisions are complied with.

**F. C. BERTEAU,**  
Comptroller and Auditor General.

June 15, 1925

**CITIZENS!**  
**Protect Your Property!**

**TROUTERS, ATTENTION!**

One match, one cigarette, one cigar butt, or a spark from the pipe of a careless smoker may cause the destruction by fire of millions of dollars worth of timber and other property.

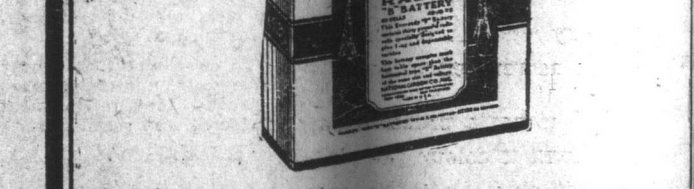
**BE CAREFUL OF YOUR CAMP FIRES!**  
July 13, 1925

**Wool From Pine Trees**

An artificial wool made from pine trees recently has been developed in Germany. By means of a chemical process a fine filamentary substance is obtained from the long slender spines of the Pinus sylvestris, otherwise known as the Scotch fir. In quality this wool-wool is said to be very similar to ordinary wool and may be curled, felted, or spun in the same way.

Trouters—get a pair of Rubbers at F. SMALLWOOD July 11, 1925

With toasted cheese sandwiches served sliced tomato salad, and fresh fruit with waters.



**A powerful, long-lasting radio battery in compact form**

**EVEREADY 45 volt "B" Battery No. 772** is designed for use on all sets having not more than four tubes using 90 volts. On this service it is most economical. It contains the same large, powerful cells as the large horizontal type and requires only half the table space. Three Fahnestock spring clips—negative, plus 22k, and plus 45 volts.

There is an Eveready Radio Battery for every radio use

**EVEREADY Radio Batteries**  
—For Clarity, Volume, Distance

**The Board of Commissioners**

**Notice to the Public**

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the time for the payment of the 1925-26 tax shall be made, and you are summoned to be due to satisfaction for completion of July, 1925.

The Secretary of the Board of Commissioners

**NOTE:**—In the event of any disability in receiving and attaching a claim, may 23, 1925.

**Confere British Overseas**

va Scotia Government for Wood French and Regarding

Wool Workers' Conference

Wool Workers' Conference

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