

A FATEFUL...DIAMOND

"He looks like my mother, as sure as I'm a beggar!" mentally ejaculated Arthur.

The stranger, too, had evidently been struck by the young man's appearance, for each, gazing at the other, could not find to see that their interest was mutual.

Arthur Asplund suddenly halted in his walk, his face glowing flushed and eager. He hesitated a moment, then, swinging resolutely around, rapidly approached the figure he had just passed, saluted him politely, and addressed him in English.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said; "my mother had a brother whose name was Albert Forest; he disappeared from his home very mysteriously years ago, and nothing has been heard from him but once since. You resemble her so strangely that I was impelled to address you. If I have made a mistake you will surely pardon me, and no harm will have been done; on the contrary, if I have found a relative I shall consider myself fortunate, indeed."

"What is your name, young man?" queried the gentleman in equally pure English, while he bestowed a scrutinizing glance upon the young man.

"Arthur Asplund, and my mother's name before her marriage was Gertrude Forest."

The gentleman extended his hand in the most cordial manner.

"I am Albert Forest," he said, "and I am convinced that you must be my nephew, although I am considerably astonished at this unexpected encounter. Come to my apartments, and we will converse further of this."

After a long conversation in the stranger's luxurious apartments on the Avenue de l'Opera, he ascertained that he was indeed the long absent brother of his mother, and that he was returning to his native land after long years spent in the Far East, where he had accumulated a large fortune.

"I offended my father," Albert Forest said, while explaining how he happened to leave America, "first, by refusing to go through a college course, and fit myself for some gentlemanly profession. I hated books, and I wanted to launch out at once into business for myself; he had a great contempt for anything like trade, but profound respect for a name and fame. Second, well, no matter what the other reason was; it is sufficient to say that I mortally offended him. He was a stern old man, and, though I was his only son, he told me if I would not obey him, I might take myself off and look after my own interests as best I could. I took him at his word, and—"

The gentleman paused and appeared disturbed by some painful memory for a moment, for his face flushed and tears started to his eyes.

Then he resumed:

"And so, having a good opportunity offered me, I shipped on board a vessel bound for India, where I engaged in both the silk and wool trade, and where, too, I have lived a very lonely life. Once I returned, but upon learning that my father still cherished anger towards me, I made no attempt to see him, and sailed again for the foreign land, where I determined to stay until I should amass a fortune which even he could not despise. But he died years ago, my sisters married, and still I stand on. Six months ago, however, an unaccountable longing seized me, to visit again the land of my birth, so, settling up my business in Calcutta and Bombay, I started, and arrived in Paris only a fortnight ago. That is my story in brief. Now tell me yours—what are you up to, young man, in this gay, but wicked city?"

And Mr. Forest bent his searching eyes upon his nephew's face.

"Having a good time for a little while before beginning the real business of life," he responded, frankly, but with a conscious flush. "I finished my college course last year, but upon learning that my father consented to my having a trip abroad before deciding what I should do in the future. But I suppose my good time is over, for I received a letter from him last week, saying that father had failed, and I must look out for myself after this."

"Failed! That's bad. Well, that course have you decided upon?" queried Mr. Forest gravely.

"I—I have not decided. I suppose I've got to turn my hand to something right away; but, Uncle Albert, to be plain with you, there is an attraction here in Paris from where I find it very difficult to turn myself away."

"Ah! an attraction? Some girl you mean by that?" observed the gentleman dryly.

"Yes, sir."

"I hope she isn't one of those painted, flirting French women."

"No, sir; she's an American—a girl whom I have admired ever since I was a boy."

"An American! What is her name?"

"Margaret Houghton. I don't know how I shall stand with her friends when it comes to be known that I haven't a dollar in the world and no prospects."

"Shaw! Any young man with health, strength, a good education, and plenty of Yankee energy, has the very best of prospects," retorted Mr. Forest, bluntly.

"Has the girl any money?" he asked after a moment.

"A cool hundred and twenty-five thousand in her own right," replied Arthur, with a sigh.

"That's pretty well," observed his uncle quietly; "but if the girl loves you she won't say you 'may' because she happens to have a fortune and you haven't."

"No, only it doesn't give a fellow much courage to try his luck when he

knows he's as poor as Job's turkey," responded Arthur with a capably simulated air of dejection.

"Then you are not engaged?"

"No, not yet; I'm afraid it would be hardly right—that I might be accused of taking an unfair advantage."

Arthur was feeling his way very cautiously and cautiously.

"Well, a little delay, more or less, won't matter now. You just write home that you have run across your mother's scapegoat of a brother, and that he wants to keep you with him for the present. I'll assume all responsibility," said Mr. Forest.

This plan was highly satisfactory to Arthur, who flattered himself that he had made a favorable impression upon his uncle, whom he fondly imagined to be a perfect nabob as to wealth.

He directed him to remove from the hotel where he had been stopping to some rooms adjoining his, and then the "generous old man," as he styled him, finding that he still seemed somewhat depressed, crammed his purse with French gold, as if he imagined it to be the panacea for the most serious trouble.

Arthur immediately wrote to his mother what had transpired, but before the letter had reached her, and before his letter could possibly have reached his home, a dispatch by cable came announcing the death of both his parents.

His mother's health had been delicate for a long time; a sudden hemorrhage had brought the end very unexpectedly, and his father, prostrated by this blow, had dropped dead, stricken by apoplexy, just as they were hearing his lost wife forever out of his sight.

This news was a great shock, both to Mr. Forest and to Arthur, who had truly and fondly loved his mother.

"Poor Gertrude," Mr. Forest said, with tearful eyes, as he read the sad message; "this breaks the last home tie for me. I wish I might have seen her once more. Poor boy!" he added, turning to Arthur, who was sitting with bowed head beside him, "it is very hard for you."

"Uncle Forest, I can't go home now; it would be too desolate an exile for the young man, apparently broken down by excessive grief, though he was planning how he could make use of this sudden visitation of Providence to remain in Paris, where everything was so much more to his taste than in prosy, practical Boston."

Very well, it shall be as you desire, for the present, Arthur," returned his uncle sympathetically; "we could, of course, do no good by returning now, so we will remain where we are for a while. I suppose, however, when you get over this first grief you'll want to settle yourself in some kind of business; it is better for everyone to have some object in life to occupy his time and attention."

GAL 2 Tuesday blowing light H

"Of course," responded his nephew, "and perhaps you can help me to decide what will be the best for my interest, and I shall be only too glad to be guided by your advice."

The first opportunity that presented itself, Arthur introduced his newly-discovered relative to the Houghtons, and a mutual admiration society seemed to be likely to be formed immediately.

"Your Miss Margaret is a rare pearl, as her name indicates," Mr. Forest remarked one evening after having passed several hours in that young lady's home. "How she sings!" he continued; "like a nightingale! She's a perfect delight to the eyes, too. I'd give half my fortune for such a daughter."

"I suppose a niece would be next door to a daughter, wouldn't it?" observed Arthur slyly.

"That's so, my boy; and if you can win her, I'll settle a thousand upon you the very day she becomes your wife; while at my death, since you are my only living relative, I suppose you come in for the rest of my money."

"I hope that won't be for many, many years, Uncle Albert; I trust you will live long to enjoy the harvest that you have sown, and I will do all that I can to make the remainder of your days pleasant," returned Arthur with apparent sincerity, though his heart had bounded with delight at his uncle's words.

If he could win Margaret Houghton he would secure an independent fortune with her, and another for himself. A quarter of a million! He said it over and over again, and the words were like music in his ears.

"I will persist until I succeed. I could easily do it if Louis Dunbar were out of the way."

[To be Continued.]

The Fall Fairs.

WESTERN FAIR, London, Sept. 6-15.
Industrial, Toronto, Aug. 27 to Sept. 3.
Kingsford, Kingston, Sept. 10-14.
Wentworth, Owen Sound, Sept. 11-13.
Central, Ottawa, Sept. 14-22.
Southern, Brantford, Sept. 15-20.
South Huron, Exeter, Sept. 17-18.
Tavistock, Sept. 17-18.
W. Middlesex, Stratford, Sept. 17-19.
North Waterloo, Berlin, Sept. 18-19.
Northwestern, Goderich, Sept. 18-19.
Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 18-19.
E. Elgin, Aylmer, Sept. 18-20.
Central, Guelph, Sept. 18-20.
Great Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 18-21.
N. Brant, Paris, Sept. 25-26.
Southwestern, Essex, Sept. 25-27.
Fullerton and Logan, Mitchell, Sept. 26-27.
N. Oxford, Woodstock, Sept. 26-28.
Northwestern, Wingham, Sept. 27-28.
Springfield and South Dorchester, at Springfield, Sept. 28, 29.
N. Perth, Stratford, Oct. 2-3.
South Waterloo, Galt, Oct. 2-3.
East Lambton, at Watford, Oct. 2-3.
North Dorchester, Oct. 3.
W. Kent, Chatham, Oct. 9-11.
North Norwich, Norwich, Oct. 12-13.
North Union, Simcoe, Oct. 15-18.
Owen Sound, Owen Sound, Oct. 15-18.
Secretaries of Western Ontario Fair Associations are invited to send the dates of their local fairs to The Advertiser.

If you don't feel quite well try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a wonderful tonic and invigorator. It will help you.

Sociability without love or love without sociability are equally suspicious. Our necessities are mainly social; therefore generosity is universally esteemed the first of virtues.

HOW TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.—Purmesee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and kidney, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

If we do not know the luxury of tears we have more pride than love. Wishes go up like the rocket, to come down like the stick.

ARMIES OF CHINA

How They Are Maintained and How They Are Equipped.

The Paper Strength, All Told, Is 1,000,000 Men, but the Effectives Do Not Number More Than 300,000—How They Are Divided—Lord Beresford Gives Interesting Details.

China's want of military spirit is looked upon by other people as an element of national weakness, but the Chinese themselves take a different view of it. With them the point is mightier than the sword. Considering the extent of the empire and its population, China has no army worthy of the name. There are, in fact, two armies in China, one called the national army and another which is provincial.

The provincial army of China is the basis of its military strength, for the Chinese empire is an aggregation of provinces, 18 in number. The army of the provinces is known as the Army of the Eight Banners. It is composed of descendants of the armies which founded the Manchou dynasty in the seventeenth century. Each province has a corps of this force. The soldiers composing it follow the army as a profession and marry in the same class. On paper the Army of the Eight Banners numbers 300,000 men. About 80,000 are maintained on a war footing. The imperial guard stationed in Peking is a detachment of the Army of the Eight Banners. The dynasty being Manchou, the guard for the royal household must naturally bear some traditional glory of the conquering race.

China's national army is known as the Green Flags and the Five Camps. The last name signifies the five classes composing the army. This force is also divided into 18 separate corps, one for each province, and the commander of each corps is the governor of the province or the viceroy, if there be one in the district. On paper the national army numbers 600,000 men, but not above 200,000 are maintained ready for war.

All told, China's armies number about 1,000,000 men, paper strength, and about 300,000 are presumably ready for the defense of the empire. Western critics of the Chinese forces say that there is no national cohesion among the separate bodies or corps, that the troops are not disciplined, the drill is merely physical exercise and the weapons obsolete in

every province as to pay, food and clothing. The matter is left entirely in the hands of the general commanding. In some armies the men are paid to feed and clothe themselves; in other armies they are fed and clothed. As the generals, like all authorities in China, only have a nominal salary, they make large profits or "squeeze" out of their commands. In order to report an instance I questioned one of these in command at Peking. He informed me that he commanded 10,000 men. I ascertained that all he actually commanded was 500. His method is common in China. He receives the money to pay, feed and clothe 10,000 men. If his army is to be inspected, he hires coolies at 54¢ a day to appear on parade. This is

well known to the inspecting officer, but he receives a douceur to report that he has inspected the army and found it in perfect order."

Of the army of Chih-Li Lord Beresford says: "I went to Hsiao Chan to attend a review of the troops of General Yuan Shi Kai and not only saw all his troops paraded and maneuvered, but had ample opportunity to examine the equipments of all their arms. The strength of the army was 7,400 men, mostly Shangtung men. These and the Hunanese are reported to make the best soldiers in China. General Yuan Shi Kai is a Chinaman, and his army is composed of Chinese. The infantry were armed with Mauser rifles. He had ten 6 gun batteries of different calibers, throwing from 1 to 16 pound projectiles. The cavalry were armed with lances and a Mauser infantry rifle. On parade the whole appeared an exceptionally smart body of men of extremely fine physique. They were evidently well fed, and their uniforms were very serviceable and well kept. At my request the general put them through various paraded movements and then carried out manoeuvres in the surrounding country, which proved to me that both officers and men were thoroughly conversant with their duties. With the exception of the artillery and the Maxims all the equipment was serviceable and efficient. I suggested to the general to the general to practically test the equipment of the artillery and the Maxims by galloping them over some rough ground. The result was to prove conclusively that the equipment was useless. This army is the only army complete in all detail according to European ideas that I found in China."

The Chinese army organization is in battalions of 500 men each for infantry and of 250 each for cavalry. A battalion is called a "ying" in the Chinese tongue. For field purposes the battalions are increased to 1,000 men in infantry and 500 in the cavalry. Two or three companies constitute a battalion. Each town in China has a garrison under command of an official answering to a western general. His Chinese title is tsung-kun. A Chinese general's "make up" is something gorgeous for a man of war. He wears a tiger's head embroidered on his uniform, and his headgear is surmounted by a peacock's feather with three eyes. The word "tiger" plays a great part in the Chinese military language, for the emperor's bodyguard is called the Tigers, and other crack corps adopt the name or some form of insignia to show that they are the pick of fighters.

Soldiers of the Green Flags are clothed like civilians, with the exception of a jacket or tunic. In some parts of the land the tunic bears the word "brave" on the back and "valor" on the front. Arms are furnished these soldiers in time of war, and the weapon may be only a bow and arrows or a pike. To protect the person a helmet and shield are added.

China has numerous military colonies where the government grants land for the sustenance of soldiers who are always subject to military service when needed, but are not trained for active war. This body constitutes a vast reserve of about 600,000 men who may be called in to support the hereditary and professional soldiers in time of war.

The Chinese are eager to enter the army, so that the government need not look for soldiers. How well they fight depends upon the cause at stake, for there is no such thing as devotion to the flag or the nation in China.

Lord Beresford, the naval authority, saw something of Chinese soldiers in 1898, and his opinion of the army as a totality is not high. He says that the Manchou and Chinese elements are kept apart in the service. "There are different systems

pattern. But all this criticism must be taken with due allowance, for since the war with Japan in 1894-5 John Chinaman has used the lessons of that struggle to his advantage, and the powers have lent their aid in military training and the use of modern weapons. Where there are so many elements of weakness it will not be surprising if the Chinese army goes to pieces before the trained battalions of Europe in any contest on open fields. On the other hand, the fiber and intelligence of the Chinese, combined with their strong fanaticism, may bring about a revolution in military matters should the war with foreigners be prolonged.

CHINESE MILITARY BAND.

well known to the inspecting officer, but he receives a douceur to report that he has inspected the army and found it in perfect order."

Of the army of Chih-Li Lord Beresford says: "I went to Hsiao Chan to attend a review of the troops of General Yuan Shi Kai and not only saw all his troops paraded and maneuvered, but had ample opportunity to examine the equipments of all their arms. The strength of the army was 7,400 men, mostly Shangtung men. These and the Hunanese are reported to make the best soldiers in China. General Yuan Shi Kai is a Chinaman, and his army is composed of Chinese. The infantry were armed with Mauser rifles. He had ten 6 gun batteries of different calibers, throwing from 1 to 16 pound projectiles. The cavalry were armed with lances and a Mauser infantry rifle. On parade the whole appeared an exceptionally smart body of men of extremely fine physique. They were evidently well fed, and their uniforms were very serviceable and well kept. At my request the general put them through various paraded movements and then carried out manoeuvres in the surrounding country, which proved to me that both officers and men were thoroughly conversant with their duties. With the exception of the artillery and the Maxims all the equipment was serviceable and efficient. I suggested to the general to the general to practically test the equipment of the artillery and the Maxims by galloping them over some rough ground. The result was to prove conclusively that the equipment was useless. This army is the only army complete in all detail according to European ideas that I found in China."

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Carries Off Hundreds of Babies Every Summer Who Could Be Saved by the Timely Use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

If every mother would keep on hand during the hot season a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, she would be saved a great deal of anxiety and her baby a great deal of needless pain.

Hundreds of infants just slip into the grave every year through neglect of this simple precaution. There is no remedy so safe and effective for the Cramps, Colic and Diarrhoea of infants, and none which has saved so many babies' lives these past fifty years.

Read this letter from a grateful mother: Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cured my baby completely of an attack of Cholera Infantum. He suffered for months and was failing fast. One day my sister-in-law saw how he was going to nothing and she told me to get a bottle of the Fowler's Extract without delay. I did so, and soon to my joy had my baby completely restored to health again.

MRS. JACOB ALBRECHT, Wellesley, Ont.

Always ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and refuse any substitute or imitation, many of which are highly dangerous.

The Position of the Family Physician

In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health.

If you are in doubt as to the reliability and general usefulness of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt,

ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 60c a bottle.

in every province as to pay, food and clothing. The matter is left entirely in the hands of the general commanding. In some armies the men are paid to feed and clothe themselves; in other armies they are fed and clothed. As the generals, like all authorities in China, only have a nominal salary, they make large profits or "squeeze" out of their commands. In order to report an instance I questioned one of these in command at Peking. He informed me that he commanded 10,000 men. I ascertained that all he actually commanded was 500. His method is common in China. He receives the money to pay, feed and clothe 10,000 men. If his army is to be inspected, he hires coolies at 54¢ a day to appear on parade. This is

LADYLIKE, BUT WARLIKE.

New Zealand Women Organized in a Fighting Regiment.

New Zealand, which is going to teach lots of new things to this world, has the new woman in a new or guise than any other civilized community on the face of the globe. In other places a few women have played at war, half in fun and half in defiance of the scorn of their brothers and sisters, but in none have the women banded together and actually formed a real, practical, ready to fight regiment. That is what the New Zealand girls have done. They have named their corps the Lady Douglas. Irresistible, and they can march, camp, shoot, and, most miraculous result, say of the climate of New Zealand, they can obey without talking back when the superior offi-

cers give orders. Another most marvelous thing about the regiment, considering the sex of the soldiers, is that social rank does not appear to have dictated regimental rank. Thus Miss Seddon, the daughter of the premier of the colony, is only a sergeant major, and the daughter of Sir Arthur Douglas, the undersecretary for the defense of the colony, is a mere lieutenant. Miss Edwin is the captain.

Hairs on the Head Numbered.

Fair-haired people usually possess between 140,000 and 160,000 hairs on the scalp, the number being about the same for man and woman. Dark-eyed people have, on an average, about 105,000, while red-haired people are said to have only 30,000 hairs. But the latter apparently possess one great advantage in the fact that they retain their hair better, seldom becoming bald.

Railways and Navigation

L. E. & D. R. RY.

Semi-Weekly Excursions to Port Stanley

on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

each week during the season. FARE 30c

STEAMER "URANIA"

Excursions to Montreal

Merchants Line

WHITE STAR LINE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Winter Rates Now in Force.

E. De La Hooke,

Excursions to Montreal

Merchants Line

WHITE STAR LINE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LADYLIKE, BUT WARLIKE.

New Zealand Women Organized in a Fighting Regiment.

New Zealand, which is going to teach lots of new things to this world, has the new woman in a new or guise than any other civilized community on the face of the globe. In other places a few women have played at war, half in fun and half in defiance of the scorn of their brothers and sisters, but in none have the women banded together and actually formed a real, practical, ready to fight regiment. That is what the New Zealand girls have done. They have named their corps the Lady Douglas. Irresistible, and they can march, camp, shoot, and, most miraculous result, say of the climate of New Zealand, they can obey without talking back when the superior offi-

cers give orders. Another most marvelous thing about the regiment, considering the sex of the soldiers, is that social rank does not appear to have dictated regimental rank. Thus Miss Seddon, the daughter of the premier of the colony, is only a sergeant major, and the daughter of Sir Arthur Douglas, the undersecretary for the defense of the colony, is a mere lieutenant. Miss Edwin is the captain.

Hairs on the Head Numbered.

Fair-haired people usually possess between 140,000 and 160,000 hairs on the scalp, the number being about the same for man and woman. Dark-eyed people have, on an average, about 105,000, while red-haired people are said to have only 30,000 hairs. But the latter apparently possess one great advantage in the fact that they retain their hair better, seldom becoming bald.

Railways and Navigation

L. E. & D. R. RY.

Semi-Weekly Excursions to Port Stanley

on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

each week during the season. FARE 30c

STEAMER "URANIA"

Excursions to Montreal

Merchants Line

WHITE STAR LINE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Winter Rates Now in Force.

E. De La Hooke,

Excursions to Montreal

Merchants Line

WHITE STAR LINE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Winter Rates Now in Force.

Railways and Navigation

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway), at 10:30 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon, for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., The Sydneys and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, The Sydneys, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 7:30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5 p.m., and Little Metis at 8:25 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis at 4:25 p.m., daily, except Saturday; Riviere du Loup at 7:40 p.m., and Levis at 11:45 a.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6:30 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.

Sleeping and dining cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

The Intercolonial Railway connects the West with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada.

Tickets for sale at all the offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station. Also at the office of the General Traveling Agent.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 504 Yonge street, Toronto.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR

CPR UPPER LAKE SERVICE

CPR DURING Season of Navigation

CPR SAIL STEAMSHIP