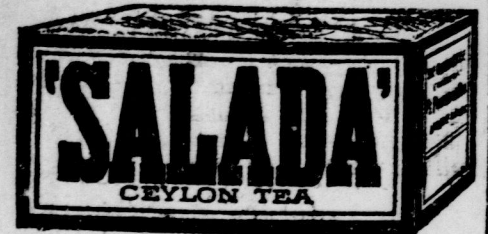


It is sold only in sealed lead packets, with the trade name, "SALADA," in bold type on each, without which others are counterfeits.



"The Success of the Age."
25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

A Woman's Love

Felix came home early that evening, and we sat together in the dark little kitchen behind the shop. Abby sat listlessly on her chair, with a drooping head, and tears rolling slowly down her cheeks, which she wiped hurriedly away. David Palmer's beautiful old face was downcast, and I thought he looked miserably grave.

"I do not see anything that can be done," he said, "except for Phoebe and Miss A'Becket to go to Switzerland at once. I have made inquiries about the route, and he cost of their journey, and we have funds enough in hand to defray it."

"Oh, don't let us go yet!" cried Abby clasping her hands. "I am so miserable. When a thing has to be done, it is better to do it now than later. The sooner it is done the better. This question has been occupying us ever since you came here."

"But we shall not be away long," I said. "I was sitting beside David Palmer, and I took his old hand into my own. It had been beautifully molded, but it was now thin and worn, and the veins stood out upon it, blue and swollen."

"You will never come back to us and be as you have been, dear child," he said with a sigh. "I heard Abby sob as if it was an echo to his sigh."

"Oh, but it will make no difference!" I cried, my heart sinking within me. "This dull, dark little room had become so dear to me. The faces that surrounded me were the most beloved in the world, and not only to me, but to Abby. We had been so happy together, and now it seemed as if a gulf would open between us, with David Palmer and Felix on one side, and poor Abby and me on the other. If I did not continue penniless, I should be a sufficient reason for us still to live under this roof. Life would be poor indeed if we were separated from these men whom we esteemed and loved with all our hearts. I laid my head down on David Palmer's shoulder, and hid my face there."

"Oh, no, not!" I exclaimed. "Nothing in the world shall separate us." "Nothing," cried Abby emphatically. "But, my dear child," said David Palmer, drawing me more closely to him with his feeble arm, "wealth has its duties as well as poverty. Felix and I thank God for poverty, but by-and-by, you will thank him for riches. You will enter upon new relationships. You will tell what unknown kindred will claim you? I know you will never forget us, nor forsake us, but you cannot come back to us as you are now."

"No, Phoebe can never come back to us again," said Felix in a resolute and almost harsh tone. Abby cried more bitterly. We could all hear her stifled sobs.

"Then it was all over! This new and higher life was to be broken, and I was to be separated from the friends I loved. All the pleasant comradeship and friendship which circumstances had built up between us and these two men were to come to an end, or be enjoyed only in brief snatches and at long intervals. There was to be no more mutual home-life, no more close associations and intimate ties. Abby and I were cast adrift. Most gladly would I have abandoned my search for my father's name and fortune if that had been possible. The knowledge of Benedict's existence had come to me unawares, and from an unexpected quarter. But I did not follow up the clue it would be done for me. Neither David Palmer nor Felix would let me do it. Moreover, it was merely a question of time. The discovery must be made sooner or later. But both Abby and I wished it had been later."

"We had left Churchwarden street the following evening. David Palmer's face was sad, but serenely sad, with a patient resignation in it, which touched and soothed us. He held us good-bye with more than his ordinary tenderness, and Abby went out into the street, the tears streaming down her face behind her thick veil. Felix came to see us safely from the station."

"With no definite feeling, except that of the sorrow of parting, Felix and I strolled to the farthest end of the station, quite away from the crowd of people collecting for the departure of the train. My heart was very heavy, and I was almost blind with unshed tears."

"Do not speak of me to Grace Lambert," I said, "until we know something definite." "I am not likely to see Grace Lam-

bert," he answered. "Don't you know she is going to marry Sir Reginald Flowerdew in September?" "Impossible!" I cried.

"I looked up into his face to see how he bore it, for had I not seen with my own eyes how she had done all she could to win his love, and had I not heard with my own ears her confession that Felix was dearer to her than any other human being? He looked down at me with a sad smile."

"Let me speak one word to you," he said. "If it was right for me to marry you, as of all the women in the world, the one I would ask to be my wife." "But why would it be right for you to marry?" I asked.

"Because I could never ask a woman to take my dishonored name," he replied.

"I knew well what he would say when I asked the question, yet his answer, unhesitating and unhesitant, struck me like a blow. But underneath the pain was an exultant gladness that he loved me and not Grace Lambert. I fully understood the scruples which had compelled him to make his decision. All the while I had undergone whilst I believed myself the daughter of a criminal fugitive came rushing across my memory. I lifted up my eyes to the face beside me, and saw in it that look of poignant anguish which had not been there when I saw Felix seated among the thieves as one of them. We clasped hands in silence, and he led me back to the carriage where Abby was already seated."

"It was a melancholy journey, for Abby was even sadder than myself. Now and then the idea that she was suffering from the same cause of sorrow flashed across me as something ludicrous. Yet it made me more sympathetic and tender towards her than I had been before. Before we had crossed France my spirit had revived a little, and the future did not look so blank and dark as it had done. I was my own mistress, no longer a girl under authority; and nothing in the world, no riches and no relatives, should so dear as David Palmer or a companion so invigorating as Felix. After what he had said to me, we could not go back to live under the same roof. But I would never return to the almshouse and useless life of which I had been so roughly shaken, and Abby should not be doomed to her old solitary existence in some dull lodgings. We had shared the blessing of the poor and the glad refrain, "He loves me, not Grace Lambert."

CHAPTER XXII.
It was evening when we reached Oberhofen, a little, brown, village built on the narrow strip of land which lies between the shores of the Lake of Thun and the mountains. A misty recollection of it floated across my memory. There was no large, gaunt Swiss host in the village; but we found a small pension, and a separate balcony, from which we could see all the glorious landscape. Just below us lay the lake, and the little town upon its twinkling in the sunset, and opposite stood the pyramid of the Neelsen, rising out of the level bed of sand, which was dotted over with farmsteads and churches. Beyond and behind the lower plain, the mountains stood a long range of snowy Alps, piercing the pure blue sky with their dazzling whiteness. As we looked, out on tints of gold and silver, the fading sunlight. Even Abby was won from her dejection by the glorious panorama.

"Yes, I remembered them. I had seen those glittering peaks and fields of snow before. For wherever I had heard or thought of heaven, it was this vision that had risen before my mind's eye. Those were the walls and battlements of the Celestial City. I felt as if I was a little child again, and a loving arm was holding me safe on the low wall of the old chateau, the garden of which stretched into the lake. A gentle voice was bidding me to look up at the mighty, mysterious heights which I should remember for evermore."

The church clock, too, which chimed the quarters of the hour in a slow, sad, melodious tone, I had not forgotten. My memory had often vainly sought for heard, but could never find again. It rang into my ears, speaking to me as if it was my childhood's voice.

I sat late into the night on that pleasant balcony alone, for Abby was weary with the journey, and was soon fast asleep. It was a warm night, and now and then a sudden summer lightning flashed about the awful peaks and slopes of the chain of Alps. My brain was busy wondering how it was possible to come back to my fatherland, I was not alone in the world; but I recognized the terrors of near loneliness. Isolation gave me freedom. There was only one person in the world

for whom I could willingly give up my liberty. It was past midnight before I could force my way from my own thoughts, and the loveliness of the scene before me. There had been no sound from the little brown village for the last two hours. The moon had climbed into the high dark blue of the sky, and shone down upon the vine-clad hills, where the grapes were beginning to ripen. The chiming of the church clock striking every quarter were the only sounds that broke the silence, except a low rustling of leaves in the scarcely perceptible night breeze. How strange in contrast to London!

"We were happy in Churchwarden street," murmured Abby half-awake, as I crept softly into the room. Yes, we were very happy there, but it seemed years ago.

(To be Continued.)

A Warning To Gold-Seekers.

Skaguay Said To Be the Toughest Place on Earth.

The Experience of a Young Man from Cobourg.

Cobourg, Ont., March 23.—An interesting letter has been received here by Mr. A. Hawley, from Austin Jex, a Cobourgnian young man on his way to the Klondike. The letter in part reads:

"We arrived here a week ago after a trip up the coast and along through the various channels. It was a magnificent trip, and the scenery is grand. Our party was the largest I have ever seen. We took our first loads up over the pass last Tuesday, and arrived here on Thursday."

TOUGHEST PLACE ON EARTH.
There is no law, and the people can do just as they like. There are five thousand inhabitants, and the biggest of them are the toughest characters. The town is just a mass of huts and tents. Our camp is four miles from town towards the White Salmon, which is twelve miles from here. We took our first loads up over the pass last Tuesday, and arrived here on Thursday."

AN AWFUL CONTRACT.
and a person cannot realize it until they have been over the pass. The journey is a very hard work, and your way through, as the trail is only twenty inches at its widest point, and when you get to the top of the trail to allow another party to follow it goes almost out of sight. Covered with snow, and the trail is a very dangerous to travel. Three or four times I have been nearly killed, and I expect it will take us three weeks to get to the top of the mountain. I have been at it for about six weeks. If you have any influence over anyone who has the locate a claim, try and prevent them from doing so. There are hunters on this trail that would give anything if they were home again. It is something.

BETWEEN DESCRIPTION
for me to picture the position they have been in. There have been three or four men here, coming up the coast in the last two weeks. I saw Inspector Strickland at the top of the summit. He says it is all talk about grub being short at Dawson, as there is plenty of food here. The men who are coming up the coast are very dangerous to travel. Three or four times I have been nearly killed, and I expect it will take us three weeks to get to the top of the mountain. I have been at it for about six weeks. If you have any influence over anyone who has the locate a claim, try and prevent them from doing so. There are hunters on this trail that would give anything if they were home again. It is something.

HURRYING UP THE RAILWAY.
A man just from Wrangell says that the Mackenzie & Mann party, engaged in making a sleigh road, have reached the boundary, about 300 miles up the river, and hope to complete the road to Glenora before long.

B. Carter, just returned to Vancouver from the north, says the United States customs regularly take duty on Dyea and working well. Collector got back to Alaska from Washington, and is carrying out the duties of the treasury department impartially. Klondikers are stuck at the landing house, and the bad trails. Wrangell at present has a population of 5,000.

D. Stewart, of Hamilton, L., for the Klondike, via Edmonton, Monday, and on the eve of his departure a number of his friends presented him with a testimonial in the form of a letter, and the saloons at Wrangell have been closed and the liquor has been seized.

Experiments in Agriculture.

An Opportunity for the Farmers of Ontario.

Asked to Join in Co-operative Tests of Crops This Year.

Upwards of a thousand varieties of farm crops have been tested in the experimental department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, within the past twelve years, and six hundred of them have been grown for at least five years in succession. Nearly all the Canadian crops, and several hundred varieties imported from different parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the United States have been included in these carefully conducted experiments.

Some of the new varieties have done exceedingly well, and have already been distributed over Ontario, through the medium of the Experimental Station, with very gratifying results. The St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence, which are now becoming so popular in Ontario, were imported by the experimental department, and after being thoroughly tested were distributed in small quantities.

The present system of co-operative experimental work in this department was started in 1886 with 60 plots, which were situated on twelve different farms in Ontario. Since that date, however, the

work has increased from year to year, and in 1897 there were 11,471 plots, which were situated on 2,335 farms.

Persons in Ontario who are interested in the work, may elect to join in the experiments for 1898, and inform the director at once of the choice made. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, but he will be expected to connect the test according to the instructions sent with the seeds, and to report the results of his test as soon as possible after harvest.

List of experiments for 1898:
1. Testing mixture of soda, superphosphate, muriate of potash mixture, manure with corn.
2. Testing mixture of soda, superphosphate, muriate of potash mixture, and manure with mangels.
3. Growing three leguminous crops of green fodder.

4. Growing three mixtures of grain for green fodder.
5. Testing four varieties of millet.
6. Testing four varieties of grasses.
7. Testing four varieties of clovers.
8. Testing three varieties of buckwheat.

9. Testing three varieties of spring wheat, and one variety of spring rye.
10. Testing four varieties of barley.
11. Testing five varieties of oats.
12. Testing four varieties of peas.
13. Testing three varieties of beans.
14. Testing five varieties of carrots.
15. Testing four varieties of mangels and one variety of sugar beets.

16. Testing four varieties of Swedish and two varieties of fall turnips.
17. Testing six varieties of corn.
18. Material for either No. 1 or No. 2 experiment will be sent by express, and for each of the others by mail. The supply of material being limited, those who wish to get the most out of their tinning the desired outfit, it must be well for each applicant to make a second choice for fear the first could not be obtained.

Particular varieties need not be mentioned, as all kinds to be distributed are those which have done exceptionally well upon the trial plots in the experimental department.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Agricultural College, Guelph, March 21, 1898.

26th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STEADY PROGRESS OF A HOME INSTITUTION.

Large Increase in Payments to Policy-Holders—Interest Collections in Advance of Any Previous Year.

The 26th annual meeting of the Confederation Life Association was held at the head office of the company, Yonge street, Toronto, on Tuesday, March 15, 1898, at 8 p.m. There was a fair attendance of shareholders and policy-holders, and Mr. W. H. Beatty, vice-president, was appointed to act as chairman, and Mr. J. K. MacDonald, managing director, as secretary.

After the usual formalities the following report and statements of the affairs of the association for the year 1897 were presented.

Report.
The year 1897, like some of those which preceded it, was one that called for the exercise of much care and prudence, both in regard to obtaining new business and in the investment of the funds. It would have been quite within the ability of your directors to have increased the volume of new business, but we have adhered to our policy of the past, and do a safe, though moderate business, at a reasonable cost.

The policy-holders and shareholders will be pleased to hear that the amount of new business received during the year was 2,164 for \$2,322,000, and 2,072 for \$1,432,355 were approved and policies written; \$5 for \$182,200 were declined, and \$7,000, being incomplete, were deferred. Including bonus additions, the new business for the year was \$2,332,000. The total business in force at close of the year was \$25,322,000 under 18,915 policies.

In the matter of the valuation of the policy and annuity obligations, for all business taken since December 31, 1895, the rate of 3 1/2 per cent only has been assumed.

Your directors are pleased to be able to report a very fair increase in the returns from property taken over in the city of Toronto, and with the generally anticipated and with the high return in the city of Toronto, the return is looked for during the present year. They are also very glad to report that the mortgage account has been very much better than for some years past. The amount of the mortgage account was about 16 per cent in advance of that for the year 1896, and the amount due and outstanding at Dec. 31 last was almost 25 per cent less than at the corresponding date of 1895. It may also be stated that several hundred properties have been sold during the year to realize all the company had against them.

The death claims arising in the year aggregated the sum of \$243,824. These claims were paid by the company, and were well within the usual experience of the fact that several lives fell in on which there were large insurances carried. The above figures are an average. The above figures are an average. The above figures are an average.

Attention may be called to the very large amount paid by the association during the past year to its policy-holders and annuitants, and especially to the sum of almost \$400,000 CASH PAID TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

The total payments including \$8,031, the amount received for re-insurances, and which is included in the total, claims in the financial statement, were \$31,172 62.

It may also be mentioned that this association since its organization has paid a total of \$1,034,214 CASH PROFITS TO THE CHOICE OF LAST YEAR TO ITS POLICY-HOLDERS, an amount equal to 42 per cent of the total death claims during the same time.

The financial statements herewith submitted exhibit the transactions of the association and its condition on Dec. 31 last.

The auditors have given strict attention to their duties, making their

investigations from month to month, and their report will be found appended to the financial statements.

The directors are also pleased to report that the field and office staffs continue to discharge their duties with efficiency and diligence.

All the directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

W. P. HOWLAND, President.
J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.
Interest and rents (net)..... \$25,968 23
Dividends..... \$1,184,627 45
Total..... \$1,210,595 68

DISBURSEMENTS.
To policy-holders—
Death claims (net)..... \$243,824 75
Endowments..... \$2,352 00
Annuities..... \$854 34
Surrendered policies..... \$6,993 84
Cash profits..... \$3,994 69
Expenses, salaries, commissions, etc..... \$60,721 62
Dividends to stockholders..... \$206,411 10
Balance..... \$459,294 53
Total assets..... \$1,184,627 45
Total liabilities..... \$1,184,627 45

Capital stock..... \$236,806 74
TOTAL ASSETS..... \$1,000,000 00
TOTAL LIABILITIES..... \$1,000,000 00
NET PROFIT FOR POLICY-HOLDERS..... \$1,336,506 74

Auditors' Report.
We beg to report that we have completed the audit of the books of the association for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, and have examined the vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the financial statements agree with the books, and are correct.

The security of the assets (with the exception of those lodged with the Dominion Government, amounting to \$34,500, and those deposited with the Government of Newfoundland, amounting to \$25,000) have been examined and compared with the books of the association, and are correct and correspond with the schedules and ledgers.

The bank balances and the cash are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS,
R. F. SPENCE,
Auditors.

Toronto, Feb. 22, 1898.
The chairman, Mr. W. H. Beatty, in moving the adoption of the report commented on the very satisfactory state of the affairs of the association, and stated that the new business for the year 1898 showed a satisfactory increase over that for 1897 at the same date.

Several of the policy-holders and stockholders present referred in complimentary terms to the success which has attended the operations of the association, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, which were suitably responded to, were also passed to the directors, officers, auditors, medical examiners, field and office staffs, for their faithful services during the year.

All the retiring directors were re-elected, viz.: Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, Esq., Hon. Jas. Young, Esq., Nordheimer, Esq., W. H. Gibbs, Esq., A. McLean Esq., Walter S. Lee, Esq., A. L. Gooderham, Esq., W. D. Matthews, Esq., George Mitchell, Esq., Frederick W. E. Esq., J. K. MacDonald, Esq., C.B. was re-elected president, and Messrs. Edward Hooper and W. H. Beatty vice-presidents.

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are world-renowned as a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles. In a letter from Hon. Mrs. Fery, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, they are thus referred to:

"Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found them a most valuable remedy for my cough. I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few."

A polyglot magazine, printed in twelve languages is to be published at St. Louis.

Where Specialists Failed Dr Chase Cured Catarrh.

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Catarrh for 15 years. It became chronic, and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three bottles effected a complete cure, and I am now able to do my usual work."

Navigation and Railways

White Star Line

New York to Liverpool via Queensdown

S.S. GERMANIC, March 30
S.S. TEUTONIC, April 6
S.S. BRITANNIC, April 13
S.S. MAJESTIC, April 20
S.S. GERMANIC, April 27
S.S. TEUTONIC, May 4

Rates as low as any first-class line.

E. De La Hooke,
Sole Agent for London.
"Clock" Corner.

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for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

Appears on Every Wrapper.

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Navigation and Railways

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA

The direct route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without change between these points. The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travel.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and dining cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are all along the Intercolonial, or are reached by this route.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

Passengers for Great Britain and the Continent can leave Montreal Tuesday morning and reach London or Liverpool on Wednesday, or they can leave Montreal on Wednesday morning and join outboard Mail Steamers Halifax on Thursday.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities of this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise, and the West Indies, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and the European markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax. Tickets may be obtained and all information rates, on application to:

A. H. HARRIS,
General Manager,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager,
Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., May 21, 1897.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL SINGLE FARE EXCURSIONS

EASTER HOLIDAYS

to all local stations in Canada. Dates of sale April 7 to 11, limited to return not later than April 12. To Teachers and Students, on presentation of certificates, signed by principal, will be issued tickets at rate of.

One and One-Half Fare for Round Trip. Dates of sale, March 19 to April 9, limited to return not later than April 12. For tickets and further particulars apply at city ticket office, 385 Richmond street.

JOHN PAUL, City Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVEN,
General Pass. Agent, Can. Pass. Agent

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WILL ISSUE ROUND TRIP TICKETS Between All Stations in Canada for

EASTER HOLIDAYS 1898

at single first-class fare; going April 7 to 11, inclusive; returning, leaving the destination not later than April 12. Students and teachers (with certificates) and children (under age of one-third, going March 19 to April 9, returning until April 12).

Get your tickets at "Clock" corner, E. De La Hooke, agent, at G. T. R. Depot.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool Calling at Montreal

From Montreal, Liverpool direct
CALIFORNIAN, March 25
LAURENTIAN, March 30
PARISIAN, April 5
CARHAGENIAN, April 10
DATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, \$22 50 and upwards; return, \$40 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, \$24. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London every thing (food, \$25 00 and \$25 00.

Glasgow-New York service—State of Nebraska sails from New York, March 31; 31st and upwards; return, \$25 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25; return, \$40 13; steerage, \$25 00. AGENTS—E. De La Hooke, "Clock" corner, Richmond and Dundas, Thomas R. Parkes, southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. EASTER RATES, 1898

Return Tickets will be issued between all points in Canada, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and East. GENERAL PUBLIC. Single First-Class Fare. Good going April 7 to 11, inclusive; good return until April 12, 1898. TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. On surrender of standard form of School Vacation Passports, Certificate signed by Principal, single first-class fare and one-third, good going March 19 to April 9, inclusive; good return until April 12, 1898. Apply to any Canadian Pacific Railway agent, or C. E. McPherson, Asst. General Passenger Agent, 1 King street east, Toronto. THOS. R. PARKES, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond.

TABLET JELLIES

Fresh Stock of Laxenby's Solidified Table Jellies

Just received.

Complete assortment Of flavors.

Two packages—25c.

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169 Dundas Street.