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Mr. Paul Lariviere, Meadowville Station, Pictou Co., N.S., writes as follows: "I shall always praise Burdock Blood Bitters as the best remedy for skin diseases. I had been suffering from Salt Rheum or Eczema for the past five years and could not get any rest from the terrible burning and itching, which was worse at night and prevented me sleeping.

"Hearing of B.B.B. I thought I would try it, and after using one bottle I was so much relieved that I continued using it, taking six bottles in all, and am now completely cured."

It is a blessing that there is such a reliable remedy as B.B.B. for those tortured day and night with terrible skin diseases and who can get no relief from their misery.

Apply it externally and it takes out the fire and itch and aids in the healing process.

Take it internally and it purifies the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

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LOUIS E. YOUNG, Woodstock.

What I Saw Across the Sea.

BY S. M. ROYER.

NO. 16.

I left my readers in my last communication at the French city, Dieppe. Having boarded the train we were besieged from the car doors and windows by these crowds of beggars who persisted in extracting French coins from us, and they ran after us along the train shouting with their hands up, "A sou, a sou." Soon we are bowling along toward Paris, a distance of 220 miles. Our route lies chiefly along the River Seine and through the richest province in France, Normandy. Large towns and cities line the way, and here we see peasant life. The land is level and cultivated very carefully, and every foot, seemingly, is put to use. One cannot help but contrast the difference in these countries from America. Here, as in the United Kingdom, women and children seem to be the chief factor in the farming industry, and from what I could see, their implements are crude affairs compared to those in America. You will travel for 40 or 60 miles and not see a fence to separate their farms, each one ploughing up to his neighbor's line and the holdings seem to be from six to 12 rods wide. The cattle and sheep are herded by the women and children and put in kraals when done grazing. The houses of the peasants are all stone and brick, and their stables as well; this gives the country a fine appearance. We pass the old city of Rouen, very ancient; you will see by history that Henry V built a palace in Rouen and held his court there in 1417. It is also made historic as having been occupied by the Germans in 1870 and 1871. I noticed quite large steamers come up the Seine to Rouen. The railway follows the valley of the river Seine here and crosses it several times before reaching Paris. Peaches and pears are grown extensively here, and every farmer seems to have an orchard. Here as in England the farmers use their horses tandem on the plough and a cart for each horse. One going from this country today would say in many things they are one hundred years behind. I was surprised to find so much forest in France. The government looks after that and carefully guards it to induce the rainfall. The railways in France are much the same as in England, fitted out with compartment cars. They have an excellent roadbed, otherwise their service is very defective compared to America. We wonder as we near Paris if it will come up to our imagination. One has said, see Paris and die; I prefer to see it and live. Soon we reach the gay capital and we are pulled into St. Lazare station, and oh, a perfect babel of tongues. In company with Americans we take a cab and drive to the Rue Dupont des Loges, an American hotel, kept by a man from Detroit, Michigan, where everything can be had that is required. The guests are all Americans and it makes it very pleasing to converse with Anglo-Saxons. We secure rooms and, let me say, you want rich blood to be able to meet the charges and the prevailing tip, of which I shall write at length hereafter. Having duly installed ourselves for two or more weeks we prepare to enjoy the sights of Paris.

We soon form the acquaintance of Americans and visit the city in parties with guides and interpreters. Large wagons carrying from 36 to 40 persons, covered with an awning, and drawn by six horses, go out of the city on excursions and return at night, giving an opportunity to see the country. An interpreter accompanies these excursions. I became acquainted with an American gentleman who had the appointment of Consul to Calais, France, and he gave me a deal of information about the French people and their habits and customs, and how to see Paris. Through him we visited many places of interest where we could not have otherwise gone, as you have to get passes from the Prefect of Police to visit many places. Our first day is spent on the Exposition grounds, and after inspecting some of the exhibits we naturally make our way to the Canadian Pavilion. I will confess I was disappointed to find the Canadian exhibit hidden away on the left bank of the Seine in the Latin quarter of the city and among the Asiatics. The exhibit itself was fine, but to my surprise I could see no difference between the Canadian exhibit and the French colonies of France, as the exhibits were all marked in French and the officers in charge seemed to be all French. In the women's department Madame Dandurand, a French lady, had charge. I visited the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and the Canadian exhibit was somewhat differently conducted, and led me to feel one interest in his country. Persons who have visited one of the world's fairs find them all much the same as far as the exhibits go. It would be difficult and tedious to attempt to give an account. I think the Fair in Chicago, in most respects, was the best. In Paris the buildings were scattered on both sides of the river Seine, and not grouped as in Chicago. One of the things to be seen at the Fair was the monster telescope. I had been reading an account of its construction and was very anxious to see the monster. After some time we located the building, paid an entrance fee of three francs (sixty cents), Canadian money, and prepared ourselves to view the great

wonder. It was a huge affair, 180 feet in length, 12 feet in diameter, and rested on abutments 20 feet high on a level. The building in which this was situated had a glass roof and the sun's rays penetrated the skylights and gave its reflection on the powerful glass mirrors of the telescope. Two glasses 12 feet in diameter and three feet thick drew the objects from the planets and carried them through the telescope to the other end situated in a dark room. The objects were flashed on the wall, and lo, when I was on the tip toe of excitement, to hear the explanations given in French, I was to say the least, disappointed, as I knew nothing in French. The most of the buildings put up are permanent and will remain after the Fair is over. One thing which formed a great attraction was the Eiffel tower, erected in 1887. Many of my readers have read the account of this wonderful feat of engineering. Eleven men were killed in its construction and more than twice that number seriously injured. The entire length from the ground is 980 feet; four piers or towers ten rods apart each way are built at a certain angle for 300 feet from the ground, when all unite in one straight tower to the top. An incline railway runs up each one of these towers to the main one, 300 feet higher. We pay two francs each and sit in the car or cage, and very soon we are drawn up to the first landing, 600 feet; there are two flats here that can seat and accommodate 500 persons each, and can lunch them as well. The officers in charge of the tower many of them have their offices and rooms up there and stay there. Telephone and telegraph communication from top to bottom; powerful glasses are here for the visitor to use, and you can see all over the city and far away in the country. From this height the people on the street look very small. Tourists write letters and post-cards and mail them from the tower. A cage or elevator runs from here to the top, 380 feet higher, carrying eight persons at a time. My daughter would have gone to the top had I given my consent, as for myself I thought more about getting back than going any farther up. The tower at night presents one of the most splendid sights the eye could rest upon lighted up by electric lights with all the colors of the rainbow. The light shone from the tower into our room at the hotel.

One, at this particular time, in Paris, has to keep his eyes about him, as this is the pickpocket harvest. I remember reading one morning that sixty-three had been run in the night before. There is much to interest at the Fair, and we could spend the summer here pleasantly. We now turn to the city, the stranger is at once impressed with the beauty of this great metropolis of France, but also the centre of the artistic, scientific, commercial and industrial life of the nation. We hire a cab and drive out to see the boulevards. You can hire them by the hour for one franc each and the never-failing tip in addition. You need to be very particular to get his card and number as Paris cabmen are not to be relied upon for honesty. Our first visit is made to the Vendome Column. This was erected by Napoleon I to commemorate his victories in the German campaign of 1805. It is constructed out of 1200 bronze cannons taken from the enemy, the total weight of which is 150 tons. The column is 135 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. It was pulled down by the Communists in 1871. The statue of Napoleon I in Roman imperial costume crowns the top of the column.

Now I Feel Real Well

Mr. W. H. La Blance, Bonfield, Ont., writes:—"I was once a sufferer from catarrh, and while using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure I was recommended to use also Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the system. My nerves were exhausted and I was too weak to do a day's work when I began using it, and now am strong and healthy, and feel real well. I am perfectly sure that anyone who uses Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will believe as I do, that it is the best strengthener and restorative obtainable."

Overreached Himself.

Oliver Walton in his day was the greatest dealer in good horses in Boston. On one occasion he visited Maine and bought an extra good horse for \$300. The horse breeder was one of the niggardly kind and asked, "how are you going to lead the horse away?"

"With that halter to be sure," said Walton, busy counting out the money for the horse.

"No, sir," said the breeder. "The halter doesn't go with the horse; it belongs to me. I did not sell you that."

"What, not let me have a halter after I have given you your price for the horse?" asked old Oliver. "What do you want for it?"

"A dollar, sir," said the farmer.

"All right," said Walton. "Here is the dollar." He put the rest of his money in his pocket, then stepped quickly to the horses head and remarked, "I will take the halter, but I guess I will not take the horse."

He took off the halter, let the horse go loose and the breeder had many a long day in which to repent over his overreaching.

KUMFORT Headache Powders are safe, pleasant and effectual. They contain no opiates or any harmful drug. They create no habit from continued use.

Candor looks with equal fairness at both sides of a subject.—Noah Webster.



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MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 26th, 1901.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CO., Toronto, Ont.
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MRS. M. LEGAULT.

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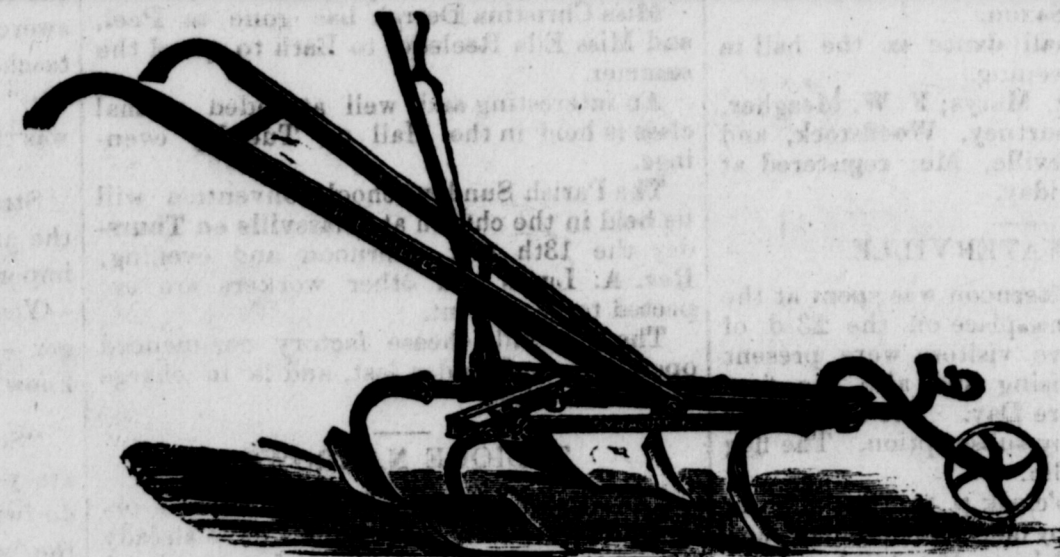
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