

meant ultimate ruin, trucks of emptation—jewelry that she had been ashamed to wear in public—costly trifles that she had longed to pawn in order to get in necessities, and yet which some instinct had urged her to keep.

In feverish haste, she made a bundle of the jewels, together with a few crumpled letters. Tying them up in a bit of brown paper, she took a pencil in her nervous fingers and scribbled an address up in the package. It would take almost her last cent to pay the messenger who would carry it, but even so, it must be done. She threw up her head with a certain free grace.

'Whatever happens, I'll keep straight mother,' she cried exultantly, her voice half a prayer.

But as she spoke, a full realization of the ruin she had been facing swept over her in a flood of hot shame, and her gratitude to the Power who had saved her from a fate worse than death found vent in a gush of healing tears, while she slipped to her knees and so bed out the little boyish words:

'Dear God, thank you for everything.'

6 Year Old Girl Is

ured of Kidney Trouble

Mrs. Alex. Moore, of James St., Oxford N. S., says: "Booth's Kidney Pills cured our little daughter, Christian, age six years, of many symptoms of kidney weakness. She complained of fore back, the kidney secretions were retentive and uncontrollable, especially at night. Her stomach was weak and her appetite poor. This caused her to have frequent headaches, and the least exertion would tire her.



We had tried many remedies but she did not improve. Finally we learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and procured a box. In a short

time she was well and does not now complain about her back, the kidney secretions have become normal, and she plays around the house with no apparent fatigue. We always recommend Booth's Kidney Pills."

Booth's Kidney Pills carry a guarantee that if you derive no benefit your money will be refunded. Booth's Kidney Pills are a specific for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Sold by all druggists, 50c. box, or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.

To Tap Great Coal Fields In Alaska

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Administration leaders were confident to-day that before the end of the week President Wilson would put his signature to the bill authorizing him to build a thousand miles of railway from an Alaskan seaport to tap the great coal fields in the interior of the territory. The measure has passed both branches of Congress, by overwhelming votes, and to-day advanced to the stage of conference on House amendments, with everybody anxious for its passage to the White House.

As passed by the House last night, 230 to 87, the bill would provide that the President construct the railway with \$35,000,000 to be appropriated as needed from the treasury, \$4,000,000 being made available immediately and in his own discretion to have the line operated by the government or leased to private contractors. The Senate bill proposed a bond issue of \$10,000,000 to be redeemed out of Alaska's resources to finance the project.

Sentiment in the Senate is strong for the bond issue, while in the House Representative Fitzgerald's proposal to have the money taken directly from the United States treasury was adopted by a vote of 88 to 87. This question is the only stumbling block in the path of the conference, and while it is some time that it will give trouble between the two bodies, it is not expected that any disagreement as to methods will long delay an agreement.

Pumping Station Blown To Pieces.

Waynesburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—With a roar that was heard for miles, a pumping station of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, one mile from here, was blown to pieces early to-day. John Spicer, in charge of the station, was hurled through the air fifty feet, and when found, two hours later, was in a dying condition. Three other men were seriously hurt.

Whitby, Ont., Feb. 19.—Robert Abbey, and Donald Grant, section-men on the G. T. R. main line here, were struck by No. 6 fast express westbound, this forenoon, and instantly killed, and Arthur Smith, the foreman of the section, sustained a broken arm.

FOUND GUILTY OF SEDITION IN WEST

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 19.—The first man ever tried on a charge of sedition in the history of Canadian jurisprudence was found guilty by a jury at the Supreme Court criminal assizes before Chief Justice Harvey. The convicted man is William McConnell, secretary of the Calgary branch of the I. W. W. He incited a crowd of unemployed to steal. Sentence will be passed at the end of the assizes.

Refused To Accept

Evening Gown.

London, Feb. 17.—The feminine fashions in vogue just now led to an amusing lawsuit in Brussels, and also a revision of the Belgian court dress regulations. A woman in court circles in Brussels ordered an evening gown from a leading dressmaker. In the meantime an episcopal letter was issued forbidding the faithful to adopt the new "immodest fashions," so the woman returned the dress and refused to pay for it, saying that it was cut too low in the neck. The dressmaker brought suit for the amount. The judge, after seeing the dress, decided against the dressmaker. His decision was reversed on appeal, as evidence was given that the dress complied with the Belgian court dress regulations. This led the Queen to protest against the extravagant costume worn at the last court ball, when some dresses were slit to the knee and the corsages were extremely low. The court chamberlain will refuse admission to the next ball of all women who wear such costumes.

Campaign Against Hebrews Of Kiev

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—The "Black Hundred" society continued to-day its campaign against the Hebrews of Kiev, in spite of the fact that its allegation of "ritual murder" against the Jewish tailor Pashkoff, of Fastoff, had been disproved by the finding a-

live of the Christian boy, Tarantsevitch, who had been reported murdered.

Telegrams from Kiev to-day say it has been conclusively shown that the dead boy was Pashkoff's own son, Yosef. The lad had been treated several times at the district hospital for an affection of the corner, and one of the eyes of the exhumed body bore marks of such treatment.

A Kiev newspaper supporting the "Black Hundred" published to-day an article throwing further suspicion on the Jews saying:

"Some invisible hand more terrible than the American Black Hand is making our children tremble."

London Times Severely Attacks Lloyd George

London, Feb. 19.—Men in high political circles inside and outside of Parliament have been talking much during the past two days of an attack by The Times on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, in its issue of Monday. The attack was so carefully and so significantly worded that it is assumed that its object was to provide Mr. Lloyd George with ground either for an action under the common law, or for a breach of Parliamentary etiquette.

The Times' onslaught on Mr. Lloyd George includes charges of political blackmail and lying, as well as an insinuation of mental infirmity.

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Remnants of Band of Outlaws Captured

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 19.—The first skirmish between detachments sent out from Agua Prieta against filibusterers occurred Tuesday near Janos, Chihuahua, according to the Constitutionalists, reports here. Constitutionalists, under Major Sameniago, dislodged a remnant of Castillo's band, forcing it northward. Hachita, N. M., Feb. 19.—A report was received here early to-day that a detachment of Mexican rebels' troops had met the remnant of Castillo's band of outlaws, and made twenty-seven of them prisoners.

Marquis of Salisbury in a Threatening Mood

London, Feb. 19.—The Marquis of Salisbury, who addressed the Herefordshire Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, declared that if the land owners are deprived of their existing authority and power they will spend no more money on land, but will sell and quit. The extra burdens now being thrown on land were denounced, as intensifying the evils of the system. The adoption of what reformers call "strictly fair rents" would he said, "increase the present rents in some cases four fold."

A DAILY THOUGHT.

"Through procrastination a mental cowardice grows upon us, and we lose the power even of resolving where action is necessary and where doubt is still more dangerous than error, perplexing our minds with distressing hesitation, as opposite to necessary caution is rashness and blind temerity."

Recent Judgement Set Aside in Vancouver

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 19.—The recent decision of Judge Grant in arbitration under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in which His Honor held that the widow and children of Steve Picas, a railway laborer, could not recover damages for his death because Picas was killed while at work on a Sunday, was Wednesday morning set aside by Justice Gregory.

ENGLAND'S COLD PERIOD IN '33.

The sun which rose on January 20, 1833, shone down upon the coldest day for England in the nineteenth century. As the sun rose there were 36 degrees of frost by midday the mercury had risen 18 degrees, and even at the least cold—for there was no warm part of that day—part of the day the mercury could only get to within 15 degrees below freezing point. For three temperatures Mr. Murphy, publisher of the "Weather Almanac," was profoundly thankful, because his prediction for that day ran, "Fair. Probably lowest degree of Winter temp." This remark was as adequate to the event that he cleared three thousand pounds on that year's almanac, in spite of the fact that he was absolutely wrong on 186 other days. But, as a writer in the London Chronicle who gives the facts, says, it's a cold frost that makes nobody warm.

Schr. Grand Falls Given up for lost.

St. John's Nfld., Feb. 20.—The British schooner Grand Falls, forty-two days from Harbor Breton for Oporto, fish laden, and not reported since her departure on January 7, has been given up here for lost, with a full crew of eight men.

The Gay G-rdon, a British schooner, from Cadiz for Belloran, Nfld., is overdue. She sailed January 10, and has not been reported.

Owing to a severe storm sweeping over the colony during the past forty-eight hours, steamers and trains are much delayed. The coastal steamer Prosper, which was to have sailed on Tuesday, was unable to leave this port until last night.

Glasgow, Feb. 20.—Seven workmen were killed, a large number injured, and many buildings destroyed to-day, at Ardeer, Ayrshire, by an explosion at the Nobel gunpowder works.

Bremen, Feb. 30.—The large fishing steamer Forello, which left Goes, temernde in the middle of December for Iceland, sank with its entire crew of thirteen men in these waters, according to despatched received here to-day. The Forello had been reported missing, and a search for her was instituted in January.

Two Raphaels are found in Naples.

Naples, Feb. 19.—Two pictures by Raphael, hitherto attributed to "Perugino's pupil," have been discovered in the National Museum here by the director, Professor Vittorio Spinazzola. The two pictures represent the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, and were originally painted for the Church of St. Augustine, at Citta di Castello. They were taken by the French during the Napoleonic epoch, but were left in the French church of St. Louis at Rome, whence the King of Naples rescued them after the Restoration.

Professor Spinazzola's find is considered a great artistic discovery. He says the pictures are youthful productions of Raphael and are most rare.

AND STILL THE PATIENT SURVIVED.

African natives, on whose behalf Sir Almroth Wright is seeking a cure for pneumonia, treat this dread disease with extraordinary levity. On a big trek in Central Africa writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle, one of the carrier "boys" fell ill, and a doctor who was of our party diagnosed it as double pneumonia. We did what we could for him—medicine, a flannel shirt, blankets, &c. Before turning in that night, I went across the camp with the doctor to see how he was getting on. He lay quietly sleeping alongside a fire clay only in his customary loincloth, having rolled up both the shirt and blanket we had given him to act as a pillow! Yet he pulled through all right.

The distance across the Straits is 33 nautical miles, and the temperature at the time of Mr. Brouard's trip was 35 below zero.

Great Britain Had Great Shipbuilding Year

Britain had her usual kin's share of the world's shipbuilding during 1913. Her total tonnage launched, including warships, was 2,263,529 tons, of which 1,932,152 comprised commercial vessels. There were 737 vessels, of which 688 were commercial and 47 naval. The increase in tonnage was 193,639 in 1912 and was the highest ever reached, exceeding the previous record (1910) by 104,000 tons. The tonnage in war vessels increased by 80,000 during 1913. Practically the whole tonnage has been built of steel, and over 99 per cent. was composed of steam tonnage. As vessels to the extent of 780,000 tonnage were sold to other countries and 241,000 broken up or lost, the net increase in Britain at the end of 1913 was 582,000 tons. The tonnage launched for other countries was 419,000, or 21.14 per cent. of the total, compared with 24 per cent. the year previous. Holland was the largest buyer, with 13 vessels of 89,990 tons. Norway was second with 54,000 tons; Greece third, with 39,999 tons; British colonies fourth, with 37,118 tons, and Russia fifth, with 31,217 tons.



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To Cure Egg Eating

Place in the run, or orchard, two or three china eggs, simply strewn about. Every time you visit the run simply pick these eggs about; and the egg-eaters will go for them, and peck them, and soon turn away in disgust. A few days will cure the worst egg-eating hen in the yard; far better than just putting them down only! The sight of the egg rolling attracts them, and finding it to be impenetrable, they soon give it up. I tried this on pullets, which started laying in the orchard before nests were made, and so ate their eggs. I cured the lot in four days; not an egg has been eaten since.—Thomas Faulk in the "Poultry World."

Where Our Indians Came From

A recent expedition from the Smithsonian Institute to Eastern Siberia confirms the results of the famous Morris K. Jesup expedition, as to the close resemblances between the natives of Siberia and the American Indians.

During the past ten years many rock shelters, or shallow caverns, have been excavated near New York City, but in none of them were found traces of a culture differing from that of the historic Indians.

There is now practical unanimity that America was peopled from Asia by way of Bering Straits. As to the time, there is no definite criterion, but it seems likely that it was following or at least in the decline of the glacial period from the northern part of the continent.