The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LIII.—No. 4 ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898. WHOLE No. 2711.

TOWN TOPICS.

Mr. E. P. Remick of Barnston was town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kingsbury, from Massachusetts are visiting Mrs. Foster at the Derby Line Hotel.

The young people of Derby Line and Rock Island are organizing a whist club. They will meet to-night, for the first time, with Miss Gertrude Pike.

Over sixty persons attended the social given by Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Haskell at the Chase farm Tuesday evening, and all report a very enjoyable time.

Owing to the heavy snow storm last Tuesday the auction sale of the moveable property belonging to the A. B. Sweeney estate, was postponed to Tuesday, February 8th.

The contest between the Stanstead College and Beebe Plain Hockey Clubs at the Stanstead Rink, Saturday evening, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 9 to 2 goals.

Mrs. W. R. Spear, an old resident of Derby, died last Saturday. The funeral took place at her late residence yesterday morning, Rev. H. E. Benton, of Derby Line, officiating.

The friends of Dr. Bogue, who recently returned from California, will be pleased to learn that he has resumed the practice of his profession and intends to remain permanently at Derby Line.

Prof. Dorey has resigned as organist of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, to accept the position of organist of Emanuel Church, Montreal. This move will also necessitate his resignation as musical instructor at Stanstead College.

We understand that Mr. G. R. Caswell contemplates building a residence at Derby Line next Summer, and has entrusted the task of selecting the lumber to Mr. Henry Bryant of Holland. The new building will be considerably smaller than the one recently sold to Mr. Ball, but as Mr. Caswell never does thinks by the halves, it will doubtless be a credit to the place. The exact site has not been determined upon. Mr. Casswell continues to improve although very slowly.

The thirty-eighth annual festival of the Orleans County Musical Convention will be held at Newport, February 7th to 11th inclusive. The following able artists have been engaged: Conductor, H. G. Blaisdell of Concord, N. H.; Pianist, Miss M. Josephine Page of Laconia, N. H.; Soprano, Miss Luella Wagner of New York; Contralto, Miss Emma A. Barnes of Newport; Contralto, Miss Mabelle Black of Newport; Basso, Dr. George R. Clark of Boston; Reader, Miss M. Ernestine Bank of Boston. Blaisdell's orchestra will be in attendance. Four grand concerts will be given, Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening. Reduced rates on B. & M. and C. P. R.

If cold, crisp weather imparts strength and vigor people ought to be very healthy this winter. So far we have had eighteen days upon which the meroury has gone down below zero, some of the time out of sight. Men had to breathe on the tube or soak their thermometers in hot water to find out whether they were alive or not. The coldest nights were, January 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. The lowest average temperature of those nights would probably be about 30°. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the mercury was hovering about the thirty mark, and it kept away down below zero all day. At 9 o'clock P. M. it stood at 32. After that no one dared look a thermometer in the face for fear of being frozen to death. On Monday, when the mercury had struggled up to zero, the change was so great that people began to shout spring and talk about turning the cows out to pasture. It was not long, however, before the mercury was in its normal condition at about 20° below zero. Not only has the weather been extremely cold but there has been an abundance of snow and wind. Mails from Boston have reached here from 24 to 48 hours late. Montreal mails have been fairly on time.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Odd Fellows Hall. On account of the storm Mrs. McKinstry could not get through to preach last Tuesday evening as appointed but may be expected next Tuesday evening, Feb. 8th. Subject, A Question of Profit and Loss.

APPLE GROVE.

On Sunday, 6th inst., Rev. Dr. Flanders will preach a missionary sermon. Collection for missionary fund. Service at 2.30 P.M.

Rev. Mr. Davis is not yet able to be out.

THE VALLEY ROAD.

The case of Dame Lee Pomroy vs. the municipality of Rock Island has been decided against the corporation. It is generally known that this refers to the "valley road," a portion of which has already been constructed across Lee Farm. The case was decided against the corporation upon two objections raised by plaintiff viz. (1) That the property traversed was insufficiently designated. (2) That the road as laid out by the proces verbal serves no public utility. The last named abjection was the more important, and would have decided the case against the corporation without the first named objection. It may reasonably be said, therefore, that the case hinged upon the one point, a question of utility. The piece of road defined in the proces verbal certainly was of no utility, being only that portion of the "valley road" coming within the limits of the municipality of Rock Island, and terminating at a pasture in the municipality of Stanstead Plain. The decision illustrates the folly of trying to establish the road in pieces. To us it never seemed a reasonable way of attempting to get the road. It was folly for Rock Island to follow the advice of the county coun cil in this respect.

The judgment condemns the corporation to pay fifty dollars damages and restore the property to its former condition within sixty days from service of judgment or pay an additional sum of $150. At this season of the year this judgment seems rather severe, as it is practically impossible to restore the land to its former condition in winter. The councillors will probably consider it a sugar coating for a $200 pill.

SOUTH BARNSTON.

For several days the cold has been intense ranging from 25 to 30 degrees below zero.

Feb 1st a complete block up no stage and no school, a regular blizard raging.

Evangelist F. W. Fairbanks met with Pastor and church here last Sunday morning giving words of cheer and encouragement, the people here are alwrys glad to see Bro. Fred as he is familiarly called. He has been appointed Tent master of the Conference tent to alternate with the South Barnston Mission Tent, but few are more succesful in tent work than he and many have been brought to Christ through his efforts. He received from the people here over twenty dollars in pledges to help carry on work in Mission Tent the coming season.

Elder Theakston will preach next Sunday at the usual hour.

J. A. Sisco is home for a few days to attend the wedding of his daughter Theo which will take place here at her home Wednesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

Two of our young people of this place were fortunate in obtaining a bonus for being successful teachers. Miss Mabel Sisco who is teaching her second year here received a check for $18 and also E. J. Heath the same.

Miss Maude Heath leaves for Worcester Thursday to spend the rest of the winter with her uncle, A. B. F. Pinney.

WEDDING.

A very quiet and pretty wedding took place at the residence of J. A. Sisco, South Barnston, Wednesday evening at six o'clock. The contracting parties were E. J. Heath and Theodora Sisco, both of this place. The bride was becomingly attired in her traveling dress and entered the room leaning on the arm of the groom accompanied by the strains of Mendelshon's wedding march played by the Groom's sister, Miss E. Maude Heath. Rev. Mr. J. H. Wright of Heathton performed the ceremony. After congratulations the company repaired to the dining room where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. The bride and groom left that evening for their future home at Georgeville with the best wishes of those present. The presents were both useful and numerous.

HOLLAND.

G. R. Caswell has closed his dressing mill for a few weeks.

Mrs. Mary Badger of West Holland is quite sick with heart trouble.

Fred Moulton is recovering from a serious illness, and is now able to sit up part of the time.

G. R. Caswell's men are now busy rushing the season's supply of logs on to the pond from both camps.

Two captains of the Salvation Army are with us and will hold meetings throughout the week.

Henry Maxwell and H. A. Bryant will stock G. R. Caswell's shingle mill this season.

WAYS MILLS.

This city was started by a cry of fire about half past six o'clock Monday morning. The alarm came from the Woolen Mills owned by Shurtliff & Nunns of Coaticook. When the fire was discovered it was to late to even get into the main body of the factory, so that nothing was saved from the card, spinning or weave rooms. The office was nearly cleaned out, so the fully finished cloth, books etc. were saved. Mr. Nunns estimates the loss on stock at nearly one thousand dollars, and a total loss of building and machinery. The insurance was only $2000 on the whole outfit. Exactly how the fire was started no one knows. The man had been through the mills as usual and built the fires and went to his house for breakfast, it being only a few feet away, but before he was done his meal the alarm was given and the flames and dense smoke from the greasy material they had to feed upon made it impossible to tell where it started. The foreman, Mr. Dyson was away in Montreal at the time, his dwelling is very near and his goods were removed, causing quite a damage by breakage etc., but no other buildings but the mill were burned. This mill was realy the foundation of this place, the city deriving its name from the mills. If they are not rebuilt they will be greatly missed by the whole community. We hope the gentlemen who own the privilege will see their way clear to rebuild, as they are men of push and enterprise.

Your agent, Mr. Rowell was this way last week. He flattered us farmers by telling us that we were improving in our agricultural pursuit. He says the past four years has made great improvement in this section. We imagined we were progressing and are now sure when strangers begin to see what is being done. The foundation for this advancement was the Farmers Club. That started corn growing and the establishing of the Creamery. If Mr. Rowell will only wait a little the people here will be able to pay for their JOURNAL.

Horace Heath from Fitch Bay has been visiting friends here for a few days.

L. O. C. Scoot has a cow that has made 400 lbs. of butter the past season with only ordinary feed.

Hiram Allen is delivering milk to the Baldwin condensed milk factory which is proving a great boom to the farmers of Barnston this winter. They are pushing their new business to the front and this is destined to the dairy town of the Province.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. Arthur Mudge son of Henry Mudge of Montreal, and who has been engaged in the Royal Electric Work's, Montreal recently met with an accident whereby both hands were severely burned, and although some time has elapsed he is still unable to feed himself and still suffers much pain in his hands.

As if to add to the mishaps at Beechwood farm, Mr. N. A. Beech was kicked by a horse one day last week and disabled for a few days. Mr. Charles Rand of Fitch Bay is taking care of Mr. N. Alex Beach whom we hear is somewhat better as are also the other members of the household.

The cold of Friday, Saturday and Sunday was intense, 32° below being the lowest point reached, warmer on Monday with about a foot more snow at night.

Customs Officer Elder of Stanstead Jct. was here on Monday.

Mr. S. A. Parker of St. Johnsbury and Mr. H. A. Wright of Newport are visiting their parents here.

The scholars of Georgeville school are enjoying a holiday week, their teacher, Mr E. J. Heath being away, and is expected to return with a wife and will go to house-keeping in the Taylor house.

Mr. Isaac Bonner Somerville, son of P. Alex. Somerville who recelnty moved to Montreal has secured a situation with the Burland Lithographic Co. of Montreal.

Mr. Douglas Lindsay is in Montreal for a few weeks. Mr. Lindsay has not yet entirely recovered from the severe cut in one of his feet, received while chopping in his woods several weeks ago.

Messrs. Heath & Heath and Dr. Keyes have had Skinner telephones put in recently.

Mr. Horace Achilles is living in the new house recently erected by Mr. Willis Wilcox.

Mr. Wm. McGowan is doing as well as can be expected.

The children's guild held a social last Thursday night at the store building of Mr. Ives, and it was quite a successful affair.

BEEBE PLAIN.

On Thursday, February 10th, a social will be held in the Town Hall, under the auspices of All Saints Church, Beebe Plain. Supper will be served at 6 P. M., after which an entertaining programme will be performed. Admission, adults 25c., children 10c.

One car corn sold in three days, and other goods in proportion at the Clough store, Stanstead Junction. People are not slow in finding out where to go for bargains.

Mrs. Wellington Ruiter is sick with congestion of the lungs, and Miss Hattie Schoolcraft is threatened with pneumonia.

A double sleigh load of young people went up to Griffin on Sunday evening last to attend a meeting of the Epworth League. They report a very nice time.

Our hockey team have not been very successful so far this winter. They were beaten again at Stanstead on Saturday evening last. Brace up boys.

Luther House's residence situated a few rods south of here was totally destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning last, together with the contents of the cellar which contained 300 bushels of potatoes and a large quantity of vegetables, as well as two barrels of pork and various other articles. All the furniture in the chambers was burned and the contents of the woodshed which was filled with dry hard wood, about 100 cords. A part of the furniture on the lower floor was saved but of course fn a badly damaged condition. The loss will be heavy upon Mr. House as he had a small insurnace. $1000 will not cover it. He has the sympathy of all.

The proprietor of Maple Grove Stable is in Montreal taking in the mid winter horse races on the ice.

Henry Bigelow was unable to reach Georgeville with the mail on Tuesday last. He got as far as Fitch Bay and was obliged to turn back on account of the blocked condition of the roads.

Porter Dixon returned to Boston last week to pursue his studies at the Conservatory of Music.

Kennedy & Co. are selling their large stock of goods at greatly reduced prices. The Junction Street is taking the lead now in the way of business.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blair left on Saturday last for Montreal. Mrs. Blair has been in very poor health for the past year and will go into one of the hospitals there for treatment. That she may be fully restored to health is the sincere wish of her many friends here.

Robert Harris is in Montreal. He will also enter the hospital for treatment. Mr. Harris has been a great sufferer from neuralgia for several years. We hope he will receive permanent benefit.

Mrs. David Elder is sick with erysipelas of the face.

Mrs. Scott died on Friday evening last at the residence of Robert Strople of North Derby, after a two weeks' illness. Funeral services were held at the Episcopal Church here on Monday, and conducted by the Rev. W. T. Forsythe. She was buried in our village cemetery by the side of her late husband.

S. B. Norton is making a tour of the provinces iu the interest of the D. W. Moir, Son & Co. Granite Works. This is a new firm and is composed of first-class reliable men, and we predict for them a prosperous future.

The local Union at the Methodist Church on Friday evening last was largely attended and a very pleasant and entertaining evening spent.

COATICOOK.

Friday night and Saturday night were two of the coldest of the season, the thermometer registered 32° below zero, but there was no wind so the cold was not so severe as it would have been with a strong wind even at a much higher temperature.

Rev. Mr. Holmes is quite out of health at present, it was with difficulty that he got through with the morning church service, and was unable to take the evening service. Principal Mastin and W.L. Shurtliff conducted the evening services.

Monday night and Tuesday forenoon we had a high wind and considerable fall of snow, and the roads are worse drifted than at any time before this winter.

The G. T. R. Passenger trains were several hours late Monday night and Tuesday.

The stage from Stanstead did not make its usual trip on Tuesday.

SMITH'S MILLS.

On Sunday, 6th inst., at 7 P.M. Rev. Dr. Flanders will preach a missionary sermon. Collection for mission fund.

MASSAWIPPI.

Severe cold weather ending with a blizzard on Monday. Train service demoralized.

The school (junior classes) conducted by Mrs. A. Kezar closes on Friday. A month ago the closing exercises were held. Several visitors were present and enjoyed the recitations &c., by the little ones. The teacher presented each scholar with a similar present, a china mug filled with nuts and candy. It was then decided to continue the school another month as both the children and parents were loth to have it close.

Miss Victoria Ives has been visiting friends here lately, it has been nine years since she taught our school and the children, now grown up, still speak of her as one of the kindest and best of teachers it was ever there lot to learn from. She ruled with love and never with "a ruler" of birch as they did in "our day."

A son of Mr. Kuowlton of Cassville is staying at his uncles, Mr. James Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Farewell have closed their house and returned to Huntingville to live.

Mr. Morrow will exchange pulpits with Mr. McMann of Megantic next Sunday and the Sunday after.

Our Hockey team, Hunting, Cox, Kathan, Colt, Hurd, Taylor and Hovey are at Huntingville to-day trying to win the game from the team there, the loosers to pay the supper which is being given by the ladies of the Universalist Church at the Church vestry to-night.

Ladies nights at the rink here are Tuesday's and Saturday's and Saturday afternoons. They would be pleased to see their lady friends from Hatley and Ayer's Flat.

GRANITEVILLE.

Mr. C. Skinner from Sherbrooke was here last Saturday adjusting telephones.

Mrs. James Scott passed away Friday evening, Jan. 28, at the home of Mr. Robert Stroples after an illness of three weeks. Her remains will be interred in the Beebe Plain cemetery.

Mrs. McKinstry will deliver a temperance lecture on Monday evening, Feb. 7th. We hope for a full house.

The social at Fred Hall's has been postpoued until next Tuesday, Feb. 8, on account of the storm. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Scott arrived home Tuesday night.

Last Sunday afternoon will long be remembered by the large congregation that assembled in the church here. For the past three weeks special services had been held by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Allin, when nearly fifty came to a definite decision for Christ. A large number of them have united with the church and more will follow. On Sunday the pastor, after preaching a strong sermon on Christian happiness, received these candidates on trial according to the usage of the Methodist church, with a few appropriate and practical remarks. Over fifty partook of the Lord's Supper that produced a solemnity and yet a joy that was given expression to in tears of many present. The church is growing rapidly and becoming a power for good in the community. The utmost harmony prevails and we can safely predict for this church a career of great usefulness.

MACK'S MILLS.

Wednesday—This is a very fine day. We think our January thaw came in rather a hard blizzard. The teams and plows are working briskly this morning to give people a chance to get out. It has been the coldest and hardest storm of the season. The early trains were delayed Tuesday until half past eight in the evening.

Mrs. Addison Smith and Roy spent Sunday at Ways Mills and were there when the woolen mill burned on Monday morning.

We hear that Mr. Luther House lost his house on Tuesday by fire. Fire is a good servant but a hard master.

James and Bertha Longeway started for Magog last Thursday for a week's visit with relatives and friends.

The church social at Mr. Joseph Lunderville's on Wednesday last was well attended considering the roads and weather. A fine time was enjoyed by all who were there.

Mr. Wm. Comstock has another large order for cloth. He makes fine goods. Mr. Comstock was at Sherbrooke last Thursday on business.

Rev. E. A. Davis is gaining but is not yet able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Mosher of Lyndonville, took tea at Frank Mosher's Saturday evening.

Bernice Huckins of Fitch Bay is spending a few days at Mr. Mosher's at present.

Aubrey Reed, we hear, is quite sick at this writing.

Mr. George Baldwin and wife and Mrs. Bigelow, we are glad to say, have returned to their home in Smith Mills. They have been at Worcester for the past year.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Next Monday evening, Febuary 7th the first of a series of Concerts is to be given in the Main Room of the College. The series will probably consist of three concerts given by the three different departments, Piano and Vocal, Violin, and Elocution.

Monday evening's Concert, is chiefly given by Prof. Dorey's department and therefore will consist largely of piano and vocal music. Mr. Holmes pupils will assist in the violin number, and Miss Stott's pupils will render some selections besides giving a pretty hoop drill.

The College promises the audience a very pleasant entertainment. After the programme has been rendered a social hour will be spent in the drawing-rooms to which all will be welcome. The Stanstead Band will kindly furnish music for the promenade. Admission 15c.

AYER'S FLAT.

During the cold weather of the last days of Jan. just past the mercury went down to 38° below zero here.

Mr. Loomis Ayer has been very sick with influenza but is now improving uner the treatment of Brown the popular Dr. of this place.

One evening a few days ago Rev. Mr. Moore, on returning home, found to his pleasure and profit oats in boxes and barrels to the amount of 12 bushels. A kind friend from Boynton was the benefactor.

A series of religious meetings conducted by Rev. A. W. Main of Danville Que, have just closed, the meetings were well attended throughout. Several times the church being crowded to its utmost seating capacity; the services were characterized by a unity of spirit among the people and by a manifestation of the presence of the Lord to save and bless.

The whole comunity has received a blessing, and a number of souls rejoice for the first time in the Salvation of Jesus. "Then shall they know if they follow on to know the Lord."

Rev. A. W. Main will preach (D V) in the Church here next Sunday Morning at 10.30, Feb. 6th, and assist Mr. Moore at the Communion Service which follows. May we have refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

More low prices for cash at A. G. Clough's.

3 boxes Eddy's matches 20ct, 3 medium lamp chimney's 10c, 3 lead pencils for 1c., pins given away at Fish and McNeil's.

MAGOG.

Mr. John O'Connor's tailor shop on Merry street was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Insured.

Mr. L. Lapointe who was foreman in the machine shop of the D.C.M. Co. for a number of years, has severed his connection with the company and removed with his family to Montreal, having secured a situation with the Atlantic and Superior R. R. Co.

Mr. Leslie Ellis is very sick with inflamatory rheumatism.

Mr. E. H. Bullard who has been very sick the past few weeks is convalescing.

Mr. W. L. Voigt of New York city is visiting Mr. Herrick Chemmist of the D. C. M. Co., Magog, is about to open an evening school for the benefit of those who are unable to attend the day school.

The skating rink here is in flourishing condition just now.

NORTH HATLEY.

The Magazine Club held its first social with Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Call on the evening of the 26th. Dr. Edgar gave a brief sketch of the Canadian revolution ending it with one of Dr. Drummond's dialect poems. Mr. H. S. Brown read the story of Mrs. Mulcrary's Christmas pig. The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments were served, and this was followed by games. All agreed that a very pleasant and instructive evening had been spent.

Quite a number attended the meeting to the W. C. T. U. at Mrs. Elroy Johnson on Wednesday afternoon. The next time it is to be a Mother's meeting.

Next Sunday evening the subject for the Y. P. C. U. meetings is "Evil Temper." Leader-Miss. Helen White.

The Y. P. C. U. purpose going to Moe's River on Friday evening, February 11th, to hold a re-union M. R. Union.

LIVE STOCK

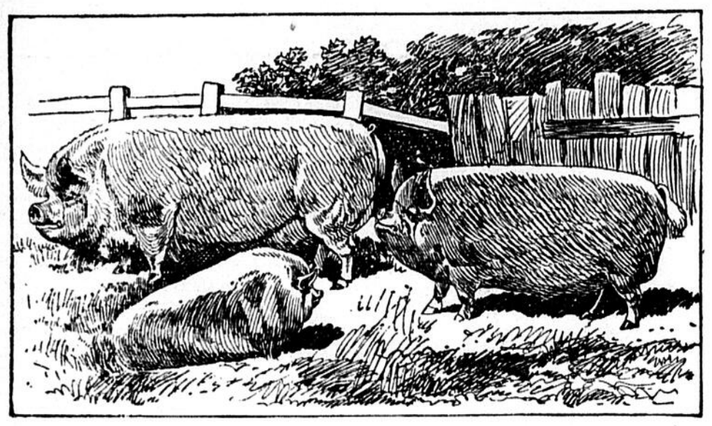
YORKSHIRES.

Relative Size of the Small, Medium and Large Breeds Shown.

In the search for a breed of hogs that shall produce much lean meat and bacon the Yorkshires are not to be overlooked. It is claimed that the small breed of this family fills the bill more nearly than any of the other popular hogs of today in the matter of running to lean meat and bacon rather than to mere lard.

The large Yorkshire is in very truth a big thing. Allowed to grow to his full size, the boar sometimes reaches over 1,200 pounds in weight. One prize boar at a royal agricultural fair in England tipped the beam at 1,232 pounds. A full grown sow sometimes weighs over 1,200 pounds also, being as heavy as a Holstein cow.

It is not profitable to keep the hogs till they are thus heavy, however. They eat too much. Four small Yorkshires



THE THREE YORKSHIRE BREEDS.

can be raised ready for market on the feed required for one of the mammoth breed.

Our illustration shows all three of the breeds and their relative size when full grown.

The medium Yorkshire breed has been produced by persistent crossing together of the large and small families. They are half way between the parent breeds in size. All the Yorkshires are white, and, like all white breeds of swine, have occasional blue spots on the skin. These spots are especially noted in the large and medium Yorkshires. Breeding the large Yorkshires for pork is not profitable usually. They are of use to be crossed with the other families. The females are prolific breeders and good mothers. Medium Yorks are about as large as Berkshires, though lighter in bone.

The small Yorkshire averages in size when full grown from 280 to 340 pounds. The English, who prize roast suckling pig more than we do, especially value the small York for slaughtering when young. It is also more valued for bacon than the larger families, but it does not breed quite so prolifically as they.

Bacon Hog.

The cry is for a bacon hog instead of a lard hog. The bacon hog is the one that has plenty of streaks of lean meat alternating with the layers of fat. This is the kind of hog demanded for export and the one whose flesh is healthiest to eat at home. The popular American breeds of swine, having been corn fed for generations, run too much to fat. One way to get more lean meat into them is to feed it in by mixing more nitrogenous or muscle making material into their rations. Such lean meat food is wheat bran and middlings, alfalfa, clover and the various peas and beans raised for live stock. Another way to get lean meat into the American hog is to breed it into him. Professor Thomas Shaw recommends crossing with the sows of our American fat hog breeds males of the Tamworth or the improved Yorkshire breeds. The Tamworth and improved Yorkshires are longer bodied, rougher and leaner than our Berkshires and Poland-Chinas. Professor Shaw says he has tried this cross for years with entirely satisfactory results when the cross was judiciously made. The first cross gives exactly the right thing.

Commercial Feeding Stuffs In Maine.

The variations in composition are so great and the matter is such a serious one to the consumer that he for his own protection should refuse to purchase concentrated commercial feeding stuffs which are not licensed as required by law. All goods sold legally carry the brand and inspection tag. The inspection tag is a red shipping tag with the coat of arms of the state, the name of the agricultural experiment station, the director's signature and the words, "Tax paid on —— pounds," printed upon it. The brand includes the following statements: The number of net pounds contained in the package, the name or trademark under which it is sold, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, the place of manufacture, the place of business of manufacturer or shipper, the percentage of crude protein and the percentage of crude fat.

Making the Pig Crop Pay.

In considering the question whether a farmer can afford to buy a pure bred boar, The Southern Stock Farm says: "Twenty-five sows, properly handled, should raise 125 pigs. The difference at the age of 12 months between a well bred hog and a scrub will amount to 25 pounds, or $1, each in favor of the well bred hog. We consider this a very conservative estimate. One can pay anywhere from $50 to $100 for the right sort of boar and realize handsomely on the investment from the first crop of pigs.

CAVALRY HORSES.

Type of Animals Required In the United States Army Service.

The cavalry service needs new horses every year, and prices varying from $125 to $250 are paid for these. A few years ago these prices were considered so low that the offers of fine horses were not very numerous. Good horses brought double these sums in those palmy days of horse breeding. The quartermaster would advertise for the horses, and the different lots offered were of such an inferior order that not one in 15 would suit the needs of the government.

But today there has been a radical change inaugurated, and Uncle Sam never had such an opportunity for selecting fine horses at his own price. The price of horseflesh has dropped to such a point that $200 is now considered a fair sum for some pretty fine animals, racers as well as roadsters and work horses.

For the cavalry service a certain type of horse must be selected, and the claims of others cannot be listened to, no matter what they may be. The animal must be gentle and free from all vicious habits and a fair, nimble trotter. Each one offered must pass a rigid examination before veterinary experts who test every part of the body and limbs for defects or blemishes. Even the mouth must be moderately sensitive and not so hardened to the bit that a rider could not turn him without running into a stone wall.

The color has something to do with the selection. White horses have been seen in the cavalry service, but as a rule they are not allowed there. The object is to get a uniform color that will wear well and not require too much grooming to make it look presentable. Sorrel, black and bay are the colors chiefly desired. Every animal must be a gelding and from 15 to 16 hands high and the weight ranging somewhere between 950 and 1,150 pounds. Horses under 5 years will not be taken nor those over 8. The average life of the horse in the cavalry service is 15 years, and to stand the rough and fancy riding required of them they must be in the prime of life when selected and trained.

Next to being perfectly sound and free from all defects the general intelligence and brightness of the horses largely decide the officers who choose them for the service. The ideal cavalry horse is a kind, affectionate animal, but withal so intelligent that he can all but guess the thoughts and wishes of the rider and owner. When the horses are chosen, they are sent to the different forts or to West Point, where the soldiers begin to break them in. As one man has full charge of each animal the two soon become fast friends, and the horse, if at all intelligent, soon learns to love his master. Sometimes the soldiers get choice animals, and after years of training and close association their companionship is almost human.

There are over 7,000 horses in use in the United States cavalry, and about 10 per cent of these die or are discarded each year. To fill up this annual gap the quartermaster and his assistants make their purchases, selecting promiscuously all candidates that pass the examinations. Many of the horses come from the western plains and are easily adapted to their new life; others come from the large eastern breeding establishments and from the farms, but probably the largest percentage of them comes from central Kentucky, where the strains of both the thoroughbred and trotting horses have been blended through many years of careful breeding.

The cavalry horses when first purchased are branded with the letters "U. S." on the side or shoulder, and a number is burned into the hoof of one of their feet. The same number is recorded in a book kept for this purpose, with a full description of the animal's appearance opposite. When this has been performed, the animal is regularly established in the United States cavalry service, and the next step is to pick out a master for him. His future owner may be some fresh young student at West Point, an officer in the service, or some common cavalryman stationed at a far western fort. There is no discrimination shown in the matter. The cavalryman 1,000 or 2,000 miles away from Washington stands as good a chance of getting a prize as a West Point student. —George E. Walsh in Country Gentleman.

Live Stock Points.

All farm and work horses should be trained to the fast walk.

A mixture of half oats and half carrots keeps horses' digestion in order.

Hoppled horses should not be allowed to compete in races, declares The Horseman. "Let us have less of the hopple and more of the genuine, pure gaited race horse with the native ability to go fast and true."

Shropshire, horned Dorset and Down rams are the ones to use for sires if you wish to breed lambs for early market. If you want a first class wool flock with good mutton, use a Rambouillet sire to cross with your common ewes.

GINGER DRUNKARDS.

FAVORITE TIPPLE OF CONFIRMED INEBRIATES.

Its Action Quick and Powerful—Combinations of Gin and Snuff and Gunpowder and Whisky Are Also Popular—Vile Drinks For the Depraved.

"For the love of heaven, Misther Madigan, sind out an get me tin cints wort' of Jamaicay ginger" is an appeal that often greets the officer in charge of the cells at the police court. He knows only too well that the men and women, particularly the latter, who have fallen to the lowest depths recognize in this ordinary household remedy the one stimulant that will steady their shaking hands, warm their frozen blood and allay the importunities of the thousand pricking devils that are clutching every palpitating nerve of their drink soaked bodies. The regular rounders, who are brought into court as vagrants every month, or as often as their occasional absences from the workhouse will permit, are nearly all Jamaica ginger drinkers.

The woman who is a humble, shivering, pitiable spectacle as she is taken from the van to the cells in the chill of the early morning, if she can only secure a gill of this potent fluid, becomes hardened, brazen, defiant. She enters the dock as her name is called, with head in air and spirit keyed to concert pitch. Arrogant and contemptuous, she scorns the judge and officers, and often in her haughty wrath openly consigns them to the most picturesque horrors of the hereafter. And all this change can be wrought in five minutes by "tin cints wort' of Jamaicay ginger."

Physicians say that Jamaica ginger is the most powerful stimulant in general use in the world. Compounded of the ginger root and pure alcohol, its effects are almost instantaneous, and a gill of it will produce a greater stimulating effect and in one-twentieth the time than a quart of whisky. No one but a confirmed drinker can take much Jamaica ginger. It would burn the coating off an ordinary man's stomach in a week. When a man reaches the stage where he craves Jamaica ginger, he is far gone in the last stages of alcoholism. For women it seems to have a special charm. It acts at once, and a small quantity does the work. Then, too, it can be purchased in any drug store without exciting comment and without a prescription. When once they commence drinking Jamaica ginger, it claims them wholly—no other stimulant is sufficient. Among those who are addicted to the use of chloral it finds its easy victims, for it seems to have a special attraction for those who use that narcotic.

Jamaica ginger is easily king of all the drinks that confirmed drunkards prefer, but it is not by any means the only one. There are dozens of combinations of all sorts of spirituous liquors, and among the colored people the ingredients of their favorite compounds are startling to contemplate. Gunpowder mixed with whisky, of the kind that assures a drink and a drunk for the price of a drink, has been the power behind the throne in many a cutting affray. Gin mixed with snuff appeals to the more cold blooded who want a quick stimulant that will warm as well as elevate and do both quickly. Among some of the lower orders of foreigners a compound of sour beer, gin and cheap brandy is popular. Its effects are almost inconceivable. A similar drink is made by the toughs of South Washington from the lees of wine, whisky, brandy, rum, gin and beer barrels. It is known as "Gilmore," and when Bloodfield begins a celebration with this inhuman brew the reserves in the Fourth precinct do not go to bed.

In the coal region of Pennsylvania, when the miners are known to have tapped a keg of this brand, the collieries are shut down and armed guards are left within the works while the officers and clerks seek safety at a distance. This drink has been prepared and absorbed in Washington, and the policemen, who arrested the revelers in this infamous decoction, bore the marks of their struggles with its frenzied victims for many a day, while every man off duty in the station house was kept awake all night by the demoniacal shrieks the imprisoned men uttered all through the night.

Pepper sauce, Worcestershire sauce so called and even red pepper are put in whisky by the colored patrons of the "hummer" joints.

The combination of whisky and gunpowder is made in a bottle, and before taking a drink the bottle is well shaken. This formidable compound will make a man see nothing but blood and start him upon a career of wild, uncompromising warfare with every living thing in his path. Alcohol, just plain alcohol, is not without popularity in certain circles. "Working the white line" is the term used to indicate the process of diluting the plain spirit with about three times its bulk of water. Some adepts, usually painters, whose tendency is to the exclusive use of red, are known alcohol fiends, and when once their reputation for that particular form of vice becomes known to the boss painter the alcoholist's occupation as a painter is gone.

Many of the dirty, ragged drunkards whose faces are as well known in the police court as the attendants are men of respectable parentage. They have been bailed out and had their fines paid time and time again. At last, in desperation, their relatives let them go to the workhouse, hoping it may bring some improvement. Sometimes it does; oftener the corrective effects last from the workhouse gate to the first open barroom and no farther. Of late years the friends of these confirmed drunkards have been taking them to the drink cures.—Washington Post.

A temperance society, said to be the first in the United States, was organized in Saratoga in 1808.

PENNSYLVANIA ROADS.

A Plan For Their Improvement Under Existing Laws Suggested.

Professor John Hamilton, deputy secretary of agriculture of Pennsylvania, has suggested a plan for the improvement of country roads under existing laws in the state which he believes will accomplish the desired result.

His plan for the improvement of the roads is that in their report the board of viewers should first of all state their conviction as to whether public necessity demands such a road; that they present as part of their report a map showing the courses and distances and also a profile map showing the contour of the ground with the cuts and fills marked and also the degrees of elevation; that no road, except in extreme cases, shall have over five degrees grade, and, if possible, not over three; that the right of way shall be at least 33 feet wide; that all streams and ravines requiring bridges shall be properly marked upon the map, together with the location of crossroads, nearby houses and property lines, through which the proposed road is to run, and that there shall also be marked on the draft the character of the soil over which the road is to be built; that all drawings shall be to a scale, and that there shall accompany the report the engineer's estimate of the probable cost of construction.

Mr. Hamilton also suggests that none but liberal minded, intelligent, public spirited citizens be placed upon these boards of viewers and that the engineer be thoroughly competent, not only to run lines upon the ground, but also to take levels and give estimates of cuts and fills, with the probable cost of construction. Mr. Hamilton believes if his suggestions are carried into effect by the courts it will be but a question of a few years before a marked improvement is shown in the condition of the public highways.

COST OF MACADAM ROADS.

Excavation, Culverts, Fences and Engineering Included.

In response to inquiries as to the cost of macadam roads we give the following, which are the figures in Massachusetts, says The L. A. W. Bulletin: Country highways are macadamized to a width of 12 or 15 feet. There are but two of the narrower width in the state as yet. In villages the width varies from 18 to 34 feet, and the depth is according to traffic. On sandy, gravelly or porous soil the broken stone is laid to a depth of six inches, and on clay or wet soil telford is laid to a depth of eight inches and covered by four inches of broken stone, with a layer of gravel from two to four inches in depth on top of the clay and beneath the telford.

The cost includes excavations, drains, telfording, gutters, culverts, fences, monuments and engineering in addition to the macadam. At the end of 1896 the average cost of the 107 miles completed was $10,369—macadam, $5,485, and miscellaneous, $4,884:

Average cost per mile of grading	$1,391 00
Average cost per mile of drains	150 18
Average cost per mile of telford	78 81
Lowest cost per ton of broken stone	1 06
Highest cost per ton of broken stone	3 10
Average quantity per mile of broken stone, tons	3,000
Highest quantity per mile of broken stone, tons	4,400
Lowest cost per mile macadam	$3,000 00
Lowest cost per mile completed road	5,600 00
Highest cost per mile completed road	23,000 00

DEPTH OF MACADAM.

The Thicker the Road the Greater the Area of the Base Sustaining the Load.

Many so called macadam roads consist of a few inches of broken stone laid on the surface of the ground without any provision for preventing the stones from spreading under the pressure of loads. There should be made a trench of the width and depth intended for the roadbed. For light traffic six inches of stone on a good foundation will answer, but for heavy traffic this is not sufficient.

The pressure of a load passing over a compact road spreads out through the body beneath in conelike form, the apex being at the load on the surface. With a depth of but 6 inches the weight at the bottom will be spread out over 36 square inches; if it is 9 inches deep, the weight on the foundation will spread over 81 square inches, and if 12 inches deep it spreads over 144 square inches. Depth of roadbed means strength. The area of the base sustaining the weight of the load increases as the square of the depth. A road 12 inches deep is four times as strong as one six inches deep.

A Great National Highway.

"A great national highway might be constructed," suggests General Roy Stone, "called perhaps 'the Great Road of America,' which should first join together the states along the Atlantic seaboard, then strike across the country on a central line, say from Washington to San Francisco, joining there another line which connects the states on the Pacific coast; this road to be built not by the general government alone, but by the states, under such arrangements as they may make within their own borders, and by the government through the territories and its own lands and reservations; built not by taxation of the states or the people, but practically out of its own benefits."

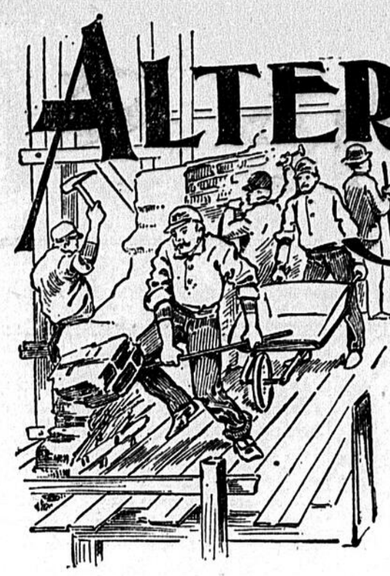
Road Notes.

Foreigners are said to describe our turnpikes as "dug out bridle paths."

Rhode Island is the only state to have a college where the students in addition to regular branches are taught the art of roadbuilding.

Conway W. Sams, chief consul of the Maryland division L. A. W., states that $143,000 was used on the roads in Baltimore county last year almost without results.

The suggested plan of road improvement in Connecticut proposes the building of one great state highway east and west and another north and south across the state, with low grades, and touching, so far as possible, the places of larger population.



ALTERATION SALE

This is the way we look now!

The Cyclone

Has struck us!

Nevertheless we have a few goods left that the carpenters have not thrown out or ruined, and for fear they will still persist in their designs, we offer some

Great Bargains in Fall and Winter Goods.

Come in and make the Clerks hunt them up. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. You are sure to strike a bargain. Remember the cold snap is sure to come. Be prepared; we are the people who can prepare you.

C. H. KATHAN,

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Do you want to Save Money?

READ THE FOLLOWING.
TO BE SOLD SOON AS POSSIBLE:

$1,500 worth of Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods

All New and the Latest Styles in both Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

$800 worth of Clothing

In this line you will find some Great Bargains in Suits for Children from 3 to 16 years old. Also in Suits for Young Men from 16 to 19 years old.

$800 worth of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

consisting of Fine Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, White Shirts, laundried and unlaundried, White Shirts with fancy bosoms, at any price you want. All manner of Negligee Shirts—laundried and unlaundried. Underwear and Hosiery, Handkerchiefs of every description, Silk Mufflers in every color imaginable.

$400 worth of Hats and Caps

that have been bought since Oct. 1st, 1897.

This entire stock is new and bought right, but must be closed out as I am going to make extensive repairs in my store and must have the room.

G. W. CLARK,

Post Office Block. DERBY LINE, Vt.

We would like to show you our

NEW CARPETS

Just received from market. We also have a lot of other Seasonable Goods which may interest you.

Men's Fur Coats and Caps,

Ladies' Fur Coats and Capes.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Odd Garments, &c. All good bargains. Nice line of Ladies' Jackets.

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HORSE BLANKETS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Come in and see us. We have a lot of things suitable for Christmas Gifts.

PIKE BROS.,

ROCK ISLAND.

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RELIEVED IN 1 DAY

SKIN DISEASES RELIEVED BY ONE APPLICATION OF

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT.

35 CENTS.

It is a marvellous cure for all such disgusting and disfiguring diseases as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Barbers' Itch, Scald Head Ulcers, Blotches. It cures all eruptions of the skin and makes it soft and white.—27.

Sold by J, T. Flint.

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Quebec Central RAILWAY.

Fall and Winter Time Table

In effect October 11, 1897.

On and after Monday, October 11th, 1897, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE SHERBROOKE.

EXPRESS—

Leave Sherbrooke	8.00 a. m.
Arrive Dudswell Jct.,	9.00 a. m.
" Levis.	1.55 p. m.
" Quebec (Ferry)	2.00 "
" St. Francis,	1.10 "

Through Coaches Boston to Quebec and also Pullman Palace Car from Springfield via Sherbrooke to Quebec on this train; connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman Palace car from Boston.

ACCOMMODATION—

Leave Sherbrooke,	9.00 p m.
Arrive Dudswell Jct.,	10.15 a. m.
" Levis,	8.15 "
" Quebec (Ferry)	8.30 "

WAY FREIGHT—

Leave Sherbrooke,	9.30 a. m.
Arrive Dudswell Jct.,	12.15 a. m.
" Beauce Jct.,	7.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE SHERBROOKE.

EXPRESS—

Leave Quebec (Ferry)	1.30 p. m.
" Levis (Q.C.R.)	2.00 p. m.
Arrive St. Francis,	4.20 p. m.
" Megantic	8.50 p. m.
" Dudswell Jct.	6.35 p. m.
" Sherbrooke,	7.50 p. m.

Through Coach Quebec to Boston and also Pullman Palace Car from Quebec to Springfield via Sherbrooke on this train, connecting at Sherbrooke with Pulman Palace car for Boston.

ACCOMMODATION—

Leave Quebec (Ferry)	6.30 p. m.
" Levis (Q.C.R.)	7.00 p. m.
Arrive Dudswell Jct.,	7.15 a. m.
" Sherbrooke.	9.30 a. m.

This train runs only as far as Beauce Jct. on Saturday nights, continuing on to Sherbrooke the following Monday morning.

WAY FREIGHT—

Leave Beauce Jct.,	7.50 a. m.
" Dudswell Jct.	2.45 p. m.
Arrive Sherbrooke,	4.10 p. m.

All trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Connections made at Dudswell Junction with the Maine Central R.R. so that passengers leaving Sherbrooke in the morning make quick connections for Cookshire, Sawyerville, etc.

For tickets and further information apply to this Company's Agents.

FRANK GRUNDY, General Manager. J. H. WALSH, Gen'l Pass'r Agent,

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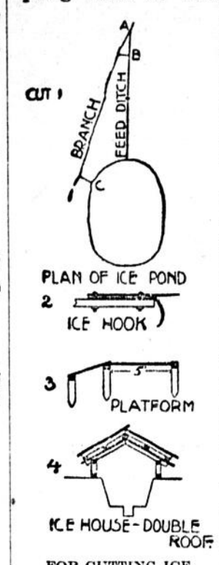
SAMUEL E. ABBOTT, of STANSTEAD is our agent for that Township.

DAIRY & CREAMERY.

ICE CUTTING.

First Make Your Pond, Then Wait For It to Freeze Over.

If it is preferred to locate the dam on a branch the entire supply of water in which comes from a spring, care should be taken to build the dam sufficiently far below the spring so the water will get cold before reaching the pond, spring water in winter being warm.



FOR CUTTING ICE.

But the pond should not be too far from the house, as the farther the ice has to be hauled the more expensive it is to harvest.

It is best to locate the site for the pond on a flat piece of ground to one side of the branch, dig out the hole the size desired and feed the water to it through a ditch as indicated at A, Fig. 1. At A build a temporary dam to raise the water and throw it into the supply ditch. At B make an outlet from the ditch to the branch, as it will be necessary at times when there are heavy rains or melting snow to pass the water into the branch. At C make a wasteway from the pond to the branch, and if there is any red clay convenient line the wasteway with it so as to prevent washing. A good two horse plow and a drag scraper will build a pond quicker and cheaper than it can be built in any other way. The grade of the supply ditch should be very easy and its depth not less than two feet. After the ice is harvested the temporary dam at A should be taken out of the branch in order to allow the water to flow freely, and the mouth of the supply ditch should be dammed against excessive rises in the branch. When this is done, the water in the pond will sink and evaporate, after which the pond is "laid by" safe and sound and out of the way of summer rains until the following winter, when very little work will be required to put it in order for again supplying ice.

Ice two inches thick will bear the weight of a man to go on it with an ax and cut it loose so that it can be floated to the bank, taken out and loaded into the wagons. But it is safer for the cutter to stand on a plank 10 or 12 inches wide and 16 feet long, and with his weight so distributed he can cut the ice alongside the plank without danger, using the edge of the plank as a guide for cutting straight. Therefore it is unnecessary to place stakes about in the pond to support the plank, as is done in some sections, with the idea that the ice will not support the weight of a man. These supports tend to weaken the ice, as it does not freeze well around them, besides rendering it less solid, therefore less liable to keep in summer. The water in the pond should never be more than waist deep.

Fig. 2 shows a superior form of hook for handling the ice on the pond and drawing it out. Such a hook costs little or nothing, will last a long time and is very effective. It is composed of two pieces of flat iron an inch wide and one-quarter inch thick. Two holes are punched through them, and they are bolted to the side of a pole flattened to fit them. This form of construction is superior to sinking the hook in the end of the pole, or so forming the butt end of the hook as to place it on the end of the pole. The best poles are slim pines, barked and seasoned. These will last a long time, but will last longer if a little paint be put on them.

The best way to get the ice out of the pond is to draw it out on a platform such as is shown in Fig. 3 as, if it be hauled out on the ground, it will get more or less muddy and be unsatisfactory to use. The sloping part of the platform should run down into the water, so the ice can slide upon it without trouble. A slight jerk will pull it up on the level part of the platform, which should, if possible, be so built as to be level with the top of the wagon body, into which the ice will then slide without handling with the hands.

The icehouse should be constructed with a double roof; thus the sun will affect only the upper roof, as through the space between it and the lower one the air will circulate freely and keep the lower roof cool. A well three feet in diameter and four or five feet deep should be dug in the center of the hole. This will prevent the water that melts from the ice from standing in the bottom of the hole and causing the ice to melt more rapidly. If the house do not keep ice well, a small pump may be placed in it and the water pumped out when necessary. The end of the pump suction should be placed about 12 inches above the bottom of the well and protected by a strainer to prevent leaves and trash from being drawn into it. If necessary to place a drain pipe from the bottom of the well to the outside, so as to take care of the water, it should be at least one inch in diameter and have a trap in it to keep out the air, the entrance of which will make the ice melt very much more rapidly.

In storing the ice the greatest care should be taken to pack it compactly, and the house should be filled to the top even though the family will not use it all. There are always unexpected calls for ice, and the surplus can be sold to those in the neighborhood who did not store ice.—Julien A. Hall of Virginia in Rural New Yorker.

HOW IT WAS MADE.

Creamery Butter That Took Sweepstakes Prize at Charles City.

Professor Gilbert W. Louthan, whose creamery butter took the sweepstakes prize at the Charles City convention, tells in The Creamery Journal just how he made it, beginning with the milking in the dairies of the creamery patrons. He writes:

Much has been said recently in dairy publications about the secret of making prize butter, and it seems to me there is a secret in it—an "open secret" that the farmer, merchant, professional man or butter maker discovers at once on entering the premium butter maker's factory, yet knows not The winner's motto must be "cleanliness is next to Godliness." This cannot be put off until the day prize butter is to be made, but must be an everyday dress. You ask how the butter that won sweepstakes at Charles City was made. The remote foundation was laid during the spring and summer of 1897, when the college (Ithaca, N. Y.) creamery sent at various times printed instructions to the patrons in regard to care of milk, cans, etc. A few days before the butter was made I saw as many patrons as possible and sent word to others and asked that extraordinary care be taken of the milk. To be sure that every can was all right, I took the precaution the day before making to wash and steam thoroughly every can. I took all of the day's run to make my butter and would do so again under similar circumstances.

The cream was skimmed rather heavy, and I added a couple of cans of specially fine milk, reducing the fat to 23 per cent. My starter was slightly off flavor, so did not use it.

Ripened 23 hours; stirred and aerated thoroughly every half hour. Do not know that this did any great good, but I am an earnest friend of aerobic germs, aside from other benefits that come from stirring. Kept the temperature as nearly uniform at 74 degrees F. as possible.

When an acidity of 38 degrees by the alkali test was reached, I iced down at once and churned in an hour at 50 degrees F. The butter came quite quickly, but as the cream was thin was in nice condition. I did not wash, neither did I wash any of my everyday make. I salted one and one-fourth ounces to the pound, worked four minutes in the combined churn and worker, let drain five minutes and worked two minutes longer and packed.

Professor McKay from the following day's milk made a tub that was scored by one of the Charles City judges as perfect. This was made similarly to that above described except that it was slightly heavier in fat; otherwise as near the same as two men would work after working together two years.

Do not take the above as a recipe. It is only a few facts from a piece of work that has proved successful. Nearly every day's cream brings up something for the butter maker to ponder over, and it is here that skill and common sense, "the two essential elements of flavor," do their work.

Removing Weed Flavors From Milk.

All milk that is the least affected with the onion or weed flavor is set aside by itself and then run through the separator and its cream kept separate. To this cream is added twice its own bulk of hot water, in which saltpeter in the proportion of one ounce to three gallons of water, has been dissolved. This raises the temperature of the mixed cream and water to about 160 degrees, and it is immediately run through the separator again.

The result is a fine, thick cream, with no trace of weed flavor in it and with thoroughly pasteurized, and the Babcock test shows no loss of fat in the operation.

In order to ripen such cream for churning a starter is needed.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Dairy and Creamery.

About this time of year there is difficulty in ripening cream. A starter should be used in such case. You can make one yourself out of pure fresh milk, simply kept warm enough to sour and ripen quickly and naturally, or there are commercial starters of good quality that you can buy.

At the New Hampshire dairy convention the dairy butter that took sweepstakes prize was made from pasteurized cream, and one of the commercial butter culture starters was used to ripen it. At the Minnesota dairymen's convention the butter that took first prize was also made from pasteurized cream. Still we don't know about this pasteurizing idea. We claim that where immaculate cleanliness is observed in the care of milk and cream and the making of butter there is no need of pasteurization. We are sure that facts will bear us out in this assertion.

This is the time to breed cows to give you a full flow of milk next winter.

A cow is as sensitive as a human being in her nerves and affections. If two cows that like each other and have been together for several years in pasture and in stall are separated, they will both fret and shrink in milk for a time till they in some measure forget. If they are kindly treated, they will become as fond of their owner as a dog or horse would be

Professor Haecker's rule for determining whether a calf will make a good cow: Measure with the eye the distance down the tail, about half way down from the rump, as it drops straight down to the rear line of the thigh. The greater the distance between those two points and the more curving the thigh the better the cow.

Do not work butter too much. The butter workers that were once so popular have in many places been discarded because they punched and squeezed the product too much and destroyed its grain. Results show that the least possible manipulation of butter there is the finer it is. Some high class creameries wash and salt the butter in the churn and then pack it, not using the worker at all.

HOMES FOR SUMMER.

SOME OF THE GOOD RESULTS OF VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

Residents of Cities Select the Best Kept Towns For Their Temporary Abodes. Parks, Trees and Neatly Paved Streets Are Good Investments.

The pecuniary as well as moral and social value of village improvement is the subject of an article by Mr. W. H. Yeamans in a recent number of The Christian Work. He says:

The more rural portions of the country, having learned that the residents of cities are inclined to spend a portion of their time during the heated term of summer among them, are now taking measures to render the country village more attractive, and so more desirable of visitation.

If fresh air, pure as it is possible for it to exist, is desired, it can nowhere be better found than in the country. Not only are healthful conditions there to be found, but such a degree of quiet as is conducive to rest.

Those who have always resided in the country are accustomed to the hills and valleys, the springs, rivulets and streams of water, the myriads of plants, shrubs and trees, the rocks and ledges, the cascades and waterfalls, the many feathered songsters that send forth their sweet music, the animals that roam the fields, and so are not moved to ecstasies by their sight, as is one born and reared in the city.

Feeling this as they do and taking pleasure in the enjoyment of others have led to the attempts at village improvements by village residents, and, not only that, but to the general improvement of highways. Within the period of 25 years great changes have been wrought. Roadsides that were given over to the growth of weeds and bushes and were unpleasant to the eye have been reclaimed, weeds and bushes have given place to grass, and the frontage of many houses has been transformed into beautiful lawns, having additional attractions in the numerous blooming shrubs and plants set therein. With such scenes as these, in connection with the great variety of natural conditions always to be found in the country, afforded by its numerous roads that run in various directions, is it any wonder that drives are sought in the country because of the beautiful scenery?

Then, further than this, by the general improvement of the commons at the center of towns, by the laying out of small parks, the planting of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs and plants, with corresponding changes connected with private residences, towns have been sought after for temporary homes for summer.

But the effect has been still more far-reaching. Residents of cities, of means, have been so captivated by the general attractiveness of the well regulated country towns as to be influenced to purchase real estate, upon which have been erected magnificent residences, and so many of the country towns are becoming deservedly popular because of their summer residences and as temporary summer resorts.

It has been one of the good results of village improvement indirectly to bring the residents of city and country into more friendly social relations. This has had a tendency to break down and remove barriers that at one time were looked upon as impassable. If the feeling that the better portions of rural communities are of a class entitled to fully as much respect as any in the cities can be fully established, a great good will have been accomplished. It must be remembered that those who are reared where nature puts on her pleasantest appearance, as a rule, are not those who go downward in the path of crime. The continual observation of the general adaptation of everything in nature to some good purpose has an elevating effect upon the human mind, and the more association there is with nature the more powerful the influence exerted. Children taught in their youth to love the beautiful seldom become vicious in their older and more mature years.

PURE WATER SUPPLY.

Public Health Demands the Utmost Care In This Matter.

The most insidious way in which disease is introduced into the human system is through the water used for drinking. Impurities or infectious germs in the water supply mean discomfort, illness, and, too often, death. Especially is this the case in the public schools, where the use of impure or unfiltered water is a menace to the health and even the lives of thousands of the little ones. That there should be any such danger is a disgrace to the authorities. The matter is under their control, and no such risk should be assumed.

The filtration of the large quantities of water necessary for schools, hotels, towns and cities presents, however, some difficult requirements. The apparatus must be capable of doing the work and doing it efficiently, but at the same time must be so simple and so easily understood that the man or woman of but ordinary intelligence may grasp its details and obtain from it the best results.

Europe's Most Healthy City.

According to statistics just published by the Belgian government, Frankfurt-am-Main holds the record for healthfulness. The mortality among its inhabitants is smaller than in any other city of the old world, being only 15.6 per 1,000. The Hague follows next with 16.6, then comes Edinburgh, with 16.8; Stockholm and Genoa, with 17; Copenhagen, 17.1; Turin, 17.2; Amsterdam and Hamburg, 17.8; Berlin, 18; Rotterdam and Nice, 18.5; London, 18.8, and Brussels, 18.9. It is curious to note that Nice, which is ordinarily regarded as one of the chief health resorts in Europe, has a larger pro rata mortality than either Berlin, Edinburgh or Hamburg.

HE LOVED THE SEA.

Tennyson Used to Study It From the Downs of the Isle of Wight.

Tennyson said, "Somehow water is the element I love best of all four," but in the recent memoir he is also credited with saying that he "never cared greatly for the sea on the south coast. It is not a grand sea, only an angry, curt sea."

Probably that was a view expressed before he became familiar with the locality, for though the Atlantic does not plunge against the isle of Wight as against Cornwall and the west of Ireland he himself has proved how much power and enchantment the sea reveals from the downs. Let the weather be fair or foul, nature is never dull from the vantage ground of those convexities which seem like the rind of the earth and give an illusion of vastness and openness beyond their actual area. Men striding on ridges and etched against the sky indeed seem "as trees walking." The wind rustling in the ear, the sheep bleating, the sea churning among the bowlders, the occasional bellowing of a steamer for a pilot, the swallows crying in their low flights and the gulls screaming give the only sounds. When the mist closes over the scene, a strange sense of being disembodied possesses us, we are lost in the impenetrable vapor, and the gulls pass over our heads, visible but for an instant as they float from obscurity into obscurity. In times of storm one seems to be at the seat of the elements and a witness to all their processes. The clouds roll and break against the cliffs like another sea, and sunbursts flashing from them leave a silver swath over the vexed and somber billows. On sultry days a waterspout, whirling like a dervish, is no uncommon sight, and he who makes the downs his observatory becomes wise in all the phenomena of sea and air. Climbing them at night gives one the feeling of scaling the walls of heaven itself. They slope like the sides of a pyramid, and the apex of the pyramid impales the stars. On sunny days the sea below is purple, and every shade of blue and green that can be thought of, even (to use one of Tennyson's own descriptions) "like a peacock's neck."

Rarely was there a visitor at Farringford that he was not brought up to the beacon and shown all these wonders and beauties. Except in his closing years the poet was found upon them in all weathers and at all seasons, and from them and the surrounding scenery he drew many of the landscapes of his poems.—North American Review.

DOG OPENED FATHER'S EYES

Experience of a Man Who Had Several Growing Girls.

"It is quite interesting to be the father of several growing girls," said one of a group of family men in the smoker of a suburban car.

"Yes," answered another one, with a shrug of his shoulders, "especially when they all want new gowns at the same time."

"I wasn't thinking of that," said the first speaker, "but of a way they have of taking the wind out of your own sails. It never occurred to me until the other morning that it was not to see me that young fellows kept dropping in to play cards and make themselves agreeable. I tumbled at last, but it was my hunting dog Jack that opened my eyes."

"Your hunting dog?" echoed the crowd.

"Yes. I had heard of nearly every kind of a plan for the communication of lovers except a dog. In this case Jack became Cupid's messenger. Those boys borrowed the dog ostensibly to go hunting, but I have learned since that they didn't know a gun from a hoe handle. They tied Jack up overnight, and as soon as he got out in the morning he made a bee line for home. If I hadn't seen the corner of a paper sticking from under his collar I should never have suspected the eagerness with which these girls tried to head him off from me."

"He had a letter for them?"

"No, just a note asking the privilege of seeing dear Miss Kate or Miss Sue in the park for a walk and a chat. Nice idea, employing the dog of the family in a clandestine correspondence! I answered that note myself, and the two girls haven't spoken to me since. Jack is tied up, and I'm watching the cat now, for I have no doubt they'll find a way to circumvent me." — Chicago Times-Herald.

Effects of a Bee Sting.

An English physician relates an instance of a lady who was stung by a bee. At the first moment she seemed to pay very little attention to it, but very soon her face became flushed and spots appeared all over her body. Suddenly she developed a most severe attack of asthma, finding great difficulty in breathing. Another instance is that of a young lady who was stung on the back of her head by an ordinary honey-bee. In less than five minutes her face began to swell, and very marked red and white spots appeared all over the surface of the body. The swelling extended over the entire person, accompanied by severe pain, burning and giddiness. The eyes were almost closed and the countenance was so distorted as to be unrecognizable. Very free bathing in soda water, with a little soda taken internally, and hot applications to the feet and thorough massage finally afforded relief, but it was some hours before the patient recovered from what was truly an alarming condition. Violent attacks of nervousness accompanied the trouble, and the sense of suffocation was almost intolerable. The young woman had been stung a number of times before without any apparent unpleasant result. The physicians were of the opinion that the bee had been feeding upon some extremely poisonous plant, which became concentrated in the venom of the sting. Be that as it may, the condition was such as to excite grave apprehension, the more so as it was several days before recovery was complete.—New York Ledger.

Try Holding Your Breath.

The modern quick moving elevator, when it sinks suddenly, gives many persons an unpleasant, qualmish feeling. Into a well filled elevator in a big shopping store the other day stepped from one of the floors two women.

"Do you know," said one of them to the other, "that if you hold your breath going down in an elevator you don't have that unpleasant feeling; you don't feel it at all."

Of course nobody in the elevator listened intentionally, but nobody could help hearing what she said. Conversation instantly ceased, and everybody drew a long breath. The elevator shot downward in silence.

"Ground floor!" said the elevator man as he threw back the door, and the women streamed out from the car upon the floor, talking now gayly, and there was one at least who said that the plan was effective.—New York Sun.

The U. S. Government, finding that the postage on second class matter does not pay transportation charges, through Mr. Loud proposes two ways of making up the deficiency. First, he could frame a measure to impose first-class postage on a great amount of second class matter and just about balance outgo and income with the incidental result of making certain classes of desirable reading matter more costly to the people. Or, on the other hand, he could draw up a bill compelling the railroads to transport mail matter as cheaply as express companies, using the same train to carry packages, and not only stop the deficit but give the P. O. department a surplus. Much to the gratification of the railroads, Mr. Loud adopted the plan by which the reading public would suffer while the railroads would make a profit. His bill is now before Congress for a second time with the railroads back of it. Congress is either stupid in this matter, or considers the railroads of more importance than the people, their constituents. It is said that during the weighing months, the mails are padded so as to yield the roads an illegitimate profit in four years of from four to five millions of dollars. The people should demand of their representatives in Congress that this robbery should cease. The Loud bill appropriates $3,600,000 to pay rent for mail cars of which about 500 are in use. The Government would make a good speculation by furnishing their own cars.

Diamond Dyes are the Only Safe and Pure Dye-Stuffs.

Our legislators have enacted stringent laws for the prevention of food adulteration, and as a result our people have been benefitted, and all classes of our population get value for their money.

It would be a boon to the women of Canada if the adulteration act applied to package dyes sold for home dyeing. Dyestuffs are now used in tens of thousands of homes, and too frequently valuable goods and materials are spoiled by use of adulterated dyes that should be prohibited by law.

The Diamond Dyes for long years have given the most complete satisfaction. They are the only reliable pure and fast dyes now before the public—the only package dyes that can stand the most crucial chemical tests.

Diamond Dyes are sold by all up-to-date druggists and dealers. If you meet a dealer who recommends some other make of dye, pause before you buy from him. Such a dealer is working only for big profits; he has no regard for your success and comfort.

There are some signs of friction between the U. S. and Canada in regard to boundaries in the gold region of what is usually called "The Klondike." That question was supposed to have been settled long before the discovery of gold, when the boundaries between British territory and the United States was settled by the commissioners of the two countries. The valuable discovery of gold and other metals in the northwest should make no difference in that settlement unless there was a reservation, which would hardly be made by the contracting parties under the circumstances.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colics, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

It was announced in a London despatch on Friday last from Shanghai, that four German sailors had been killed by the Chinese. China will probably have occasion to regret the murdering of these men, as it will naturally lead to retaliation in some form.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

The Stanstead Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

Rock Island, Que.

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If paied in six months,	1.25
At the end of year,	1.50

ADVETISING RATES.

Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 3 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

THE VALLEY ROAD.

Judgment Rendered Against the Corporation.

The case of Dame Lee Pomroy vs. the Corporation of the Village or Rock Island was decided against the corporation by Judge White at Sherbrooke on Monday. As a great deal of interest has been centered in the case we publish a summary of the case and judgment. The action was instituted on November 4th, 1897, and the plaintiff's declaration alleged: That she was the owner of the lot No. 1 in the 10th range of the Township of Stanstead, the whole of which lot is situate within the limits of the municipality of the village of Rock Island; that a short time previous to the date of the action, the defendants had entered upon her property and were actively engaged in building and constructing a road across her farm, to the line separating the village of Rock Island from the municipality of the village of Stanstead Plain, and in so doing had broken down her fences and walls, cut down hedges and trees, destroyed a private road leading to her house, were cutting and plowing up her land, and in other ways causing damage to the extent of $500.

The declaration then alleges, further: That defendants assumed the right to do this work in consequence of proceedings taken at the instance of certain ratepayers of defendants' municipality, iniated by a petition of date Oct. 5th, 1896, to the Council of the municipality, asking for the location of a road, in the following terms: "A public road to run from the road running past the Globe Suspender factory, across the land belonging to the estate of the late A. P. Ball, to the land of Mrs. Henry G. Pierce, in the municipality of the village of Stanstead Plain." That, in pursuance of this petition, one, N. A. Beach, was appointed and sworn as a special superintendent to report, and on the 22nd of the same month made a report and proces verbal of the road, which was homologated by the Council.

The declaration then attacked the proces verbal, alleging that it was wholly illegal, null and void, and gave defendants no right to enter upon plaintiff's property for certain reasons set out in the declaration, hereinafter mentioned, and prayed that defendants be condemned to pay plaintiff said sum of $500 for the damages already suffered, that the proces verbal be declared illegal and void and be set aside; that defendants should be condemned to put the property back into its former condition, and to restore the possession thereof to the plaintiff, the whole with costs.

To this action the defendants pleaded that the piece of road referred to in plaintiff's declaration was regularly established by proces verbal, that they had taken all necessary proceedings in expropriation of the plaintiff's land, that the objections urged by the plaintiff against the illegality of the proceedings are without foundation, that they had a perfect right to do all that they have done, and ask that the action be dismissed.

After thus stating the issue between the parties, the Court briefly recited the facts as appeared from the evidence, which established the presenting of the petition, the appointment of Special Superintendent Beach and the subsequent proceedings as alleged in the declaration.

It appeared from the evidence also, that previous to the appointment of the special superintendent, a map had been prepared by N. H. Green, P.L.S., (to which the proces verbal refers), and after the expiry of legal delays, came into force, whereupon the defendants took certain proceedings in expropriation of the land over which this road was proposed to cross.

The may was one, not only, of the section of road in question in this cause, but also showed that this section was only a portion of "a proposed road," extending from the point of departure in the village of Rock Island across the plaintiff's property to the municipality of the village of Stanstead Plain, thence across the south-easterly corner of that municipality to the municipality of the township of Stanstead, and continuing through the latter municipality to connect with, and form a northerly terminus in said township at a point near the Beauchamp bridge.

The learned judge then stated that the objections urged by the plaintiff against the legality of the process might be divided into five, and dealt with them in order as follows:

1st,—That the special superintendent was not legally sworn, and, that therefore all his acts were null.

The superintendent was sworn before a Commissioner of the Superior Court, and the learned judge held, that under article 30 of the old code of Civil Procedure (which was in force at the time) and which says that "whenever" an oath is required "by law," every judge, prothonotary, and clerk, and every commissioner authorized for that purpose has a right to administer and receive an oath, that this objection was not well founded.

2nd.—That the proces verbal purports to establish a road forty feet wide, and plaintiff claims that the corporation has no power to lay out such a road, and that they can only lay out roads sixty feet in width.

The Court held that the article requiring roads of the last mentioned width was an especial rule, and only applied in cases in which the land on either side of the road was subdivided into building lots, and was, as the statute said, a matter of protection against fires. The Court was with the defendants on this objection also.

The third objeotion was that the process verbal was null from internal defects, viz:—that no time was specified within which the road must be completed; that it did not accurately define the location of the road, etc.

The Court on this point, held that it was true that the requirements as to the above were imperative, but that all imperative requirements were not a peine de nullite. On these points the Court considered the proces verbal was sufficient for practical purposes, and would not feel disposed to set it aside on any of those grounds.

4th.—That the property was insufficiently designated, inasmuch as the number of the lot and range was not mentioned, and referred to the property as belonging to the "estate of the late A. P. Ball," to whose estate it never belonged.

The Court held this objection well founded, stating that the law requires that all parties interested shall be heard, and in this proces verbal the name of the proprietor, nor the number of the lot or range were not mentioned.

5th.—That the road as laid out by the proces verbal serves no public utility.

On this point the Court stated that under Article 407 C. C. no one can be held to give up his property except for public utility.

The evidence clearly established that the section of road built runs only across the farm property of the plaintiff, and terminates at the line of the municipality of the village of Stanstead Plain; that it there connects with no other road; and that the corporatiou of the village of Stanstead Plain, being unwilling to build or construct the section through their municipality, inasmuch as such road would not only be of no benefit to the ratepayers, but detrimental to their interests; and there being no law to compel the said municipality to build that section, the road as it now lays serves no public utility.

The Court held, therefore, that the road, as laid out, served no "public utility," and not so doing, the defendants had no right to enter upon plaintiff's property, and that their action was premature and that a manifest wrong had been done plaintiff.

The judgment maintained the plaintiff's action, and condemned the defendants to pay plaintiff $50 for damages already suffered, ordered defendants to restore property to its former condition, and give up possession of the land within sixty days from the service upon them of a copy of the present judgment, or in default so to do to pay the plaintiff a further sum of $150, the whole with costs of the action, as in a second class action.

Brown and McDonald, attorneys for plaintiff. C. W. Cate, Counsel.

H. M. Hovey, attorney for defendants. A. S. Hurd, counsel.

Miss Willard is "under fire" from some of her W. C. T. U. sisters for standing up for Lady Somerset when attacked by the aforesaid sisters as a being moved by "bitter personal animus." Some of the opponents of Lady Henry Somerset have retorted that Miss Willard is a false shepherd. There is a suspicion growing up that the W. C. T. U. ladies are not getting along any better than a lot of "horrid men" would under such circumstances.

The deed transferring the Sherbrooke water works from the Gas and Water Co. to the city was signed on Monday.

W. Doherty & Co.'s organ factory and Mr. Doherty's residence and stables at Clinton, Ont., were completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

The Ontario provincial elections will be held on the 1st of March.

The Canadian Parliament opens today.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. T. Flint, Druggist.

THE CATACOMBS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

The visitor to Italy complains of modern steam tugs on the Grand Canal in Venice, and the new-fangled ideas of cleanliness in the streets of Naples and the new quarters in Rome, but the height of the prosaic seems to have been reached with the illumination of the catacombs by electric light. No more dim distances in which one must take care not to be lost, no more monk guides, holding lighted tapers, no more darkness, mystery and imagination. This being the feast of St. Cecilia, says the Rome correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, the catacombs of St. Callixtus, where the Roman virgin was buried in 177 A. D., were for the first time all glowing and glaring with thousands of electric globes illuminating even the most remote corners, and giving to the whole a mundane rather than a mystic air.

These catacombs are outside the Porta San Sebantiano, on the magnificent Appian Way, that the Romans called the Queen road, and near the world renowned tombs of Cecilia Metella. St. Cecilia is not the only prominent martyr of the early Christian era whose name is connected with this burial place, for the remains lie there of several popes of the third century, as witness the original tombs of St. Atherus, St. Fabian, St. Lucius, St. Cornelius and St. Eutychianus, who all sat in the chair of St. Peter.

Thousands of Romans and foreigners have to-day visited this sacred spot. The crowd itself formed a picturesque view, as from below one looked up at the pilgrims descending and ascending the long, steep flight of stairs, or at the long procession of cowled monks and black-robed nuns, showing in vivid contrast to groups of students of the German College in their scarlet gowns, a garb that causes them to be called, in fun, the little cardinals. The corridors responded in echoes to their chants at the different altars, while there was a subdued hum from the less devout sightseer. What would be unperceived by the visitor, if he were not preinformed, is that the five miles of corridors and chapels are not on the same level, but form three different floors, one under the other. The most interesting spot is where St. Cecilia's tomb was found, and where also stands a copy of the statue of the saint deslgned by Maderno, representing her after her martyrdom. Next stands a most interesting marble tablet, the inscription on which was originally a pagan one dedicated to Marcus Aurelius. The Christians utilized the tablet by turning it and writing on the back a new epitaph to Pope St. Damascus.

Bones and skeletons of the ancient martyrs are found all along the walls, in three rows, one above the other. The lower room is the more disturbed as almost every one tries to take something away as a sacred relic. But the electric light on these bones turns the catacombs into a museum.

WEDDED THIRTY YEARS'

An unusually pleasant event occurred in Bolton on the evening of Jan. 25th, the occasion being the celebrating of the thirtieth year of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer Place of Millington, when their friends or at least those of them who were not prevented by some cause beyond their control and who had the courage to brave the weather and the bad roads, assembled in Place's Hall, a commodious room, well seated, and warmed, tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted by the owner.

Between two and three hundred sat down to tables loaded with delicious cakes and pies, and were served in a prompt and competent manner by the young people of the S. S. to oysters perfectly prepared, also to coffee and tea, candy, nuts and raisins in abundance. When the repast was ended, Col. Patten of Brome Corner as chairman, and Mrs. J. G. Ball, assistant, were called upon to preside, then a lengthy programme was efficiently rendered. The chairman with a flowery speech congratulated the couple, then presented them with a beautiful silver water service, and a nice clock was also presented them by W. H. Austin as memorials from their many friends, to which Mr. Place responded in an eloquent manner.

Letters of regret for unavoidable absence were gracefully read by Mrs. J. G. Ball from Judge Lynch, A. H. Moore, M. P., D. A. Manson, Chas. Thibault, Revs. J. H. Fowley and I. Nelson, the R. C. priest, Hon. S. A. Fisher, and from Judge Foster owing to illness. Will'd A. Channell called for three cheers for the Judge which was unanimously responded to. Regrets from T. B. Rider were conveyed by Dr. Keyes. Able speeches by E. J. Estey, Eastman; Avery Bryant, Stanstead; Rev. D. Brill and Ezra Ball, Bolton; with good wishes and hopes that they may have as good a time at their golden wedding. Dr. Keyes, in an able speech spoke of their only son who is about to graduate at McGill, and said were he present, his heart would swell with gratitude, when he saw so large a gathering in honor of his mother and father. A selection was excellently rendered by the choir, and many selections skillfully rendered by the Eastman Orchestra, led by T. Armstrong, delighted the audience, the last, God Save the Queen, and the benediction by Rev. D. Brill brought to a close an enjoyable affair.

GEORGIA'S WHITE SLAVES.

State will Sell Her Convicts at Auction.

An Atlanta despatch says: The more than two entire regiments of State convicts will be auctioned off to the highest bidder on April 1. The official notice to that effect has been made public. and thus will be witdessed the renewal of a system which has already been condemned by the press and the people of not only this State but of the entire Union.

In the coming auction of human chattels to persons who are not officers of the State, it is provided that boys under fifteen years of age, such aged, diseased and infirm convicts as in the judgment of the commission should not be hired out, and such convicts under one and two year sentences as may be hired to the county authorities under the provisions of law, shall be excepted:

The worst feature of the new law and one which was not in the old, is that these men, thus hired out to traders in human labor, may be subject to others, though the State assumes to keep an eye upon them.

It is provided that all the convicts may be hired to one or more persons or companies, but they must go in batches of not less than fifty.

For twenty years there has been a growing sentiment against the convict lease system of this State, but as the leases were in the hands of certain influential persons, some of them at one time having been in the United States Senate, it was found difficult to reach the evil.

Ten months ago Governor Atkinson convinced of the cruelty of the system, commissioned Capt. Phillip G. Byrd to make an exhaustive investigation. The report by Capt. Byrd was one disclosing the shocking cruelty on the part of many lessees and whipping bosses.

Public sentiment was aroused, and with one accord the new shapers of the State demanded a change which would prevent the bartering of human beings to corporations, whose only interest would be the extraction of all the profit possible.

When the Legislature met it seemed as if humanity was about to win a battle, but those interested in the lease system held up the question of expense to the State in providing a penitentiary, giving figures to prove that it would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars for the State to undertake to care for its prisoners.

Then was evolved the new plan, which contained all the features of the old lease system, and which, it is believed will be a more unpopular law than the old one. While there is in the new law a provision looking to the gradual establishment of a central penitentiary those whose interest consist in convict labor will see to it that such a solution is never reached.

MARRIED.

POMEROY-MARTIN — At the residence of Adam Robbins in Derby, Vt. by Rev. O. P. Chase, Wm. L. Pomeroy of Stanstead, P.Q. to Amy M. Martin of Stanstead, P.Q., on Jan. 27, 1898.

In buying seeds "economy is extravagance," because the cost of cultivation wasted on inferior seeds always largely exceeds the original cost of the best and dearest seeds to be had. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for

FERRY'S SEEDS

and *always* get your money's worth. Five cents per paper everywhere. Always the best. Seed Annual free.

D.M.FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

The Klondike Fever

has struck us too. Our ship leaves New York harbor on March 10th, bound for the Klondike, and

We want to go! Will go!
Have Backbone!
Want Gold! Will get it!

Mean business if we can dispose of our stock in time, and in order to do it we offer for the next 30 days,

Goods at the following PRICES:

Men's Suits of Clothes from	$2.50
do Overcoats "	3.50
do Heavy Shirts "	.50
do Pants "	.75
do Assorted Neckties, 15 to 18 cts.	
Youth's Moccasins	.65
do Heavy Rubbers	.50
Axes, each	.50
Lanterns,	.35

We don't throw papers of pins at our customers heads as our neighbor does but hand them to them politely.

Seven bars of soap	.25
Berger's Starch	.12
Lantern Globes	.05
Lamp chimneys 3c, 4c, 5c.	
Old yellow corn per bu.	.40

Flour and Feed for sale Cheap.

Wanted a few tubs of fresh made butter also a few hundred lbs. of maple sugar in cakes.

CLOUGH BROS.,
Stanstead Jct.

For Sale.

THAT very desirable property on Maple avenue, in the Village of Rock Island, known as the Ozro Morrill residence, will be sold at a great Bargain and on easy terms.

A. T. FOSTER.
JOHN G. FOSTER.
F.D. BUTTERFIELD.

The Misses Whitney will be pleased to do plain sewing, mending and repairing at their home.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late A. B. Sweeney are requested to present the same to the undersigned at once, and all persons indepted to said estate must make payment immediately.

EXECUTORS } A. N. THOMPSON. H M. HOVEY.

F. P. POCOCK,

Lately with Pike Bros. has opened a fine stock of - -

Family Groceries, and Canned Goods

in rooms fitted up for him in the Foster Block, Rock Island.

Jan. 13th, 1898.

Bargains for Cash at

A. G. Clough's

These prices are good only while they appear in the JOURNAL at these prices for cash only.

This Week.

32 inch wide Best Flanellette, yd.	$0.05
Best Gelicia, yd.	.09
Best Cambric	.04½
Heaviest Wool Pants made	1.15
¼ lb. pure Cream Tartar	.07
Shoe dressing bottles	.07
Double width Dress Flannel, yd.	.12½

A useful present with every dress of any goods. No waiting take your choice.

THE E. B. EDDY CO'S

Calendar for 1898

Will not be issued till March next at the earliest. We have been too busy to find time to get up a bright and attractive calendar for our friends

If you want a copy in March, send a post card request now to.

The E. B. EDDY Company, Limited,

HULL, CANADA.

Don't Wear Old Clothes

THOSE Excellent Custom-Made Pants, made from the balance of the stock on hand when I quit the tailoring business, now selling at

$2.48 WORTH EVERY CENT OF **$5.00**

and you will say so yourself before you have worn them out. Come in and take your choice; they will not last forever.

Nice all-wool Coat $2.50, Coat and Vest $3.50

The Finest Line of Gloves and Mittens in this country I bought too many of them, but they must move. All the 50c. and 75c. Gloves and Mittens marked down to 39c. Workmen's 25c. Leather Gloves now selling at 19c.

It will pay you to walk 10 miles bare handed to get a pair. You'll say so on the way back.

Above are Bargains.

FRANK MELLOON.

ONE CASE
Flannelette Remnants
in pieces from one to eight yds.
ONE CASE
Print Remnants
in pieces from one to eight yds.
ONE CASE
Gray Cotton Remnants
pieces from two to twelve yds.
ONE CASE
Ducking Remnants
from two to fifteen yds. in pieces.

All the above are of excellent quality and from 25 to 35 per cent. under regular net prices.

A few Furs left to go at a big discount.

PARKER & KNIGHT. - Hatley.

GRANITE and MARBLE.

We are at all times prepared to offer the buying public the best in the market in the line of

Monuments, Headstones, Markers, Posts, Coping, Etc.

Our line of designs are the latest and we can also propose special ideas presented by our customers. We make a Specialty of doing work so that our patrons may recommend us to others.

We quote the lowest prices consistant with the finest qnalities. We erect work anywhere. If in need of work in our line drop a card to

D. W. MOIR, SON & CO.

Works at Graniteville, P. O. Address, Lineboro, Que.

Business and Professional Cards.

DR. C. L. BROWN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ayer's Flat.
Office next door to Post Office.
Residence Mr. Chas. Vaughan's.

W. A. REYNOLDS, D. D. S.,
(Grad. Boston Dental College)
180 Tremont St., Boston.
Office hours: 9 to 4,

J. C. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Beebe Plain, Vt.

RALPH M. CANFIELD,
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Office hours: 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Office opposite Christ Church, Stanstead Plain.
Bell Telephone No. 60.

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Office opposite residence of Hon. M. F. Hackett.
Stanstead Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 34.

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JOHN W. McDUFFEE, C. M., M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Post Office address, Derby Line, Vt.

DR. L. A. LAPALME,
Physician and Surgeon,
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Office and Residence at Dr. Confield's old place.

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Dentist,
Stanstead Plain, Que.

DR. T. D. WHITCHER,
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Telephone connections.

ERASTUS P. BALL,
Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College.
Office at Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que.
U. S. P. O. address Derby Line, Vermont.

M. F. HACKETT,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Will attend all courts in the District. Collections a specialty.

H. M. HOVEY,
Advocate,
Rock Island. Que.
U. S. P. O. address, Derby Line, Vt.

L. H. RAND,
Undertaker,
Fitch Bay, Que.
A complete assortment of Fine Funeral Furnishings always kept in stock.

H. E. BOGUE, M. D.,
Derby Line, Vt.

W. C. HERBERT,
Advocate,
Office first door north of residence, Stanstead Plain, Que. Bell Telephone No. 55.

THOS. KIRK,
Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor.
Office at Stanstead Hotel, Stanstead, Que.

CHAS. M. THOMAS,
Notary Public,
Commissioner Superior Court.
Office at the Court House, Stanstead Plain.

A GOOD THING TELLS THE STORY.

Having used one of the "Monarch Evaporators" purchased of the Rock Island Hardware Co., last spring, I take great pleasure in saying that I can boil one third more sap with the same amount of wood than I could with my old style "Lightning Evaporator" and that it possesses the two essential qualities viz. rapid boiling and producing sugar of superior quality and would recommend it to any one buying a new evaporator.

F. H. BARBER, Fitch Bay.

The Canadian Home Journal for February is especially interesting. The Canada Club is again to the fore with a description of how a retail store handle Canadian goods. There are three competition stories to be voted upon, and Secnarf writes an interesting tale of "An Unwelcome Guest." Music and poetry are present in plenty, and the various departments of the Journal are so complete that it is no wonder that it is becoming popular. Every family should be a subscriber to this distinctively Canadian periodical. The Canadian Home Journal, McKinnon Building, Toronto.

NEWSPAPER advertising in the United States. A book of two hundred pages containing a catalogue of about six thousand newspapers, being all that are credited by the American Newspaper Directory (December edition for 1897) with having regular issues of 1,000 copies or more. Also separate State maps of each and every State of the American Union naming those towns only in which there are issued newspapers having more than 1000 circulation. This book (issued December 15th, 1897) will be sent postage paid, to any address or receipt of one dollar. Address The Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., 10 Spruce St., New York.

FROM ZULULAND. SOUTH AFRICA.

Bethel Mission Station, Inyoni, Zululand.

October 25, 1897.

DEAR EDITOR:—It gives me joy to be able to write you one of those promised letters from among this people. The Lord has really allowed me to come forth to this dark land as one of his messengers, and I am one of the happiest women in this world I am sure. If God wills, I am to go to Grace Mission Station, just two miles north of Cape St. Lucia in northern Zululand, with a Mr. and Mrs. Keyes from Dr. A. J. Conlon's Training Schools in Boston. Our work here will be pioneer work. The house is now being prepared for us. We will have no church at present but will use one room of the house for a chapel. Mr. Keyes has been up there since May building and getting things in readiness, and will join us soon here at Inyoni, as, on account of the rinderpest he cannot take us to the station at present. A Mr. Anderson of the Swedish Holiness Mission has kindly opened his home to us, and here we are and here we will stay until the way is open so that we can go by ox wagon to our own station.

The rinderpest, which is sweeping over all Africa, and taking most of the cattle as it goes, is a dreadful scourge. It is an internal disease and the symptoms are very few, but the cattle are taken suddenly ill and die, oftentimes oxen dying on the road. Further up in the interior the ground is too hard to bury them well, and the natives are careless in regard to it, and the consequence is that the fever is aggravated thereby, and there are many more deaths than usual. A great deal of travel is by ox-wagon, a loaded wagon being drawn by fourteen or more oxen. The oxen of the mission station have as yet, been spared, and we are praying that the sixteen oxen belonging to Mr. Keyes and which he will have to bring down to take our transport and ourselves back with, may be spared. For short distances the missionaries travel on horseback, but we hear that horses may not stand the climate farther north and that we will have to use mules in our work.

Bethel Mission Station, here at Inyoni, has been established three years and they have an organized church with a small membership. The church is a small structure, a few rods further up the hill from the home, made of clay and reeds, with a corrugated iron roof. The walls are plastered, the ceiling decorated with rafters. There are three windows, now one of them of stained glass, a board door, partition across one end divides off small store and work rooms. For a pulpit a long narrow table formed of three boards and cross legs, a chair for the minister, same formations, a bench, same style for the inkosazana (unmarried women) and inkosakazi (married women) or Mrs. Keyes, and I. The church is seated with benches made of three halves of bamboos and crossed legs, making a seating capacity for one hundred and room for as many more on the mud floor. There is a small school here afternoons for the Christians. A picture of a school for natives:—Several classes in one room all facing the walls; a chart on the wall before each class; a teacher for each class; all reciting at once; imagine the effect! I had the privilege of addressing a good sized audience in this little church yesterday afternoon, through Xabanisili (Mrs. Keyes native girl) as interpreter. Oh, how I long to speak to them in their own tongue! I trust the time will not be long before I may. My heart is full of things I would like to say to the churches at home. Oh, that they might realize the condition of these people living in sin and degradation, and hear our Lord's "Go ye" until they would gladly give their lives to going or praying or giving. Each morning Mr. Anderson calls the people together for prayers at the home, and Sunday morning at nine in the church by blowing a horn, for as yet he has no bell. Then in P. M. Sunday services commence at 2.30 and continue for about three hours; generally two or three speaking.

In regard to the native "undress," our imagination is inclined to make this seem worse than it is. It does not seem so shocking to see these natives going about in their shiny black skins, loin covering of skins, not really so immodest as the outfit worn by our ball men, swimmers and oarsmen at home. But some of the costumes of those who have commenced to dress are very comical. Of course, the Christians dress in English costume, excepting bare feet and a handkerchief about the head of the women, but the natives put on any one article of clothing that they happen to have. It is common to see one with simply a vest on aside from his usual covering. Yesterday one young man had on a vest and a belt, but the belt was passed under the left arm and over the right shoulder. Another wore a heavy pair of shoes on Sunday, but made so much disturbance in passing out and in during service that the "unfundisi" (teacher or minister) requested him to leave them at home the next Sunday. One man had on an overcoat (although a hot day) as his only article of clothing, a ring about the crown of his head, showing him to be a head man with his chief, and an official band about his right arm showed that he was a policeman. Two young women had on white (?) men's night shirts with their customary dark brown sacking blankets, forming a short skirt underneath. The Zulus have a fine physique, and do not disfigure themselves with paint or rings in noses and ears, but they do have large holes in their ears and in one ear they often have a spike of some kind, and carry their snuff, etc., and in the other a small ring or ornament of some kind, oftentimes a safety pin or several of them dangling from the ear. They are fond of beads, woven wire, etc. One gay young man last Sunday had a mass of beads below one knee, a simple fancy woven ring below the other, beads about ankles, waist, neck and arms, and each ear filled with green grass. He evidently was charming in his own eyes and those of the young women. They also wear sometimes a headdress of feathers. One thing has impressed me much, that is, that you see many things among these people which are only exaggerated forms of what you see in so-called civilization. Many times have I said to myself since coming to Africa, Truly human nature is the same the world over.

But my letter is growing lengthy and I must leave a description of our home and work in the kraals till some future time.

Yours in His name,
JULIA A. MCCLARY.

Present address, 410 a Point Road Durban, Natal, S. Africa.

TO KLONDIKE BY RAIL.

Terms Agreed Upon for Building An All Canadian Route.

The terms of the agreement with the Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, of Toronto and Montreal respectively, which the Government will submit to Parliament for the construction of the Yukon railroad are as follows: The road will run from Glenora, on the Stickeen river to Lake Teslin, 150 miles. Thence the route will be by water. The rates chargeable are to be approved by the Governor-General-in-Council, and are not to be subject to reduction for four years. At the end of the four year term they drop twenty-five per cent. Three years later they drop another twenty-five per cent. Then the road comes, as to tolls, under the provisions of the general Railway act. The contractors are to receive a bonus of 25,000 acres of mineral land per mile, of 3,750,000 acres in all. This land is to be in the mining region north of the 60th parallel, and west of the Mackenzie river. The company can claim 92,168 acres on the completion of each ten miles of road. But the land is to be in alternate blocks, the Government holding those not taken. The grant is to be free from municipal taxation, and the royalty the company is to pay on its gold is to be one per cent., as in other cases.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S OPINION.

Sir Charles has stated that the route chosen is the best that could have been selected. "When I was in the West," he said, "I made enquiries, and I reached the conclusion that Canada ought at the earliest possible moment to have communication with the Yukon. As to the arrangement made with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, Sir Charles said that they were men who had the capital resources and energy to carry it out. They were probably the only men in Canada who could put the undertaking through in the time that it was specified.

Sir Charles gave the Government credit for acting with such vigor as it has shown, and asserts that the opening of the Canadian route strongly urged by him is the proper course to pursue. He does not anticipate any trouble with the United States in transferring cargoes from the ocean boats to river boats at Wrangel. If, however, such should happen, Canada has Fort Simpson to fall back upon, which will be equally serviceable.

IOWA'S GOOD SLEIGHING.

Writing from Grundy Center, Iowa, under date of Jan. 24th, Mr. Lyman Cole, an old subscriber, says: We have had a splendid winter with seven weeks of the best sleighing that I ever saw even in Canada, and bids fair for that much more. Altogether we have had about 18 inches of snow which has melted to about 6 inches. Have had no winds to drift.

A GOOD LETTER.

From the Judge of the Circuit Court.

Fernandina, Fla., 28, 1896.

MR. J. GEORGE SUHRER, Druggist, City.

Dear George:—Please send me a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.

Yours respectfully, GEO. E. WOLFF.

Sold by J. T. Flint, Druggist.

The Gilman Store.

* * *

THE FEBRUARY SALE
OF * * *
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

What the women of Orleans County have long looked forward to with so much wonderful expectancy, is here and ready to satisfy them.

The Stock is Larger

and more varied, and the

Prices Lower

than at any previous February sale. During the fall and winter months we have studied to make this sale a profitable success to you. The qualities, the styles and the prices of goods offered, show that we have surpassed even our most sanguine hopes. So come, prepared to expect exceptionable qualities at exceptionable prices in Carpets, Rugs, Bedding, Table Damask and all other Housekeeping needs.

RUGS

This season the carpet stock will furnish a good many bargains. A lot of rugs may go at half their value in the regular way. We quote just two kinds at 79c and 87c. If you need carpets, our advice is to buy in February—you'll say more later.

LACE CURTAINS

Here are some you may have at less than wholesale prices, but don't wait.

PORTIERES

You shall have at special February prices.

SHEETINGS

In all these widths—36, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 54, 63, 72, 81, and 90 in. A good unbleached sheeting, yard wide, at 3½c a yard. A better one at 4c. Lockwood best, 4¾c. Fruit of the Loom, bleached, 6c. Just as good values in other brands.

COTTON TWILL CRASH

25 yds. for 63c.

OTHER CRASHES

Are 16, 12, and 8 yds. for 50c.

Still better are 10, 8, and 7 yds. for $1.00.

You won't get a hint of the higher prices that are asked for linens now.

DAMASKS

Turkey Red, the manufacturer says fast color, but we don't warrant them—price too low—only 15c a yd. Better ones at 23c and 29c; regular values 29c and 39c.

LINEN DAMASKS

25c, 32c, 39c, 49c.
59c, 69c, 89c, 99c.
1.09, 1.19, 1.39, 1.59.

Here are damasks at prices less than a year ago and the face of an advance that has already come. You get the benefit of our forethought in buying.

NAPKINS

49c, 69c, 89c, 98c, 1.19, 1.39, 1.49 and up to 4.19 a dozen. Napkins to match most of the damasks.

TOWELS

Some of the greatest values ever offered at any February sale, not a suggestion in the prices of the 20 per cent. advance in the linen market. There towels were all imported before the advance.

BED SPREADS

Prices lower than ever before, and this season nearly every spread is finished ready for use. Prices are: 47c, 57c, 67c, 87c, 98c, 1.17, 1.35, 1.65, 1.98 and up.

BED BLANKETS

Remarkable values will be offered; blankets that were bought months ago for this sale will now be sold as low as they could be bought with wool at 10c a pound. Don't miss seeing the blanket bargains.

COMFORTERS

We don't keep the poor, cheap kinds, but what we do keep you can have at special February prices: 69c, 89c, 98, 1.19, 1.39, 1.75, 2.19 and up.

GARMENTS AND FURS

At less than wholesale prices.

GILMAN & COMPANY,
NEWPORT - - - VERMONT.

At - -
FISH & McNEIL'S

Japan 'T' 7c. lb., 4lbs. 25c.

This TEA although better than others sells for higher price is not first quality. We cannot recommend it. We sell Corn Starch at 5c, but that we sell at 7½ is better.

We sell Lead Pencils three for one cent, but our pencils 3c. each are cheaper. We sell slate pencils 2c. a doz. and clothes pins 1c. a doz., and pins we give away, but you save only a few cents on these small articles. You save more money when you buy our Dress Goods, Cottons, Flannelettes, Tickings, Gingham, etc., because the quality is better, and we have cut the price clear below all others. Our Men's heavy knit shirt, at 25c. is a leader, also men's wool pants, price $1.25 now 95c. All winter goods 10 per c. off, must be sold to make room for Spring Goods.

Remember discount price

on Wednesday & Saturday, 50c. goods 41c. 30c. goods 22c., 28c. goods 17c., 20c. goods 13c. Bed spread 7 feet x 6 price $1.00 for 83c., etc.

Call and see if we are not selling

Way Below All Competitors.

We take hind quarters of beef every day, Beef hides, calf skins, sheep pelts, butter, eggs, grain railroad ties, etc.

One Car Best Yellow Corn

expected daily; price as usual, **below others.**

A car of flour bought before the rise will be sold at low prices. You can save money by buying of us.

Respectfully,

FISH & McNEIL.

FOUND,

A bunch of keys, owner can have same by paying for this ad. Several large ones. Inquire at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

ESTATE
AUCTION SALE.

Owing to storm the sale of movables belonging

—— to the ——

A. B. SWEENEY ESTATE

is postponed until

Tuesday, February 8th, 1898,

commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Sharp when the following property will be sold:

4 Jersey Cows new milch, 5 Jersey Cows in calvf, 4 two-year-old Jersey Heifers in Calf 1 registered two-year-old Jersey Heifer to calve soon, 2 extra Jersey Heifer Calves (twins). 1 Jersey Bull three years old.

One black horse, six years old, weight 1250, 4 horses good workers and drivers.

One extra boar, 1 brood sow in pig, 1 brood sow and three pigs, 5 weeks old.

One Mowing Machine, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Hay Tedder, all nearly new, 1 new double wagon with body, 1 double wagon with body and rack, 1 double wagon with body. Two one-horse lumber wagon, 2 old buggy wagons.

One pair two-horse sleds, new with body, 1 pair two-horse Sleds, good ones with racks, 1 one-horse Traverse Sled with rack, 1 spring tooth Harrow. 1 Iron Harrow, 2 Ploughs, 1 Stone Boat, 1 Grindstone, 1 Wheelbarrow, 1 set Platform Scales, 1 Driving Harness, 3 team Harnesses, 250 lbs. maple sugar, 200 bushels of Oats, 35 tons of hay and a lot of Straw. Whiffletree wood, Axe, Pick, and Hammer Handles. Logging, trace and tie chains, iron bar, and other things too numerous to mention.

EDWIN HOWE Auctioneer.

A. N. THOMPSON, H. M. HOVEY, } EXECUTORS.

Attention Sugar-Makers.

The time of the Year is coming
When you must have Sugar Tools.
We are manufacturing all kinds namely

MONARCH ARCHES AND EVAPORATORS

Monarch Sugar-off Rigs, Monarch Buckets, Monarch Bucket Covers, can be used for all kinds of Sap Spouts; Storage Tanks,

the old and well known Cook Pattern Evaporator even flat bottom and riveted partitions, or corrugated bottom double seamed throughout. Pans and Heaters, Spouts and Nails. In fact a complete line of sugar goods.

Come in early and leave your order and avoid the rush. We make all our goods out of the best XXXX tin.

Come one come all, both short and tall
And be convinced we beat them all.

ROCK ISLAND HARDWARE COMPANY.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LAST YEAR'S STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Rubbers, Horse Blankets, Etc., will be sold from Jan. 15 to Feb. 1st

Away Below Cost

Bargains will be the rule of the day and all who will avail themselves of this opportunity will not be disappointed.

Terms Strictly Cash.

P. N. ESNOUF & CO., Smith's Mills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Corporation of the County of Stanstead

I do hereby certify that the lands hereafter mentioned will be sold at Public Auction, at the County Building, Ayer's Flat, Township of Hatley, on Wednesday the Second day of March next (1898) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for assessments and charges due to the Municipalities for Municipal and School and other taxes hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots hereinafter described unless the same be paid with costs two days before the same.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BARFORD.

Names.	Lots.	Ranges.	Acres.	Part of Lot.	Taxes.	Am't.
Widow of David Carbonneau.	6	10	50	W½ of N½.	Municipal School	$13 25 7 89

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HATLEY.

	Cad. lot.					
Messrs. Joseph and Moulton Sampson.	913 and 914		78			6 39
Est. Joseph Vallaincourt.	97		75			25 70
Est. Leonard Fish.	N.pt. 881		24			1 68
Noe Gaudreau.	N.pt. 1143		25			4 37

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF STANSTEAD PLAIN.

	Lot.					
Est. Wid. Moise Peruse.	Part 3	10	1-16			5 38

STANSTEAD PLAIN 7th JANUARY, 1898.

A. N. THOMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer of the County of Stanstead.

REMARKABLE GLOBES

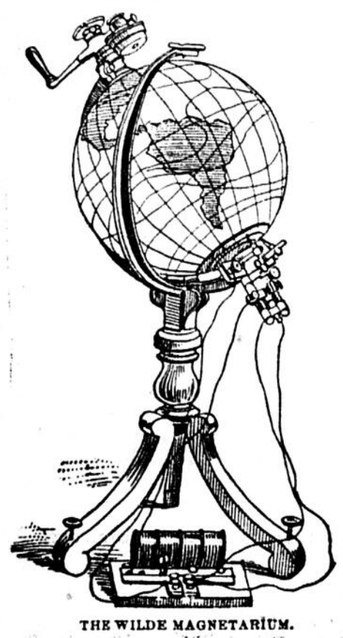
THE MAGNETARIUM IS AN APPARATUS INTERESTING TO GEOGRAPHERS.

Designed to Reproduce the Phenomena of Terrestrial Magnetism and Secular Changes of the Horizontal and Vertical Components.

M. Wilde recently presented to the French Academy of Sciences an apparatus which he calls a magnetarium, and which is designed to reproduce the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and the secular changes of the horizontal and vertical components.

The apparatus consists of two terrestrial globes, one of which revolves within the other. An insulated copper wire is wound around the inner globe, the axis of which makes an angle of 23.5 degrees with that of the outer one, so that its equator revolves in the plane of the ecliptic. The interior surface of the globe is likewise provided with a winding of insulated wire, and the surface of the seas covered with thin sheet iron, in order to cause a difference between the magnetism of the terrestrial and maritime regions.

The axes are provided with insulated rings, which revolve along with them. Copper brushes in contact with these rings cause electric currents to pass around the surface of the globes. By means of a train of epicycloidal toothed wheels a slow differential motion is communicated to the internal globe, thanks to which there may be accurately reproduced the principal phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and the secular



THE WILDE MAGNETARIUM.

variations of the declination and inclination that have taken place for the last three centuries at London, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and Ascension island.

The period of time that corresponds to a difference of one revolution in the rotations of the two spheres is 960 years, and the annual retardation of the electro dynamic sphere is 22.5 minutes. This period comprises all the different secular variations of the magnetic elements upon the different parts of the terrestrial surface.

The apparatus likewise reproduces the various elements that follow: (1) The inequality of the periods of declination upon the same meridians in the northern and southern hemispheres are observed during the short period of western elongation at London (160 years) and during the long period of western elongation at the Cape of Good Hope (272 years) and at St. Helena (256 years); (2) the simple displacement, in one direction or the other, of the dipping needle for the double movement, forward and backward, and of the declination needle, as it has been observed since the year 1723 in the continuous diminution of the dip for the British islands during the motion of the declination needle toward the west and its return; (3) the changes of dip in an opposite direction upon the same meridian in the northern and southern hemispheres, as observed during the present period in the dip that diminishes in the British islands and increases at the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and on Ascension island, and (4) the rapid increase in the dip in the vicinity of the Atlantic node of the magnetic equator (17 minutes per annum), as observed in the first place by Sabine in the gulf of Guinea and at St. Helena, as well as the western progression of this node itself.—Nature.

Growth of Russian Industry.

The British consul at Moscow, in a report on the Nijni Novgorod exhibition, describes the industrial progress of Russia since the Moscow exhibition of 1882 as very great. The progress made in textiles is marvelous, and many of the silk and print exhibits equaled anything that Lyons or Manchester could produce. The machinery section was full of good work, but agricultural machinery left much to be desired. The development of the natural wealth of the country is even greater than that of the manufactures. The production of coal has trebled in the last 15 years.—Scientific American.

Waste of Natural Gas.

A natural gas well recently struck at Baldwinsville, N. Y., is estimated to be blowing away 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. That is 3,472 cubic feet per minute. A foot of natural gas develops 1,100 units of heat, so that there are 3,472 times 1,100, which equals 3,819,200 heat units, or 3,819,200 times 772, which equals 2,948,422,400 foot pounds. It is fortunate for us that every pound of coal has to be dug or hoisted. If a new coal mine began blowing away 2,000 or 3,000 tons a day, which would be about the thermic equivalent of the above, we would be poorer than we are now.—American Machinist.

A NEW ILLUMINANT.

An Improvement In Incandescent Gas Burners Invented In Germany.

The United States consul at Crefeld says: I have the honor to report an important discovery which, it has been claimed, will in time do away with the present system of illuminating public places, etc., with the electric arc light. The details, briefly, are as follows:

Mr. Ernest Salzenberg, director of the gas works of the city of Crefeld, has invented an improvement in incandescent gas burners which relates to the production of incandescent gas light based upon the discovery that when the pressure of the gas is considerably increased upon the incandescent body the said body emits a golden yellow light, very agreeable to the eye, displaying objects in their natural colors.

The gas is supplied to the burner at a pressure of about 3½ atmospheres, the burner to withstand this high pressure being of special construction. A single incandescent jet of the ordinary size can emit a light of much more than 1,000 candle power. The light is of such intensity that a person is enabled to read the finest print at a distance of 100 to 150 feet.

The inventor claims that the cost of his incandescent light of 1,500 candle power is only 4½ cents per hour, while that of the ordinary electric light of 400 candle power is (in Germany) 14 cents per hour.

In the apparatus constructed by Salzenberg a hydraulic pressure of 3.5 atmospheres and even more may be forced through the improved Auer burner.

The invention is, however, only applicable where waterworks exist. Mr. Salzenberg has already applied for letters patent in the United States.

TOO LONG HOURS.

Decreased Efficiency the Result of Long Continued Application.

In a published account of the trip abroad of Mr. J. H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register company, we find the following significant passage:

When Mr. Patterson landed in Great Britain, his first effort was to learn what was needed to improve the condition of our business there. He found that what was holding us back there is holding us back in the factory and has been holding back every other department and line of commerce. This was the fact that each man was doing work which could be delegated to the next man below him. He found that Mr. Hall and his men worked till 7 or 7:30 o'clock. "Well," said he to Mr. Hall, "that is too long. Probably you never read what Macaulay said when some one spoke of the Germans' ability to win. His answer was: 'No, they work too long. Never be afraid of a man that works 13 hours a day. The man that works but ten hours will get ahead of him.' Follow that out. Take these two hours and sit down to think what is the matter with you here. Put on more men. While it will increase the pay roll of the office, at the same time it will increase the output 25 to 50 per cent. It is a matter of $5 against $200." Mr. Patterson's advice was followed with most gratifying results.—American Machinist.

Evils of Chewing Gum.

Aside from being an unpleasant habit and one not approved as good form, gum chewing produces some deformities, which are likely to increase until they distort the countenance and entirely alter the natural expression. The continued use of one set of muscles enlarges and strengthens them and consequently makes them more prominent. There have been several instances where medical advice has been sought upon the idea that there was some swelling or enlargement of the muscles or glands, although no pain had been felt. Gum chewers ordinarily use but one side of the mouth, thus throwing an undue amount of work upon that side of the face. It is well to distribute this labor equally.—Popular Science News.

A Composite Monument.

At the Pennsylvania State college, Center county, Pa., a column has been erected which is composed of 281 samples of building stones procured from 139 localities in the state. The base block is of conglomerate 6 by 6 by 2.5 feet, the base of the column is 5 feet square, the height of column is 32.7 feet, and the weight 53.4 tons. This polylith, constructed by the School of Mines, forms a comprehensive display of the natural resources of the state in structural materials geologically arranged. It is a prospecting guide to the explorer for stone and furnishes a comparative test of its durability by an equal exposure of all the quarry products to atmospheric influences.—Scientific American.

Sweeping With Wind.

In some of the Chicago railway yards compressed air brooms are employed for sweeping and dusting the carpets and upholstery of the cars, and the results are said to be satisfactory. The compressed air is led from a power house through an underground pipe, to which a hose is attached in the car yard. Affixed to the end of the hose is an iron nozzle as long as an ordinary broom handle and having at its extremity a fixture of brass about a foot broad and furnished with a long slit a thirty-second of an inch in width, through which issues the compressed air at the rate of 75 cubic feet a minute. The dust does not stay long in front of that current.

American Iron In England.

English iron manufacturers find no comfort in the reports which have reached them in respect of the possibilities of Edison's process of extracting iron from low grade ores by electricity. Over 4,000 tons of American iron were landed at Liverpool during one week of November, and the British press is asking how much more will be imported.—Electrical Review.

HYGIENE OF SCHOOLS

HEALTHY BODIES THE FIRST REQUISITE OF SCHOLARS.

Unscientific Adjustment of Heat, Light and Ventilation the Cause of Physical Deterioration—Sanitary Legislation Needed.

Rousseau says if you wish to develop the mind develop the power which the mind has to govern. Make him strong and healthy, that you may make him prudent and reasonable.

Milton declares that to be weak is to be miserable.

Wasson says that intellect in a weak body is like gold in a spent swimmer's pocket. The richer he would be under other circumstances the greater his danger now. Of all teachers nature is the most severe, since she never forgets an infraction of her laws and visits her penalties alike upon the ignorant and guilty.

Most of the school buildings of the country have been defectively constructed and are a fruitful source for the propagation of contagious and preventable diseases. It is stated, on what seems competent authority, that 200,000 persons are annually slaughtered in the United States by preventable diseases. How many of this number are school children cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy, but it must be large.

We embellish and decorate the exterior of our educational buildings, but apply no scientific principles in the adjustment of light, heat and ventilation, and as a result have a legion suffering with optical and other diseases due to improper illumination or ventilation. Three and four story buildings are erected for school purposes, and our girls go up and down long stairways, engendering physical ailments which incapacitate them for life and render the succeeding generation at least weaker if wiser.

The spinal and other diseases caused by this excessive climbing to thousands of girls cling to them through life, producing an untold amount of suffering, supplanting youthful beauty with wrinkled and pale features and prematurely bringing on decay and old age. Shall we allow this to continue year after year and be silent?

Physicians occasionally, through the medium of some medical journal, herald a blast against these radical evils, yet because of the means employed their influence fails to reach and arouse the people. The bad effects arising from bad light, heat and ventilation are so many, so varied and so farreaching that I conceive it to be the duty of parents to so speak and act that legislative relief may be had, so that our schools may be relieved of the danger which threatens, with other causes, to deteriorate the race. We should know that our children take their bodies to school—lungs, intestines, blood, backbone, nervous system; that the schools as they exist proceed for the most part on willful ignorance of the conditions which these and other organs demand for health and that as a matter of demonstrated fact the school is seriously attacking the physical vitality of the race.

Visit a primary school crowded with pupils on a cold winter day. Of all places needing ventilation none seems to demand more. Crowded with children of an age at which they pay but little if any attention to personal cleanliness, the material is of the best to render the air impure and unfit to breathe. The young and growing body is profoundly influenced for good or evil by hygienic surroundings. Bad sanitary conditions may so impress the delicate organization of a naturally weak child as to make life a burden to him or may so influence a vigorous constitution as to materially lessen his power.

The foolish method of training the mind at the expense of the body can only be denounced as criminal, and it behooves us to take a hand in the matter and force sanitary legislation for the welfare of the children of the nation.

Some one has said, "Schools are absolute manufactories of the shortsighted—a variety of the human race which has been created within historic time and which, if the result of the investigations is to be believed, is enormously increasing in number this last half of the nineteenth century. As generation follows generation visible defects multiply. Excessive eye strain in extreme cases of myopia causes blindness.

It is true that shortsightedness is often hereditary. But this does not mean that the children of shortsighted parents are born shortsighted. They have only the predisposition to become so, and this predisposition is developed through school life. Yet the conditions surrounding the children in most of our schools tend to produce shortsightedness in children who have no hereditary predisposition, and the statistics show that the percentage of school children afflicted therewith increases from year to year. The effects of school life in producing nearsightedness in the pupils was first brought to public attention some years ago by the result of the systematic study of the subject by Dr. C. R. Agnew of New York. In an address before the Medico-Legal society of that city he stated the results of an investigation made in various schools of Cincinnati, New York and Brooklyn. The number of pupils examined was 1,479, of whom 630 were in Cincinnati, 549 in New York and 300 in Brooklyn. Of the 630 pupils in the Cincinnati schools, 209 were from the primary grades, and of these 83⅓ per cent were nearsighted. In the intermediate schools 210 pupils were examined, and of these 80 per cent were natural and 14 per cent nearsighted. In the high school the eyes of 210 students were examined, and of these 78 per cent had normal vision and 16 per cent were nearsighted.

The great increase in the impairment of the vision from the entry of school life until the close would indicate the great work that remains to do to remedy and remove the causes. To thus destroy the most useful of senses in helpless school children seems to be a steady march from savagery to barbarism.

Again, its increase, from a national point of view, is to be considered a serious evil.

In former times, when literary education was confined to a small number, the question was of little or no importance. Now that education is universal and the safety of the republic depends on its enjoyment the question how to prevent it deserves the most serious consideration.

SCHOOL SANITATION.

False Economy to Try to Save Money In This Important Matter.

Omaha has recently experienced considerable sickness in one or more of its public schools as a result of putting in operation a system of sanitation that had little to recommend save a reduced first cost. The Omaha World-Herald in referring to the matter says:

The trouble experienced with the dry closets at the Lothrop school is the legitimate result of experimenting with newfangled systems of ventilation and drainage that promised a temporary saving of expense. The dry closet system promised a saving in first cost, and this was the main reason why it was introduced. It was never maintained that it was cheaper to operate it, or if it was claimed any one who took the trouble to investigate it thoroughly would have been convinced that the claim was not well founded.

The sickness among the pupils attending the Lothrop school is directly traceable to the dry closet system in use there. The furnaces will not cremate the offal unless heated to a high degree, and when this is done the stench increases. The result is that the poisonous gases permeate the building, and while they may not be detected at once sooner or later they make their presence felt and the pupils begin to suffer in health. The gas generated by these dry closets is highly injurious, and as yet no way of preventing its generation has been discovered.

The health of the children is to be considered before questions of economy, and the board of education should act at once in the Lothrop school matter. The dry closet system has proved a failure, and the question now to be considered is how to best care for the health of the pupils attending the Lothrop school. There is no question about it being an imperative duty to do away with the present system of dry closets. They are death traps. The school board should act without delay, leaving the question of finance to be considered after the health of the school children has been cared for.

TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND.

Idle Farms to Be Reclaimed and Colonized From the Large Cities.

New England's abandoned farms are to be reclaimed, restocked and reoperated on a plan that is primarily philanthropic and secondarily commercial. The plan is indorsed by John Wanamaker, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Nathaniel S. Roseman, manager of the Hebrew charity fund, and William R. Sessions, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture.

It is estimated that more than 200,000 acres of rich fallow land, under cultivation 20 years ago, lies idle today in the New England states, and it is the intention of those who have associated themselves together for the purpose to secure by option and by outright purchase all or nearly all this territory and to populate it with material drawn from the crowded cities. Missionary work will be begun in the large cities, principally New York and Brooklyn, and the assistance of all organizations interested in bettering the condition of society will be invoked.

Co-operative Town.

There have been a large number of accessions recently to the town of Ruskin, 50 miles west of Nashville, which is conducted on the co-operative system. It was incorporated three years ago by the original 30 inhabitants, and they have grown to number 225. The colonists now own 1,005 acres of excellent ground and the stores, the farm land and the mills are all conducted on the co-operative system. Nearly every family owns its own house, but every resident of the place eats at the same dining table. The money derived from the resources and enterprises of the colony is equally divided, and all the residents of Ruskin act like members of one large family.

Health of Philadelphia.

The statistics of local mortality for the year 1897 show that Philadelphia is well maintaining its enviable position as one of the healthiest cities in the world. Its death rate per thousand was only 18.72, and this in spite of the recent prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever. This is a good showing, better than that of either Chicago or New York, and compares favorably with London, whose last recorded rate was 18.50, and it speaks well alike for the habits of the people and for the efficiency of the municipal administration along sanitary lines.—Philadelphia North American.

Town Boom Recipe.

Wide awake, active, liberal business men. Good country roads. Have an active association of business men, and the results have been good. Attract capital by advertising the facts about our great country, and it will do the rest.

His Mental Eye Undimmed.

The friends, when P. T. Barnum died,
Were full of thankfulness and praise
To know his mind was clear. He cried,
"Judicious advertising pays!"

With these brave words he passed from here
To upper lands of endless bliss,
A home of everlasting cheer
For those who advertise in this.
—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

MR. KELLEY RESPONDS.

Mr. Editor:—Will you kindly spare a small space in your valuable columns, thanking the numerous friends who called on me and my wife on the 24th, and words cannot express our feelings for their kindness on that occasion. It only goes to show that the many friends that I have known so well, though I am poor I am a gentleman still, and as it has been my aim in the past so shall it be in the future, and, Mr. Editor, when I read the verse in your valuable paper I cannot refrain from saying something myself, and it is this:

Then here's to the friends of Derby Line and Rock Island, the dear kind friends of the past, Sir Agrah, cold, cold must the heart be and void of emotion that loves not the music of Erin go Bragha.

JAMES N. KELLEY.

"MADE ME A NEW WOMAN."

The Life of Mrs. McMaster of Toronto, is Saved.

A Case that Proved Too Difficult for the Physicians, Yields to the Wondrous Virtues of Paine's Celery Compound.

A Signal Victory for the King of Medicines.

Pains Banished, Eyesight Quite Restored, and a New Life Begun.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

Gentlemen:—Ten years ago I was attacked with neuralgia, and though treated by six doctors, the disease grew worse and nearly drove me insane. I was for one summer an outdoor patient at the hospital here, but only got temporary relief.

I was sleepless for nights, my digestion was bad, and I would feel a pain in my stomach every time I ate anything. Day after day I suffered the most intense agony, and I often wonder I didn't go crazy. I took endless medicines given me by medical men, and getting worse, I became utterly disheartened.

One day my deliverence came. A lady who had suffered just as I had told me that Paine's Celery Compound had cured her. I used the Compound as a last resort, and it aimply made a new woman of me. The pain vanished; my eyesight, which was impaired, returned, and I felt myself growing well, and I never felt happier in my life. I am now well and strong, and all my health and happiness are due to Paine's Celery Compound. I will always gratefully remember the medicine that cured me, and will speak a good word for it.

Mrs. THOS. MCMASTER,
46 Cumberland St., Toronto.

A SILVER VICTORY.

A Washington despatch says: After a debate, which occupied the greater part of last week, the Senate Friday evening, by a decisive vote of 47 to 32, passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical reaffirmation of that of Stanley Matthews in 1878 and provides for the payment of all United States bonds in silver. All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. Upon the final passage of the resolution, some Republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter of Montana; Chandler of New Hampshire; Clark of Wyoming; Pritchard of North Carolina; Shoup of Idaho; Warren of Wyoming, and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution, because, as Mr. Wolcott announced, they did not believe the resolution committed those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

CURES THE WORLD

Rheumatism Banished Like Magic.

A Marvellous Statement—Relief from One Dose.

Mr. E. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Morrisburg, Ont. is known by thousands of Canadians, hence the following statement from Mr. Sherman will be read with great interest and pleasure. "I have been cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing in three days. One bottle of SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE performed this most remarkable cure. The effects of the first dose of South American Rheumatic Cure were truly wonderful. I have only taken one bottle of the remedy, and now haven't any sign of rheumatism in my system. It did me more good than all the doctoring I ever did in my life."—26.

Sold by J. T. Flint.

P. A. BISSONNET'S ANNUAL Cheap Sale.

Too many goods. Not enough room.

MONEY WANTED.

They must be sold and will be sold if cut prices will do it!!

Dress Goods

All Dress Goods marked down from 15 to 50 per c.

35c	Black figured goods marked down to	23c
30c	Serges in all colors (all-wool) do	20c
65c	Tweed Dress goods do	39c

Flannels.

35c	All-wool Flannel marked down		23c
22c	"	do	12½c
30c	Home made "	do	19c

Flannelette.

8c, 10c, and 12c Flannelettes now 4c, 6c, & 8c

Remnants.

Remnants of Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings and Dress goods all reduced to half price.

Blankets, Quilts, and Comforters.

75c and $1.00, Blankets now 39c and 67c.

Jackets and Capes.

Our $6.00	Jackets and Capes reduced to		$3.00
" 7.00	do	do	3.75
" 10.00	do	do	4.75

Fur Jackets and Capes.

Our $45.00 Coon Jackets now	$33.00
" $40.00 Astrachan Jackets now	27.00
" $15.00 Coon Capes "	9.00

Fur Capes, Ruffs, Muffs and collars all reduced prices.

Underwear.

Underwear for Ladies and Gents.

75c Undervests sold now for	49c
The 50c fleeced-lined vests sold for	29c

Gent's Shirts.

Both Flannel and white and colored shirts, former prices $1.00 and 75c now 49c

Clothing.

Men's all-wool Ulsters now sold for $4.87½, which cannot be boguht elsewhere for less than $7.00. Men's suits that were $12.00 now $8.00, and the $7.00 suits now $4.75. Our best double-breasted all-wool suits former price $10.00, only a few left at $5.75.

Boy's Overcoats and suits from 4 to 14 year old prices from $1.50 to $2.75.

Crockery.

A few 100 piece sets at $5.75; a lot of odd plates, platters, Cups and saucers at half price.

Glassware and Hardware, Groceries and provisions. Flour, Shorts, Bran, Middlings, Coarse and Fine Salt,

All sold at prices to defy competition.

Just come and see what we are doing, we may sell you some goods.

P. A. BISSONNET.

Your Horse's Teeth

May need attention now.
Advice free. Services reasonable.
E. AUDINWOOD,
Rock Island, P. Q., and Derby Line, Vt.

Warm Air. **Furnace Heating.** Look Here!

What?

If You Want a First-Class Heating Furnace.

and one that is guaranteed to do the business and keep you warm through the long cold winter that is before us, and with a comparatively small amount of fuel. We guarantee to do more heating with our Wood Furnace with a given amount of fuel than any other furnace on Canadian Market. Length of fire box being considered it is the best farmers' furnace, it has a large feed door, more spacious fire box, deeper ash pit, which is a preventative against burning out grates. It has six heavy sheet steel radiating drums which come in direct contact with the fire and thereby making a very powerful heater.

Our Coal Furnace
The Champion,

Comes to us with the very highest testimonials in reference to its working capacity, it has many new and very practical features not contained in other furnaces which it would be in your interest if you are contemplating purchasing a furnace to call and examine before you make your purchase or give your order before you see what we have got. The Fire Pot to the "Champion" is one of its grandest features.

I would be glad to have you call and see these furnaces, and soliciting a share of your patronage,

I am yours truly,
D. M. LOCKHART, Plumber and Tinsmith.
s9tf Peoples', and Bell Telephones.

H. S. HUNTER
UNDERTAKER
and Undertakers' Supplies

Hearse furnished at moderate rates.

Stanstead Plain, P. Q.

Boston & Maine Railroad.

Stanstead and Derby Line Branch.

Trains leave Rock Island and Derby Line as follows:

5.35 a.m. for Montreal (C. P. & G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.) and Sherbrooke, Boston and New York.
12.00 p.m. for South.
1.40 p.m. for Island Pond (G. T.) and Montreal (G. T.)
7.00 p. m., for Montreal (G. T.), Quebec, &c.
9 45 p.m., for Boston and New York.

Trains arrive at Rock Island and Derby Line:

From South—6.20 a.m., and 2.10 and 7.25 p.m.
From North—6.20 a.m., and 12.30 and 10.1 p.m.

Outward trains leave Stanstead Plain 5 minutes earlier than R. I. and D. L. time. Inward trains arrive at Stanstead Plain 5 minutes later than Rock Island and Derby Line time.

THE REIGNING BEAUTY

Manon Supplants Cleo In the Affections of Fickle Paris.

MYSTERY ADDS TO HER CHARMS.

Nobody Knows Who She Is or Whence She Came — Impassive as the Sphinx and Beautiful as the Summer Sky, the Boulevardiers Adore Her.

Manon is the new beauty of the boulevards. Paris—fickle Paris—has transferred its admiration to her so completely that the marvelous Cleo de Merode is forgotten and eclipsed.

All Paris is raving over her.

It is all like the going down of the moon and the coming up of the sun. Manon's glory rose while Cleo was in America. When Cleo returned to Paris, the new light occupied the firmament to the exclusion of all other.

While the Paris public is fickle in its devotion to individuals it seems to have



MLLE. MANON.

developed a touching constancy to one type of beauty. It is an innocent, saintlike, vestal type. Cleo had it. So has Manon.

With its innocence, its rounded outlines and its absence of lines and shadows, it is yet expressive of tenderness and intelligence.

To all her charms of person Manon adds mystery. Nobody knows for certain who she is or where she came from.

It is rumored that she is a Polish countess, that there was a terrible scandal in her family and that her husband sent her adrift into the world. Rumor has even had it that the countess was not the innocent party in the scandal.

On all this Manon sheds no light. She is averse, or very ingeniously affects to be averse, to all publicity, except such as she gains from her theatrical appearances. She does not parade her mother or her virtue or make public her bills for underwear, all of which things have been done by other feminine idols.

Paris worships her with a frenzy of devotion. Sated sensuality feasts its eyes upon an ideal of innocence. Cleo owed her vogue to the same causes. Manon far outshines her.

You cannot turn without seeing her photographs staring at you from every window, and you hear songs sung to her and see hats and garments named after her.

When the beautiful woman of Paris drives in the Bois de Boulogne everybody stares and chatters and smiles with the satisfaction of having seen her as she sits, cold and sad eyed and beautiful, in her costly furs in her stunning equipage.

She looks neither to the right nor to the left, and the crowd and the passing carriages in the crowded Avenue des Acacias have no interest for her. She is as impassive as the sphinx and as beautiful as a summer sky.

When she is on the stage at Olympia, she sings a little in a soft, cultured voice, songs with a heartbreak in them, and she raises her arms and dances a little, just a little. All of this wouldn't amount to anything if any other woman did it, but Manon is Manon, and it wouldn't make any difference what she did, or if she didn't do anything at all. She has enough of charm and magnetism and mystery to satisfy the childlike yet woefully wicked boulevardier, and her success is all that she or her managers can wish.

Once she comes out wrapped all in soft white, with her slim young shoulders bare. She carries a Cupid's bow and some roses and she holds them up in her bare arms and sings a little love song with a sad refrain. Her face is childlike and her eyes are very sorrowful, and the men's faces grow red and they lean forward so that they may not lose a breath or a look.

Then she appears in a Spanish matadore costume, all yellow satin and gold spangles and with a little black velvet cap. The costume frankly reveals her soft, rounded girl figure, and she sings a little song of Spain, of the bulls and the toreadors and the Spanish maiden who loved not wisely but too well, and Manon smiles a little and all the boulevardiers are grateful and nestle in their seats and gaze the harder.

After this she comes out like some weird creature of the sea, with only a fish net skirt. Her fine hair is all tumbling over her shoulders and the waist of the costume is no waist at all, but a strip of cloth and a strap.

You wonder how long it will stay on.

Manon swings in a swing and hums a little air about the sea.

This is her masterpiece, and the boulevardiers murmur "Charmante, charmante!" and come again another night.

It used to be Merode and Otero, but one never hears of them now—only of Manon. Merode has grown deadly tiresome, for there is no variety at all to her, and her photographs are all alike and so numerous.

La Belle Otero is vulgar and coarse and common, and the French sicken of that sort of thing. When she rode in the Bois, she ogled all the men she passed and gazed about to gather in all the glances cast at her. That made her too cheap for the boulevardiers. They turn away in disgust from the Spanish dancer, yet they would give their lives almost for one tender glance from the beautiful eyes of Manon as she passes in the Bois.

Her appearance at the Olympia is early, and one evening at the Palais de Glace she appeared among the skaters there. The minute she appeared on the ice the word passed from mouth to mouth, "Manon, Manon!"

What a sensation!

Women climbed upon seats or were boosted up to get a glimpse of the wonderful woman, and everybody was staring and whispering.

Manon through it all was as calm and impassive as if she were alone on some still Polish lake with only the stars and the pine trees to gaze at her.

NOT GOOD DETECTIVES.

New York Police Officials Think Women Not Adapted For Sleuths.

There has been a great deal of talk lately about the women detectives in certain department stores, says the New York Sun. When questioned on this subject ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams said:

"I can tell you in two words what I think of woman's qualifications for detective work—precious little. When a woman attempts to do detective work of any kind, in department stores or out of them, she is inclined to go too far, to overstep the bounds, and for that reason she is not qualified for the work."

"What noted women detectives have been on the police force during the last 25 years?" asked the reporter.

"Not one," answered ex Inspector Williams emphatically. "About 25 years ago there was a woman connected with the police department in a kind of way who started out very cleverly. She was a bright, clever, pretty little woman, with a trim little figure, and, so far as I know, was all right when she started in the business. But she saw so much bad that she got bad herself."

Captain George W. McClusky, chief of the detective bureau, has a little better opinion of woman's ability to hunt out crime and criminals than the ex-inspector, but his estimate is not likely to turn the heads of the women detectives.

"There are no women connected directly with the police department," said Captain McClusky, "and none has been in the last quarter of a century, I presume. Women as regular detectives are no good, but on special cases, when it comes to finding things out, they do fine work. Their vanity, however, sooner or later makes them overzealous. We have two or three young women that we call on frequently, and they do exceedingly clever work, such as getting acquainted with clerks suspected of stealing by their employers and getting into houses and making the acquaintance of people. We do not concern ourselves about the morals of the women we employ to do detective work any more than we do about the morals of the men employed. Experience has taught me, however," admitted Captain McClusky with a smile and a shrug that told more than his words, "that women who do detective work are very broad minded and liberal in their views."

SHE HEARD VOICES.

Thirteen-year-old Colored Girl Inspired to Preach.

Isabella Harvey Horton, the colored child evangelist who has been holding successful revival services in Cincinnati, is in many respects very remarkable, and her tour through the country has attracted widespread attention because of its sensational character.

She was born in Savannah in 1884, according to her published announcement, and is therefore 13 years of age, although she looks three or four years older. She is a large, stout girl, with an intelligent face, and her conversation shows a fairly good education.

"I have been in the work one year and four months," announced the child preacher complacently. "My home is in Jersey City, and I have preached in many



ISABELLA HARVEY HORTON.

churches, both colored and white. My mother kept me back from preaching for seven months, but the Lord called me, and I had to do it.

"I have preached in churches in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Brooklyn, Paterson and Harrisburg. I cannot number the places that I have been to. I intend to carry the word of God as long as I live."

"How did you know that the Lord called you?" asked a seeker after knowledge.

With an assured smile, she answered: "I know it. I could not doubt it. I could not doubt hearing the Lord's voice. I have heard voices ever since I began to pray. It was immaterial where I was—in school, at home or in the street—I could hear the voices calling me. I was converted in school on the 25th of February, 1896, at half past 11 a. m., while reciting my lesson."

"That is very remarkable," said the reporter. "Do you hear these voices now?"

"Not since I have been preaching," replied this latter day Joan of Arc, "not since I began to do the Lord's work. But I have visions, and I don't have to be asleep to see them either."

Divorce In Berlin.

Berlin, although behind many cities of the United States in the matter of divorce, leads the European cities. It has 32 divorces to every 10,000 marriages, while Hamburg comes next with 27. Paris shows 21 per 10,000. For the whole of France the figures are now 8.5, against 3.1 up to 1884 (adoption of the Noquet law of divorce), Switzerland shows 20.9; Denmark, 17.1; Saxony, 15.7 (or the same figures as Massachusetts). The lowest figures in Prussia are shown by Westphalia, with 3.7; Hanover, 3.2. Mecklenburg shows 3.7; Baden, 3.3; Hungary, 3.1.

Where Boston Women Buy Cigarettes.

Says the Boston Journal: A local druggist who has a large trade in cigars and tobacco told us recently that a day never passes in which he does not sell cigarettes to women.

Horses With Crimson Tails.

The long tails of the shah of Persia's horses are dyed crimson for six inches at their tips, a jealously guarded privilege of the ruler and his sons.

RINGGOLD'S PULLEY.

Sylvia was old enough to know that she ought to resist the fascination that was absorbing her best thoughts. She studied her lessons—all except arithmetic, which she loved—in a reluctant sort of way and recited with a far off look in her eyes. Sometimes that look came to her when she was talking with her girl friends, and she would forget what she had said a moment before, call people by wrong names, return wrong answers to questions and act altogether so strangely that some girl would break out into a laugh, saying:

"Sylvia, I believe you are crazy."

This had happened more than once, and it annoyed Sylvia so much that she had tried her best to feel interested in fancy work, and pretty gowns and hats, and a dozen other things about which girls talk to each other.

She was in the habit of carrying to school a book that was not a schoolbook and sometimes she shyly looked at it when she thought no one was observing her. One day she was discovered—not by the teacher, but by Mary Bell, who thought the matter so singular that she called out at recess:

"Oh, girls! What do you suppose I saw Sylvia Ringgold reading in school? A dry old book about mechanics, and that kind of thing. I was sure it was a



"SYLVIA HAS THE FATAL FEVER."

good story and was going to ask her to lend it to me, when I got a look at the title and saw the wheels and the diagrams and things."

After this everybody said that Sylvia was "queer," but many of the girls liked her in spite of that, for she was uniformly kind and obliging.

The one relative that interested herself particularly in Sylvia's peculiarities was her Aunt Hester. This lady did not like them, and every now and then she told Sylvia's mother that something must surely be wrong with the girl. Mrs. Ringgold was inclined to make light of the matter.

"You are mistaken, Hester," she would say to her sister, "there is nothing the matter with Sylvia. She is just like other girls, except perhaps a trifle more studious."

"Is she studying her lessons all the time when she's alone up in the garret?" Aunt Hester once asked.

"Very likely she is, or perhaps reading a story. Sylvia wouldn't do anything wrong. She was always so good and quiet."

If Sylvia had been a boy, her strange reserve would have been readily understood by her family, and she would never have been permitted to remain so long undisturbed in the garret. But how could they suspect that a girl would be afflicted with the family craze for inventing something? This passion for studying mechanical devices had survived through three generations of Ringgolds, and it had cost them a great deal of money and much sorrow and disappointment.

Sylvia knew the family story. Many a time she had heard about Grandfather Ringgold's pulley, which had never been completed. Then, there was her Uncle Alexander, who repeated her grandfather's failure, spending money, but gaining nothing, and finally there was her Cousin Dick, whom half the people in town called Crazy Dick Ringgold, because he walked the streets trying to interest rich men in his impracticable patents.

The women of the Ringgold connection, one and all, had a horror of patents, because they had suffered so many deprivations from the failures and losses incident to them. No one knew these things better than Sylvia. That is why she guarded her secret, that is why she felt so guilty when any one asked her why she acted so strangely.

How could she tell her mother, or her Aunt Hester, or her father, or any one, that her mind was on fire with the spirit of invention, and that she was trying now to solve the mystery of grandfather's pulley?

But the day of discovery was at hand. It was housecleaning time, and Aunt Hester, while in the garret, came upon a remarkable mechanical contrivance of springs, and wire, and cords, and bits of wood, and brass, and steel. She did not have to look twice to know what it meant. She gave vent to her feelings by a little scream of surprise and dismay, which brought Mrs. Ringgold running up from the story below.

"Oh, sister!" cried Aunt Hester tragically, pointing to the young girl's model. "Look! Sylvia has the fatal fever in her blood—the curse of the Ringgolds."

Mrs. Ringgold was quieter, though it was plain that she was vexed. She looked the contrivance over, and then covering it up, said sadly:

"Poor Sylvia!"

After awhile Sylvia came in from school. She knew, in a moment, that something had disturbed the family serenity, and intuitively guessed what it was—her model had been found.

By the way the Ringgolds talked an outsider might have supposed that Sylvia had done something really wicked or had contracted a dangerous disease. She even fell into this mood herself and cried a little, but her father tried to comfort her.

"Never mind, Sylvia," he said, "we are going to let you make a visit to Uncle Jerold's. When you get out there, you'll forget all about this nonsense. Girls can't invent, and they shouldn't try it, especially when the men of the family fail."

"I'll try not to think of it," said Sylvia.

The next day she was taken out to the country to see what a change of scene would do for her. Uncle Jerold lived on a small farm that had formerly been a part of Grandfather Ringgold's estate. Sylvia had never visited them before, and she found everything very interesting. Her aunt took her out for a long ramble through the woods, and the two gathered autumn leaves and lichens and bunches of bright red berries. In a secluded corner of the woods Sylvia noticed a tall iron construction, which she thought resembled the observatory in the park at home, and she asked what it was.

"Oh," said Aunt Rebecca with a little sigh, "that is your poor grandfather's derrick. He had it erected that he might experiment with his pulley. Dear me! If your grandfather had let inventing alone, we might all be rich!"

You see, Aunt Rebecca knew nothing of the young girl's infatuation.

Sylvia tried very hard to keep her thoughts off the forbidden subject, but this was not easy, with the top of grandfather's derrick in full view from her window. Evidently her father had forgotten that this old reminder of their broken fortunes had never been taken down, or he would have sent Sylvia somewhere else for a change of scene.

"I must examine it," the girl said to herself one afternoon, and she went out by herself into the woods and looked at the derrick. It was just as her grandfather had left it years ago. There was an open box supported by four chains attached to a lever, which was intended to be lifted by a spring, but the lifting had never been accomplished because grandfather's pulley would not "work."

Sylvia lingered at the spot, thinking and comparing what she saw with what she had read. Why did not the spring work? She went out to look at it the next day and the next.

"Sylvia is a queer girl," said Aunt Rebecca to Uncle Jerold. "She cares more for that crazy old derrick of your father's than she does for making silk patchwork."

"If she were a boy, I'd say she had the Ringgold mania," said Uncle Jerold.

One afternoon Sylvia was engaged at her fascinating occupation out in the woods. She had made a clearing around the derrick, adjusted the machinery and supplied some pieces that were missing. She had stepped into the lifting box, and, happening to pull a hanging wire cord above her head, she found herself suddenly hoisted.

"Oh," she cried, "I've found it! I've found it!"

Up and up the box went, the old rope creaking and scales of rust from the chains falling thick on Sylvia's head. She was so happy that she had no thought of fear. Up and up she was carried, till she stepped out of the little car on to the top floor of the derrick, and here, up in the air, Sylvia stood for five or ten glorious minutes, saying to herself:

"I have completed grandfather's invention!"

Yes, the Ringgold pulley was now a reality. Sylvia knew the secret that her grandfather had searched for in vain. The reward had come sooner than she expected, and her happiness was almost overwhelming.

"Father will be proud of me now," she thought, "and mother will laugh, and Aunt Hester won't scold." And Sylvia herself laughed a little bit triumphantly as she stood on the high structure, with the tops of the trees nodding at her.

Presently she heard Aunt Rebecca's voice calling from the world below.

"Sylvia, where are you? Supper's ready!"

"I'm here," said Sylvia.

When Aunt Rebecca and Uncle Jerold saw her up on the top of the derrick waving her handkerchief, the sight filled them with consternation and almost took away their breath, and when she said, speaking down from her elevation,



"I'VE FOUND OUT WHAT WAS THE MATTER."

"I've found out what was the matter with grandfather's pulley," they thought she had lost her mind. But they soon learned the truth.

Her descent was not accomplished quite so easily, for some of the machinery was defective from long exposure to the weather. But with Uncle Jerold's help she managed to get down in safety.

The feelings of the other Ringgolds, when they learned of Sylvia's discovery, were so exuberant that it would seem like exaggeration to try to describe them. To think that the lost fortune was to be won back by quiet little Sylvia!

In due course of time the Ringgold pulley was patented, but only a few that saw it in operation several years ago, at a great world's fair, knew that a girl of 14 had perfected the invention.—Jane Ellis Joy in Philadelphia Times.

HE KEPT HIS PROMISE

HOW A DRUNKARD WAS REFORMED BY A KIND WORD.

Standing Before the Bar of Justice to Receive Sentence, He Touched the Judge's Heart—Mercy When None Was Expected—Result of a Good Deed.

"It's no use, judge; I can't stop. I've got nothing to stop for. I'm branded!

"Everybody looks at me as though they could read my story right in my face. It gives me away, and, besides, I haven't got a friend on earth that cares what becomes of me.

"It wasn't always so. Maybe it don't sound manly, but I never drank a drop until my wife died. It nearly killed me to lose her, for I loved her, judge, and she loved me. I kept thinking of her all the time until it crazed me.

"Well, whisky made me sleep; that's why I first took it. I've tried to let it alone since, but it's done its work. As I said before, I'm branded!"

There he stood, a man of perhaps 50 years, before the bar of justice. What the sentence to be imposed upon him was he knew not, but he had spoken his honest opinion. That, of itself, was something to be admired even in an inebriate, thought the judge. And then again that man had a soul still or he had never made the admission that he loved his wife. Evidently drink had not destroyed that love as in most cases, for he had spoken his heart in those brief words, and he told a sad, sad story. But how to decide! He was looking now upon the wreck of a once good and prosperous man. He thought of a little home, a fond and trusting wife, and then he saw a darkened room, a narrow coffin, a stricken husband hopelessly bending over the prostrate form that was lying cold and still within. A tear trickled down his cheek and fell upon the paper that lay upon his desk with a great splash and he found himself again.

He was on the bench. Before him stood the same man that was bending over the coffin. Then his own wife's face appeared before him, and his baby boy. It was enough. All in one moment his heart melted. His own son might one day stand at the bar of justice for being hopelessly intoxicated. Who could tell?

It was only one case. Why should he be severe?

Then came the satisfaction in the deed outdone by the doing. It might save him, and leaning toward him he said, "Friend, I care what becomes of you." And without knowing it he reached out his hand to the prisoner and, looking into his bloated face, said in earnest tones: "You are a man still, and while there is life there is always hope. I have faith that I can give you a start to a better life. Will you do as much for yourself as I will for you?"

"Yes, yes," quickly gasped the prisoner, "but I—I am not used to kindness, and it hurts—it hurts."

He was weeping. The great love was there back of the man. His heart was touched by the kind words of the very man from whom he had expected no mercy. Love was conqueror.

Today in the city of so many rumshops and justice courts one there is who hesitates ere he passes sentence and asks himself, "Am I justified?"

There's a place of business, though small, but it's prospering, and it has for its patrons temperance people, and the proprietor of the place is an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, and often when the shadows gather he strolls out upon his errand of love and conducts to headquarters some poor being who has started out for a night's spree, and when he feels that it is his good work that is the means of bringing so many "lost sheep" into the fold he loves to repeat the story of the judge who placed him on his feet and left him not until he had assurance that he would do as much for himself as he would do for him.

Well has he kept his promise. There is a glow of health upon his cheek today. There is the love of God in his heart, and from one good deed there has sprung a well of living water.

Drink and Savings Banks.

An exchange notes that the people of Maine have in the savings banks an average of $80.77 apiece, while those of Ohio have but $9.42, and those of Illinois but $6.14. Granting that in Maine the foreign element is smaller, the question is yet asked, "Has prohibition anything to do with this?" In answering this question The Christian Register of Boston says: "It is beyond question that the general exclusion of the liquor traffic for more than 40 years from the rural districts of Maine and its partial exclusion from the cities and towns have operated powerfully in favor of material welfare and of savings. The same result is noted in Massachusetts communities, where, as in Cambridge and Quincy, the people have for a term of years voted for no license."

More Brutalizing Than Whisky.

The Scientific American says that excessive beer drinking is even more brutalizing than whisky. "The most dangerous class of ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers. The very lowest form of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity, follows from beer drinking. A beer drinker may be the picture of health, he may weigh 300 or 400 pounds, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. Compared with inebriates who use whisky he is more incurable, more generally diseased."

An analysis of the statistics of crime reported for the census of 1890 from the 15 largest cities of the United States showed 465,514 arrests during the year. Of these 339,737 were due to drink.

God never made a cow that gave milk punch.—Ram's Horn.

There are said to be 5,000 temperance societies in London.

SHAKESPEARE'S TOPERS.

In an Age of Debauchery He Alone Depicted the Drunkard's Misery.

The works of Shakespeare have been studied more closely and critically than those of any other author, and from them have been evolved all kinds of philosophy and morality. It, however, has been left to Mr. John W. Postgate, a journalist and author, to discover that Shakespeare was a great temperance teacher, says The Banner of Gold. He has made an exhaustive investigation, and the result has been a lecture entitled, "The Topers and Tipplers of Shakespeare."

Mr. Postgate has gathered together every allusion to liquor and its use and proves conclusively that Shakespeare was well aware of the danger which lurks in the cup. Mr. Postgate concludes his lecture as follows:

Sentiments like these are worth a million jingling verses in praise of rosy wine or nut brown ale. They are founded on wisdom and philosophy. They form part of the keystone of eternal truth. They need not the aid of tinkling rhyme to impress them on the heart and mind. The Bacchanalian lilts of Byron, Moore or Burns may stir the pulse of the world's topers and tipplers, but the grand diapason of Shakespeare's mighty temperance chorus sinks deep into the soul, arousing the purest and noblest feelings and carrying peace and joy and gladness into countless Christian homes.

In an age of general debauchery he alone depicted the miseries and pitfalls which beset the toper and tippler. When water was shunned as a beverage, he alone sang its merits and praised its virtues. He was the pioneer temperance reformer. Centuries before drunkenness began to be exploited as a disease Shakespeare described its physical and mental ravages with graphic hand. Almost every reference he makes to the drinking customs of his time is in the line of censure and warning. In that famous toast at the banquet of Timon of Athens is compressed volumes of wisdom and counsel:

"Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water, which ne'er left man i' the mire."

RUM DISTURBS JUDGMENT.

Drinking Men Not Trustworthy In Cases of Emergency.

One cause of drunkenness is the fact that after the first glass a man has not his usual cool judgment as to a second glass, still less after the second as to the wisdom of taking the third, and so on. And one glass is enough to give him a rosy view of everything, with some loss of deliberate, wise judgment.

Railroad business illustrates this. The drink problem on American railroads is a question of business and without any sentiment. If the man who uses spirits in moderation or excess shows any incompetency, he is discharged at once. An engine was sent to the shop for repairs more frequently than usual. An inquiry showed that the engineer was a beer drinker. The inference was that beer had disturbed his judgment and made him more reckless, and he was discharged. Practical men are afraid to use spirits on the road for fear they will neglect some duty and not act wisely in an emergency.

Recently a great railroad corporation gathered all the facts concerning the men and the conditions of every accident which had occurred on their lines for five years. When tabulated, it appeared that 40 per cent of all accidents were due altogether or in part to the failures of men who were drinking; that in 18 per cent there was strong suspicion of similar causes, yet no clear proof. In one year over $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by the failures of beer drinking engineers and switchmen.

The companies' rules requiring temperate men for all positions are more rigorously enforced. Engineers find that practically they are unable to do good work while using spirits even in small doses. The coolness and presence of mind so essential in their work are broken up by alcohol in any form.—H. L. Eamer, M. D., in Popular Science News.

An Appalling Procession.

In a memorial presented to the licensing justices of Newington, England, recently particulars were given respecting 15 public houses in the division which had been watched during the two recent Sundays. "When we come, however," says the memorial, "to the grand total of this appalling procession into these 15 houses, the figures are startling indeed—8,511 men, 4,107 women, 547 babies, 1,450 girls under 13 years of age (with jugs or bottles), 494 girls without jugs or bottles, 1,092 boys under 13 years of age (with jugs or bottles, 269 boys without jugs or bottles), or the grand total of 16,470 persons, of whom 3,852 were infants and children under 13 years of age."—Exchange.

Women Inebriates.

A prominent New York physician said: "One of the worst cases of intoxication I ever had to deal with was a woman who drank the compound tincture of lavender to excess. The tincture of lavender contains about 50 per cent of alcohol, and this woman drank an eight ounce bottle a day. When I put her in charge of a trained nurse and deprived her of the lavender, she was in a condition much similar to delirium tremens. Women also get intoxicated by drinking to excess essence of cinnamon or cloves."—New York Journal.

So Called Temperance Drinks.

Not long ago attention was called in London to the popularity among tipplers of certain so called temperance beverages, an analysis of which showed that they contained more alcohol than many straight out goods in black bottles. The Massachusetts board of health has recently made a similar discovery concerning tonics and bitters, particularly those recommended as "temperance" drinks, in which the percentage of alcohol was found to vary from 13.5 to 41.6.—Medical Record.

HATLEY.

Henry Haines of Blackell, Oklahoma, arrived at his father's recently for a short visit. He has been absent between four and five years since his last visit.

Having failed to secure a speaker for the occasion it has been decided not to hold an evening meeting at this session of the Quarterly County W. C. T. U. The meeting is appointed for 1.30 P. M. in the vestry of the Methodist Church on Friday Feb 4th.

An oyster supper at the Hotel and a dance in the Foresters' hall were combined last evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the proprietors. The guests spoke in high praise of the delicious supper which was served.

The old fashioned snow storm may be a little late in arriving but it has got here safely.

LIBBY TOWN.

Mr. Edgar Perry of New York spent last week at his father's, O. W. Perry.

The young people from this place who attended the farmers' Ball at Barnston last Friday night all report a very pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Davis were visiting friends in Beebe Plain last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson and Mrs. Willis Cramer of Way's Mills were visiting at W. H. Davidson's one day last week.

The Ladies Guild will meet with Mrs. Dwight Paul of Fairfax on Saturday, 5th.

We hear that one young man got nearly frozen returning from the dance last Friday night, he should have had a drink of "hot coffee."

Miss Nellie Emery was visiting friends in Barnston last Saturday and Sunday.

JAIL REPORT.

What it Costs to Keep Prisoners in the District of Bedford.

During the year 1897, 42 prisoners were confined in the district gaol at Bedford; five were sent to the penitentiary, three for two years each, one for four years and one for fourteen years. Of these 37 were Canadian born, four English, and six were from the United States; 28 were Roman Catholic, 11 Anglican, 1 Presbyterian, 5 Methodists, and 1 belonging to no particular church; 17 of these were temperate, 30 intemperate, and 23 were married, 24 single. Only 5 of the 47 were unable to read or write. Two insane persons were transferred to the asylum for such during the year.

The cost of maintainance of the court house and jail for the above period, $213.30; food for prisoners, $231.-85, or 10 1-3c per man per day; the clothing bill amounted to $74.25, while $59.60 was expended in carrying prisoners to the penitentiary and insane to the asylum; on 31st Dec. 1896, there were 7 prisoners, and on 31st Dec., 1897, 3 undergoing imprisonment in the common jail, while the aggregate time of detention of prisoners during the year amounted to 2782 days. The total expenses for the year amounted to $1,947.05.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

The train known as the St. John Express, dashed into the Orono Cut on Saturday last, at Orono Basin Mills, Maine, when six cars, including the smoker, were turned topsy-turvy into the ditch. One of the passenger cars, in which were a large number of people, were almost entirely demolished. Two persons were killed: Jenny S. Murray, St. Stephen, N. B., Mrs. D. Cunningham, Troy, Maine; and twenty-seven other persons were badly injured, some of whom have broken bones and others serious hurts.

The train was running over the Central Maine track, and left Bangor a little late. At the time of the derailment, which was due to spreading rails, the train was running at about 35 miles an hour. It was made up of a combination mail and baggage car, parlor car, smoking car, two passenger cars and the private car of President F. A. Wilson, of the Maine Central, occupied by President and Mrs. Wilson and two ladies on the way to St. John.

The accident was connected with an unusual incident. The train is not scheduled to stop at Orono, but a number of University students held tickets for that station, so the conductor signalled the engineer to make a stop. It was just after this signal that the accident took place. No worse spot for a derailment was to be found on this line. There is a high embankment for miles, and every car except President Wilson's was overturned, at the same time rolling down into the ditch. The mass of wreckage fortunately did not take fire, as the cars were equipped with steam heating apparatus. It was bad enough without a fire.

Attract Capital.

Enterprise, good schools, churches, low taxes, good management of city affairs, plenty of work for mechanics and laborers. Several railroads, good country roads will follow. We have an active association of business men, but the results have not yet materialized. Attract capital by endeavoring to make believe this a veritable Eden, and that it will reap large profits on its investment.—Mayor of Memphis, Mo.

MARIONETTE SHOWS.

One of the most fascinating of evening entertainments, especially for a club of boys or girls like the chapters of our Open Window club, is a marionette show. It is one of the oldest of amusements, and yet it is always new and funny. And for an "open meeting" at which admission is charged there is nothing more attractive. Directions are here given for making a marionette show, and any club of boys and girls will find it inexpensive and not at all difficult, and with a little practice it can be made most laughable. Using the characters of Red Riding Hood, the old grandmother, the wolf and the woodsman, the whole play of "Red Riding Hood" may be given, the characters dancing through the play in the greatest glee. Besides that, other little plays with clowns, dancing darkies, funny policemen and other characters may be given. The main fun in a marionette show is the cute way in which the oddly dressed characters are made to hop about. After once making the dummy men and animals an imaginative boy can work up any number of odd shows for them.

The first and most important thing is to make the dummies. All that is necessary for this work is a sharp jackknife, some bits of pine and a box of screw eyes. The dummy shown in the picture (A) will give you an idea about the working of all the dummies. As you will see, there are ten parts, all of which are very simply made, except the head. That will have to be whittled out of some very soft wood.

Screw eyes are used to fasten the parts together. Screw one of these eyes in, say, the shoulder, then, with a pair of pliers, open the ring of another screw enough to allow it to slip into the screw eye already fixed, then close it again, and the two will be secured together. Next insert the second screw into the top joint of arm, and so on with the other arm and legs. Fix the neck into the body in the same manner. The face must, of course, be painted according to the character it is supposed to represent, with water or oil color or chalk.

The wig may be made of a piece of dyed sheep's wool or of raveled worsted or rope end or a regular doll's wig may be used. The picture A shows the figure set up with the two working sticks. The strings which cause the dummy to dance are of dark carpet thread. One strand should be placed into each side of the head, about where the top of the ear comes. A small tack nearly driven in will give a support to fasten the thread to. The lines from each side of the head are known as the life lines, their real purpose being to support the figure, which must be fastened to a piece of wood (1). Bore a hole with a thin piece of wire made redhot through the center of the palm of each hand, next make a knot at the end of a length of thread and pass it through the hole made in the hand until the knot reaches the underneath part of hand, and then fasten the other end of the thread on to stick (1). Drive a tack into each of the upper joints of legs just above the knees, fasten threads on to these and the other end on to stick (2).

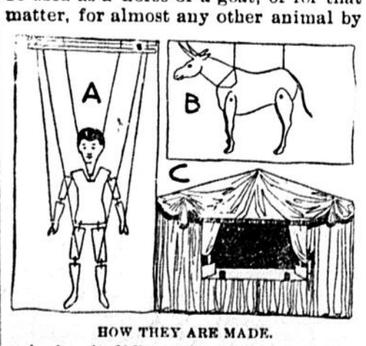
The dummy is now complete except for dressing, according to the character which it is to represent. The girls can make all sorts of odd costumes of silk, calico or satin—for ballet dancers, bicycle girls, clowns, acrobats—not forgetting that harlequins and eastern characters like Blue Beard need plenty of spangles, gold and silver lace and tinsel paper. The gaudier the costume can be made the better.

Make the costumes so that they are left open at the back, both jackets and breeches; they can then be pulled on to the figure and carefully tacked on at the back, for it is very seldom you require to show the backs of figures. A fair average height for the figures for a performance is about 8 to 10 inches.

The dummy, now being complete, you take the stick (1) in your left hand, palm uppermost, and the stick (2) in your right hand, palm downward. By moving the left hand backward or forward, and giving a kind of seesaw motion to your right hand, the dummy will have the effect of walking; also with the right hand fingers you can manipulate the threads connected with the arms of the figures. With a little practice you will soon be able to make the dummies do many things which will greatly please you and very much astonish your audience.

With a dark background the threads, which are run out through the cloth of the costume with a needle, will show very little, if at all, and this makes the dancing of the dummies all the more astonishing.

Of animals you can have your choice, as they are all worked on much the same principle. A bull, which may also be used as a horse or a goat, or for that matter, for almost any other animal by

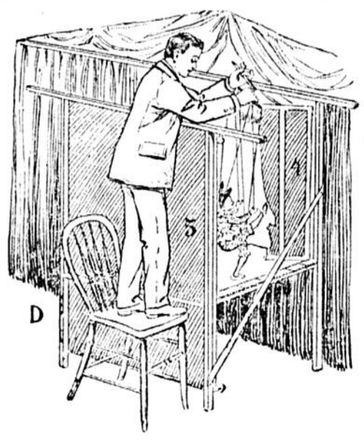


HOW THEY ARE MADE.

painting it differently, is shown in picture B. With a little practice it can be made to appear very mad. This is apt to cause lots of fun in the clown's comic scenes rushing backward and forward, and finally tossing the clown into the air or through a window.

It is made in six separate pieces—body, head and four legs. You see that the legs are just loosely screwed on to the body and the head wired into the body, so that before going on to the stage it may be set up or down. Two strings, as you can see, are all that you require, fastened on to a stick.

Next thing is the stage, which should be made proportionate to the size of the dummies. Picture C shows how a model stage, built in the end of the room where the entertainment is to be given, looks to the audience, and picture D gives a view from behind, showing a boy operating one of the dummies. If more than one dummy is used on the stage at a time, another boy or girl can help in the play. The draperies can be made of almost any kind of cloth, and the girls can easily fix them up beautifully. Sheets will do because no lights are used behind the scenes. Picture D is so plain that any boy will see just how the stage is built. The wings (4) may be cut out of stiff paper and painted. They can be fastened to the frame of the stage at the side with screw eyes, and two boys can move them back and forth as required. No. 5 may be a dark window shade, either plain or painted in dark colors, or it may be



WORKING A DUMMY.

merely dark paper. This rear scene should always be dark, so that the threads which operate the dummies may not show against it. If there is a boy in the club who can paint scenes, he can make almost any number of them to suit various acts. They can be put up on ordinary spring curtain rollers. In "Red Riding Hood" the background may be a dark forest; in "Blue Beard," a big, dark castle, and so on. The stage floor should be covered with dark green cloth or paper. The boy who works figures may stand on a chair or box behind the scenes. The frame of the stage, as you will see, is very simple, and the draperies can be tacked to it. The footlights can be made of old tin tomato cans. The tops and bottoms can be melted off and the crease down the side opened, so that they will make half round reflectors. Candles may be used for lights. It is essential that the footlight reflectors be made of tin, the inside bright and the part to the audience painted black. Four or five will be enough for an ordinary stage.

You may have a boy introduce the characters or not, as you see fit. The show will be all the better if accompanied by some lively music—jigs and waltzes. There may be two or three different plays, separated by musical selections or club exercises of different kinds. While the acts are going on the lights in the audience room may be turned down as in a theater, and nearly all of the light will be thrown from the footlights on the stage characters.—Chicago Record.

Another Worm.

An inspector was recently examining a class of girls in natural history.

"Tell me the names of any animals you know," he began, but the faces of the children expressed bewilderment at the request. At length, however, a little girl at the back of the class shot up her hand as though a bright idea had suddenly struck her.

"Ah," said the inspector, "the smallest girl in the class knows! Well, my dear, what is it?"

"A worm," came the triumphant answer.

"Well—er—yes, a worm is really an animal, but can no one think of any other?"

Again profound silence reigned.

"If I were one of you big girls," the inspector remarked after a pause, on seeing the same hand held up, "I should be ashamed of myself."

Then turning to the little scholar as a last resort, he said:

"Well, what is it this time, my girl?"

"Another worm, sir," was the quick response.—Scottish Nights.

Tender Hearted Children.

William and Mary lived in town and did not know a great deal about the fowls and animals that are so common in the country, but they were both very fond of pets and would make a personal friend of every animal they met.

Their mother did not like to buy dressed fowls in the market, preferring to have a live turkey or chicken sent home a week or more before killing it, so that it might be fattened under her own directions. This was all very well in certain ways, for Willie and Mary were very fond of feeding the fowls, but when the day of slaughter came it was not so well, for howls of protest would go up from both children, until it was found to be impossible to kill a fowl that they had fed, and their mother had to abandon her lifelong practice of buying live birds.

A Cat Hotel.

A New York lady and her daughter recently opened a hotel for cats, and it seems to have turned out a paying concern, for they receive a large number of both winter and summer boarders. The cats' hotel is situated close to the Hudson river and rejoices in the name of Naurashaun farm. For $3 a cat is boarded for one month, and there are no extras. Each cat has its own little home and even its own yard, which is turfed. Pussy is an exclusive creature and often dislikes to be made to eat or, indeed, to mix. The only other boarders taken are parrots and canaries.—Golden Days.

QUEER AUTOMATONS.

EXAMPLES FROM THE DAYS OF DÆDALUS TO THE PRESENT.

A Wooden Venus That Walked and a Brazen Man That Talked—A Wonderful Mechanical Duck—The Greatest of All the Fraudulent Automatons.

There are few things more attractive to the generality of men or more calculated to excite their wonder and admiration than a dexterously and mysteriously contrived automaton. There is, indeed, something almost uncanny in the sight of a figure made by men's hands acting like a creature of flesh and blood, and this uncanniness is one of the most subtle of fascinations. Hence the silver of the curious readily finds its way into the pockets of men ingenious enough to invent such marvels.

This passion for the automaton is certainly no new thing. One meets it in almost the earliest books, sometimes veiled in myth, sometimes more directly stated. Vulcan, it will be remembered, made automatic tripods for the gods of Olympus — stools which advanced of their own accord to the banqueting table and so retired when the feast was over.

Aristotle tells us that the human automata which Dædalus made were so active that it was necessary to keep them tethered for fear they would run away. The same philosopher describes a wooden Venus who walked about and gives also the secret of the phenomenon. She was filled with quicksilver—a somewhat crude device. Albertus Magnus is credited with having made a brazen man who talked and St. Thomas Aquinas with having pounded it to pieces with a club, suspecting it to be a work of satan. Some marvelous feats of mechanism are credited to John Muller, otherwise known as Regiomontanus, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and in dealing with him we perhaps touch firmer ground. One was an iron fly which flew around a table, another a wooden eagle which went out to meet Emperor Maximilian on his entry of Nuremberg on June 7, 1470, and returned with him to the city gates.

Whether due or not to the stimulus given by Louis XIV, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in France times of great automatic activity. Indeed, the first named century marks the beginning of the really historical era of automata. In the eighteenth century lived Mr. Vaucanson, perhaps the most wonderful of all makers of automata and the creator of the famous duck which first appeared before the public in 1741. The duck was Vaucanson's masterpiece and completed a reputation already made wide by his mechanical flute player and an automatic musician which not only blew upon the flageolet, but also kept time to it on a tambourine. The bird was of life size, and not only was it outwardly an exact imitation to a feather of a real duck, but its internal anatomy was absolutely true to life. So, indeed, were its movements, for it swam, dived, walked, quacked, ate, drank and by an ingenious device even seemed to digest its food.

This automaton disappeared after its inventor's death, but turned up again in 1840 in a garret in Berlin and was purchased by a George Tiets, who took four years to put it in proper working order again. At the end of this time it was exhibited in a room in the Palais Royal, Paris, where Mr. Houdin, the celebrated conjuror, saw it, and, indeed, afterward, when something happened to one of its wings, took charge of and repaired it. No doubt it is still in existence. Of more modern automata this is scarcely the place to speak, for they are private secrets. Let us confine ourselves to merely mentioning Mr. Maskelyne's "Psycho" and "Zoo."

Like most things, automata have not always been what they seemed. Of many frauds upon the wonder loving public perhaps the completest was that of the famous automatic chess player of Mr. Kempelen, which was exhibited all over Europe at the end of the last century and afterward in America. It was the figure of a life sized Turk seated behind a large box, the top of which was marked in the middle for chess. Prior to the automaton's meeting an opponent the front of the box was opened and skeptical lookers on were shown an arrangement of strings, pulleys and cylinders. After this they were allowed to examine the interior of the figure, which was hollow. Then Mr. Kempelen wound up his Turk with a key, and it was ready to play, which it did by moving the pieces with its left hand and giving three nods for check to king and two for check to queen. All the noted chess players of Europe succumbed to the figure's superior strategy, and its skill so impressed the Empress Catherine II of Russia that she wished to buy it and was with difficulty persuaded by Mr. Kempelen to give up the idea. It was not for years that the secret was discovered; but, like most secrets, it leaked out at last. The real chess player was a Mr. Wronsky, a Polish ex-captain, both of whose legs had been amputated at the trunk in consequence of a wound from a cannon ball. While the spectators were examining the box Wronsky was in the Turk's body, and when they turned to inspect that an ingenious mechanism slid him back into the box. To the fact that Wronsky was a chess player of consummate skill the wide fame of the automaton, which he secretly controlled, is to be attributed. After this disclosure Mr. Kempelen's automaton naturally enough ceased to move mankind to wonder.—New York Post.

Strict Sunday Laws.

Swinemunde on the Baltic has strict Sunday laws. Shipmasters who enter the port are fined heavily by the town authorities if they have their ships washed or painted on Sunday or church holidays. As foreigners are not acquainted with the German church calendar they are frequently caught.

A RUSE BOTH WAYS.

How an Actress and Doctor Were Fooling Each Other.

In French theaters the doctor of the theater has a seat given him for every performance. He must be there every evening. Naturally, after he has seen the same piece a score of times he longs to be elsewhere and prefers to give his seat to some of his friends. M. Ernest Blum says that when he was a young man a friend, the doctor of the Theatre Porte St. Martin, gave him his seat. Just as he was becoming interested in the first act the stage manager rushed up—the heroine had a nervous attack and required medical aid! Blum had nothing else to do but to follow him. In the lady's dressing room he found the manager with anguish depicted on every feature and the lady wringing her hands and shrieking.

"Now, doctor, quick! What's to be done?"

Blum grew as red as a lobster, and as he could not say anything he just ejaculated: "Hm! Let us see! Let us see."

He took the lady's hand in a wild attempt to feel her pulse. She shrieked more than ever and writhed like a snake.

"Have you poured any water on her head?" he asked.

"Yes."

"And no effect?"

"None."

"Then don't pour any more."

After this display of medical knowledge he continued:

"Give her a sniff of eau de cologne."

"Haven't any," was the answer.

"Then go fetch some."

Off rushed the manager and the stage manager, and Blum was left with his patient.

Suddenly she opened her eyes and smiled.

"Doctor," she said, "you are a good fellow, aren't you?"

"Yes, ma'mselle."

"You must be, doctor. Now listen. There is nothing the matter with me. You would have found that out soon. I want a couple of days off. Can't you manage it?"

"Delighted!" he replied joyfully. "Now, ma'mselle, you're a good fellow too. I am not a doctor. I came in on the doctor's ticket, so you must not give him away."

By this time the manager and stage manager came back, each with a bottle of eau de cologne. He told them that it was unnecessary now. The lady was quite composed and could appear without any danger. But she must have a few days' rest. They made wry faces, but granted the holiday.—Philadelphia Times.

THE FISH'S COLOR.

Able In a Marvelous Degree to Adapt Itself to Its Surroundings.

It is a familiar fact that fishes can change their colors at will. Many fishes make remarkable changes. Free swimming fishes most commonly preserve their normal colors, though these fishes can change. The fishes that change most are the bottom feeders. For their own protection from other fishes that would prey upon them and the better to enable them themselves to capture food these change their colors to match the bottom they are on so as to make themselves invisible. They do this often to a degree that seems extraordinary.

In one of the smaller salt water tanks at the New York aquarium there are a number of small flatfish. The bottom of the tank is covered with coarse gravel. The great bulk of the gravel is composed of pebbles of a brownish white, a sort of pale iron rust color. Scattered in this are pebbles of a deeper tinge, with now and then one of a brownish gray or brown black.

The flatfish lying on the gravel at the bottom of this tank imitate its colors in their own backs in a manner that is marvelous. They are of a mottled brown, like the colors of the gravel, and the smallest of the flatfish is the most wonderful. They are all thin and lie close to the bottom. The edge of the little one blends with it, and its back is a wonderful mosaic of browns so like the gravel of the surrounding bottom that it appears to be a part of it. Even in this clear water at a little distance the fish is scarcely distinguishable.—New York Sun.

Trying a Dead Man.

It is probably an unusual thing in any country for a court to sit in judgment on the dead, but in a Berlin letter to the Chicago Record an account is given of a trial in which the accused was a dead man.

It was not his first trial. That had taken place in his lifetime, and its result had been a sentence of imprisonment for 18 months. The delinquent was bureau chief in the tax office of Schweidnitz, Silesia, and it was proved that he had embezzled funds and forged documents. Soon after his sentence, however, he showed signs of unsettled reason, and at length died a maniac.

His widow, anxious to clear his memory from the stain that rested upon it, had the case reopened and proved by expert testimony that her husband had been demented at the time he committed the crime.

Thus occurred the peculiar circumstance of a dead man on trial. The trial resulted in the reversal of the former sentence, the court pronouncing the deceased not guilty.

Sign of a Trip Abroad.

"Mrs. Gaswell, your daughter's visit to Europe seems to have made her quite a polished young woman."

"I should say so. My land! You ought to hear her say, 'I shall be very pleased.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Live With the Dead.

Thousands of Egyptians live in old tombs, eating, sleeping, wooing, loving, laughing, dancing, singing, doing all their deeds of daily life and household work among the mummies and sarcophagi.

New Sleighs

I have received a car load of New York Sleighs also some handsome two-seated Sleighs.

If you appreciate a good thing it will pay you to call and see them.

QUALITY, THE BEST!

STYLES, THE LATEST!

Snow came so late that the best part of the season for selling Sleighs was

CUT OFF,

But I am bound to close out my stock and to do so I have

KNOCKED THE BOTTOM ALL OUT

of prices. Call and I will convince you. Now is your time.

E. AUDINWOOD,

Rock Island, P. Q. & Derby Line, Vt.

Bell Telephone call No. 58.

GRAND

Clearing Sale

—AT—

SPALDING'S

The entire stock of FANCY WOOL DRESS GOODS, at cost.

The entire stock of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WOOL AND CASHMERE HOSE.

The entire stock of LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR.

A fine lot of BEAVER SHAWLS, WOOLEN AND COTTON BED BLANKETS, GENTS' LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS at very low prices.

Ladies' Warm Lined Winter Shoes,

MEN'S WOOL BOOTS AND OVERS, MEN'S AND BOYS' PONTIACS.

Lumbermen's Overs

If you want bargains it will pay you to look the above goods over, and get prices.

W. SPALDING.

Dec. 30th, 1897.

FLINT'S

Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar

PROMPTLY CURES

Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

LARGE BOTTLES 25c.

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FLINT'S DRUG STORES,

Derby Line & Rock Island

PROFITS ALL KNOCKED OFF

our line Tinware. We must close it out. Some of the prices we are quoting are even below cost. That's nothing, the goods must go.

Chamber Sets

and Dishes, also at and below cost to close out the line.

Lumbermen's Footwear

Balance of my stock of these goods must be closed out at once. You can have them at just what they cost. We have determined to confine our business strictly to Groceries and Feed in the future. If you are not satisfied with our prices make your own.

Car Load Flour

Car Load Feed

just received. The choicest of everything in the way of Groceries and Canned Goods.

Two Buffalo Robes

lined and trimmed, in first-class condition, used a little, they are O.K. in color and every other way. A bargain for some one at $40. Rare chance. Speak quick.

J. C. DOWNS & CO.,

Stanstead Plain.