

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LXXII—No. 1

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

WHOLE No. 3699

IS your Heating Stove equal to your needs? Have you kept your home as warm as you want it to be, all day, all night, these past cold days?

If not, you have not yet learned of the real advantage of a **Round Oak Heater**, the stove that does not let the fire go out. There's a long cold spell ahead; don't let your family shiver for an hour every morning while you are **Warming up**. Let us have a talk about Round Oaks at the First opportunity.

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NEWPORT, VT.

WE can furnish you anything in the wood line from a hemlock board to a mahogany door. Three Villages Building Association, Limited.

TOWN TOPICS.

H. R. Morgan of Sherbrooke was in town Saturday.

Mr. J. B. LeBaron of North Hatley was in town Monday.

D. C. Sterrett of Washington, D. C., was in town Friday and Saturday.

Miss Nancy Waldron was at home from school in Montpelier for the holidays.

H. W. Gendreau, Floyd R. McKee and E. C. Kelley of Sherbrooke were in town Friday.

Misses Grace Bryant and Iris Rodey spent their holiday vacation in Tilton, N. H., and Boston.

The winter's snowfall now totals 34½ inches, 9 inches less than last season on the same date.

The Derby Line village school resumed its sessions Tuesday. The attendance exceeds 100 this term.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard C. Renihan, Thursday at 2 a. m. Mother and child are comfortable.

Mr. and Mrs. William Herbert, who spent the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) G. F. Waldron, returned to their home in Lakeport, N. H., Tuesday.

At the evening service in Christ Church, Stanstead, next Sunday, the address given in support of recruiting will be by a military officer, Corporal Ford, it is hoped.

Mr. I. Lamothe has sold his farm near Smith's Mills to Joseph Langlois of Compton county and moved into the house recently built by him in the new Daly subdivision.

On Sunday evening at the Congregational Church there will be a special patriotic service in connection with "National Service Week." The subject of the evening sermon will be "Democracy on Trial."

Mr. E. Brownlee, who has been connected with the local customs service for the past few years, having charge of the office at Rock Island, left last night for Ottawa. Mr. W. R. Bennett from Ottawa is the new officer here.

In harmony with the request of the military authorities of District No. 4, the service in the Centenary Methodist Church, next Sunday morning, will be a special patriotic service. The order of service provided by the military authorities will be used. Sunday school at the close of the morning service. A bright, interesting service in the evening at 7 o'clock.

At a regular communication of Golden Rule Lodge No. 5, A. F. and A. M. Tuesday evening the following officers were installed: C. R. Jenkins, W. M.; J. D. McFadyen, S. W.; L. P. House, J. W.; Rev. F. Williams, Chaplain; A. N. Thompson, Treasurer; Dr. C. I. Moulton, Secretary; Dr. R. O. Ross, S. D.; G. S. Heath, J. D.; D. I. Sandilands, I. G.; G. T. Ames and A. H. Tiffin, Stewards; J. L. Heath, Tyler. Refreshments followed the installation ceremony.

Mrs. Eliza J. Foulkes died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert A. Cullins, Wednesday at 2 a. m., after several week's illness. Mrs. Foulkes whose family name was Glines, was born in Quebec, 70 years ago. Mrs. Foulkes was the occupant, for many years, in the office of the Boston Daily Post, when the family lived in Malden. For the last seven years they lived on the Glines homestead on the lake road. This property has been in the family for over a hundred years. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at two o'clock, at the Episcopal church in Newport, the Rev. Mr. Bernard, conducting the service. The burial will be in the Cemetery at West Derby. Mrs. Foulkes is survived by one son, H. J. Foulkes of Watertown, Mass., and two daughters, Mrs. E. A. Noble, Watertown, and Mrs. H. A. Cullins, Derby Line. A good mother and kind neighbor has gone.

TOWN TOPICS.

W. E. Terrill of Burlington was in town Thursday.

A. F. Bartlett of Sherbrooke was in town Saturday.

Principal Trueman returned from New Brunswick yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith visited relatives in Newport New Year's day.

J. A. Many spent New Year's with his father at St. Johns, returning Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Corliss and Mrs. Sargent are visiting in Berkshire and Richmond.

Gilmore Brothers are making changes in the interior of their store. Eugene Clifford is doing the work.

Mr. Ralph J. Hunt is out again after being confined to his home for several days with an attack of influenza.

Miss Margaret Ryhn of Lebanon, N. H., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miller for the week-end.

Miss Lillian C. Standish of Malden, Mass., was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. H. Smith during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Eastman of West Charleston, Vt., were guests at the home of Alfred M. Aldrich, Saturday.

Miss Beatrice Hunt went to Springfield, Mass., Saturday to accept a position in the dry goods store of Forbes & Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Byers, Jr., and little daughter have returned to East Hatley after spending the holidays with his parents at North Stanstead.

Mr. Charles Bean of Manchester, N. H., who was called here by the death of his brother, Freedom Bean, returned to the Granite State last night.

The members of the Men's Association presented Janitor John Gardyne with a comfortable reading chair, cap, gloves and tie as their Christmas remembrance.

The regular monthly meeting of the Stanstead and Rock Island Red Cross Society will be held at the home of Mrs. Sidney Stevens Friday afternoon, Jan. 5th, at 4 o'clock.

The drawing class at the Men's Association will start Monday evening at 7.30 with Mr. Harrison E. Paine as master. Bring your tools and drawing board and begin with the class.

The Sherbrooke Railway & Power Co. are moving into their enlarged quarters in the Pike block. This will be one of the most complete electrical offices and stores this side of Montreal.

Look—Old mirrors re-silvered. No patch work, but a complete coating of silver. All work guaranteed. Write or call W. B. LeBaron, Rock Island, Que. 99w3

Mrs. C. C. Bixby has closed her house and left Friday night for New York, where she will remain during the balance of the winter. She was accompanied by Miss Edith MacGregor.

Rev. and Mrs. B. F. McIntyre moved to the new manse, just completed on Beach avenue Friday. Miss Jones (of the Daylight store) and her mother will occupy the apartment in the post office block, vacated by the McIntyres.

The annual parish supper and business meeting of the Stanstead South Congregational Church will be held next Thursday evening, January 11th, to which all members and friends of the Church are invited. Supper at six o'clock, followed immediately by the business meeting when reports for the past year will be submitted, new officers elected, etc.

Freedom H. Bean died at the home of his son Freeman at Derby Line, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, after an illness of about four weeks of soreness of the arteries. Mr. Bean was born in Barnston, July 26, 1848, and lived nearly all his life in that township and Stanstead. The funeral was held at the home Saturday afternoon, Rev. E. LeRoy Rice officiating. The bearers were: W. E. Hammond, G. W. Dorman, Alonzo and Charles Wheeler. The burial was in the Derby Line Cemetery.

TOWN TOPICS.

N. E. Germain of Montreal was in town Friday.

Butterfield & Co. are taking their annual invoice.

Earl Howe went to Greenfield, Mass., Saturday.

Judge James A. Merrill of Rutland, Vt., was in town Saturday.

Miss H. M. Hepworth spent Christmas in Montreal, returning Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Jenne of Derby were calling on friends in town last Thursday.

Mr. Henry T. Ball entertained a party of friends at his home New Year's eve.

Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Ball spent Christmas in Boston, guests of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Ball.

Miss Grace Taylor of Boston has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cosby the past week.

Nurse Mabel Ware has returned from Berlin, N. H., where she spent the holidays with relatives.

Fred R. Moulton's teams are working in the woods for the Nelson, Hall Co., Montgomery, for the winter.

Walter Norris and Roy Cosby returned to Washington University, Washington, D. C., Monday evening.

Derby Academy students who have been spending the holidays at their homes here, returned to school Tuesday.

Mrs. E. J. Foulkes is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Cullins. She is attended by Dr. Adams of West Derby.

Mrs. Henry T. Ball and two daughters, Henrietta and Eleanor, left Friday for Winnipeg, Man., where they will be guests of relatives for two months.

The annual Christmas tree for the children of Christ Church will be on Friday evening, Jan. 5th, beginning at 5 o'clock. Parents and friends welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Stenson from Morrisville, Vt., were guests of Mrs. Stenson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Girard, over the week-end and New Year's.

Mayor J. A. Gilmore has been confined to his home for ten days with a grippe, but is now able to be at his desk some each day. Mrs. Gilmore is confined to her room with the same trouble.

D. W. Davis, president of the National Bank of Derby Line, entertained the employees of the bank, A. C. Cowles, G. E. Crawford, M. I. Dorman and A. W. Moulton, at dinner at the Derby Line Hotel Saturday.

A business meeting of the Ladies Aid of the Congregational Church will be held at the church parlors on Thursday, Jan. 11th, at 4 p. m., followed by the annual church meeting and parish supper. A good attendance is desired.

P. C. Blanchard & Co. of Newport have sold the so-called McDuffie farm, owned by R. A. & E. A. Putney to C. B. Kelley of Derby. Mr. Kelley takes possession Jan. 20th. It is his intention to commence repairs on the buildings at once and to make of the property a modern, up-to-date farm.

Miss Etta Taylor of the Butterfield office staff, slipped and fell on the way to her work Tuesday morning. She was brought by a passing team back to her home at Mrs. Wilkie's where she has since been confined although rapidly recovering from the injuries sustained, which did not prove serious.

A Christmas tree and treat will be given the children of Christ Church on the evening of Epiphany, "Old Christmas," Friday, Jan. 5th. Tea will be served at 5.30, followed by the advent of Santa Claus. A fund is being secured in Sherbrooke for our blind Canadian soldiers who have lost their sight for their country and for us. They are being cared for and taught in England. Will our children bring an offering for this noble object, and thus give, while they are receiving the pleasures of this season?

At their home on the Beebe road on New Year's eve, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Daniels entertained their children and several others at supper. Among the guests were: Mr. Joseph Raymond from Macindoe Falls, Vt., an uncle of Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. H. Choquette, daughter Ozelda and son Nelson, from Sherbrooke, Mr. George H. Daniels, Rock Island, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Daniels and son Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Simmons and two sons, Joseph and Lawrence and daughter Elizabeth all of Beebe. The evening was much enjoyed by all present and the party dispersed at a late hour after wishing the host and hostess many happy New Years to come.

AYER'S CLIFF.

The W. M. Society will be entertained at Mrs. Berry's on Wednesday afternoon.

The Guild will hold its annual business meeting on Thursday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid and trustees of the Congregational Church presented the organist, Miss Mildred Paul, with twenty-five dollars and the choir members presented Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnston with two pieces of cut glass in appreciation of their work during the year.

Mrs. D. B. Keet is not improving as rapidly as her many friends would like to see.

Mrs. E. A. Fish, who has been ill for the past three weeks, is improving. Mr. D. B. Keet was at Stanstead on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Miss Porter were at Magog on Thursday of last week.

Miss Dean of Sherbrooke has recently been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. E. Fish.

Misses Hazel and Laura Chamberlain and Ardell Martin spent a few days in Stanstead and Rock Island last week.

Miss McFadden of Lennoxville is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. A. Johnston.

Miss Rickard has returned to her home in Derby Line.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnston spent New Year's in Lennoxville.

Misses Mamie and Ida Ramsdell of North Hatley were guests of Mrs. S. S. Worthen for the week-end and New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hale of Sherbrooke were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Porter on New Year's.

Mr. Raymond McClatchie of Sherbrooke spent Monday in town.

Mr. Geo. Currier of North Troy spent a few days in and around town recently.

Mrs. May Adams of Fitch Bay is the guest of Mrs. Roy Temple.

The holidays being over, all are returning to their ordinary, everyday duties.

Homer R. Worthen of the 87th Grenadier Guards, writing to his mother, Mrs. F. M. Worthen, under date of December 3rd, says:

"I am still alive and well; got your letter and the magazines and also the socks and was glad of them. I could use another pair just like them. We have just finished six weeks in the worst place in the whole western front, the Somme. Believe me, I was glad to get away from there with a whole skin. I am now taking a three-weeks' course in sniping which will last until about Christmas and then I expect a ten-days' pass to England, so I won't be in line again for a few weeks. Pretty cold weather here; ground frozen and frost on the trees, but we have a fire in our shanty so we are not so bad off. This miserable war I guess is going to last another year, so I don't know when I will be home. I had hoped this fall would finish it, but it looks now as if they would fight to a knock-out, and I guess the Germans have got to be well whipped before they will take the terms offered.

How are you getting along this winter? Hope this will find you and Charles comfortable. I get a letter quite often from Grace; she is sending me some high boots for the mud. It was so soft clay where we have been and perhaps you would not believe it, but I have seen the mud in the trenches way above the knees.

Write me and I will answer as often as I can. When you don't hear from me you will know I am well, for if I was wounded or sick you will be notified at once, but I hope for the best luck and that I will get through without a scratch."

CROPPING THE LICENSE BILL.

Before its final passage the Quebec Liquor License Bill was so amended that the increased fees for hotels and retail liquor stores will not come into effect until 1918, another year's grace. The clause restricting sale to one room in a hotel, was eliminated so that a guest may have his booze sent to his room. The anti-treating clause was changed so that a man may buy a drink for a friend, or for his wife, if he buys him or her a meal. It will be very easy to make a farce of the last named clause of the law. That which constitutes a "meal" may not even be intended to be eaten, and may be "served" to several customers one after another. This amendment was secured by Deputy Levesque of Laval, who may have heard of the meals (?) served in some of the licensed places in the U. S. to comply with Sunday restrictions. The eleventh hour effort to have the opening hour changed from nine to seven o'clock in the morning, was lost.

FITCH BAY.

The monthly Guild tea will be held in the Guild room on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 10th. Tea will be served at six o'clock. The afternoon will be spent in sewing as usual. Supper 20c.

Master Hamilton Rider is visiting his uncle, Mr. H. H. White, in Lyndonville, Vt.

The many friends of Mrs. Jas. Crelle, who formerly resided near this place, will be shocked to learn of her death, which occurred at her home in Waterloo, Que., on Christmas day, after an illness of a few weeks. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Somerville were in Waterloo last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Somerville's mother, Mrs. Jas. Crelle.

PLEASANT HEIGHTS.

Master Ashton Snodgrass and sister Dorothy spent the holidays with their parents here.

Mrs. Harlow Bachelder was at East Bolton on Sunday.

Mrs. Homer Cass visited at Griffin, Beebe, and Rock Island, a couple of days last week.

Miss Pearl Bissell entertained company New Year's day.

News received from Pte. S. G. Bachelder under date of Dec. 13th, informs us he was well.

We wish the editor of the JOURNAL and all its readers a bright, prosperous and happy New Year.

There were a number of arrivals and departures during Christmas week in spite of the severe storm we had the 22nd and 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitney, Mrs. M. Harris and son, Mr. Homer Cass and family, were at the home of Mr. Melvin Cass for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Allen of Griffin spent Christmas with their parents here.

Mr. Harlow Bachelder spent a day at Griffin recently.

Mr. Luther Bachelder and son Emerson from Pennsylvania were calling on relatives here on Sunday. They were at East Bolton also.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bachelder were with their daughter and family at Griffin for New Year's.

Mr. Wm. Patterson and family were at the home of Mr. H. Bachelder on New Year's day.

MASSAWIPPI.

The monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at "Overlook" with Mrs. E. McClary who was assisted by Mrs. John Carr in entertaining. Dinner was served at noon. At 2 o'clock Mrs. L. Hovey, president, opened the meeting. The attendance was fair, although several were detained at home. The president read a letter of greeting and the Crusade Psalm sent by Mrs. Oliver, County President. Singing and prayer followed. Several important letters, re-petitions to the Government were read, and the outlook for prohibition was discussed. All conceded that the action of the Government was not what could be wished. We want the ax laid at the roots of the tree, instead of lopping off a branch at a time. As to the treating, who will watch? Surely not the fallen. Let us hope that the law will suffice.

Two new members were obtained at this meeting: Mrs. E. Stevenson and Miss Alice Whitcomb, both very welcome. Thus our members are increasing monthly. Two more wanted in January. Place of gathering to be arranged for latter. Mrs. W. Sampson of the North Hatley Union was present as a visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dexter Willard and little Pauline spent Christmas at Ascot Corner with Mr. Willard and Mrs. Jamieson.

Mr. E. Harvey was home from Ely, Vt., recently.

Miss Maude McLeod is with her parents at Gould for the holidays.

The Whitcomb and Stevenson families of this place spent New Year's day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitcomb, Hatley.

On New Year's day Mr. and Mrs. O. Raymond entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. Raymond of Cassville, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Raymond of the Lake Road, Mrs. James Raymond and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Raymond of North Hatley, Miss Lucie Mariette of Hatley Center, and Laura Raymond of Lyndonville, Vt., who will remain for the week. In the evening a company of 25 friends assembled and finished a merry day with dancing at the same hospitable home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Call entertained relatives Monday.

Miss Fannie Cox of North Hatley was visiting her parents of late.

Miss Alice Griggs of Sherbrooke visited Miss A. Hitchcock over Monday and Tuesday.

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BALDWIN'S MILLS.

Mrs. John May gave a miscellaneous shower on Saturday evening for Miss Clarisse Valade, on her approaching marriage to Mr. Oliva Cabana. The guests numbered about 25. The evening was spent in playing games, after which dainty refreshments were served. Miss Valade was taken completely by surprise when led by Miss Ruth May to the next room, where suspended from the ceiling, hung an umbrella beautifully decorated and laden with parcels which immediately fell before her. Many useful presents were displayed, after which Miss Valade kindly thanked all present. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Washburn gave a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Washburn on Dec. 25th, when twenty of their children and grandchildren came in to celebrate Christmas day with them. A bountiful dinner was served, besides candy and fruit in abundance. The Christmas tree was very pretty and the children were delighted when Santa Claus appeared and distributed the many gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are each 81 years of age, apparently in good health, and we hope they may be spared to enjoy many more such pleasant events.

Miss Hazel Baldwin of Rock Island spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Baldwin.

The Misses Clara and Ruth May returned to Montreal on Tuesday after spending the holidays in town.

The Sewing Circle of Red Cross Workers will meet at the home of Mrs. Robt. Markwell, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 17th.

WAY'S MILLS.

Mr. Walker, superintendent at the woolen mills, got one of his fingers taken off in a gear Saturday. Dr. C. R. Brown attended to the injury.

Miss Berry, who has been with Mrs. Walker since they moved here, has returned to Sherbrooke.

Miss Agnes Oliver has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. O. Cleveland at Barnston and Mrs. L. McClary, Kingscroft, this week.

Leland Buckland is spending the holidays with his parents.

Miss Laura Gilbert of Heathton was a recent guest at E. J. Gilbert's.

Mr. E. J. Gilbert, who spent Christmas at Stanstead, fell on the ice while there and hurt his shoulder.

Miss Doris Bishop is spending a week in Stanstead.

Miss Waid is with her parents in Lower Ireland for the holidays.

Nurse Dyson is in Massawippi where she has charge of a patient.

Mrs. A. A. Heath does not improve since her last illness.

Miss F. Pettus of Sherbrooke is spending a couple of weeks at W. G. Thompson's.

Miss Binnis of Sherbrooke is with her friend, Miss Walker, for a few days.

Reginald Aldrich of Newport is with his father, T. Aldrich, at I. E. Thompson's for the holidays.

Don't forget the baked bean dinner at the hall Wednesday, Jan. 10th, by the Homemakers and Progressive clubs.

Mr. Irving Walker and bride of Rock Island were at the home of his father, S. Walker, for Christmas.

EAST STANSTEAD.

Mr. Freeman Libby has leased his farm to Mr. Fred Curtis and moved his family into one of J. G. Dewey's new houses.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Keeler spent the week-end in East Charleston, the guest of Mr. H. W. Kezar.

Miss Etta McIntyre has recently been the guest of Mrs. J. Bullock of Heathton.

Mrs. Roy reopened her school here on Wednesday, after a week's vacation.

Miss Mattie Fox of Coaticook was recently the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fox, for a few days.

Mr. Charles Bean of Manchester, N. H., was here one day last week calling on friends and relatives. He was called here by the death of his brother, Mr. Freedom Bean, who died at his son's in Derby Line.

VILLAGE PLACE FOR SALE

374—This is a fine village property with 10 acres of tillage land, located in a fine little village in Orleans County, just 4 miles from a railroad town, 1/2 mile from a fine school. It is on a main road, near neighbors, milk route, telephone, has village well water at the house and barn. Fine fruit orchard of 40 trees. The soil is a good loam, land is smooth, level and free from stone. Will cut 15 tons of hay and will winter 7 head of stock. The HOUSE is 1 1/2 story with ell, wood, shingled and painted white. Cellar with granite foundation and partly cemented. Shade trees around the house. There are 7 rooms on the first floor, 4 rooms and 3 closets on second floor. All papered and painted. Hard wood floors in dining-room and pantry. House is heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. Piazza, blinds, screens and storm windows. BARN 26x60, arranged for 6 head of stock and 4 horses. Sheathed in stable, clapboarded, painted and has basement. SILO, capacity 6x17x14. Carriage house 24x28. Hen house. These buildings are in best of repair and are equipped with lightning rods. There is a fine strawberry bed on the place. If you are looking for a small place, you cannot find a better located property than this. Price \$4000.

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DAILY and SUNDAY, \$10 a year, \$2.50 a quarter, 85c. a month, 20c. a week.
SUNDAY, \$2 a year, 50c. a quarter, 5c. a copy.
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Specimen copies sent free on application. The Weekly Republican will be sent free for three weeks to anyone who wishes to try it.
All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address

THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

DOG TAX

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a tax will be levied on all dogs, male or female, owned or kept by anyone in this Municipality: the tax on males to be \$1.00 and on females \$4.00, unless strayed, when in such case the tax will be only \$1.00. A penalty of \$10.00 will be incurred by a party owning or possessing a dog or dogs who do not pay it to the Secretary Treasurer and pay the tax. Said tax to come into force on January 1st, 1917.
H. C. BRY, Sec'y-Treas.
Barnston, Dec 13th, 1916.

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Eugene A. Baldwin are requested to present same within 30 days from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to settle within the same delay.
P. A. BALDWIN,
Stanstead, Dec. 19, 1916.

ONE GOOD COAL STOVE FOR SALE—Apply to J. M. Montie.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rule of Lowell, Mass., spent last week at the home of her father, Mr. G. S. Rudd.

Mr. Harold and Miss Lizzie Yertaw visited friends at Waterville last week. Mr. Arthur Rudd, Mrs. Elizabeth McElroy and Mr. Henry McElroy, Mrs. Wm. Rudd and daughter Marjorie, Mr. David Watson, Miss Bessie and Master Allen Watson and Mr. and Mrs. John Rule were guests of Mr. George Rudd and Miss Rudd at their family gathering on Thursday for dinner.

Miss Bessie Watson went to Mystic on Saturday to visit her grandmother, Mrs. Watson, who accompanied her home on Tuesday.

On Sunday Mr. Gordon Thompson, add Miss Thompson accompanied their nephew, Master Colin Thompson home to West Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colt visited his sisters, Mrs. John Baron and Mrs. Walker at Gorham, N. H., last week. They spent Christmas day at the home of Mrs. Baron.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rudd and little daughter Marjorie spent New Year's day at the home of her sister, Mrs. Carl Wheeler, at Way's Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Miss Thompson and Mr. Gordon Thompson spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thompson.

Mr. Murray and two sons of Newport spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. Alexander Thompson.

BOYNTON.

The Ayer's Cliff Farmers Club will hold its annual meeting in the county hall, Ayer's Cliff, on Wednesday, January 10th, at 7:30 p. m., to elect officers for the year 1917. Several speakers are expected. Everybody is invited to attend and make this meeting a success.

Mr. Raymond Hill went to North Hatley Saturday.

Those who entertained on Christmas day were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dustin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Parkhill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott.

Mrs. Chester Klein of Kindersley, Sask., is visiting her father, Mr. G. A. Griffin, and other relatives in town.

Mr. O. L. Merrill of Greenfield, Mass., spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Merrill.

Mr. Thomas Parkhill of Springfield, Mass., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Parkhill, recently.

Miss Gertrude Sharon has gone to Stanstead, Que.

Mrs. Perley Sanborn has gone to a hospital in New Hampshire for treatment.

JUDD'S MILLS SCHOOL.

The following is the standing of pupils at the Christmas examinations.
GRADE VII: Bertha Smith 89 per cent, Edith Lowell 83.5, Ruth Pomeroy 72, Howard Knapp 69, Doris Knapp 57.

GRADE V: Harold Durocher 91 per cent, Bertha Molway 90, Richard Baldwin 84, Ethel Lowell 67, Allen Knapp 56, Ruth Noyes 50, Hazel Noyes 33.

GRADE IV: Adele Baldwin 91.5 per cent, Mary Baldwin 89.5, Edna Hill 85, Dennis Durocher 65.

GRADE III: Alice Lowell 83 per cent, Ruby Noyes 74.

Rank in class is found by average per cent.

VERMONT ITEMS.

20 head of one and two year-old Jersey heifers sold recently in Greensboro for \$1,200.

The Clarence Kelly farm in Derby was sold recently for \$20,000. P. C. Blanchard & Co. made the sale.

The clerks in the store of Frank D. Flint, Newport, were well remembered with gifts by their employer on Christmas day.

The Wheelock town library has just received a box of 24 volumes of fiction from the estate of Ferd Chase of Lake, N. Y., who was a Wheelock boy.

There are 248 towns in Vermont and there were 217 community Christmas trees in the state this last week; it is estimated that at least 70,000 children were given a little Christmas cheer.

The Orleans County Monitor passed its 45th birthday, December 27. It has, from its inception, been fearless, clean and wise in both its editorial and business policy; therefore broadly successful as a country weekly.

The Memphremagog Driving Club of Newport, Vt., will commence their weekly series of winter matinee ice races on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6th, at 2 o'clock. The track is already in shape. A large field of horses will start, and lovers of horse races are cordially invited to attend.

Lyndonville has been suffering from a series of burglaries recently. One Porrell, a former workman in the railroad shops of the town, is held on suspicion. He was arrested in Sanford, Maine. The robberies were extensive and evidently perpetrated by a person more or less expert.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish, through the JOURNAL, to thank all the neighbors and friends for their helpfulness and sympathy during the illness and death of our father. Such kindness will not be forgotten.
MR. AND MRS. FREEMAN BEAN.

PROHIBITION FOR QUEBEC.

The Matter is Becoming a Practical Political Issue in That Province.

Three hundred leading citizens, lay and clerical, of the province of Quebec, recently waited on Sir Lomer Gouin, the premier, and the members of the provincial cabinet, and urged the responsible ministry to use its influence in favor of at least a test of the attitude of the Legislature as to prohibition of the liquor traffic. In the deputation were judges, officials of temperance organizations, clergymen, and laymen of all callings. They held steadfastly to their straight demand, and refused to be diverted by intimations that light drinks should be excepted. They impressed the Government officials strongly by their unity and zeal. Sir Lomer Gouin pledged serious attention to the arguments presented, intimating that it was now more a question as to whether the public opinion of the province had been educated to insist on enforcement of such a law, and less a question of the righteousness of prohibition itself.

The character of this deputation, as well as its size, the respect with which it was treated, and the answer it received, all combine to make friends of temperance throughout Canada more hopeful. It has been assumed by many that Quebec must be left out of any general prohibition scheme, however remote its complete accomplishment. The supposition, for a long time, has been that ecclesiastical and political forces too strong to be overcome stood in the way of even converting cities like Montreal and Quebec and a peasantry such as inhabits the villages to any favor for prohibition, much less getting a statute on the law books. And no doubt the past history of reform movements in the province has given much cause for the supposition.

The fact is, however, that example teaches louder than precept, and the victories for prohibition in Ontario, and in the provinces of the west, are not being overlooked in Quebec. The cause cannot be hidden, and they are having an educational effect. The burdens of taxpayers will be heavy, and if jails can be emptied, prisons relieved of many inmates, and bank deposits increased, the French-Canadian town or country dweller will not miss noting the relation between cause and effect, between temperance and thrift. He is as shrewd a citizen as any country boasts, albeit thrifty to an extraordinary degree.

After Ypres the Somme.

Two officers—one from Edmonton and the other from Montreal—who were wounded early in the recent advance, too early to speak of the actual event, in the course of conversation with a representative of The Canadian Gazette discussed the difference between life in the Ypres salient and on the Somme front. "Ypres and the Somme are," said one, "the exact opposite of each other." On the Somme front, they explained, they were out in the open, and shell-bells served as trenches. At Ypres there was no seeing the enemy and very little chance of hitting back. On the Somme you saw the enemy and even saw cavalry at work. It was harder work on the Somme, but it was much better sport. There was not the sense of being shut up in a limited area, for there were many miles of front. Both officers spoke of the superiority of the British in the air. The enemy employed no Zeppelins on the Somme, and very seldom was an enemy aeroplane seen. When one was seen it was so high up as to be useless from an observation point of view. The consequence was the German observation was nothing like as efficient as it used to be, and more liberties could be taken than in the Ypres salient. Rations could be brought up in the daylight, and altogether life was very different from that led in the Ypres salient. The "boys" were all glad to be on the Somme front. The German shelling was sometimes severe, but the British artillery sent over quite ten times as many shells as the Germans fired. Our guns stood in rows and did terrible execution. A large number of German prisoners were taken. They were for the most part small men, but were very smart, springing to attention directly on meeting an officer. These prisoners expressed their amazement at our artillery, which had done destruction in their ranks. Both officers spoke with enthusiasm about the "tanks" which were like little battle ships on land. The nose of a "tank" could be raised up, and that was how the great machine managed to cross trenches. They were marvellous in what they could do, and they certainly annoyed the Germans very much.

A Mennonite Problem.

A delegation of western Mennonite bishops saw the Prime Minister recently about a curious grievance, and they asked his protection. It appears that under the Mennonite faith they cannot enter into litigation. They can neither prosecute nor defend lawsuits. Recently a member named Heinrich was excommunicated, and he sued the bishop for damages. He was non-suited and he then sued a number of members of the church for conspiracy. The case was undefended and he got \$1,000 damages. The Mennonites fear that this sort of thing will become a habit, and it is suggested that the Government should name a counsel for them. It would be a way out. The community is law-abiding and much respected. When the Mennonites came to Canada, in 1873, they were granted freedom from military services. After the war began they waived this right and many of the young men have enlisted.

The Kaiser Talks.

The Kaiser, addressing troops on the Somme front, thanked them for their sacrifices and adjured them to "stand firm against French insolence and British stubbornness," concluding: "The Lord will give His blessing in the end."

CARLYLE AND HIS WIFE.

The Lady Was Jealous of His Social and Literary Success.

It is certain that the Carlyles were an ill-assorted couple. She considered from the beginning that to marry him was an act of condescension on her part. The daughter of a country doctor of Haddington had descended from the skies, like Diana to Endymion, to marry the son of a stonemason. But he loved her and was happy in his love.

Not so she. Jealous of him as she was—furiously jealous—not as a lover, for there she knew she was safe. But she could not bear to think that if she were famous it was as his wife, whereas she knowing herself to be brilliant, would fain have had him to be known as the husband of that wonderful Mrs. Carlyle. It was his success, social and literary, that she resented. It irked her to be in the second place, and she could not forgive it.

There was something else of which the lady was jealous, and that was the agony of concentration which her husband's work meant for him. At moments here, "save indignation" against "that Carlyle," as she would contemptuously call him, passed all bounds.

One day my aunt went to call upon her and found her in one of her tantrums.

"What was the matter?" she asked.

"Oh, my dear, it's just that Carlyle! Would you believe it, I have had a headache for three days and he's only just found it out. 'I'm afraid you're not quite well, my dear,' he said, and all the time he has been working, working! I just threw a teacup at his head."—Lord Redesdale's Recollections.

Settlers' Loans Prove Popular.

Applications for loans under the settlers' loan legislation of last session, already amount to \$92,790 for the District of Timiskaming alone, and others are still coming in.

"A substantial amount has already been paid over to the settlers and the bulk of the amount applied for is in process of going to them," stated the Government Loan Commissioner, Mr. Fred Dane.

"We have given precedence to applications from Timiskaming, because we thought the need there more urgent than in other districts on account of the fires," said Commissioner Dane. "One effect of the burning of so much standing timber has been to give an impetus to clearing. With the bush burned off settlers are looking for loans to help them get more land cleared up and in cultivation, and to get cattle to pasture in the burned areas."

The New Liskeard, Englehart, Matheson, and Cochrane agencies contribute the bulk of the applications. Cochrane has 82 settlers applying for a total of \$25,300; Matheson, 62 for \$26,100; Englehart, 48 for \$16,550, and New Liskeard, 49 for \$18,800.

In the Hearst agency away out on the Transcontinental, nine settlers want \$2,940; in the North Bay district, five settlers ask for \$2,100, and at Haileybury, three want to divide up \$1,000. While the legislation under which loans are made permits the Commissioner making a loan up to \$500, secured by the settler's property, comparatively few men have asked for so much, the average running around \$350.

Trade Opportunities in West Indies.

Mr. James E. Dobbs, who as a representative of the Canada India League, spent ten weeks in the British West Indies and in Trinidad in particular, has returned to Toronto firmly convinced that there are vast opportunities for the development of Canadian trade in the West Indies. There is there, Mr. Dobbs declares, a prevailing opinion that almost all sorts of Canadian products can find a ready market if advertised and sold by competent representatives who would see that the goods were prepared and packed to suit tropical conditions. The Canada India League is interested in bringing about a closer bond of sympathy among the colonies of the Empire and eliminating any social, religious, or racial prejudices which might exist, and Mr. Dobbs spent considerable time in Trinidad, where men from the East Indies form one-third of the population, in studying the social, commercial, and domestic life of the men from the East Indies. Mr. Dobbs formed the opinion that those men after perhaps three years at the outset came to understand that "While in Rome they must do as the Romans do," and adapted themselves to conditions.

How They Raised the Money.

Many Australian business firms and manufacturers rendered very material assistance in the flotation of the last war loan by taking up bonus on behalf of their employees in return for small weekly payments. While each firm made its own arrangement, yet the general procedure was to assist any employee in receipt of less than £200 a year in taking up bonds from £10 to £50, the amount to be repaid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week for each £10 bond.

The employers undertook to pay over the amount subscribed by the employee without interest being charged for the advance. Further, any employee subscribing to the loan and leaving the firm's service before the expiration of the eighteen months (the period of reimbursement of advances) may obtain his or her bond on (a) by payment of the amount outstanding, or (b) transferring the subscription to another employee, or (c) arranging with the firm to take up the subscription—in which case the firm will repay the amount paid, together with the interest due thereon to date of transfer.

Mathematical.

When you're present at a wedding you will note ere 'tis begun What with bride and groom and parson

It takes three to make two one.

Increase in Silos.

There were 1,258 silos built in eastern Ontario last year.

British Raised an Army

Of Over 5,000,000 Men

With Wonderful Speed

IT is now possible to take stock of the development of the British fighting forces since the war began. Britain's contribution to the army, official figures show, has reached a total of six million men. In August 1914 the regular army, on mobilization, amounted to 450,000 men, including reserves and special reserves (the old Militia); and Lord Haldane's Territorial Force, trained in a very high degree, though not so thoroughly as the regular soldier, and only liable for home defence, added 250,000 more—an army in the aggregate of 700,000. But over 100,000 of these regulars were allocated to India and other foreign stations.

In a single day after the declaration of the war, 30,000 recruits were attested—the number provided for in a whole year of peace. The War Office machinery, at first quite inadequate, survived the avalanche, and adapted itself to the new heaven and the new earth, as everything else had to do. Members of Parliament and provincial business men came in to help, or came in without being called; military officers who had lived in a world of their own found themselves suddenly attempting to communicate with civilians from quite another world.

What astonished the efficient civilians most in those early times was the daily snowstorm of pay sheets and forms of all kinds which descended upon them, unlike manna, from London. The 500 paid officials who were snowed under by those documents at the beginning of the war have since been increased to 7,000. In the fifth week of the war 250,000 men presented themselves for the army or the territorial force, and of that number 175,000 were passed into the regulars.

A central organization, equipped to feed, house, clothe, arm, drill, and instruct an army, at the most, of 700,000 men was confronted, a few weeks after the declaration of war, with an army of about a million and a half, and winter was at hand. Appalled by the apparent impossibility of getting huts and clothes and boots, to say nothing of rifles, ready in time for all who were demanding them, the War Office on September 11, five weeks after the opening of the war, deliberately checked recruiting by raising the standards. The expedient was all too successful. It had not occurred to the War Office then to put the superfluous recruits into reserve groups, from which they might be called as they were required. Recruiting rapidly fell off, and at the same time everybody imagining that the country could enlist as many soldiers as it would need—the voice of the parrot was heard in the land repeating everywhere "Business as usual." This had an injurious influence, and the great slump in voluntary recruiting ensued. The standard for recruits was lowered again in the second month of the war, and the age limit was extended, but the mischief was not to be so easily undone.

Recruiting was now entrusted to a much larger degree to the civilian organizations, and the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee canvassed 8,000,000 heads of households on their duty to contribute to the military strength of the country.

Under the National Registration Act, passed in July, 1915, all the men and women in the United Kingdom between the ages of 16 and 65 were registered, with all the information concerning them necessary for recruiting and industrial purposes.

Then took place "the last great recruiting rally for the voluntary system." The new feature of this last rally was Lord Derby's gift system, under which, in the space of two months, 2,250,000 men attested under the group system, and in addition it added over 275,000 men immediately to the army. At Great Scotland Yard 2,300 recruits were dealt with in one day, and 6,200 in the last six days of the scheme.

It was found by the Government, however, that an appreciably large number of single men of military age had neither attested nor enlisted, and accordingly, in January of the present year, Mr. Asquith introduced his Military Service Bill to conscript the unmarried, and it became law. A similar measure in respect of the married followed soon after, and by May 25 all men of military age in Great Britain had been made liable to be called into the army.

We know that before compulsion was introduced over 5,000,000 men in the United Kingdom had voluntarily come forward to fight the enemy. It is not known to the public how many have been added by conscription, but the British army is now spoken of in well-informed quarters as an army of at least six million men. Taking everything into account, it may be claimed with confidence that no other country has ever made or is making now a greater war effort than is being put forth in these times by Great Britain.

All the above figures relate to the United Kingdom only, and take no account of the magnificent contribution in men and money of the Overseas Dominions.

A Dethroned King.

Lidj Jeassu, who was recently dethroned as king of the Abyssinian domains, succeeded his grandfather, Emperor Menelik, in 1913, his mother being Menelik's second daughter. Among his first acts was the creation of his father as king of Wollo and Nigi. Lidj Jeassu being a minor, administration has been carried on since his accession by regents.

London Has 994,500 Miles of Wiring

London has 73,500 miles of overhead telegraph and telephone wires and 921,000 miles of underground.

AN OVERSEAS MINISTER

NEW OFFICE HAS BEEN CREATED IN DOMINION CABINET.

Sir George Perley Will Undertake the Task of Looking After Canada's Interest in Great Britain and Will Look Also After Efficiency and Welfare of the Expeditionary Forces.

SIR GEORGE PERLEY has been appointed Minister of the Canadian Overseas Forces in Great Britain, and will preside over a sub-militia council which it is intended to establish there. The requisite order-in-Council was passed last week. The situation leading up to the new system is outlined in the following memorandum issued by Sir Robert Borden:

"During his recent visit to Great Britain the Minister of Militia gave very careful consideration to more effective arrangements in connection with the overseas forces, and reached the conclusion that a committee or sub-militia council ought to be established. In view of the unexpected length of the war and the unprecedented efforts which are being exerted by Canada, in common with the rest of the Empire, for its defence and for the common welfare, careful attention was necessarily given to the situation which has developed.

"The forces already despatched by Canada for overseas service in Europe number about 258,000. The expenditure involved in the organization, maintenance, equipment, and direction overseas of these forces is very great, and every available effort must be made to assure not only the highest degree of efficiency, but the most thorough and prompt co-operation of the overseas forces with those of the Mother Country and of the other dominions, as well as the most economical and careful administration of the means which are appropriated for that purpose. Having regard to all these considerations, it has been thought desirable that, in connection with the proposal to establish such a committee or council, there should be a member of the Government resident in London and charged with important duties and responsibilities in connection with the overseas forces. The Minister of Militia can visit Great Britain only occasionally, while a resident Minister would be continually in touch with the British Government, as well as with all questions touching the efficiency and welfare of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

"The necessary orders-in-Council for the purpose have been passed, and Sir George Perley, who for two years has been resident in London, discharging the duties of High Commissioner, has been selected by the Prime Minister to undertake the duties and responsibilities of Minister of the Overseas Forces. He will bring to the important responsibilities which he has undertaken qualities and experience which will enable him to give splendid service to the country in the discharge of his duties."

Good Results Already Seen.

The first results from the working of the Ontario Temperance Act will be found in the cities, and already these results are becoming known. Lieut.-Colonel Grasset, Chief Constable of Toronto, in a statement covering the six weeks following the sixteenth of September, comments on the marked change in conditions. For the period from September 15 to October 15, 1915, there were in Toronto 1,059 arrests for drunkenness, and for the same period this year, which is concurrent with the operation of the new law, there were only 214.

"Evidence of satisfaction with this era of prohibition is being given constantly by those who were never known to be temperance advocates," says Colonel Grasset, and he cites several cases where individuals have been benefitted by the Act, and one hotelkeeper who acknowledges that the bar was an abomination and he was glad to see it go.

The economic advantage, which is principally that in the minds of the Government when the law was proposed, is equally significant. There is a marked absence of loitering around hotels now, and many former habitués are now seen in the company of their families and the necessities of life are taking the place of the whiskey glass. It would seem that the Ontario Temperance Act, given the same reasonable enforcement in the future that it has received so far, is going to prove popular, and will at the same time meet every reasonable demand that exists for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Canada's First Farmer.

The first farmer settler in Canada who lived on the produce of the soil was Louis Hebert, an apothecary from Paris, who landed in Quebec in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once started to clear and cultivate the soil on what is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec, the Seminary, and part of the Upper Town. With a spade as his only tool he worked and re-worked the soil until it was ready to receive seed. He threw in seed from France, planted apple and rose trees, and at last saw waving in the breeze the golden grain, the flowers, and fruits from his motherland. The third centenary of the landing of Louis Hebert will be commemorated in Quebec in 1917, and a citizens' committee has been formed to erect a monument to the first farmer of the Dominion.

A Wonderful Record.

It is stated that the British have not lost a gun in the whole Somme offensive; and it is probable that this is the only offensive in the war that can boast of such a wonderful record.

ZEPPE DON'T SCARE LONDON.

Curiosity and Hatred Are All That They Arouse.

"They're about." Such was the message passed among the crowds of Londoners returning late one night from an afternoon in the country and suburbs. The unusual darkness of various places told the tale in any case. The Zepps were expected. But Zepp raids are so accustomed now that no one showed any perturbation. It was quite a matter of course.

Folks stopped a moment to scan the starry heavens, where searchlights flashed their phosphorescent glow, then most of the populace went home. Others still watched from roofs and windows, awaiting the fireworks. About midnight the distant thuds of a few guns sounded, then stopped. A few minutes later the searchlights revealed the silvery form of a raider floating in from the eastward.

Then, a sudden flash and, as suddenly, a burst of cheering from the crowds in the Strand. Shooting upward in a trail of sparks, breaking in half in a blaze of red fire which lit the sky, the monster came down. Not a sound of firing was there, just a swift, silent, flaming destruction.

"Another one down," babbled everybody, fairly dancing for joy. Two hours after this had subsided, and when tired citizens were again about to seek repose, another cry rent the air, "Fire! fire! the hotel's burning!" yelled a man, dashing down the cement sidewalk below my window. Your correspondent pulled on some clothes on the instant and hurried out to see the new excitement.

Already the nearest fire engines had dashed up, and steel-helmeted men were climbing in through the windows of the second floor, whence came rifts of smoke. Women in night-dresses were helped down the ladder, and the sound of crashing glass, burst doors, and the hiss of squirted chemical extinguishers issued. The fire was immediately controlled and put out.

Mayhap it was an accident, but what a dodge for a Hun spy! Once ablaze even if presently put out by the brigade, the hotel would have made a splendid flare for the enemy airships, several of which still hovered somewhere up in the mysterious, star-lit skies. A nice signal it would have been—a beacon, whose known location might point the way to desirable places. But once more were the Huns frustrated.

One wonders if the German people realize how little these dastardly and ridiculously ineffective raids inspire fear in the people of England. Nowadays when a Zepp comes over, instead of the terror it is planned to inspire, it merely awakens hatred, then the pleasurable anticipation of seeing a pyrotechnic display as it comes crashing down, and, finally, a covetous desire to be in at the death and grab some souvenirs before the air service men get to it and place sentries about.

"I was out where the last one fell," remarked a young English girl to a writer. Her fiancé is in the service. He took her in his staff car. "Just think of it, I had a chance to take the Iron Cross off the dead commander's breast, and, like a nunny, I contented myself with a cartridge from his belt. Oh, yes, I did get his binoculars, too, but they were so cumbersome and conspicuous that the major who searched the car when we were leaving discovered them and made an awful row. Of course, I had to give them back. That silly old War Office wanted them. Just as if they didn't know what a pair of Boche binoculars looked like. And someone else sneaked the Iron Cross. Well, I shall know what to do next time."

In her nonchalance, at least, the young lady typifies English sentiment.

Prince's Hard Luck.

It seems likely that Prince Albert's career as a sailor is to come to an untimely end, for he is again involved in a home, and may have to undergo another operation. It is very hard luck, for he is extremely keen, but he is consoled a little by the thought that he was able to see something of the Jutland "scrap" and got a "mention."

It used to be thought that Prince Albert was the more robust of the King's two elder sons, but this war has proved that, though slight, the Prince of Wales has a wonderful amount of staying power, and that his looks belie him. There are authentic stories of the Prince of Wales cycling long distances with scarcely a bite to eat at the call of duty, and such feats would be impossible were he not strong and wiry.

He Accompanied Him.

The well-known novelist, Mr. Jack London, although he has permanently taken up his abode in California, pays periodical visits to England to see his publishers and transact other business.

On the last occasion he was over there he was introduced to a noted musician. "I, too, am a musician in a small way," said Jack London. "My musical talent was once the means of saving my life. There was a great flood in our town in my boyhood. When the water struck our house my father got on a bed and floated with the stream until he was rescued."

"And you?" asked the musician. "Well," said Jack London, "you see, I accompanied him on the piano."

Household Hints.

Lemon-juice makes a good substitute for shoe polish if a few drops are well rubbed into the leather.

If copper pans are not very carefully washed there is danger that they may poison the food cooked in them.

When making mint sauce, add a little brown granulated sugar to the mint and the chopping will be much easier, and accomplished more quickly too.

WHO IS BRUSILOFF?

Cousin Declares That He Is Really Sir Hector Macdonald.

"When a man is dead, then he's done for," runs the old ballad, but there are a few who do not come under this generalization. We have had the famous Dauphin of France, titular King Louis XVII, who is said to have escaped from the deadly Temple, and to have lived in America or elsewhere as various people. And two novelists took the idea as bases for interesting novels. We recall news items how Oscar Wilde did not die in France, but was buried in effigy, and lived to find life anew, hidden away. The mystery of Marshal Ney is an old story. And there was Hector Macdonald, who has reappeared in the person of more than one noted military leader; especially lately, he has been identified with General Brusiloff.

There are, then, men who simply will not stay dead. The story of Brusiloff, while the reverse of probable, is still interesting enough to be reproduced. A writer recently gave out an interview with a resident of Gotham who said she was a cousin of the supposedly dead Macdonald. In this identity with Brusiloff was put forth. We learn:

The legend of Sir Hector Macdonald is one of the strangest and most romantic in modern history. Charged with immoral conduct in Ceylon in 1903, Sir Hector, then a brigadier-general of the British army, a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a member of the Distinguished Service Order, was reported to have committed suicide in a Paris hotel after visiting London and failing to have the charges dismissed.

Officially, General Sir Hector Macdonald is dead and buried in a little cemetery outside of Edinburgh. His wife remarried many years ago.

Tradition has it, however, that the suicide in the Paris hotel was not Sir Hector, but a traveler in an adjoining room. Seeing at once the opportunity, Sir Hector, according to the story, changed clothes with the corpse, and, in his new identity, departed unobserved. Like the man in Arnold Bennett's story, Sir Hector went forth into the world with his life to use as he liked.

The legend, which was previously hazy and unconfirmed, takes on new life in the words of this Mrs. Taylor, Macdonald's cousin. The reporter asked a number of questions, trying to shake her belief in the identity of the hero of the eastern front but without any success. The account states:

"I am absolutely certain," she said, "that General Brusiloff is really Sir Hector. While I am only a distant relative, cousins of Sir Hector live in London and Canada and Australia, and I know that they have been in communication with him."

"Sir Hector was a small man, stockily built. Gen. Brusiloff is of the same figure. In his character of Russian general, Sir Hector has grown a moustache, but it does not make his features unrecognizable."

"Many people who did not know of Sir Hector have commented on the queer and extraordinary circumstances connected with the rise of the Russian commander. It is odd, to say the least, they point out, that a man in supreme command of one of the greatest offensives of the war should be of a previous history totally unknown. 'Brusiloff' is not a real Russian name, anyway. And the photographs of the general show he does not look like a Russian."

Canning Without Sugar.

Housewives who intended to reduce the amount of canning done this season by reason of the high cost of sugar may abandon that project and put up as much as they wish, is the statement issued by the canning specialists at the Department of Agriculture.

This can be made possible by the use of boiling water when sugar syrup is beyond one's means. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot syrup. Most fruits canned alone in water do not retain their flavor, texture, and color as do those canned in sugar, and must be sweetened when used for sauces or desserts.

In order to can without sugar the product must be canned on the same day that it is picked. It should be prepared for canning in the ordinary way. Then the containers should be placed in a sterilizing vat such as a wash boiler with a false bottom, and completely covered with boiling water. The sterilization process may extend from 10 to 30 minutes, according to the process used. After sterilization the packs should be removed, the glass jars sealed and wrapped in paper to prevent bleaching and stored in a dry, cool place.—Haitford Times.

Queens Sold Almanacs.

The sale of almanacs was once a lucrative monopoly. Queen Elizabeth granted the sole right to publish "almanacs and prognostications" to the Stationers' Company, and James I. extended the privilege to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but for centuries only these three bodies were permitted to issue printed almanacs. The monopoly ended when the claim of the king to the privilege of granting or withholding permission to issue almanacs—a survival, perhaps, from days when kings asserted their right to regulate all things, including even the times and seasons—was definitely disproved and proclaimed non-existent. Now any body can say who's who anywhere.—London Chronicle.

Shipbuilding in B. C.

The Wallace Shipyards, at Vancouver, have taken contracts for the construction of three steam vessels in addition to the three wooden vessels already in course of construction. Several other propositions are under consideration. In some of the Pacific States shipbuilding has been booming for some time and the activity is now spreading to the Canadian side of the line.

FRENCH ENERGY FOR WAR.

No Time to Be Concerned With Mere Industrial Progress.

The important effect on French trade after the war of the new chemical, metallurgical and mechanical industries created in answer to the needs of the army, were emphasized by Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War, at a luncheon of the Economic and Financial Association.

"Our war loan of to-day is not only the loan of a victor, but incorporated as it is in all our new creations, it becomes in some ways a great industrial loan which will permit us to prepare fruitful enterprises for the peace of to-morrow," he said. "We shall have made new and fecund creations, and the national savings, almost entirely locked up hitherto in Government securities, will flow into channels where they will be the driving force of the industry of to-morrow. Attempts are being made to revive old industries, to create new ones, and direct new French forces to the conquest of new markets. I wish to give a word of warning. Let us not disperse our strength. Let us associate our pre-occupations of to-day with those of to-morrow, but let us be sure that no force shall be diverted from the essential task of to-day and from the France of the war."

"We depend upon America," he went on, "for parts of our steel and shells. Recently there have been torpedoed, and ships laden with steel have been unable to sail. If these incidents become more frequent and deliveries of American metal become rare what would our situation be? Our duty to-day is not perhaps to assure the entire production of the raw materials that we may conceive will be wanted to carry out our programme of shell manufacture, but to diminish gradually the gap between our resources and our wants."

MAN WHO WOULDN'T DOWN.

Dismissed for Intemperance, He Enlisted and Regained Commission.

An official despatch from Canadian Headquarters contains the following:

The whole Canadian army has learned with sympathy and delight of the reinstatement of Lieut. O. B. Jones to his commissioned rank. Deprived by court-martial of his commission because of an act of intemperance while on duty, Lieut. Jones immediately enlisted as a private in a well-known Montreal battalion. He showed not only strict devotion to duty, but conspicuous gallantry upon several occasions. He became a corporal, then won his sergeant's stripes. He was awarded a D.C.M. for his reckless courage and again a bar for his medal.

On September 15 he was in the thick of the fighting. It was said of him that he was perpetually out killing Germans. His conduct was such as to recommend him for further reward. Later he was so severely wounded that it is improbable he will be again able to serve his country as a soldier, but he is now reinstated as an officer, and he has won back his honor.

The Trench Commandments.

The "Ten Commandments" of the trench are:

1. When on guard, thou shalt challenge all parties approaching thee.
2. Thou shalt not send any engravings nor any likeness of any airship in heaven above, nor any postcard of the earth beneath, nor any submarine in the sea for I, the censor, am a jealous censor, visiting the iniquities of the offenders with three months C. B., but allowing mercy unto thousands by letting their letters go first who obey my commandments.
3. Thou shalt not use profane language, unless under extraordinary circumstances, such as seeing thy mate shot, or getting petrol in thy tea.
4. Remember the soldier's week consists of seven days. Six days shalt thou labor, and the seventh thou shalt do odd jobs.
5. Honor thy King and country; keep thy rifle well oiled and shoot straight that thy days may be long in the land the enemy giveth thee.
6. Thou shalt not steal thy comrade's kit.
7. Thou shalt not kill time.
8. Thou shalt not adulterate the mess tin by using it as a shaving mug.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy comrade, but pre-ference on their outgoings and incomings.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy corporal's post, nor the sergeant-major's but by thy duty and perseverance, thou shalt rise to the position of field marshal.

The Bishop's Story.

Appropos of the fact that although children soon weary of doctrinal or any other teaching they are never tired of tales well told, the following story is related in regard to the Bishop of London. He was once addressing a boys' meeting, and having illustrated them with some of his racy illustrations he began to draw to a close by saying: "Now I'm going to point out the moral of all this," when one little fellow from the middle of the hall shouted out: "Never mind the moral. Give me another story."

Noblewoman Can't Mend Roads.

After nearly four months of heavy farm work Lady Mabel Smith of London, sister of Lord Fitzwilliam, applied to the Wootley rural council for a position as a road laborer. The council has refused to give her a job, saying the work is too hard for a woman.

A Clean Record.

"What makes Jinks so proud of his ancestors? I never heard any of them did anything." "That's exactly the point. So many persons' ancestors did do things which got them into trouble with the police."

THE NATIONAL SPORTS.

Splendid Tribute Paid to Hockey and Lacrosse by an Officer.

The following tribute to Canadian sport, particularly hockey and lacrosse, the national winter and summer sports of the Dominion, is contained in one of the latest books (The Red Watch) dealing with the great European struggle, written by Colonel J. A. Currie, M.P., and having for its subject the doings of the First Canadian Division in Flanders: "The work of organizing and equipping the Canadian Imperial battalions for overseas service was taken up with great vigor by the Minister of Militia and the officers of the department. Coming to the influence of the churches the best class of youth in the country came forward in large numbers. The clergy appealed to the athletes that had been trained in the gymnasiums of the Y.M.C.A., and the ranks soon contained a large sprinkling of Canadian lacrosse and hockey players."

"It was afterwards to be shown that the manly and strenuous native Canadian sports, lacrosse and hockey, practised by almost every boy in the country from the time he is able to walk, are of a character admirably suited to produce bold and courageous soldiers. Boys who have been accustomed to handle lacrosse and hockey sticks, develop arm and shoulder muscles that make the carrying and use of the rifle easy. Firing for hours during a hot and sustained engagement does not fatigue or exhaust them as it otherwise would. In the rough work of the bayonet charge, they keep their heads and have confidence in their ability at close quarters to overcome their antagonists. They do not dread a blow or a bayonet, for they have been accustomed to roughing it all their lives. When it comes to 'cold steel' it is the man who has the courage and confidence in himself that wins, for nineteen times out of twenty the other man is dominated before blades are crossed, and at once either throw up his hands or runs."

ONTARIO DEAREST PROVINCE.

Workman's Weekly Outlay for Necessities \$15.01 in September.

The Labor Department's October publication of the cost of living figures shows that the average weekly budget of a workingman's family, for staple foods, fuel, lighting, and rent, had by the end of September risen to \$15.01, as compared with \$14.63 for August last, \$13.67 for September of last year, and \$13 for September of 1911.

The average is made up from prices obtained from sixty cities in Canada, and the items included concern practically only the essentials of very plain living. Nothing is included for clothing, doctor bills, amusements, church or contingencies.

The increase in the cost of living for the wage-earners, on the modest scale measured by rent at \$16 per month, is \$1.54 per week during the past twelve months, and \$2 per week since September of 1911. If the increased cost of clothing is also taken into account the total increase in the workingman's weekly bill for necessities will be considerably greater. Unless his wages have gone up by more than twenty per cent. within the past four or five years he is worse off now than he was in 1911.

Rent is the only item which shows any downward tendency. The average cost of rent is now \$4.08, as compared with \$4.58 in September of 1914, and \$4.75 in September, 1913.

Food costs \$8.69 per week now, as compared with \$7.73 in September of last year, \$7.82 in September of 1914, and \$7.13 in September of 1911.

Ontario is the dearest province of the Dominion for food. The average weekly budget for the province is given at \$9.18, as compared with \$8.64 for Quebec, and \$8.65 in Manitoba.

"Kitchener Square."

An interesting suggestion for the utilization of the old courthouse grounds in Vancouver, as a site for a soldiers' monument, is made by Mr. J. W. Weart, member-elect for South Vancouver. Mr. Weart prefaces his proposal with the suggestion that the new Government should, as one of the first acts in office, make a grant of this square to the city of Vancouver, in trust for the people of Greater Vancouver, including North Vancouver and New Westminster, who could erect thereon a suitable monument to the memory of the gallant soldiers who have fallen in this war. "In my opinion," said Mr. Weart, "the name that should be given to the square which will undoubtedly be turned over by the Government to the city, is Kitchener square, as a tribute to the memory of Kitchener, the man and soldier, who will be given by history the credit of organizing that magnificent army of citizen soldiers, which is destined to uphold British institutions and be the means of bringing everlasting peace to the world."

Someone Ought to Tell Her.

Dear little Willie was only recently married, and for the last fortnight he had been wearing that famous smile which a man wears on only two occasions—when he is first married and when the first baby arrives. That smile, which suggests a codfish in paradise is extremely annoying to the onlooker. Therefore, Willie's friends were relieved to see him appear one morning looking very glum.

"Hallo, Willie! What's the matter?" they cried in chorus.

"Oh, don't chaff, boys—don't chaff! Marriage isn't what I thought it was! My wife can't sing!"

"Can't sing? Why, you ought to be thankful for that!" "Yes, I dare say. And I might be—only, you see, she doesn't know it!"

THE NEW DUBLIN.

Plans for the Restoration of the Destroyed Sections.

One of the "burning questions" connected with the restoration of sections of Dublin destroyed during the recent riots is as to whether the British Government shall foot the bills or the municipality, or whether there shall be a division of the burden; and also just what shall be the character of the restoration. Discussing the problem with a correspondent, James M. Gallagher, the Lord Mayor, had the following to say:

One thing appears certain, namely, that the owners of the houses which have been destroyed, as well as the other occupants and their stock which has perished, should be compensated. The Government is expected to pay for part of this, through the insurance companies, but in my opinion it should also lend money to the corporation, who might again lend to business men and traders, so as to enable them to start afresh with good buildings.

With regard to improvements, Sackville street, that is O'Connell street, should be laid out in fine buildings for offices with shops underneath. A circus such as Piccadilly Circus is, round Nelson's Pillar, would be handsome and would bring in a large profit from the premises in it, and with the widening of Earl street into Talbot street, would relieve the congestion from which that district suffers. The committee in charge of the rebuilding could do all the work in five years and would dissolve after handing it over to the corporation which would after that be the authority.

According to another scheme, the Government could lend £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 to the corporation, which would carry out the work. My own private idea, the Lord Mayor continued, is that the Government should buy up the whole of the devastated area, clear it, and replot it ready to let at a head rent of say, £50 a plot. Then those who did not wish to rebuild need not do so and we should have men coming in with capital from other cities and in time Dublin might be the finest city in the Empire.

A deputation is being sent from the corporation to London consisting of the town clerk, the law agent, and the engineer. Another deputation representing the Fire Losses Company is also going, and they will ask Mr. Asquith what he intends to do. With the assistance of public opinion they should obtain a hearing, and if the Government refuses their request there will only remain a monument of misgovernment. The present Under-Secretary does not seem to be inclined to recommend the Government to rebuild. Nevertheless we believe we can make out a case which Parliament must listen to. When 2,000 rebels take possession of houses, and the Government blows the buildings to pieces to get at the rebels, the Government is morally responsible for replacing them.

The Coliseum Theatre, which cost £40,000 and was only built two years ago, was like properties of a similar nature not fully insured. The corporation, meanwhile, is losing £16,000 in rates while the ruins exist, and how can it provide the necessary employment? The working class difficulty is abnormal just now. We pay £8,000 to clerks and officials, and £70,000 to working men alone. We shall be compelled to part with temporary men.

With regard to the question of rebuilding the slums, this must wait until after the war. As a matter of fact, we had 13 rebuilding schemes on hand, but are not allowed to borrow money to carry them out. All the same, we have borrowed £24,000 for housing plans and another £34,000 to finish the Roundwood waterworks. This work will be done in 1917.

A Middy Prince.

The list of new midshipmen includes the name of Prince Louis Francis of Battenberg, the younger son of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg. The young Prince has, at 16, concluded his course as a cadet, and becomes an effective officer. He has been appointed to the battle cruiser Lion, Sir David Beatty's famous flagship. His only brother, Prince George of Battenberg, whose engagement to the Countess Nada Torby, one of the daughters of the Grand Duke Michael, was recently announced, is also in the battle cruiser squadron, being a lieutenant on the New Zealand, that colony's contribution to the Grand Fleet.

The Hours of the Egg.

New measures of food economy are reported from Germany. Herr von Batsch's latest edict is a strict order against the eating of eggs for breakfast. Since Saturday last all hotels, restaurants, pensions, etc., are forbidden to supply eggs, whether raw or cooked, except at the midday and evening meals, and the local authorities throughout the country are required to fix the hours within which eggs and egg dishes may be supplied. Henceforward anybody who supplies or acquires an egg for breakfast will be liable to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £500—or to only one of these punishments.

Well Defined.

Lord Halsbury was once arguing a case on behalf of a Welshman, and showed great knowledge of the principality and its people. "Come, come," said the judge at last, "you know you cannot make yourself out to be a Welshman." "Perhaps not," replied the barrister, "but I have made a great deal of money out of Welshmen in my time." "Well, then," replied the judge, "suppose we call you a Welshman by extraction?"

A Model Judge.

The new chairman of the South Wales Conciliation Board, Lord Justice Pickford, is the model of what a judge should be—able, courteous, fair, and of dignified, stately appearance. He is 67, modest and retiring.

The Stanstead Journal.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.
Rock Island, Que.
One year (advance payment) \$1.00
If paid in six months, 1.25
At the end of the year, 1.50
When sent by mail to subscribers in the
United States the price will be \$1.50 a year in
advance.
Entered as second-class matter at the Post-
Office at Derby Line under the act of March, 3
1879.
ADVERTISING RATES.
Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the
first insertion and 5 cents a line for each sub-
sequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch.

GIVEN GOOD SEND-OFF.
Banquet to Messrs. Nurse and Seguin
Largely Attended.

There was a large attendance at the
farewell banquet given to Charles
Nurse and Amédée Seguin at the Gil-
more Inn, Thursday evening, about 60
covers being laid. Sunbury's orches-
tra furnished music. Laurence H.
Laythe responded to the toast, "The
King;" Dr. G. F. Waldron to "The
President;" J. A. Many to "Our Mer-
chants;" William C. Herbert of Lake-
port, N. H., to "Our Out-of-town
Friends;" Joseph Lowell to "Our
Manufacturers;" Desire Neveu to
"The Ladies;" Harrison House gave a
most interesting response to "Our
Knights of the Sample Case." The
two guests of honor made most feeling
responses to gifts of purses of gold and
for the evidence of the esteem and
friendship of the large number pres-
ent. The general feeling expressed
was that all would prefer to banquet
such men to remain here. Messrs.
Nurse and Seguin left Tuesday for
Greenfield, Mass., where they will en-
ter the employ of Wells Bros., tap and
die manufacturers.

TRIBUTES TO CANADA.
What ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt
Said in Letters.

Autograph letters addressed to Mrs.
Robert Grant, chairman of the com-
mittee for the Canadian Booth at the
National Allied Bazaar held in Boston,
Dec. 9-20, 1916, were received as fol-
lows:

My Dear Mrs. Grant,—I have never
failed when opportunity has offered to
express my profound admiration for
the supreme sacrifice Canada is mak-
ing in this war. I have been in Cana-
da many summers, and three of them
have been those of the war. The patri-
otism and filial loyalty of her sons
reveal a moral fiber that leaves no
doubt of her strong growth into a
great nation.

She has assumed a great burden of
debt, she has laid on the altar of her
love for motherland her finest and
her best, but when peace comes, she
will have found herself and in her
conscious strength her load will be
light and her Dominion's future will
dwarf the past.

Sincerely yours,
WM. H. TAFT.
New Haven, November 25.

My Dear Mrs. Grant,—I wish you all
possible success with the Canadian
Booth of the Allied Bazaar.

Canada has played a great and noble
part in the world war, showing that
combination of high idealism and mas-
terly efficiency which must exist in
any people that is to play a mighty
part in the world. Neither quality is
enough in itself; and Canada has
proved her possession of both quali-
ties.

No nation achieves greatness except
at the cost of labor and suffering, ex-
cept by showing strength and valor,
except by showing the power to dare
and do and die at need.

No woman is fit for anything but the
position of a slave if she does not
raise her boy to be a soldier whenever
his country calls; and no man is fit for
citizenship in a free, self-governing
nation unless he possesses the high
spiritual quality and the trained phys-
ical prowess and hardihood which
will make him proudly eager to fight
in his country's cause and thoroughly
competent to do that fighting in an
efficient manner. Canada has shown
that her sons and daughters belong to
these types. Through their valor and
devotion she has won an honorable
position, a high position, in history,
and at the council board of nations.

With all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Sagamore Hill, Nov. 25.

BY OUR BLOOD WE LIVE

If you tire easily, are subject to cold hands or feet—if you
catch colds readily or have rheumatic pains—your blood or
circulation is probably at fault and you need

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL

which is nature's easily-assimilated food, to increase
your red corpuscles and charge the blood with life-
sustaining richness. Scott's creates warmth to throw
off colds and gives resistance to prevent sickness.
Always insist on SCOTT'S. Every Druggist has it.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

16-13

RED CROSS MONTHLY REPORT.
Balance on hand, Dec. 1st \$81 72
Collected monthly subscriptions 90 40
Donations: A Friend 30
Baldwin's Mills Group 15 00
Mrs. Sarah Hill 5 00
Edna Beerworth 2 00
Byron Kezar 2 00
Stanstead Bridge Club (extra) 1 25
Mrs. Alice H. Stanton, 10 00
Auburn, N. Y. 2 86
Interest \$210 53
Total receipts \$210 53
EXPENSE.
Paid M. McKechnie for pins \$1 40
American Express Co. 3 35
Three Villages B'd'g Ass'n
for fuel for tearoom 1 50 6 25
Balance on hand, Dec. 30 \$204 28
FIELD COMFORTS FUND.
Balance on hand Dec. 1 \$164 14
Received from Miss Colby 5 00
" " Miss Laidlaw
balance of money donated
for Christmas socks 2 15
Balance on hand Dec. 30 \$171 29
MABEL M. STOCKWELL,
Treasurer.

No big bills have come in this month
yet. Caswell & O'Rourke's bill of \$42(?)
not yet paid. Bill of last pyjama cloth
not yet received, hence large balance
this month.

Report of work sent to Provincial
Headquarters by the Stanstead and
Rock Island Red Cross Society during
the months of November and Decem-
ber: 50 sheets, 50 pillow cases, 74
towels, 55 suits of pyjamas, 35 day
shirts, 20 bed jackets, 65 pairs of socks,
6 polo caps, 1 scarf, 1 sweater, 6 H. W.
B. covers, 140 dressings (10x12), 230
starched muslin bandages, 205 sheet
wadding bandages, 100 many-tailed
bandages, 24 comfort bags (filled), 14
personal property bags, 20 pillows.

To FIELD COMFORTS.
60 pairs of socks, 2,000 cigarettes, 4
pounds of tobacco, 3 boxes candles, 2
boxes of chocolate, 2 dozen harmonicas.
Nov. and Dec. 1916.

MARY E. FLANDERS.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER CARTER.

Mr. Alexander Carter, who has been
in very poor health for several years,
died Sunday, Dec. 24th, at his home
in Holland, Vt., where he had resided
since the year 1886. Interment was at
Stanstead, Que. Alexander Carter
was born in St. Johns, Que., Oct. 15,
1831. He was married to Miss Gosselin
Feb. 2, 1860. To them one child, Jo-
seph, was born. The mother died
when the child was six days old; the
son died in New York in 1896. Mr.
Carter then married Celia Nedeau of
St. Julia, Que., September 15, 1861.
To them twelve children were born of
whom six are living: William of Eas
Charleston, Mrs. Delia Wright of
Stratford, N. H., Mrs. Mary Mosher of
Rock Island, Que., Mrs. Emily Cross
of Rock Island, Que., Fred of Holland,
Vt., Leon of Groveton, N. H.

We wish to thank our friends and
neighbors who were so kind and
thoughtful during the illness and
death of our beloved husband and
father.

MRS. ALEXANDER CARTER,
WILLIAM CARTER,
FRED CARTER,
LEON CARTER,
MRS. DELIA WRIGHT,
MRS. MARY MOSHER,
MRS. EMILY CROSS

TAXING THE "BIG FELLOWS."

At the recent session of the Legisla-
ture there was passed a bill which
provides that the tax on the banks is
to be one-tenth of one per cent upon
the amount of the paid-up capital.
The old rate was \$100 on every hun-
dred thousand dollars of paid-up cap-
ital, up to one million; \$50 for each ad-
ditional hundred thousand or fraction
thereof. For instance a bank with a
paid-up capital of \$15,000,000 paid a
tax of \$8,000 under the old law; under
the new law it will have to pay \$15,000,
almost a hundred per cent jump.
There is now, as there was under the
old law, a tax of \$200 for the head of-
fice in Montreal or Quebec, \$150 on
other offices in cities, and \$30 for of-
fices in places other than cities.

The bill also hits the Bell Telephone
Company to the extent of an addi-
tional \$13,000 a year. The old rate
was \$5,000 a year.

The year's export trade of the
United States totals \$7,800,000, more
than double any former year.

ABOUT OUR NIGHBORS.

A recent casualty list contains the
name of Clarence E. Buzzell, Abbotts-
ford, dead.

The insane asylum at St. Ferdinand
de Halifax, Megantic County, operated
by the Sisters of Charity, was burned
Saturday night. Of the 180 insane
women, forty-six were burned to
death.

F. J. McGowan of Georgeville is a
candidate for the municipal council in
Stanstead township. Friends are ral-
lying to his support and a requisition
has been signed by about 95 per cent
of the electors in his division.

The annual meeting of the Smith's
Mills Farmers Club will be held in
Fairview Hall, Smith's Mills, Wednes-
day evening, Jan. 10th, at 8 p. m. for
the purpose of electing officers for
1917. A large attendance is urged.

Joseph Marquis, a Stoke farmer,
returning from Sherbrooke on the
night of December 27th, was caught
beneath his sleds when his load tipped
over near his home. Next morning
he was found frozen to death. De-
ceased was 47, and the father of nine
children.

The city of Sherbrooke, which owns
and operates its own electric light and
power service, is entering into a con-
tract with the Sherbrooke Railway &
Power Co. for the purchase of addi-
tional current to the extent of 1500 h.
p., and in turn the city is contracting
to supply the Ingersoll-Rand Co. with
an additional 1200 h. p.

The Quebec Utilities Commission has
sustained the increase in rates made
by the E. T. Telephone Co., upon con-
ditions that the list of subscribers be
published in the Bell book; that a
reduction in the total amount of bonds
be made; that no further increase in
rates be made without previous au-
thority of the commission, and that
no interest in excess of 6 per cent on
bonds or other obligations be made
and no dividend or bonus be declared
without authority of the commission.
The E. T. concern is a subsidiary of
the Bell Company and the general
conviction is that the enterprise was
pretty thoroughly skimmed by the lat-
ter in the amalgamation and organi-
zation.

A commencement has been made
with the construction of the Prepara-
tory School Building, the first unit of
the Lennoxville School. This impor-
tant institution, which is fostered and
financed by J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal,
will be a preparatory college for uni-
versities and for business life. The
buildings, which are being designed by
K. G. Rea, F. R. I. B. A., are in the Tudor
style and follow the lines of the great
English public schools, being grouped
around quadrangles and connected by
cloisters. The building will occupy
an area of 220 feet by 60 feet and af-
ford school and living accommodation
for sixty boys. It will be divided into
two houses, each with its own en-
trance. Adjoining the school will be
the housemaster's residence, commu-
nicating on all floors with the school
building. There will be three storeys
and basement, the construction
throughout being entirely fireproof.
The foundations will be of concrete,
while the superstructure will consist
of a steel frame with reinforced con-
crete floors. The base will be of gran-
ite and the walls above of brick with
stone facings.

The case of Mrs. George J. Feltus
(formerly Mrs. C. H. McClintock) et
vir vs. G. H. House of Beebe has been
decided in favor of the plaintiff in the
Superior Court at Sherbrooke. Mrs.
Feltus sued defendant to set aside the
radiation of a mortgage given plaintiff
by defendant on Dec. 18, 1909, for
\$3,000, and also a deed of donation
passed Nov. 20, 1915, of property al-
leged to be of the value of between
\$7,000 and \$8,000. Plaintiff claimed
these were obtained by fraud and
false representations; that she had
trusted defendant, her brother, and
administrator of her property, signing
the documents submitted to her in the
belief that they were as represented
and that they were required in her
interest. These pretensions were de-
nied by defendant, who contended
that the documents were made in the
interest and with the full knowledge
of the plaintiff as to their nature and
the causes for which they were ob-
tained. The evidence was conflicting,
and there is claimed to have been
irregularity in connection with plain-
tiff's signature to the radiation paper,
signed before witnesses. Both this
and the deed of donation were set
aside with all costs against defendant.

At Thetford Mines, Friday, three
liquor cases were heard in court, Ar-
chille Roussin, George Turgeon and
Leocadie Turgeon, wife of Seraphim
Aubin, each being fined \$50 and costs
for illegal sale. Under the new liquor
law fines will be much heavier in the
future.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our thanks to
our neighbors and friends who so
kindly helped us during the illness
and death of our mother.

MRS. CLARA CLEVELAND,
CHARLES F. SMITH,
LEVI P. SMITH,
EMMA J. SMITH,
MRS. FRED B. HILL.

SCACITY OF MEN IN LIVERPOOL.

Writing from Liverpool to a relative
here, Arthur Pinnington says, in part:
"You wouldn't know Liverpool now,
shops close at 8 p. m. and the town
is in darkness. In 1914 there were
hardly any women in town, now they
are everywhere. There isn't an occu-
pation where women are not found;
they are even playing football, and I
hate them for playing my favorite
game. Food is very dear; everything
is double the former price; a pound is
only worth about 8 s. now. Never
mind, wait till I am called up I'll soon
end the war. I am coming home with
a V. C. ..."

"I went to a church social the other
day; there were 15 boys between 15
and 18 years and 150 girls. A stranger
in Liverpool would scarcely imagine
there was a war on except for the
shortage of men.

"We have no girls in our office yet,
although we have lost 19 men; the
boss thinks they are a nuisance. You
should see the train girls pushing the
men off the cars. After the war I
suppose us chaps will have to stay at
home and clean up."

SMITH'S MILLS.

The Homemakers Club had a very
pleasant and profitable meeting with
Miss McMally, Thursday, December
14th. After transacting considerable
business, Rev. Mr. Sykes of Fitch Bay
gave an exceedingly interesting ad-
dress on the "Canadian North-West." The
January meeting will be held with
Mrs. E. A. Taylor and Miss Lena, on
the 11th inst.

BORN
JOCK—At Stanstead, Que., Dec. 28, 1916, a
daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Jock of
Lyndonville, Vt.

BOOKEEPER WANTED

An attractive and responsible position, must
be experienced. Male or Female. Apply in
own handwriting, stating fully qualifications,
salary required, etc. Applications treated as
confidential. Address: Box 8, Journal office.

STANSTEAD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society will be
held in the County Building, Ayer's Cliff, on
Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 12 p. m. for the elec-
tion of Directors for 1917 and the annual re-
port of 1916.

99w2 GEO. W. A. REBURN, President.
HOMER G. CURTIS, Sec'y-Treas.

Nomination day for Mayor & Councilors for the Township of Stanstead.

Public notice is hereby given that a public
meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Town-
ship of Stanstead will be held at Fair View
Hall, Smith's Mills, Que., between the hours of
10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock Noon, on Wed-
nesday, the 10th day of January, 1917, for the
purpose of receiving nominations for candi-
dates to replace the following Mayor and six
(6) Councilors, whose term of office (according
to the new Municipal Code) will then have ex-
pired:
Mayor, H. H. Smith; Councilors: E. A. Tay-
lor, J. F. McVeay, E. A. Fitchurst, P. W. Bald-
win, W. B. Leamy and E. R. Embury.
Should it be necessary for a poll to be held,
voting will take place on the following day,
Thursday, Jan. 11, at the aforesaid place, Fair
View Hall, Smith's Mills, commencing at the
hour of eight o'clock A. M. and continuing un-
til six o'clock P. M.
Homer G. Curtis, Farmer, of the Township
of Stanstead, is hereby appointed to act as
election clerk during this election.
L. E. CARPENTER
Presiding Officer
Given at Smith's Mills, this, the 29th day of
December, 1916.

FOR RENT—BAXTER FLAT

An offer for term of three years would be
considered, upon conditions of proper quali-
fication. Apply to John G. Foster or D. W.
Davis.

STITCHERS WANTED.

Light work and plenty of it, you will find
the work pleasant, instructive and profitable.
99w2 TELFORD BROS. Garment Co.

1917 DIARIES AT THE Journal Office

Make your selection early
before the assortment is broken

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the Estate
of the late Joseph E. Welch, in his lifetime of
Apple Grove, Township of Stanstead, are re-
quested to present the same to the undersig-
ned within thirty days from date of this notice,
and all persons indebted to said Estate are re-
quested to make settlement within the same de-
lay.
W. B. BULLOCK, Executor.
Marlington, Township of Stanstead, Dec. 27,
1916. P. O. Address, R. M. D. No. 1, Beebe, Que.

A large stock of Dry Slab Wood at no advance
in price over the last three years. Can
arrange for delivery. W. K. Baldwin, Bald-
win's Mills, Que. t914

LOGS WANTED.

Highest cash price paid for 500,000 ft. of Hard
and Soft Wood Logs, delivered to the Old Com-
stock Mill, near Smith's Mills. Also will do
custom sawing. I will be on hand for business
Jan. 15th, with scale rule and check book. In
the meantime for particulars apply to H. W.
Merrill.

E. R. BURBANK
Smith's Mills, Que.

A. H. CUMMINGS & SON

LIMITED
COATCOOK, QUE.

Manufacturers of Lumber, Shingles,
Clapboards, Superior House Finish,
FLOORING A SPECIALTY.
W. L. Smith, Agent, Stanstead, Que.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

CHARLES E. HASELTON

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
all kinds of

Granite and Marble Monument
and Head Stones

Your Cemetery work such as Lettering and
Resetting is Solicited
Beebe Que. and Vt.

FRANK D. FLINT NEWPORT, VERMONT

The Store That Sells Woollens
Coats Suits Skirts

The Greatest Semi-annual Clearance Sale we have Ever Had is in Full Swing.

Suits at \$9.75, \$12.50, \$15.75, \$18.75, that have been priced \$12.50 to \$47.50
Coats at \$3.95, \$5.95, \$8.95, \$10.00, \$15.75, \$18.75 that have been priced
from \$5.95, to \$35.00.
Dresses at \$4.95, \$5.95, \$7.95, \$8.95, \$10.95, \$12.50 that have been priced
\$7.95 to \$20.00.
Furs that have been priced \$8.95 now \$5.95, \$10.00 at \$7.95, \$12.50 at
\$8.95, \$20.00 and \$22.50 at \$12.50, \$25.00 at \$15.75.

One Hudson Seal Coat at \$50.00, that could not be
bought today to sell at \$100.

Ladies' Raccoon Coats at less than half their actual
values.

One only Brown Fur Lined Coat, with Handsome Rat
Collar, actually worth \$50.00, marked to \$25.00.

One only Black Astrachan Cloth Coat, with Handsome
Natural Dark Raccoon Collar, priced at \$17.50, and the
Collar alone could not be bought today for that price.

Muslin Under Garments at Sale Prices.

10 Special Styles Dove Night Gowns, all new and
fresh but bought nearly a year ago, to be delivered in time
for this sale, when cotton cost only about half what it does
today. Sale Price 95c.

Many Exceptional Values from our regular stock to be
closed in this sale.

Corsets at Sale Prices

A Special Value Corset, bought under price for this
sale and as good as sold usually at \$1.00 a pair. Sale Price
79c.

There has been another advance in the price of all
corsets and several of the regular styles we have been car-
rying have advanced so much that we are going to close
them out under price instead of marking up to the new
prices. Gossard Corsets will be advanced January 15th,
until that date all at old prices.

The Greatest Values in All Linen Damask ever offer-
ed because we cannot buy a yard of these Damasks at
the prices we are offering them at. We had one import
order of Damask that was bought in 1915 come in during
the year of 1916 but did not or could not buy a single
yard during the whole year at any price that we could
sell in the stock we had on hand. While these Damasks
last you can buy them at \$1.00, \$1.19, \$1.39, \$1.59, \$1.79,
\$1.89, \$2.39, with Napkins to match Damask from \$1.19
up, at \$3.59, \$3.69, \$3.89, \$4.19, \$4.69, \$5.89, \$6.69. When
these Damasks are all gone we will do just what many
merchants are doing now, sell all cotton, one-quarter
linen and one-half linen but at present we have plenty of

All Linen Damask and Napkins

Our prices on Cottons are only for stock we have on
hand which is very large but not large enough to last
until the end of the month so if you come late don't com-
plain if we cannot sell you any of these cottons at prices
we offer them at now.

Lockwood Brown Cotton, 36 inch 10c., 40 inch 11c.
Fruit of the Loom Bleached Cotton, 36 inch 11c.

Tubings at 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c.

9—4 Sheetings Security 30c, Colonial 33c, Pequot 35c.

Sheets and Pillow Slips at the same Special Sale Prices.

Wool Finish Grey Blankets, 66x78 inches, actual
weight 3 lbs., 11 ounces, could not be bought to sell at \$2.25
today. Sale Price \$1.69 a pair.

White Blankets 64x76 inches, weigh 2 lbs., 7 ounces.
Sale Price \$1.29.

Bath Towels at 15c, 21c, 25c, 32c, 45c, 50c, 89c, 95c a
pair. All Extra Values.

White Quilts, Special Values 95c, \$1.19, \$1.45, \$1.89
There are many other prices but these were bought in
quantities to get prices we are offering them at.

Long Cloths at Sale Prices

1000 Yards Bates Gingham, 1 to 10 yards in a piece,
10c. a yard. These Gingham are priced regularly today
at 15c. and must go even higher.

Don't forget that raw cotton is above 20c. a pound
it is expected to go to 30c., and that it would go even
higher if the war should end because the demand that
the countries that are not able to buy any today would
require for immediate use. We will quote prices later on
other house-keeping goods.

Best Table Oilcloth, Sale Price 20c. a yard

We have not usually put our cotton goods on sale until
January 10th, and did not intend to this year, but there
have been so many customers who have been calling for
these every day since Christmas that we are offering them
just as fast as we can get them out and arranged for sale.
Don't wait this year if you want any cottons as they must
go higher and many of the prices are less than we can buy
them today.

FRANK D. FLINT, - NEWPORT, Vt.

Business and Professional Cards.

J. C. COLBY, B. A., M.D.
Office at Carrollcroft, Stanstead.
Consultations 9 to 10 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m., and by
appointment. Both 'Phones.

DR. H. P. STOCKWELL,
Stanstead Plain, Que.
Office and residence opposite S. W. College.
Bell and People's Telephones.

WILBUR A. REYNOLDS, D. D. S.,
206 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

DR. C. L. BROWN, B.A.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ayer's Cliff, Que. People's 'Phone.

C. I. MOULTON, L. D. S.,
Dentist,
Stanstead Plain, Que.

SYDNEY A. MEADE,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Coaticook, Que.

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

M. A. CASS,
Undertaker,
Plates Engraved when wanted.
Fitch Bay, Que.

EDWARD AUDINWOOD,
Undertaker & Embalmer,
Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, P.Q.

DR. E. A. TAYLOR,
Office Hours: Until 9 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
Valentine Ave., Derby Line, Vt.
New England Telephone.

R. O. ROSS, B. A., M. D., C. M.,
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.
E. T. Telephone.

J. J. UNDERWOOD,
Mason and Plasterer,
General Contractor,
Stanstead, Que.

CATE, WELLS, WHITE & MONTLE
Advocate
C. W. Cate, K. C., J. P. Wells, K. C.,
C. D. White, K. C., J. M. Montle.
Offices: Duval Block
Rock Island, Quebec

J. SIDNEY BRODERICK, K.C.
Advocate
Sherbrooke, Que.
At Gilmore Inn, Rock Island, every Saturday.

CHARLES E. BENNETT,
Designer of
Buildings, Machinery, Furniture, Landscape
Gardening, Derby Line, Vt.
Consultation and Superintendence.

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.

SIDNEY STEVENS,
Fire, Life, Accident and Health
Insurance
Best Companies represented
Agent Empire Typewriter
Stanstead, Que.

The Variety Store

CEMENT BLOCK
BEEBE PLAIN

Open only Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays
Glassware, Tinware, Agateware, Hardware
Woodware, Aluminum Ware, Etc.
The Store That Saves You Money

LIBBYTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Morrill have re-
turned to their home in Bradford, Vt.,
after spending a week with their pa-
rents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Davidson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perry and daugh-
ter Marion spent Christmas day at
Coaticook with Mrs. Orin Wheeler and
Mr. H. O. Wheeler, Sr., Miss Marion
remaining for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Corey, whose home
was destroyed by fire a week ago,
have moved into Mrs. Claude Gilman's
house.

On Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. W.
H. Davidson entertained Mr. and Mrs.
J. K. Davidson and family, Mr. and
Mrs. David Davidson and family, and
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Morrill of Bradford,
Vt.

Mrs. F. L. Brown is slowly gaining
after her long illness.
Mrs. Flower and son have moved to
Ayer's Cliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seguin of North
Hatley visited at Mr. W. H. Davidson's
one day last week.

Miss Ruth Hovey is spending a part
of the holidays with her grandmother,
Mrs. Lois Hovey, and Mr. and Mrs.
Stephen Colt at Massawippi.

FITCH BAY.

Mrs. A. D. Merrill wishes to thank
the teacher and pupils of the village
school for the nice gift presented to
her, and also for the patience and
attention shown her during the hours
of practice for the Christmas enter-
tainment.

Mr. Gerald Huckins of Sherbrooke
was a guest of his parents New Year's
day.

Mrs. W. P. Adams is a guest of Mr.
and Mrs. Roy Temple at Ayer's Cliff.
On Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. A.
D. Merrill entertained Mr. H. W.
Merrill and family of Stanstead and
Mr. Peasley and Miss Mildred Peasley.

The service in St. Matthias Church
on Sunday was one of intercession for
our soldiers, sailors and all who have
the direction of the Empire as well as
those engaged in any way in further-
ing the cause of the Allies.

Mr. Byron W. Brown has returned
from a ten-days' trip to Portland, Me.
The monthly meeting of the W. C.
T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs.
F. A. Brevoort on Saturday afternoon.
The subject will be "Scientific Tem-
perance."

GEORGEVILLE.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. James
Ayer of New York, whose wife died
Dec. 5th. Mrs. Ayer spent a few
months here and made many warm
friends.

Mrs. F. J. McGowan is spending a
week with her parents at West Derby.
Mr. G. C. McGowan left last week
for Creamery, Penn., where he will
spend the winter.

Mr. Stanley Bulman of Shawinigan
is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
F. Rexford.

Miss Minnie Tuck who has been
spending a few weeks with Mrs. Wm.
Rediker, left Friday for her home in
Newport, R. I.

Miss Kathleen Scoles of Sherbrooke
spent New Year's with Mrs. M. Boynton.

The stork left a fine 9-lb. baby girl
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mc-
Ewan last week.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Addison
Packard moved into their new home
which has been thoroughly repaired
and improved.

The Ladies Aid which was to meet
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William
Packard, had to be postponed on ac-
count of illness in the family.

Mr. Wm. Gardine and family have
moved back to their home in Fitch
Bay.

Mr. J. A. Davidson and Miss David-
son attended the patriotic dance in
the town hall at Stanstead Friday
night.

Mr. Henry Hutchins is visiting his
mother at Enosburg Falls.

Little Dorothy Cochrane still con-
tinues very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson spent New
Year's at Mrs. Beach Bly's, Derby
Line. Senator H. P. Ladd and Mrs.
Ladd of Richford were also guests at
that hospitable home.

BALDWIN'S MILLS.

The Annual Christmas tree and en-
tertainment was held in the Baptist
Church on Friday evening, Dec. 22nd.

Although it was a stormy night,
there was a large gathering of friends,
some coming from Heathton.

The programme was exceptionally
good, the young people and pupils of
the day school doing their part splen-
didly.

There were recitations, songs and
solos, two items of the first part of the
program calling for special mention
viz, "The unsuccessful hunt" and
"Santa Claus' five boys."

The second part of the programme
consisted of "Living Pictures" illus-
trating "A Christmas Magazine." This
was carried out with wonderful
precision, and reality, revealing com-
pleteness of detail and careful prepa-
ration.

Great credit and praise is due to
Miss Viola Rix, the capable and ener-
getic school mistress, to whose untir-
ing efforts the successful and well car-
ried out programme was largely due.
Our thanks are also due to Mrs. John
Markwell, Miss Delia Markwell, and
Miss Rose May, and not forgetting
Messrs. Eugene and Alfred Markwell,
who so ably assisted in the decorating
of the church building. The tree
was well loaded with gifts, and many
presents could not be put upon the
tree, as they were in abundance.

Santa Claus was there, as large as
life, and kept the audience interested
and highly amused during the distri-
bution of the good things.

The chair was conjointly occupied
by the Rev. H. P. Maitland, the Meth-
odist minister, and the Rev. H. Camp-
bell Plant, pastor of the Baptist
Church.

Every one agreed that it had been
the best evening's enjoyment for
many years. The only marring note
was the fierce storm that was raging
when the friends had to go home, the
two ministers having an experience
which will last them a lifetime.

HATLEY CENTER.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Oliver and Miss
Bonnie Oliver were guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Geo. Pope, North Hatley, on New
Year's day.

Miss Bertha McKay has gone to
Montreal for an indefinite time, and is
staying with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Mc-
Kay.

Miss Bonnie Oliver has been engaged
to teach the school in district No. 1 for
the balance of the term.

There will be a card and game party
in the town hall, Hatley Centre, on
Friday evening, Jan. 12th. The pro-
ceeds of the evening will go towards
paying off the balance of the roofing
on the school-house sheds. Teams
may be stabled at Mr. J. W. McKay's
farm. A pleasant time will be waiting
for those who attend.

Ratepayers of the township of Hatley
will bear in mind that the election
dates are changed owing to the com-
ing into force of the new municipal
code. Nominations will take place on
Wednesday, the 10th day of January,
and if a poll is demanded and voting
ensues, the ratepayers will have but
one day to vote, the day following the
nomination, that is, the 11th day of
January. One mayor and six council-
lors must be chosen by the people
instead of seven councillors as formerly.

Mr. W. E. Greer, the secretary-
treasurer, must, by the provisions of
the code, be presiding officer. Mr.
Edgar Voisard has been appointed
poll clerk.

BEEBE.

The relatives of Mrs. Wm. Lorimer
made her a birthday visit on Friday,
Dec. 29th, at the home of her daugh-
ter, Miss Bell Lorimer, with whom she
lives. Her five sons were present,
but one daughter who lives in the
West was unable to be there. It was
Mrs. Lorimer's eighty-fifth birthday.

Services are being held in the Bap-
tist Church each evening of this week,
except Saturday evening. The Rev.
M. Davis, pastor of the Congregational
Church, of Derby, was the speaker
Monday evening, and the Rev. M.
Anderson of the Methodist Church of
Derby was the speaker for Tuesday
evening. It is hoped that there will
be a good attendance. The people
from the different churches are most
cordially invited to attend as this is
the week of prayer service.

Mrs. Charles Hildreth is staying
with her daughter, Mrs. Tom Camp,
at Newport. They both spent Thurs-
day here with Mrs. Clarence Haselton,
the former's daughter.

Rev. and Mrs. E. Williams are the
happy parents of a baby boy, who is
about two weeks old.

The Christmas cantata given by the
choir of the Methodist Church was
well worthy of praise, the different
parts being taken in a most excellent
manner. There was a large congre-
gation and the sermon by the pastor
was very appropriate for the occasion.
Miss Bernice Reid of North Hatley
is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Turner.

Mrs. J. Croden and family moved to
Toronto where her husband is.

The Book and Thimble Club will
meet with Mrs. J. C. Gillfillan (assisted
by Mrs. Alex. Whaley) Tuesday, Jan. 9.

MAGOG.

The Christmas music was repeated
by the Methodist Church choir on
Sunday last, and was enjoyed by all.

Rev. Mr. Fothergill and Rev. T.
Roy were remembered with a purse of
money from their respective congre-
gations at Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Oliver were in
Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter and child
from Toronto were guests of his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carter,
during the holidays.

Tuesday Miss Lillian Carter left for
Toronto where she has employment.

Lance-Corporal J. Allen of Kitchen-
er's Own, was in town for the holi-
days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ridge of Pauls-
boro, N. J., are visiting relatives in
the place.

Mr. L. H. Drew of Boston was a
guest of his sister, Mrs. F. W. Wallace,
during the holidays.

Miss Mary Whitehead of Montreal
was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs.
Robt. Campbell.

Miss Maud Fothergill of Toronto
spent the Christmas holidays with
Rev. and Mrs. Fothergill.

Miss Claire Donald is spending the
holidays with relatives in Montreal.

Mrs. Henry Shonyo is visiting her
brother, Rev. Geo. Stafford, at Spen-
cerville, Ont.

Mr. W. C. J. Hall of Quebec is a
guest of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Fili-
ter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dearsley of
Winstead, Conn., are guests of Mr.
and Mrs. John Dearsley.

Miss Mabel Roy is at home from
Sherbrooke for the holiday vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foss returned to
their home in Dorchester, Mass., on
Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Moore was a recent guest
of Mr. D. E. Pepin.

Miss Emily Fothergill of Bishop's
College was at home for the holidays.

WEST HOLLAND.

Mr. Chas. H. Bennett has his new
house completed, and is moving into
same this week.

Paul Grow of St. Johnsbury spent
several days last week at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Moulton.

Miss Dorothy Todd is quite ill at this
writing.

The following Sunday school officers
were re-elected on Sunday for the com-
ing year: Supt., George Curtis; assist-
antsuperintendent, Chester Holmes;
sec'y-treas., Harry Goodall; organist,
Mrs. Fred Goodall.

Miss Kathleen Todd spent her
Christmas holidays in Coaticook, Que.
Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Duff's baby
who has been quite ill, is improving.

Intended for last issue.

The Christmas tree and entertain-
ment which was to have been given on
Saturday was postponed until Monday
evening on account of the storm. A
fine programme was rendered by the
Sunday school children, the pastor,
Rev. E. LeRoy Rice, and Miss Evelyn
Courier, reader. Two large trees
heavily laden with gifts, was a pleas-
ing feature of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thompson with
their children, Colon and Evelyn, spent
Christmas day with their parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Alex. Thompson, at Cassville,
Que.

A baked-bean dinner was served in
the dining-hall of the church by the
Ladies Aid on Thursday, after which
the following officers were elected for
the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Wm.
V. Graves; vice-president, Mrs. G. W.
Curtis; chaplain, Mrs. O. L. Kidder;
sec'y-treas., Mrs. Fred Goodall.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bennett of
Sherbrooke, Que., were guests of his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bennett,
over Christmas.

MILLER'S

The Service Store
Derby Line, Vt.

MILLER'S

The Three Kinds of Best in Corsets

C/B A La Spirite—Kabo—Royal Worcester

We carry both front and back laced Corsets

Prices 50c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and upward

Right at the time when Chamoisette and Kid Gloves
are scarcest—"Miller's" offer you a great variety of Cape
or Dogskin Gloves, Dressed Kid and Chamoisettes in a
variety of colors at unequaled low prices.

Always the Best
For the Least
At "Miller's."

MILLER'S
Derby Line, Vt.

The Newest Things
First—and the
Best Always.

WILLIAM M. PIKE & SON ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

of Men's and Boys' Overcoats

15 per cent. Discount.

We have a good assortment of sizes, colors and qualities in Overcoats,
and for years to come the price will not be as reasonable. We are chang-
ing our store and shall close the goods out, and it is your opportunity.

The bargain in our Department of Men's
Furnishings is
UNDERWEAR

We own our stock at nearly before the war
prices, and every piece at the price we are sell-
ing it is a bargain, and you can afford to buy
for next winter's wear, as our next purchase
will be at full WAR PRICES. This will also
apply to ladies' garments as well. We have for
this sale:—Watson's Men's and Ladies' Fleece
Lined and All Wool in Two Piece and Union
Suits, and a full line of Penman's Wool 95.
Don't neglect this opportunity.

**ANOTHER BIG BARGAIN
SHAKER KNIT SWEATERS
\$9.00 Value at \$6.00**

These goods were bought early, before the
present high level and they are right. Take a
look at them.

**A GOOD MAN'S SWEATER
FOR \$2.50**

An excellent garment that we can't prob-
ably duplicate for years.

The Best Java Coffee for 35 cents to be had in this section.

The store that sells Dependable Goods in a Dependable way

WILLIAM M. PIKE & SON
ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

TO LET.

The office rooms lately occupied by Hon. M.
F. Hackett in the Brick Block, Stanstead;
One second floor Tenement in same building.
Two connected Rooms in Holmes Block
top of Plain Hill. HOLMES & HOLMES,
Rock Island, Que.

WILLIAM M. HASELTON
Successor to Haselton Bros.
Established 1860

Monuments, Headstones,
Building Material, Marble and
Granite.

Wholesale and Retail.
Workmanship the best. Prices reasonable.
Beebe Junction, Que. Beebe Plain, Vt.

FOUND

At Derby Line, Dec. 6th. Purse containing
sum of money evidently lost some time. Own-
er can have same by proving property and
paying for this advertisement. JOURNAL
OFFICE.

MILLINERY

I am clearing out the following of my Winter Hats in the best styles that
sell in the regular way for \$3.50 to \$6.00, Friday and following days—Special
\$2.98. The last of our Children's and Misses' Hats at about one-third the
regular value; a big selection of Velvets, Corduroy and Felts, good colors to
choose from, 75c. A Sale of Women's Girdles and Belts: Lot No. 1 includes
\$1.00 to \$1.50 for 59c. Lot No. 2 includes 50c. to 75c. for 29c. Lot No. 3 includes
25c. to 35c. for 15c. Lot No. 4 includes 25c. for 10c. Collars, 50c. to 75c. for 25c.

H. M. HEPWORTH

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

DERBY LINE, VT.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of shareholders in The
National Bank of Derby Line, for the election
of directors and the transaction of any other
business, will be held at their Bank rooms,
Derby Line, Vt., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917.

CUSTOM GRINDING.

My waterpower and mill having been
thoroughly overhauled, I am again prepared
to do custom grinding promptly and satis-
factorily.
WANTED—Bass, Birch, Ash, Spruce and Fir
Logs delivered at my mill.
L. A. DEMICK, Stanstead.

Confederation Life Association

Established 1871

Has opening for an Active Agent in the town of

STANSTEAD AND DISTRICT

Rare opportunity to represent one of the oldest and best Life Insurance Institutions in Canada.

Apply to

E. M. ARMITAGE,

General Agent,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Box 164

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to You All

Is the wish of

The Caswell & O'Rourke Store Co.

Some Prices to Help the Cost of Living
THIS WEEK

100 lbs. Fine Granulated Sugar	\$7.75
20 " Lard Compound	3.45
1 lb. Marigold Butterine, Pure,	.32
1 large package New Oatmeal	.23
1 lb. Squire's Bacon	.25
1 lb. of Good Coffee	.18
1 can of New Coffee, with prize Crockery, for	.40
1 lb. New California Sulphur Beans	.10
1 " " Fresh Raspberries	.15
1 " " Boris Tomatoes	.15
1 " " Good Tea for	.25
1/2 bbl. " Bread Flour	5.25

The Caswell & O'Rourke Store Co.

THE DERBY GARAGE

YOUNG & CARBEE, Proprietors,

We have a good stock of Automobiles, Oils, Gasolene and many Novelties.

Stewart Hand Horn at \$3.50.

Motor Driven Two-tone Horn, \$5.00.

Master Vibrator for the Ford Car, \$7.50.

A full line of Ford Parts.

We have all the desirable Tires in stock: Para Flex, Tuff-E-Nuff, Fisk, Federal, Fire Stone.

We have a well equipped Repair Department and we give personal attention to all work.

GOOD WORK IS THE SECRET OF GETTING ON.

THE DERBY GARAGE

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SUBS CAUSE A CRISIS

HON. JAMES M. BECK CONDEMN THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

Prominent American Citizen Holds That Ambassador Bernstorff Should Be Given His Passports, and Compares His Country's attitude to the Gallant Stand Taken by Norway and Holland.

HON. JAMES M. BECK, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and a lawyer of international reputation, is of the opinion that the recent activity of the U-53 in American waters was a direct defiance of the American Government, and he holds that if President Wilson keeps his word he will be obliged to give Ambassador Bernstorff his passports. President Wilson has no intention, however, of handing Bernstorff his passports, for it has been semi-officially announced that the Administration did not consider the action of the U-53 illegal. Mr. Beck points out that in the last note Mr. Wilson sent to Germany he did consider just such operations illegal and inhuman, for he insisted that Germany "should now immediately declare in effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels." But Germany has not abandoned its methods; it has indeed applied them on the very doorstep of the United States.

In some respects the sinking of the Stephano, as described by Mr. Beck in an article to The New York Tribune, was one of the most outrageous acts perpetrated by any German submarine. This vessel was on her way from Halifax to New York, carrying 94 passengers, including women and children, and a crew of 67. She carried no contraband, and was not bound for a belligerent port. Many of the passengers were Americans. At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, October 8, the Stephano was hailed by a German submarine, and ordered to immediately put her passengers and crew in the lifeboats as a torpedo was about to be launched. The sea was still rough, after a recent storm, and in the darkness the passengers were obliged to climb down the rope ladders to the rocking lifeboats. They left behind them their personal possessions, and were obliged to take their chances in small boats 60 miles from land. Then the Stephano was sunk. As it happened, American destroyers were on the scene and picked up the passengers after they had been in the boats about half an hour.

Had the American war vessels not been present it is by no means improbable that some of the Stephano's passengers might have died of exposure before the lifeboats were able to make land. Did the commander of the German submarine calculate upon the assistance that would be given by the American war vessels, and would he have refrained from launching his torpedo if these vessels had not been present? Mr. Beck says that if the sinking of the Stephano would have been unjustifiable but for the proximity of the American destroyers, then it follows that the presence of these vessels made it possible for the Germans to sink the Stephano. He adds: "To prostitute the American navy by making it a mere auxiliary of German submarines ought to be unthinkable." Mr. Beck says that the American commanding the Ericsson ought to have notified the German submarine commander that his business was to protect American lives, and that he would fire on the submarine if she attempted to sink the Stephano.

He contrasts what he considers the pusillanimous action of the United States with that of Holland. One of the vessels sunk by the U-53 being a Dutch vessel, the Dutch Foreign Minister immediately announced that he expected the German Government to disavow the deed and to tender reparation for an "absolutely unjustifiable act." Holland has also promptly forbidden the entrance of belligerent warships to her ports except under stress of weather. Following the exploit of the U-53, Norway, also a small nation, but a proud one, issued an edict which forbids any submarine from crossing her three-mile limit except it remains upon the surface of the water and flies its flag. This action on the part of Norway has greatly incensed Germany, who contends that the edict can affect only German submarines, and is thus an unequal act. Norway, however, remains firm, and may yet be called upon to fight for her rights.

Not the King.

When the King was in Scotland recently he promised to review a boys' brigade.

At the last minute, however, his Majesty was forced to cancel the engagement, and a local notability was hastily substituted; but the managers of the affair thought it only right to notify ticket purchasers that royalty would not be present.

Presently a small boy who was to take part in the parade came along with a request for two tickets for his parents. He was told of the disappointment in store for them. "Oh," said the lad, "they'll not be disappointed. It's no the King that father and mother are coming to see—it's me!"

Speaking Roughly.

The Subaltern—Let me introduce my fiancée, old man.

His Friend—Best congratulations!

The Subaltern—I've known her since she was in pinafores.

His Friend (trying to say the right thing)—So you can be sure you are not buying a pig in a poke!

—London Opinion.

NOVA SCOTIA PROSPERS.

More Attention is Being Paid to the "Passed-by" Province.

The industrial possibilities, as well as the tourist attractions, of Nova Scotia have received considerable attention in recent years, or since the tide of immigration toward western Canada set in. Some very informing and entertaining books have appeared dealing with Nova Scotia possibilities. Visitors to whom the Nova Scotian landscape has been a revelation, and the Nova Scotian highway a disappointment, have contributed their share to the general discussion. All appear to be in agreement on one principal point, namely, that the Nova Scotians do not realize what they have to offer the rest of the world, or, if they do, are short of understanding as to how to offer it. One very clever book with a London imprint points out that Nova Scotia is a "passed-by" province, which is literally true. It has been "passed by" for years. The immigrant looking for a home, or the capitalist looking for investment, on arriving at Halifax has usually boarded a train for Quebec or Ontario or Manitoba or Saskatchewan or Alberta or British Columbia, without taking the time or making the effort to look about him in one of the garden spots of the world, Nova Scotia.

It is pleasant to read that "development of the province of Nova Scotia, agriculturally, industrially, socially, and as a stock-raising country is an aim of Canadian government officials." It surely should be, and promise of a successful outcome of the movement is made brighter than it would otherwise be by the plan to have the development schemes carried on in co-operation with the provincial authorities. The general manager of the province's excellent railway system simply reiterates what has often been put down in writing when he says that the resources of Nova Scotia have hardly been touched. He would be within conservative bounds were he to say that the resources of the peninsula have never been fully understood, abroad or at home.

Everything claimed for the beauty, climate, fertility, and opportunities for industry offered by Nova Scotia to the desirable immigrant will be admitted off-hand by those who have seen the country. The one thing needed is that these advantages shall be advertised, and the one effective method of advertising them is through the medium of cheap transportation, good roads, and plenty of well conducted, not fashionable, hotels.

Clergyman Wins a V. C.

The first Saskatoon man to win the Victoria Cross is the Rev. Francis George Frost, a student of Emmanuel Anglican College. The news reached his friends recently in a letter from a colleague who was with him in the trenches. "He leaped over the parapet and ran out under heavy fire to bring in a wounded comrade," is the simple story of the heroic action for which the greatest military prize was awarded.

The local Victoria Cross hero was a resident of Saskatoon for five years prior to enlistment during which he studied at the theological college. His action is rendered more notable when it is stated that he did not display any outstanding traits either in scholarship or athletics which would have led his colleagues to suspect that he had buried deep within him the latent qualities of abnormal courage and great heroism. He was, however, conspicuous for impulsiveness and good nature to a high degree.

Born at Leytonstone, Essex, England, Frost entered Emmanuel College in September, 1909, and was awarded his college testamur in 1913. The same year he was ordained to holy orders and at the time of enlistment was reading for Emmanuel College, B.A. He enlisted in October, 1914, with the 28th Battalion, and was attached to D. Company, and the college authorities immediately granted him his degree.

The news of Private Frost's brilliant exploit at the front was sent to the college authorities by Private H. A. Jack, a fellow student and comrade-in-arms.

This is not the first student of Emmanuel College to win distinction in the present war, the D.C.M. having recently been awarded another student, Sergt. Walter Burd. Practically 75 per cent of students training at the college at the outbreak of the war have gone to the front. In addition to 27 students who went direct from college, 10 others who are closely connected with the college in various capacities are under arms, giving Emmanuel a representation of 37 men serving King and country.

Mr. McMaster's Views.

On the eve of the re-opening of the British Parliament, the Weekly Despatch put to several of the members the question: "What ought to be done this session?" Among the answers published is the excellent one given by Mr. Donald McMaster, the Canadian K.C. who sits for the Chertsey Division of Surrey. It is as follows:

(1) Apply conscription to every part of the United Kingdom.
(2) Provide that our sailors, soldiers, and munition workers shall have the opportunity to vote at the next election.
(3) Provide that the disabled sailors and soldiers shall be sheltered, here and in our great Dominions, and given the opportunity to resume civil life within the Empire.

(4) Tell the Government that war is war—that the full power of our fleet must be asserted in stopping imports into Germany, directly or indirectly; that Roumania must be backed up, and that there must be no more nonsense with Greece.

The Natural Response.

Wrathful Recruit: "Ere, wot did yer call me a thick-headed idiot in front o' the colonel for?"
Astounded Sergeant: "Why, it ain't a secret, is it?"—The Tatler.

CAN BREAK HUN LINE.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson is Confident of Success.

"Can the German line on the western front be broken?" Next to General Sir Douglas Haig few British soldiers are in a better position to judge than General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Haig's right-hand man in the Somme offensive.

"Undoubtedly it can," was General Rawlinson's reply to the question which the whole world is asking.

"Rawley," as he is known, has been for nearly four months directing the sledge-hammer blows of one of the armies under Sir Douglas Haig's command. The character of each commander being impressed upon his surroundings, General Rawlinson's headquarters might be recognized by the smartness of the sentries, the neatness of the grounds, and the look and sharp manner of his subordinates. He is hardly the accepted phlegmatic English type, except in his bulldog tenacity, and he has all the spirit that he had as a young guardsman when he was noted for his abundant vitality, his love of sports, and his professional zeal.

Wherever young Rawlinson appeared there was bound to be action. He is still equal to putting in most of the night and all the morning directing a big operation and then finding relaxation from the strain in a game of tennis.

In the big staff rooms on the lower floor of the chateau, which he occupies as headquarters, there is an alertness among the junior officers which is communicated from a little room upstairs, where a raised map is set on a standard by the window, and the man who receives a visitor has lost none of the dapperness which distinguished him in his youth. In that little room General Haig and General Rawlinson have held many conferences, and the result of them seems to be invariably to attack again.

The commander-in-chief is 55 and the army commander 52. Officers of the same generation in the old British regular army, they have known each other for nearly thirty years. They have played polo together and fought together in India, Egypt, and South Africa. Now they are directing multitudes of men in the greatest battle of all time.

There is the same good fellowship and accord that there was when they were junior officers. Both came to France at the outset of the great war, Rawlinson as commander of a division, Haig commander of a corps.

Trade Will Be Stimulated.

The hostility of Germany is welding the British Empire into an indissoluble whole. Wars, though disastrous to individuals often prove a blessing to nations. They unite and toughen men. They prepare them for the struggle of life both in the military and in the economic sphere. Success in trade and industry, as in war, depends after all not so much on the possession of dead resources as on the intelligence, ability, energy, and industry of men. Most men are born idlers. They prefer ease and comfort to physical and mental exertion. Hence they dislike and oppose change and progress.

Necessity is the mother not only of ingenuity and of invention but of labor and of thrift, and therefore of economic progress and of wealth. Herein lies the reason that the countries most blessed by Nature are often the poorest and the least progressive. Great Britain's former industrial predominance was founded not in peace but in war. It was created during the period 1775-1815. Of these forty years thirty were spent in colossal wars, the war with the American colonies and their European allies, and the gigantic war with Republican and Napoleonic France.

These wars gave to Great Britain her late preeminence in commerce and industry. Necessity, especially the enormous increase in taxation, made vastly increased production indispensable. It led to the introduction of the steam engine, of modern industry, of modern commerce, of modern agriculture, of modern transport, and of modern capitalism. It brought about the industrial revolution. Peace and ease have, almost unnoticed, deprived Great Britain of the foremost industrial position which she had obtained during the Great War, and which now is possessed by the United States. The present war should not only unite the British Empire, but should once more give to the British people the foremost position in the economic world, provided they make wise and energetic use of their opportunities. On the other hand, the United States, for from enriching themselves at the cost of the fighting nations, may, through peace and ease, fall a prey to that fatal self-complacency and stagnation from which political and industrial Britain has suffered for decades and from which she has been saved by the war. Before long the Great Republic may begin to stagnate.—J. Ellis Barker in the Nineteenth Century.

"A Soft Answer, etc."

Mrs. Newcomb—"Good morning. Is this Miss Wise's private academy?"
Mrs. Binks (hotly)—"No, it is not! This is a private house, and these are my own children."
Mrs. Newcomb (hastily)—"Why, I thought it must be a school, because the children looked so educated and scholarly and—refined, you know."
Mrs. Binks (genially)—"Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call your six brothers and five sisters, and introduce them to the lady, while I just put on my hat to show her where Miss Wise's school is."—Tit-Bits.

Forgetful.

Caretaker—Sir Walter Scott spent a night in this room. 'Ere we 'ave a complete set of 'is works.
Intelligent Sightseer—Left 'em behind I suppose?—Passing Show.

Stefansson Describes

Work That He Will Do

In the Arctic Regions

VILHJALMAR STEFANSSON, the Arctic explorer, has written Rear-Admiral Peary a detailed outline of his plans for 1916-17 in order that Peary may give the Canadian Government the benefit of his advice if it should be deemed necessary to send a rescue expedition. The letter is dated "Cape Kellett, Banks Island, January 11, 1916."

Stefansson first reviews the rescue plans for 1914-15, and defends the Canadian Naval Service, saying:

"The chief reason for writing the present communication is that the attitude of the Naval Service towards the rescue proposals of 1914-15 seems to have been interpreted by some of my friends as showing a want of care on the part of the Naval Service for our welfare and a callousness of what was considered our dire distress. I should like to have this impression removed if possible. I consider myself as having ample evidence of the opposite, for they have looked after our interests with a constant, considerate thoughtfulness, much being what could be expected as a mere matter of official routine. The attitude of Mr. Hazen and the Government generally has been most satisfactory to me, and even mem-



VILHJALMAR STEFANSSON.

bers of the Opposition, such as Mr. Oliver, have concerned themselves actively about our welfare. Mr. Desbarats, under whose direct personal supervision the expedition is managed, I believe to be a friend of mine personally, and I am sure of a friendliness towards the expedition as an organization. He is, too, a man in whose judgment I have a good deal of confidence, and to whom I would willingly trust the planning of any rescue expedition should one become necessary.

Stefansson's letter then continues: "Our plans then are to finish the geographic program of the Karluk if we can. Essentially stated as a problem to be solved, we want to try to settle the question of whether there is a considerable land mass between Alaska and the Pole east of 150 degrees west longitude. From the point of view of work to be done I consider we should try to explore the area lying west, north-west, and north of the known Parry Islands as we can go. I now put the limits at 145 degrees west and 83 degrees north."

"If we should be able to complete this spring the work outlined above and should we then be able to connect with the Bear we would try to return south (home) the fall of 1916. But completing the Karluk program is the primary consideration this year; the fall of 1917 we shall, however try to come home in any event, and shall come by the Atlantic or Pacific route according to convenience. The northern section of this expedition will return home this year, and if we can we shall send home some members of the northern section also, who are not particularly needed. The details of this will depend on various things, but especially on ice conditions. A whaling ship may possibly touch here, so we can ship the men out that way, or either the Star or Sachs may take them out."

"If we have to stay a second year, as now seems likely, we would that year (1916-17) devote all our energies to the region west and north of our new land. That year, if not this, I hope to approach so near MacMillan's farthest, coming from the west, that we can demonstrate the presence or absence of Crocker Land."

Reclaimed Heroes.

Whether good boys are committed to reformatories and industrial schools or not, good boys certainly come out of these institutions, as is shown by their splendid record of war service. Up to March last 30,000 such old boys were known to be in His Majesty's forces, and of these thirty-two have been "mentioned in despatches," four have been awarded the Victoria Cross, six have been awarded the Russian Medal of St. George, three the French Medaille Militaire, one the Croix de Guerre, and nineteen have received commissions in the army.—London Chronicle.

Camel Riding in Egypt.

An officer of an Egyptian Camel Corps, now invalided home, tells a story current in Cairo how Lord Kitchener once described camel riding. "It's like a game of cup and ball," said he. "You throw the ball into the air and try to catch it in the cup. Well, when you ride a camel the brute plays cup and ball with you and misses nearly every time!"

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HOMEMADE NIGHTGOWNS.

Tips About the Newest Ways of Making Such Robes.

The day when a homemade nightgown necessarily indicated weeks of hand embroidery or else a few hours' stitching on stiff, thick muslin has gone by. And now we can make a nightgown in a few hours, with only a saving touch of hand work, and yet produce something that is charmingly dainty.

Sheer materials, of course, which are always used nowadays for nightgowns, have much to do with this change. The fact, too, that nightgown patterns now almost invariably show short sleeves and open necks also has much to do with their daintiness.

The nightgown with an empire waist line is a favorite just now, and is deservedly so, for the long, full lines of the skirt are most becoming. Some sort of wide collar, too, is always becoming, but it wrinkles very easily in a nightgown. Revers at the front are shown in some of the newer patterns, and those give softness and fullness and are not so easily wrinkled as a collar. Much variety can be given by the use of slashed and puffed sleeves, and the use of cuffs of various sorts is also worth trying.

Batiste is a very good material for nightgowns, especially in colors. The pale pink and blue shades of this material, which can be had for about 20 cents a yard, are especially attractive. Nainsook in a soft quality is also a good material. Figured dimity, too, can be used, and this season much figured cotton crape of soft quality and dainty design has been used for pretty and durable nightgowns.

The use of much entre deux in the seams of fine nightgowns is a dainty touch, and especially in the nightgown which shows much hand work is this method of finishing seams advisable.

Hand embroidery can also be set into a nightgown with entre deux. In this way fine hand embroidered yokes and panels can be used.

The rolled hem that is so much seen nowadays in handkerchiefs and fine blouses—can be utilized in the nightgown. The hem is finely rolled and is then whipped with thread of color, first in one direction and then in the other, forming a sort of cross stitch finish.

A pretty finish for a white nightgown is a binding of colored bias folds of muslin. This folded bias finish can be bought both in plain colors and in stripes and plaids. Sleeves and neck can both be bound in this way and a band of the colored fold can be placed at the line of an empire waist line, to have ribbon run under it.

In the same manner chiffon or georgette crape underwear can be finished with ribbon used as binding.

SONNY BOY'S GARB.

Small Men Delight In This Masculine Attire.

Over a shirt of white silk, linen or poplin is this suspender suit of blue linen cut on loose lines. The jumper tops



THE WORKINGMAN.

buttoned on to the trousers with large white pearl buttons and conspicuous buttonholes. Side pockets for treasures are a feature.

Fall Styles For Children.

The question of fashion in garments for the tots is largely one of becomingness. But, of course, every item of apparel planned for a small citizen should wash.

Some of the smart little simple dresses for children shown this fall are plaited from shoulder to hem; some are in Russian blouse effect with plaited skirts. Suspended dresses with washable waists and little frocks equipped with washable gimpes are also in favor.

Tub fabrics are unquestionably first choice, or should be, for the very young children. But plain and plaid serge and velveteen dresses for girls of eight to ten and twelve years are smart. For school wear bright colors and cuffs are used on dark color frocks, and detachable collars and cuffs of linen, pique, etc., are also used very effectively on some of the school frocks.

Serge Frocks.

The separate frock of navy serge will not lose any of its popularity. It is to be found mostly in princess styles or made on lines that give the shoulder to hem effect. Jumper frocks of serge to be worn with separate blouses of georgette crape are very handsome. One buttons down the back with black bone buttons. It has a guimpe of terra cotta georgette crape, and stiff flaps extend outward over the hips, heavily embroidered with terra cotta silk. The corselet effect is gained by pointed yokes on these serge frocks which point upward on the blouse and downward on the full circular skirt.

NATURE'S ICY GRAVEYARD.

Fossil Marvels Show the Dreary Wastes of Arctic Siberia.

Little does the traveler think as he drives over the dreary wastes of snow and sees no living thing save the arctic fox, the raven and the snowy owl that the ground below him is packed full of the remains of enormous animals that have perished in some mysterious manner. Such nevertheless is the extraordinary fact, states "Siberia and the Polar Sea."

The whole of northern Siberia, from the Ural mountains to Bering strait, is one vast graveyard. The bones, teeth and skulls are those of elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes and musk oxen. They occur everywhere. They are found on the banks of the rivers, in the plains, on rising ground and in frozen cliffs. On the shores of the Arctic ocean there are sloping banks of ice. These are split and furrowed in all directions with deep chasms, and as the traveler looks down into their dark depths from above he sees that the lower portions of these icy chasms are filled with fossils.

In other places on the northern coast of Siberia fronting the Arctic ocean the low cliffs that rise above the beach and are formed of earth and clay are full of the bones of elephants and rhinoceroses. In the brief summer, which hardly lasts for six weeks, portions of these earthy cliffs thaw and fall on the beach below. Then it is that the traveler who walks along the shore witnesses an astonishing spectacle. Not only does he observe icebergs stranded on the beach, but he also sees the tusks and bones of elephants (the mammoth) lying on the shore.

If he leaves the Arctic ocean behind and journeys inland the same sights constantly meet his astonished gaze. He comes, it may be, to a plain where for perhaps half a mile the whole ground seems to be formed of masses of tusks, teeth and the bones of elephants and rhinoceroses welded together in one confused mass in the frozen soil. These mighty beasts must have been destroyed in herds, but how they perished no one knows. Still more amazing is the fact that the islands in the Arctic ocean north of Siberia are equally full of the tusks and bones, and on the shores of these islands in the polar sea the tusks of elephants can be seen sticking up in the frozen sand.

Stranger still, actually the very bodies of these great elephants, with flesh and hair perfect, are seen standing upright in the frozen cliffs. When the cliffs thaw the bodies of these great elephants fall to the ground and are so perfect, after being entombed for thousands of years, that the wolves eat the flesh!

There are many who maintain that a great future is before Siberia, owing to its vast mineral wealth and its corn producing power. This applies to the southern districts, but has nothing to do with the regions of awful desolation to which we have referred.

Baseball and the Marines.

Americans are lately the best bomb and grenade throwers in the world and are capable of waging wonderful trench warfare in case of hostilities, say United States marine corps officers. "The average American youth early learns to throw a baseball with speed and accuracy, and it is because of that we, as a nation, are especially fitted to wage the modern war of the trenches. Baseball is encouraged at all our stations, and the skill displayed by marines—even untrained recruits—in the bomb and grenade throwing practice is really remarkable," said a marine corps officer.

Ancient Preservation of the Dead.

Herodotus gives a good description of the manner in which the early Ethiopians preserved their dead.

Having thoroughly dried the corpse they plastered it over with a paste made of gypsum and then painted the face and exposed parts so as to make them look as natural as possible. Dead bodies served in this manner remained intact for hundreds of years.—London Globe.

Aptly Described.

"I have been courting her for two years," said the disconsolate one, "and I am certain that she will refuse me when I propose."

"Ah, that is interesting," said the amateur photographer—"a sort of undeveloped negative."

Defined.

"Freddie," said the teacher, "can you tell me the meaning of the word 'desert'?"

"Sure I can," replied Freddie. "Desert is the stuff you get a little bit of for eating a whole lot of things you don't like."

As the Years Go By.

The letterhead of a certain lawyer bears a legend that savors of sound philosophy. It runs, "I am anxious for business, but have passed the experimental age and am now demanding cash for my services."—Case and Comment.

Emotional Acting.

"You acted Juliet as if you were really suffering."

"I was. I played the part in a pair of very tight shoes."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Depends.

"Is bolting a refining process, pa?" "That depends, my son, whether it is done in flour mills or at the table."—Baltimore American.

There's nothing half so good as laughing. Never stop when you can sing. W. Mackworth Fraed.

DEATH BY BOILING

The Way Poisoners Fared in the Old Days in England.

TORTURE FOR MINOR CRIMES.

Mutilation Used to Be a Favorite Form of Punishment, and the Slanderer's Tongue Was Plucked Out—The Penalty For High Treason.

In these merciful days, when a man who publishes a libel on the king escapes with a few months' imprisonment, it seems scarcely credible that as late as 1870 the punishment ordained by the law for high treason was that the offender should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution and there should be banged by the neck until he was dead; that then his head should be severed from his body, that his body be divided into four quarters and that his head and quarters be at the disposal of the crown.

And this was by no means the worst fate that might befall a criminal in the so called "good old days," as one John Rouse, a cook of Henry VIII's day, found to his cost. Rouse was convicted of the heinous crime of putting poison in the broth intended for the family of no less a personage than the bishop of Rochester. For such a crime hanging, drawing and quartering was too merciful a punishment. "Something lingering, with boiling oil," or at least water, was decided to be the punishment that best fitted the crime.

And with this object a special act of parliament was passed ordaining boiling alive as the punishment for this felony. John Rouse expiated his sins in a cauldron of hot water, and a few years later, in 1542, one Margaret Davy met the same fate at Smithfield.

So gravely was the crime of poisoning regarded in these days of old that, it is recorded, a Scotsman, one Thomas Bellie, and his son were banished for life for administering poison to a couple of noisy hens belonging to a neighbor.

These were indeed days when the man of violent temper or criminal tendencies must operate warily. If by any evil chance he came to blows and drew blood within the precincts of the king's palace he was inevitably condemned to lose his right hand, and a statute of Henry VIII. regulated the whole gruesome ceremony, with all its functions, from the surgeon who was to amputate the offending member, to the individual who used the searing irons, the yeoman of the scullery who made the irons red hot at his fire and the sergeant of the cellar who was provided "with a pot of red wine to give the same party after his hand is so stricken off and the stump seared."

Mutilation was a favorite form of punishment in those good old days, following, no doubt, the Scriptural penalty, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Thus the slanderer's tongue was pulled out, so that he could at least utter slander no more, and he who destroyed the sight of a one-eyed man lost both his own eyes.

By the Coventry act in the time of Charles II, any person who should maliciously put out the eye, slit the nose or disable any limb of another with intent to maim or disgrace him was to pay for the wrong with his life. By another act the man who fought with weapons in a church had one of his ears cut off. If he had already lost both ears, as many a malefactor had, he was branded in the cheek with the letter "F."

By an act of Queen Elizabeth's reign the forger was condemned to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off by the common hangman, his nostrils slit up and seared and to be imprisoned for life, and by a statute of James I. an unfortunate bankrupt was nailed by an ear to the pillory for two hours, and then his ear was cut off.

If an enterprising farmer were foolish enough to send any of his live sheep out of the country he paid a terrible price for his rashness, for his goods were forfeited, he was sent to jail for twelve months, and on recovering his liberty his left hand was cut off in a public market and nailed up there as a warning against the danger of illicit exports. If he offended a second time he paid for his daring with his life. If he set covetous eyes on a neighbor's sheep and annexed one of them he was unceremoniously hanged by the neck until he was dead. Indeed, thousands of unfortunates paid with their lives for thefts much more insignificant.

Burning alive was, of course, a common punishment for witchcraft for many a century, down to a couple of hundred years ago, and many of the victims who were accused of "selling their souls to the devil" were children under ten years of age.

In 1726 Edward Burnworth, a highwayman, refusing to plead, was loaded with boards and weights. For more than an hour he bore a mass of metal weighing nearly four hundredweight, when human flesh could bear the agony no more, and he prayed to be put to the bar again. He pleaded "Not guilty," but was nevertheless found guilty and ended his days on the scaffold. This cruel punishment survived to George III's time.—London Tit-Bits.

Literal Apprehension.

She—Let's make up our minds to tell the folks we're engaged. He—But, darling, I am afraid your father will kick.—Baltimore American.

Discretion of speech is more desirable than eloquence.

HIS GREATEST GAME.

The Climax of Mathewson's Fame as a Baseball Pitcher.

We always have believed that the greatest game that Mathewson ever pitched was the eighth and deciding contest between Boston and New York in the world's series of 1912. He should have shut the Red Sox out in that battle, but his team faltered and broke behind him, and Boston finally won in ten innings by a score of 3 to 2.

Matty had been the unanimous choice of his comrades. He felt that it might be the last world's series game he ever would pitch, and he put into his work all the cunning and skill that the years had given him. In those ten innings he gave everything he had, and it was a marvelous exhibition of twirling.

When he entered the box his step was springy and his head held high. He looked almost boyish. When he left the mound after the game it was with bent head and lagging feet, but the Boston crowd stood up in the stands and cheered, not their team, which had just won the world's championship, but the defeated Mathewson.

Hard headed ball players had tears on their cheeks as they ran to Matty to throw their arms across his shoulders, and McGraw hurried across to meet him from the bench, saying: "It wasn't your fault, Matty. You pitched the greatest game I ever saw."—New York World.

FREE FROM BEETLES.

Spitzbergen Is the Only Land in the World Without Them.

One of the most amazing things in natural history is the way in which beetles have triumphed in the struggle for existence, says the Popular Science Monthly. Of all creatures they are by far the most numerous, no fewer than 150,000 distinct species having been identified—three times the number of backboneed animals.

Beetles are found practically everywhere—in the frost bound tracts of Iceland and in the hot desert sands of Africa, on the highest mountains, under the ground and as fossil in the deepest strata, on land and in water, on plants, among stones and in wood and earth and even in the very craters of volcanoes.

But there is one place where no beetle has yet been found. It is the inhospitable land of Spitzbergen, to the north of Russia. Here are found the mammals, birds, fish, mollusks, crustaceans, a few insects of varied species and many spiders, but not a single beetle.

While other insects have succeeded in some way in migrating from the mainland, the beetles have apparently been unable to cross the wide, icy waters.

When Parasols Began.

Parasols when they first came into use must have been cumbersome. Henri Estienne, writing in 1578, speaks of a parasol as capable generally of sheltering four persons from the sun. And when they diminished in circumference the material still remained of the heaviest. Red velvet parasols, with heavy gold fringes, were carried by ladies of fashion in the days of Louis XIV. At that time it was possible when crossing a bridge in Paris to hire a parasol at one end and deposit it at the other, the charge for the accommodation being a sou. Under the regency fashion went to the other extreme. Men's parasols folded into the shape of a three cornered hat and could thus be carried elegantly under the arm. Ladies' parasols were hinged so that they could slip into the pocket, for ladies had pockets then.—London Spectator.

Seven Bells.

Everybody who knows anything about nautical matters understands the methods of keeping time at sea—eight bells every four hours. From 6 to 8 in the evening is the second dogwatch, but on British ships seven bells (half past 7) of the second dogwatch are never struck. All other ships, even the American, strike these bells. During the Napoleonic wars there was a great mutiny in the British navy. The crews of the fleets lying at Spithead and the Nore agreed to rise simultaneously against their officers. The signal agreed upon was seven bells of the second dogwatch. The mutiny actually began at the arranged time, but failed, the ringleaders being executed. Ever since then seven bells of the second dogwatch has never been struck on British ships, naval or mercantile.

The Misguided Friend.

De Chappie—If there's any one nuisance I hate more than another it's a fellow who is always going around introducing people. There's Goodheart, for instance. Bawtoun—What's he been doing? De Chappie—The idiot! The other day he introduced me to a man I owed money to, and I'd been owing it so long he'd forgotten all about me. Now I'll have to pay up or be sued.—London Telegraph.

Serene Sarcasm.

"You have completely upset my train of thought," exclaimed the frangible man.

"I shouldn't call anything so easily upset a train," commented his irritating wife. "It's more like a canoe."—Washington Star.

A Natural Mistake.

The Confused Lady Shopper—Beg pardon, sir, but are you a floorwalker? The Muddled Man Shopper—Where else could I walk? Do I look like a fly?—Exchange.

If you bring a smile to the trembling lips of another you will soon discover that a smile is alighting on your own lips.

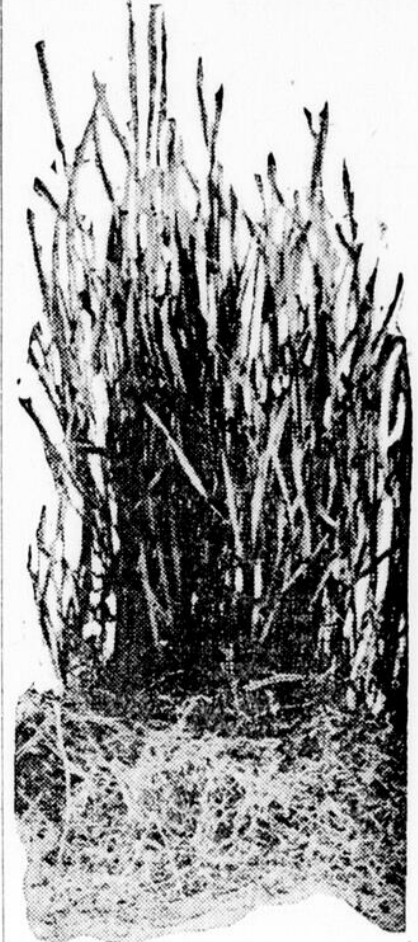
Scientific Farming

KILLING QUACK GRASS.

Rootstocks Should Be Destroyed to Wipe Out These Weeds.

The tough, wiry, interlacing system of underground rootstocks makes quack grass a pernicious weed. The growing points of these rootstocks are so sharp and powerful that farmers frequently complain that they grow right through potatoes.

Eradication of quack grass therefore lies in killing out the rootstocks since any piece of this underground system may produce one or more plants. An effective method of controlling the weed, recommended by A. A. Hansen of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and experiment station, is to plow in the early fall deep enough to expose the rootstock and then to harrow. The exposed rootstocks should



QUACK GRASS.

be raked into piles and burned as soon as possible. This operation should be repeated as many times as seems feasible.

Each time the plowing should be a little deeper and crosswise. In the spring thorough cultivation should be given and the ground put under a hoed crop. The weed should be eliminated by midsummer. Should any individual plants spring up later treat them with hot brine or crude carbolic acid.

Quack grass is relished by cattle and may be used as a soil binder since the matted rootstocks make an excellent binder. The rootstocks are now in demand for the drug trade and may be marketed at a profit.

IMMATURE CORN IN SILO.

A Crop That Has Made a Good Fodder Growth Is Worth While.

A Shawnee county farmer came in recently to get our advice on the value of immature corn for silage, says the Kansas Farmer. Many are confronted with the same question. Much of the upland corn is beginning to fire, and the tassels are so injured that there is little chance for grain.

It has been our observation that such corn should be left as long as possible, but do not wait until it is all dried up. There must be juice enough to make it pack solidly or it will not keep and the stock will not eat it as clean as they do silage put in when fairly green. On the other hand, immature corn contains a large amount of juice in the stalk, and each day it hangs on and keeps partially green it is maturing more feed value.

A crop that has made a good fodder growth is worth putting in the silo. Three years ago a great many instances were reported where such fields were stored as silage and gave excellent results in feeding stock in the winter. We visited a farm last week where a silo was being filled with corn that did not have an ear started. Any one could figure out what such a crop would be worth if left in the field. While the silage could not be equal to that made from mature corn with a lot of grain in it, the full value of all that has been produced will be secured, and it would be almost worthless if left to dry up in the field. Farmers filling silos with such crops cannot help thinking how much better the silage might have been, but the one up against it the worst is the man with a lot of live stock and no silo in which to store the fodder crop.

Parasols For Winter Use.

Parasols for winter use should be dug and stored before the ground freezes. Parasols are hardy and can be safely left in the garden over winter, but they cannot be dug after the ground freezes.

Shallow Cultivation.

To produce good crops frequent and shallow cultivation is necessary. Fall ure to cultivate properly is one way of farming at a loss.

McCONNELL.
Mr. and Mrs. O. Brown entertained Messrs. Clarence and Forrest Rollins of Georgetown on Sunday and on New Year's day; also Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Sharon and daughter of Brown's Hill and Mr. H. Brown and daughter of Bunker Hill.
Mrs. M. Spendlove entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson and Mrs. M. Leavitt at dinner New Year's day.
On Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Parnell and Mrs. E. J. Parnell drove to Minton to visit their friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Connor.

DUFFERIN AVENUE.
Mr. George A. Peasley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Peasley and son, Thomas Alden Peasley, were guests at Mr. C. G. Knapp's on Sunday.
Master Cecil Tiffin was the guest of Thomas Alden Peasley for a few days the last of the week.

MAPLE VALLEY.
Mr. E. Young of Stanstead, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Flanders, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Heath spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Waid.
Those who turned out to the bee for Mr. Merrill were Mr. Fred Brown and son Guy, Mr. Gordon Temple, Mr. Geo. Curtis, Mr. Bert Young, Mr. Roy Heath and Mr. Wiley Merrill.
Mr. Wiley Merrill went to Magog on Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Merrill called on Mr. and Mrs. Bert Young on Sunday.
Mrs. Sterling visited her daughter, Mrs. Wiley Merrill, one day last week.

The United States will probably soon adopt the metric system of weights and measures.
The Japanese Navy Department is building 12 destroyers for the Russian government.

GRANITEVILLE.
Mr. James McIntosh, who has been staying with his brother, Robert McIntosh, for the past few months, has sailed for Scotland. His nephew, James McIntosh, accompanied him to Halifax.
Mrs. Samuel Salome is sick at this writing.

The many friends of Mrs. Russell Rediker will be pleased to hear that she is able to ride out.
Jean Duncan of Montreal spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Carl Duncan, at North Derby.

Miss Muriel Blair, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colby Blair, has returned to her home in Lowell, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McIntosh and son Douglas have been laid up with bad colds the past week.

Mrs. Croston spent New Year's day with Mrs. Carl Duncan at North Derby.

Mr. William Duncan has moved his family to Barre, Vt.

Mrs. Boucher was the guest of her son, Mr. Archie Boucher, on New Year's day.

Mr. Charles Wright and family who have been visiting his sister, Mrs. Frank Brown, have gone to Springfield, Mass., where they will make their future home.

School reopened on Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, after a week's holiday.

New Year's night a party of about forty gathered at the skating pond where sugar on snow was served and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Master Lyman Haselton of Beebe was the guest of his cousin, Frederick O'Leary, Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Brown went to Georgetown last Sunday to visit her sister, Mrs. Wm. Leney.

NORTH HATLEY.
Mr. and Mrs. David Jackson of Wainwright, Alta., are spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Walter Edgar, and other relatives and friends here.

Mr. Robt. Bennet, while cutting wood for Mr. Bond Little, felled a large maple which proved to be the home of a large colony of bees. About 25 pounds of honey were secured, and as much more was crushed and wasted by the falling tree.

Don't forget the Forester's ball on Friday night, Jan. 5th, at the town hall, for the benefit of the Brothers in the trenches.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Henderson and two children of Coaticook were New Year's guests of parents and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Oliver spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Pope.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Vance were feeling rather blue on Christmas morning as ill health prevented them from visiting friends or entertaining their family as usual, when a jingle of bells and shouts of merry greeting revealed the happy surprise of double teams laden with 25 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, as well as oysters, chicken pies, etc., which made a very merry Christmas for the home folks and the visitors.

NORTH STANSTEAD.
Miss Lillian Standish of Boston, Mass., spent the week-end and New Year's day at the home of H. H. Smith.

Mr. C. W. Schoolcraft of Lebanon, N. H., spent New Year's day at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Schoolcraft.

Mrs. R. D. Byers, Jr., and child of Hatley spent the past week with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byers.

Mrs. Myra Curtis and grandchildren are home from Stanstead for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Goodsell and children spent New Year's in Stanstead.

GRIFFIN.
Wishing the JOURNAL and staff a very happy and prosperous New Year.

New Year's guests here in Griffin: Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Davis of Stanstead at Mr. S. G. Drew's; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young of West Derby, Vt., with her sister, Mrs. E. F. Stone, and family; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bachelder of Magog with their daughter, Mrs. Allen.

Miss Kelly of Lowell, Mass., was a week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Layfield, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bullis spent New Year's day at the Tompkins Farm, Lake Shore, guests of their sister-in-law, Mrs. A. B. Bullis.

MAGOON'S POINT.
Our roads are being rolled this winter by Mr. Howard Rollins and Mr. Philip Willey.

Mr. Charles Leney is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. McEwan are the happy parents of a baby girl, born Wednesday, Dec. 27th. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thayer and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eryou.

Dr. R. A. Gatchell of Beebe, Vt., was in the place on Saturday.

Mrs. Philip Willey remains about the same.

Hon. Thomas Chase Casgrain, postmaster General of Canada, since 1914, died of pneumonia in Ottawa, Friday.

HEATHTON.
Miss Hazel Dingman spent a few days last week at Baldwin's Mills with her aunt, Mrs. R. Markwell.
Mrs. John Bean recently spent a couple of days in Beebe, a guest at the home of Mr. G. Keeler.

Miss Muriel Ellis is home from McDonald College, Montreal, for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith and daughter Edythe spent Sunday at the home of Mr. H. G. Pocock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Dingman of Newport spent a few days last week with relatives here.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
Each of the 124 employees of the White House at Washington, D. C., gets a Christmas turkey.

It was announced in New York at the week-end that munition orders to hundreds of thousands of dollars were being placed in Canada by British agents. An order given the Montreal Locomotive Co. was said to aggregate \$175,000,000 or \$200,000,000 and to be larger than the biggest contract placed in the United States last year.

Talk of Government purchase of the liquor trade of Great Britain is being revived in the Old Land. When this scheme was under consideration in 1915 the cost was estimated at between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 but since then the Government has made drastic restrictions which lessen the value of the trade. Further restrictions must follow whether the Government purchase plan be carried out or not.

Kitchener, Ont., would seem to have tired of its new name in a short time. The Citizens' League was organized recently with a view to having the name back to Berlin, this matter being an issue in the recent municipal elections, when the League's entire ticket, including mayor, city councilors and water commissioners, was elected.

Rioting followed and martial law was proclaimed, troops stationed at Galt being sent to patrol the city and preserve order. Berlin was known as an unusually enterprising industrial community, and may have lost something commercially by inevitable confusion resulting from the change. It is not often that sentiment and business clash in such a manner.

WATCH YOUR TIRES.
No Matter How Good They May Be This Caution Is Necessary.

Many a car is sold on the representation that "the Blankmobile will run from 7,000 to 10,000 miles on a set of dres," and the motorist thus gains the opinion that his tires need no attention for that length of time.

But no car dealer's statement or tire maker's guarantee can influence good or bad luck, and it is largely the work of the latter that places the bit of broken glass, the sharp stone or the protruding nail directly in the path of the unwary tire. Such an obstacle will not necessarily penetrate the tire—the chances are that it will not—but a cut will be formed in the outer layer of rubber or tread, which, like an infected wound, will eventually spread and "infect" the entire surface.

A few moments spent in examining, cleaning and plugging the cut or hole will add thousands of miles to the life of the tire. The inexperienced motorist can form no conception of the readiness with which mud, sand and water can enter the slight opening in the surface of the tire and by gradually working its way "under the skin" will tend to separate the tread from the outer layer of canvas.

In a few hundred or thousand miles this tread will be hanging in flapping shreds, worth no more than so much old rubber, and in order to be reclaimed the tire must be retreaded or used in connection with one of the several detachable treads on the market—H. W. Slauson, M. E., in Leslie's.

THE DEAD SEA.
Some Interesting Facts About This Curious Body of Water.

For a number of years many persons have declared the Dead sea, in Palestine, is diminishing, but a recent careful survey by experts has established beyond all doubt that the sea is steadily increasing.

At many points on its southern and eastern borders there are vast forests with large trees becoming submerged.

The sea is about forty miles in length and ten miles wide at the broadest portion. Should it continue to enlarge it will take in valuable country, but, so far as known, there is no way to prevent this.

Mediterranean waters are 1,300 feet higher than the Dead sea level, but this is no proof the waters of the Dead sea are drying up.

A survey of the wonderful region of years ago shows islands that are now gone. It is declared these are covered. There is so much solid matter in the water that it makes about one-fifth, or 20 per cent, of the matter solid. It is so intensely salt and bitter that no creature can live in it.

The bed of the sea is rich with mineral deposits. Salts, copper, lead and zinc and marble are found in vast quantities, and experts are of the opinion there is a great deposit of petroleum beneath the vast body of water.

A man's body is lighter than the amount of water it displaces, and it is therefore impossible for a person to sink.

Vegetation is scarce and greatly stunted for miles about the sea.

REQUISITION

To Alfred Neville Thompson, Esquire, of the village of Stanstead Plain:
We, the undersigned municipal electors of the village of Stanstead Plain, hereby requisition you, asking your acceptance for the placing of your name in nomination, as a candidate for the position of Mayor of this municipality, at the forthcoming municipal election, for the ensuing term of two years, under the new elective provisions of the municipal code of this province pertaining thereto, binding ourselves to give to you our hearty support.

Stanstead Plain, December 29th, 1916.

E. W. Hay	L. T. Merriman	Geo. Rathbone
E. E. Charland	H. A. Beerworth	J. Bte. Paradis Fila
E. W. Channell	W. A. Daly	F. D. C. Phillips
F. B. McGaffey	Arthur Farrow	Margaret Wells
H. F. Pierce	Chas. M. Thomas	J. C. Colby
J. G. Dewey	Geo. A. Channell	T. Dobb
A. E. Lincoln	J. H. Papineau	Chas. W. Farrow
Jennie R. Patton	John M. Montle	Geo. Batchelor
J. M. Williamson	R. O. Ross	Harry Smith
S. Murdock	W. E. Gibson	W. H. Tree
H. G. Duncalfe	F. Young	H. K. Wells
G. W. Hall	W. G. Johnston	Herbert H. McGaffey
A. H. Tiffin	W. L. Terrill	Gertrude B. Terrill

In view of the foregoing generally signed requisition, I hereby accept the nomination tendered me, and if elected will endeavor to serve the municipality to the best of my ability.

Stanstead, Que., January 2nd, 1917.

The Royal Bank of Canada

with which is amalgamated
The Quebec Bank

Capital Authorized	- - -	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid up	- - -	12,900,000
Reserve Funds	- - -	14,300,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Business of all kinds can be transacted in this manner, and will receive prompt attention.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH

Joint Accounts may be opened in the name of two persons; in case of death balance payable to survivor.

Sub Branch at Fitch Bay, Que. Open Thursday of each week

ROCK ISLAND BRANCH

A. C. McPHEE, Manager

January Clearance Sale

SUITS		COATS	
\$17.50 Suits Marked	\$9.75	\$18.50 Coats Marked	\$12.50
\$18.50 to \$22.50 "	\$12.50	\$20.00 " "	\$13.50
\$25.00 to \$30.00 "	\$15.75	\$25.00 " "	\$15.75
\$35.00 to \$40.00 "	\$18.75	\$27.50 " "	\$17.50
		\$30.00 " "	\$18.75

DRESSES		PLUSH COATS	
\$ 8.50 Serge Dresses	\$ 5.95	\$25.00 Plush Coats	\$16.50
\$12.00 " "	\$ 8.75	\$29.50 " "	\$17.50
\$15.00 " "	\$10.95	\$37.50 " "	\$25.00
\$17.50 " "	\$13.95	\$42.50 " "	\$27.95
\$25.00 " "	\$19.75	\$75.00 " "	\$43.50

BATH ROBES		CHILDREN'S COATS	
A Few selected to close			
\$3.00 Robes Marked	\$1.95	\$4.00 Children's Coat	\$2.50
\$3.95 " "	\$1.39	\$5.95 " "	\$2.65
\$5.00 " "	\$3.75	\$6.50 " "	\$3.95
\$6.00 " "	\$3.95	\$8.50 " "	\$4.95

Twenty Coats transferred to Basement and Marked \$3.95, and \$5.95. These are Ladies, and Misses sizes and former prices were \$15.00 to \$25.00.

FURS—All Furs at a big Sacrifice

1 Muskrat Coat	\$85.00	Marked \$27.50
1 Near Seal Coat	\$50.00	" \$22.50
1 Pony Coat Squirrel Collar	\$35.00	" \$15.00
1 " " 36 in	\$25.00	" \$11.75
1 " " 45 in	\$37.50	" \$16.50
1 " " "	\$50.00	" \$17.50
1 " " "	\$59.00	" \$18.75

Not the latest style but just as warm for those who have to ride.

BASEMENT—We mention a few Specials

1 Bale Lockwood A, Cotton, 40 in. Brown 10c. a yard,	
Mill price today 12½c.	
10 Doz. Bath Towels old price	12½c.
Sheets 81x90	Special, 59c.
Sheets 81x90	Pepperill, 79c.
Pillow Slips 42x36	" 15c.
Pillow Slips 42x36	Cord Edge, 17c.
500 yds. Crash, 15c. grade,	12½c.
Baldwin House Dresses to clear \$1.25 and \$1.50 marked 95c	
" " " \$1.95	\$1.29

GILMAN & CO.,

NEWPORT, - VERMONT

Blank Books at the Journal Office.

A. E. AMES & CO.
Transportation Building,
Montreal.
Established 1889

Any of the above constitute a legal investment for insurance
Companies and Trustees in the Province of Quebec.

Town of Aymer, P.Q.	5 1/2%	Bonds 1947	5.75%
Town of Montreal West.	5%	Bonds 1954	5.50%
City of Sorel, P.Q. (Schools)	5 1/2%	Bonds 1936	5.50%
City of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	5 1/2%	Bonds 1918/47	5.40%
City of Verdun, P.Q.	5%	Bonds 1939	5.40%
City of Montreal, P.Q.	4%	Bonds 1951	5.20%
City of Westmount, P.Q.	4%	Bonds 1954	5.15%

Mainly Price to yield
The following high grade Municipal Bonds will appeal
particularly to investors residing in the Province of Quebec.

**INVEST WITHIN
YOUR OWN PROVINCE**

SMALL FARM FOR SALE

422—Here is a small farm of 50 acres which is smooth, level and free from stone and good loam soil. It is located in Orleans County, just 2 miles from a nice little railroad village, 1/2 mile from a school. It is on a main road, milk route, near neighbors, has telephone and well water. There is a small fruit orchard. 20 acres in tillage, all machine mowing and will cut 25 tons hay. Balance of 30 acres is in pasture and woodland which is well watered and has good wire fences. Estimated 15,000 feet soft wood timber, some hard wood timber and a large amount of standing wood. HOUSE is 1 1/2 story with ell, wood, shingled and painted. There are 6 rooms, 2 closets and pantry, papered and painted. Cellar with a stone foundation, piazzas, screens and storm windows. STOCK BARN, 30x40, arranged for 10 head, double boarded. HORSE BARN, in connection, 16x40, with 3 stalls and carriage house. SUGAR PLACE of 300 trees, not rigged, PERSONAL PROPERTY 6 cows, 1 bull, 3 calves, 2 horses, 1 swine, 25 hens, all hay and fodder, horse rake, 2 plows, harrow, cultivator, separator, stoneboat, some small tools, double wagon and work sled, work harness. This is a good trade. Price \$3500.

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REAL ESTATE
AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES OF ALL KINDS
Bigelow Block, NEWPORT, VT.

People's Entertainment Course

CRAWFORD ADAMS, America's "Wizard of the Violin Bow"

AND HIS SPLENDID COMPANY

Haskell Opera House, January 5th

Holders of season tickets for the course can present such tickets and receive, without charge, their choice of seats at the Opera House. Such exchange must be made in advance of the evening, as no exchanges will be made at the box office. Sale will begin Jan. 3 at Parker's Studio.

MR. ADAMS is America's most popular concert violinist and his support is fully equal to his own high standards.

MISS MINNIE SAMPLE, Soprano and Pianist.

MISS ROSELTH KNAPP BREED, Boston's most popular woman humorist.

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