

The Stanstead Journal.

VOL. LIX—No. 9.

ROCK ISLAND, (STANSTEAD) P. Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

WHOLE No. 3029.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, THE LAST DAY
OF THE

Great Sale of House-Keeping Goods

AT THE
Gilman Store, Newport.

Get all the Sheeting and Sheets, Towels, Crashes, Table Linen and such goods that you will need this season—you'll save at least 25 per cent. March first we shall have on exhibition and for sale Ladies' Tailor-made Suits and Shirt Waists—New Spring Styles.

FROM A. G. CLOUGH.

Saturday, March 12 is the day on which we will again sell 26 lbs. of the Best American Granulated or Redpath's Barrel Sugar which is first quality and costs 15 cts per 100 lbs. more than Redpath's in bags, or 26 1/2 lbs. of Redpath's second quality bag sugar for \$1.00.

My friend has spent time, talent and money ever since Xmas just to repeatedly tell the public that all he can give is 23 lbs. of sugar while the other man is giving 26. His argumentative and demonstrative doings reminds one of the steambot that had a five-foot whistle and a three-foot boiler and every time the whistle blew it stopped the boat.

A large line of new waist and dress goods just in. Every lady should see them. Now is the time to buy your feed before the roads break up.

STANSTEAD METHODIST CHURCH
Pastor, Rev. Wm. Howitt, B.A., B.D.
Sunday Services—10.30 A.M., 7.00 P.M.
Sunday School at the close of Morning Service.
Mid-week Service—Wednesday, 7.30 P.M.

TOWN TOPICS.

Miss Hattie Tinker of East Milton, Mass., is staying at the Derby Line Hotel.

Mrs. F. M. Hawes and Miss Sally Hawes of Somerville, Mass., are guests at Mrs. A. T. Foster's.

A special meeting of the corporation of Derby Line will be held to-morrow evening to consider business in connection with the fire company.

We may be side-tracked so far as railroads go but there is some satisfaction in being on the through tornado line and a junction point for all local blizzards.

Mr. D. W. Davis has effected a satisfactory settlement with the insurance companies for his recent fire loss. The amount recovered is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$2,300.

Mr. J. Boydell and family left on Tuesday for their future home in Myssa, Oregon. Myssa is a mining town of considerable importance and Mr. Boydell will have charge of a large supply store there.

Mr. Israel M. Blake, whose serious illness was mentioned in last week's JOURNAL, died at his home in Derby, Friday. The funeral was held at his late residence Sunday, Rev. Wm. Howitt conducting the service. The remains were interred at Derby Line. He leaves a wife and four children, who are going to Lawrence to live with Mrs. Blake's father.

The Mid-winter Recital will be given by the College students on Friday, March 4th, in Pierce Hall. As this is the first public program rendered by students since last June, the College people feel that they should be well patronized. Pupils from the Violin, Vocal, Piano and Elocutionary Departments will all take part and no pains is being spared to make this a first-class concert.

Exra Hopkins, eldest son of Mr. L. H. Hopkins of this place, died shortly after noon to-day. For years he had some sort of spasms which became more and more frequent as his vitality wasted away. The unfortunate young man was a little over twenty-five years of age being born Feb. 18th, 1879. Throughout his long illness he was tenderly cared for by his mother and other members of the family.

The annual parish supper and business meeting of the Stanstead South Congregational Church and Society will be held next Thursday, March 10th. Supper will be served by the ladies at six o'clock. The roll call of members will also take place. All members of the church and congregation are requested to be present. If any church members are unable to be present the pastor, Mr. Read, will be glad to receive a response by mail.

The average temperature for the month of January at this place was 3.21 degrees above zero. January's record was even colder, the average for that month being 1.36 above. The following figures show the monthly average for January since 1896:

Year	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Jan. 8.28	9.35	11.30	10.19	14.11	
Feb. 11.	10.12	13	13.35	11.08	
Jan.	1891	1903	1903	1904	
Feb.	10.07	7.14	13.07	3.31	
	4.01	8.00	12.	1.36	

At no time during this period has the monthly average been down to zero, but it will be seen that there was only one degree and a fraction between last month's average and the zero mark.

Who Gets the Cup?

Standing in League
{ LENNOXVILLE } EQUAL.
{ STANSTEAD COLLEGE }
DECIDING MATCH,
STANSTEAD, SATURDAY
3 P. M.

TOWN TOPICS.

Plenty of water at Boynton and to prove last week's statement which some of my dusty friends doubt. One car of corn for C. F. Bayley, 1071 20-56 bus. for farmers, 1042 1/2 bus. coarse grain, 175 1/2 bus. wheat and 785 bus. corn for J. A. Hutchinson and I have 4 cars of corn on the way and I could have ground and sold one car of corn in the balance of the month of February had it arrived. One car just arrived this morning. Old Hutch.

Services will be held in the Congregational Church on Sunday next at the usual hours morning and evening. At the morning service the subject of address will be "The Betrayal—The End Justifies the Means." Following this service the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be observed. At the evening service, since March 6th is the day set apart for the observance of the Centennial of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Mr. Read will speak on "The Book that has Revolutionized the World." All cordially welcome to these services.

The Burroughs Falls on the "Nigger" River a couple of miles from Ayer's Flat have been sold to H. G. Ayer of that place. It was rumored here the first of the week that Mr. Ayer was acting for the Fairbanks Co. of St. Johnsbury, who, it was alleged, had definitely decided upon locating their Canadian works at Ayer's Flat, electric power being generated at Burroughs Falls and transmitted to that place. Inquiry made by the JOURNAL would indicate that the statement was a little premature to say the least. When the Fairbanks Company began to look around "Glen-ay" put in a bid for the big boquet; so did seven hundred and one other Canadian villages, towns and cities, and it is presumed the officials of the company don't dare to locate in any one of them for fear of displeasing the other seven hundred. Probably they are now searching the directories for some place that hasn't put in a bid and they may yet go to River Desert. To be serious, their plans are as yet only preliminary and it will be some time before a location is chosen. In the meantime "fakes" will be periodically thrust upon the public.

MASSAWIPPI.

Mr. S. Colt went to-day (Tuesday) to Concord, N. H. with a car of potatoes.

Mrs. A. Pellerin has gone to Richford, Vt., to care for her sister, Mrs. H. Gettley, who is ill.

Mrs. Lloyd and little daughter are in Montreal for a month's stay.

Mr. Wm. Stevenson has been somewhat ill and unable to attend his store duties for a few days but is out again. Mrs. Harry Darling of West Derby, has been staying a few days with her daughter Eunice at Mr. H. Hitchcock's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watkins of Westfield, Vt., has been visiting her mother here a few days also his sister, Mrs. Crosby at Moe's River.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone and two children have lately moved here from Greensboro, Vt. He has engaged to work for Willie Frappied and will occupy his tenement house, the old Chase house, lately purchased with eight acres of land by Mr. Frappied which has passed through several hands since owned by the late John Chase.

A delegation of the W. C. T. U. visited school on Friday afternoon, it being visitor's day, the last Friday in each month when a portion of the time is devoted by the pupils to recitations and singing.

A sale of land with water privilege took place here Friday when Mr. Charles Edson and Miss Jane Edson sold to Mr. T. N. St. Dister a third of the pond and dam, who previously owned the other two-thirds. It is his intention to put in a new dam and penstock for his gristmill necessitated by the low water conditions.

Miss Ethel Moulton has recently visited at Mr. C. Cox's a couple of days.

By the derailing of the van attached to an extra freight Friday evening, caused by a broken axle, all trains were delayed till morning. It occurred about halfway between here and North Hatley.

Friends seldom desert a man while his money holds out.

BEEBE PLAIN.

The exhibition of moving pictures and entertainment at the Town Hall on Friday evening of last week was not, on account of other attractions, very well attended. Those who were fortunate enough to be present were much pleased with it. It is hoped the company will at some future time return and under more favorable conditions when we feel sure they will receive the patronage their entertainment deserves.

The road leading from Main street to Stanstead Plain known as the Worth road was blocked up for three or four days the first of the week and travel over it suspended. In fact we are not sure that it is yet broken out.

Deil Drew spent Sunday and Monday with his family at Fitch Bay not being able to return to his work here on Monday on account of the blocked condition of the roads.

Dr. George R. Feltus, optician, is spending a few days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Feltus.

Electric light poles are being set on Junction street and it is said that the residents of that street have raised a sum of money and will have their street lighted. What is the matter with Main street? It surely ought to keep pace with the Junction.

The Beebe Plain correspondent to the Sherbrooke Daily Record reports for a second time within a few weeks the arrival in the place of Mr. E. J. Links of Milton, Mass. Now we are all glad to know Mr. E. J. Links of Milton, has arrived but will the Beebe Plain correspondent to the Sherbrooke Daily Record kindly inform us who Mr. E. J. Links is.

Mr. Stephen Shufelt is reported sick. Glenn Wheeler has been very seriously sick the past week but is said to be somewhat improved at this writing.

Mr. H. B. Stewart was in Cookshire Wednesday on business.

Mr. E. J. Tinker of East Milton, Mass., was in the place the first of the week, called here report says to look after frozen water pipes or water frozen in the pipes of which there are said to be many.

Aubrey Reed is reported quite seriously sick at present.

Mrs. Wellington Ruitter who we reported seriously ill last week, is improving much to the delight of her many friends. Her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Jenkins of Smith's Mills, is still with her.

The social at Charles Twombly's on Friday evening of last week was one of the most enjoyable and largely attended ever held in the place, over one hundred and fifty being present. The program was made up of music, recitations and games and was said to have been very fine. The refreshments consisted of ice cream, cake and other delicacies, all of which were much enjoyed. The receipts which were for the Methodist society were highly satisfactory.

The Beebe Plain correspondent to the Sherbrooke Daily Record is evidently greatly exercised over one item of last week in regard to the water supply. He accuses us of trying to injure the place. Now we have been a resident of this village a great many years and doubtless feel as much interested in it as the correspondent or any person. We have seen many upstarts settle here and some doubtless like the correspondent to the Sherbrooke Daily Record fancy they own the town when in fact they own very little if any part of it. We simply stated that the water was low and our authority for this was one of the most reliable members of the municipal council. We also stated that the patrons of the water were warned to use it carefully as it was low. We got our information for this from some of the most reliable patrons of the water, in fact we were so advised by the superintendent of the water works. We fall to see how this statement can in any way injure the place. Surrounding villages have cried low water all winter and have warned their patrons to use it sparingly. We have not heard that these villages have been injured by this. We are certainly fortunate in having water enough for general use but no one claims there is enough to allow it to run to waste. We are sorry to have injured the feelings of this sensitive correspondent but we stated facts as we had them from good authority. It is certainly saying nothing against the place and no person of sense would have taken exception to it.

Mrs. Holbrooke and two sons of Newport were guests at H. B. Stewart's for a few days the past week. Mrs. John Ballard who has been very seriously ill for the past month, is said to be improving much to the satisfaction of her many friends.

Facts concerning,

ELASTIC PULP PLASTER

Pulp and fibre foundation. Contains no lime sand or hair, is a non-conductor of Heat, Cold, Electricity and Sound. Spreads easily. Dries quickly. Weighs half as much as common mortar. Is mixed with water only. Is not injured by freezing. Will not crumble or crack. Will not stain through. Is fire proof and does not weaken when water soaked. Don't use any other kind of plaster until you have at least talked with us.

TRUE & BLANCHARD CO., Selling Agents,
Newport, Vermont.

BEEBE PLAIN.

The many friends of Miss Caroline L. Ives will be pleased to learn that she has lately received a second bonus of \$19.80 for successful teaching from the Department of Public Instruction.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. W. J. Melrose who was here for a few days last week, was called home on Saturday by the news of the sudden and dangerous illness of his brother-in-law, Mr. Bickford West, of Longueuil, who was brought home from his place of business in Montreal on the previous day suffering from an attack of erysipelas.

The neck tie social at E. W. Sheldon's residence last Wednesday evening was a grand success. It was largely attended, upwards of one hundred persons being present. They came from East Bolton, Fitch Bay, Apple Grove and Marlinton and the village people were present in large numbers. A fine program was given. The proceeds which amounted to \$20, go to the Georgeville Methodist parsonage fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Hutchins lately of West Derby, Vt., are visiting his parents. They move to Province Island in two or three weeks.

Our school teacher, Miss Davidson, is suffering from an attack of chicken pox and also from the grip. Her sister, Miss Vera Davidson, is also sick with the former disease.

Mr. E. P. Williamson has moved from the J. P. Williamson place to the Lindsay cottage at Jewett Point. The Williamson house will be fitted up and occupied by the Rev. Mr. Brill.

Mr. M. L. Williams has bought the Perkins house and lot.

Mr. W. A. Murray is here for a few days.

The ice houses here were pretty nearly all filled last week. The ice is of good thickness.

February kept up its record for zero weather as well as it could, it being 5 below on the 26th and 25 below on the 27th. March is coming in milder.

Mrs. J. T. Rexford regrets she was unable to attend the funeral of her mother on account of illness. The late Mrs. Geer lived in Lowell, Mass., with Mrs. J. T. Rexford several years after the death of her husband, Mr. Chester Geer, and received the best of care.

NORTH HATLEY.

Mr. Will Geroux of Hatley, called on friends Saturday.

Mr. Lewis Magoon has returned from Massachusetts where he spent the winter with friends.

Mr. Frank Jackson has returned to his home in Plainfield, Vt., after a week's stay here with relatives.

A large load of young people drove to Ayer's Flat on the 26th of Feb. to attend a social dance which was held in the County building.

Our new school and town hall building is completed and is now occupied. Mrs. Susan Hodge, who has been at Mr. A. P. LeBaron's, has a touch of grip and has gone to stay with her sister, Mrs. W. E. LeBaron.

Mr. A. P. LeBaron has arranged with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Woodward to stop with him the coming summer.

Mr. H. G. Bassett, who has been sick the last two weeks, is a little better.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen of Montreal (of the Allen line) with their special car, were here one day last week calling on Miss Phoebe Rea who is ill at Mr. Dan Saulty's. She is some better.

Master Harold Bean of Sherbrooke is stopping with relatives here. Our town council has commenced a new sewer on the west side of the lake.

Mr. Augustus Bean as he was driving on Sunday last, had the misfortune to get into the deep snow and dislocate one knee and injured the other leg. He is under the care of Dr. C. J. Edgar.

C. N. Hawes has his ice all stored for the coming summer.

Mrs. Maria Aldrich, who is stopping at her son-in-law's, Mr. A. C. LeBaron's, is on the sick list.

FITCH BAY.

Miss Katherine Campbell who spent two weeks with friends here returned to her home at Lake Shore on Thursday last.

Miss Mabel Gage who has been confined to the house with grip accompanied by a slight attack of pleurisy for the past three weeks, is out again.

Mrs. H. M. Rider is a victim of the grip and laryngitis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brevoort are both said to be improving.

Miss Mamie Wyman, is confined to her bed with an attack of rheumatism.

Rev. H. E. Rickard is away for a couple of weeks at Dixville, Compton and vicinity.

Mrs. S. K. Taylor president of the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the Advent Christian Denomination, will speak in the Adventist Church here on Tuesday the eighth at 7.30 p. m.

Services in the Advent Church as usual on Sunday next at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. preaching by the pastor Rev. S. Clark at each service. At the close of the morning service the Lord's Supper will be observed.

GRANITEVILLE.

Owing to the severe storm on Sunday Rev. Mr. Smith was unable to get through to fill his appointment here.

Quite a number from here went to the social at Mr. Chas. Twombly's on Friday evening and reported a very pleasant time.

Miss Katherine Campbell commenced her school on Monday after a vacation of one month.

Arthur Bullock visited his uncle, Mr. Chas. Haselton, on Friday last.

Mrs. J. S. Reed received word from Erie, Ill, the first of the week conveying the news of the severe illness of her youngest sister, Gertie, with very little hopes of her recovery. Mrs. Reed has the sympathy of her many friends in her bereavement.

Miss Lillian Kilborn of Lineboro, is sick with tonsillitis. She is attended by Dr. Gillilan.

Wallace Campbell was not able to go back to college on Monday on account of having a severe attack of tonsillitis.

Mr. Leslie Davis of Claremont, N.H., is spending a few weeks with his aunt, Mrs. J. S. Reed.

On account of the storm only a few attended prayer meeting at Mr. Geo. Hall's on Thursday evening.

Mr. Geo. Somerville is quite sick with the grip. He is attended by Dr. Gillilan.

Dr. Whitcher was called Monday evening to see Mr. James Probert who got hurt while working in the woods. Have not heard how badly he was hurt.

WAYS MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carrier of Magog visited relatives in town last week.

Mrs. F. Henthill of Concord, N. H., is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. A. H. Dyson.

Mr. H. Dustin who has been on Mr. Fred Pope's farm for the last two years, moved on to his father's farm at McConnell last Saturday. Mr. Fred Tessier has moved on to Mr. Pope's farm.

Mr. Ora Carpenter has moved from Mr. W. Holmes's tenement house to Fairfax.

Mrs. F. L. Brown and her sister, Miss Mamie Currier, started last Saturday to visit relatives and friends in Worcester, Lowell, Boston and other point. They expect to be gone three or four weeks. We hope for them a very pleasant trip.

Miss Myrtle Chadsey closed her school at Ruitter's Corner last Friday for a two month's vacation.

Mr. Willie Dyson finished his course of studies at the College last Friday. He will return to his business in British Columbia in the near future.

Mr. S. W. Glover will give a temperance lecture under the auspices of the Grand Lodge in the Union Church Friday evening, March 4th, at 7.30 p. m. A collection will be taken.

Mrs. Loren Green of West Burke is caring for her sister, Mrs. E. Smith, who is still confined to the house.

EVERYDAY THANKSGIVING

REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Baptist Church of the Epiphany, New York City.

Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.—Eph., v. 20.

Thanksgiving Day gratitude is a good thing, but everyday gratitude is better. The one may be merely a mood in life; the other must be a mode of life. It is the difference between a sentiment idealized and a principle realized.

A sense of personal obligation to God is not common, even among the best of men. They have to go so far afield to find it that their excursions are infrequent. The fact that our blessings are shared by so many weakens our sense of personal obligation. I recognize the benefits of sun and shower and changing seasons, but I reason that I might die to-morrow without affecting the beneficent programme. I walk on pavements and cross bridges without a thought of gratitude to the municipality. Gratitude has an aversion to long journeys, and commonly avails itself of the nearest stopping place. I am grateful to the teacher who taught me the truth but I seldom see as far as the great scientist who realized that in his discoveries he was but thinking God's thoughts after Him. Few leave the piety and patience to reflect that

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the mill is the mill;
And back of the mill is the wheat and
The shower.

And the sun, and the Father's will.

The secret of everyday thanksgiving is to find God within before we seek Him without. "The heavens do declare the glory of God," and we ought to know this better than David did. But neither the heavens nor the earth have such a revelation of God as is to be discovered within ourselves. Through differences of personality each one has a relation to all these externalities which is unique. In individuality we find our personal link with God. The same sun shines upon the millions of earth, but no one among them all sees it just as you do.

Truth belongs to the race, but the impression which it makes upon you is individual. It is the same sun and the same truth; the difference is in you. Paul gives the secret of daily thanksgiving when he says: "By the grace of God I am what I am." By a logical excursion through the jungle of prehistoric centuries I find a first cause. Through Nature I may get to Nature's God. The study of history will reveal to me a Governor. But it is within myself I find my Father.

Thanksgiving Day gratitude too often results in complacent blindness. But with a realization of God within there is no occasion to close our eyes to aught without. In the aspirations and longings of our souls is registered the suggestion of what we may become. The disappointments which strengthen our moral sinews, the baffling problems which challenge our initiative and develop our resourcefulness, the sorrows which bring the fellowship of suffering with the Man of Sorrows, all of these things may become the occasions for thanksgiving. It is the inventory of our souls which reveals that we were not made to live unto ourselves. We hear a voice saying, "As the Father sent me into the world, so send I you." With this commission we turn to the world, thrilling with the ardor of the highest service. And the plaint of the people becomes to us the voice of God calling us into a joy which is more genuine than that of receiving. In the capacities of our souls we learn that such powers as sympathy, imagination, will, have been given us to make us co-workers with God, and we turn to the world to find a field which is white to the harvest.

Through Jesus Christ we learn that our personalities have been designed as a point of union between God and man. It is the realization of this which rightly relates us to all things. When we know that God works within, it is not difficult to believe that he works without. We cease to be mastered by externalities and become masters of the circumstances of life, making them tributary to development, usefulness and joy. Hear the proclamation which secures everyday thanksgiving:—"Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Patronized by Royalty.

Maria Corelli, the well-known novelist, who recently secured a farthing damages against an English newspaper for libel, is 43 years of age, of mingled Italian and Scotch (Highland) parentage, and was adopted in infancy by the late Dr. Charles Mackay, a well-known song writer, and father of Mr. Eric Mackay. She was educated principally in England, though part of her childhood was passed in a French convent. Her first book, "A Romance of Two Worlds," was published in 1886, and met with marked success. Miss Corelli has always enjoyed the smiles of royalty. The late Duchess of Roxburghe sent a copy of "The Romance of Two Worlds" to the late Queen, who shortly afterwards telegraphed from Balmoral for "all Miss Corelli's books." A complete set was sent, specially bound, and was graciously acknowledged. At the coronation she occupied a seat in the Queen's private box in the Abbey, in such distinguished company as Princess Henry of Pless and Mlle. Vacaresco, the bosom friend of "Carmen Sylva," Queen of Roumania. Miss Corelli met the King, when Prince of Wales, at a dinner party given by the late Sir Charles Hall at Homburg, and H.R.H. afterwards showed a kindly interest in her work, even to the point of asking for an early copy of the "Sorrows of Satan," which contains some rather daring allusions to him.

For Stockmen.

While farmers with large areas sometimes claim that "farming don't pay," other farmers manage to live and save something on ten acres. One of the successful farmers on a small farm made it a rule that when he went to market to bring home more money than he carried. His rule was to endeavor to sell, in value, more than he purchased, and to grow everything on the farm for his own use that the land would produce.

Dosing Sheep.

Giving medicine to sheep and lambs is often a matter of some difficulty, and to those inexperienced in such matters, the following method can be recommended: Secure a piece of black rubber tubing five inches long and three-quarters of an inch in bore, and select a four-ounce bottle, into the neck of which this rubber tube will pass with difficulty, fitting as tight as a stopper. Measure your liquid and introduce into the bottle, and when you have inserted the rubber tubing stretch it between the thumb and forefinger and shake the bottle for several seconds. Now back the sheep up into the corner of the shed, and holding the head up, slightly open the mouth and introduce the rubber tubing on the top of the tongue and well back in the mouth. Nine out of ten sheep will crink any dose in this manner with little difficulty. Be sure and give the animal time, and do not insist upon its drinking while it is trying to breathe.—American Cultivator.

Flavor of Choice Butter.

The proper aroma of butter is a very important matter for study. It is not due to the volatile acids, as was formerly supposed, for the butter aroma has been found to be produced in solutions containing no butter fat. Evidently this aroma is in some way connected with the first products of decomposition which are set up in the cream as the result of bacteria growth. But these decomposition products are very numerous and not at all desirable. The bacteria which grow in ripened cream have been found to produce all sorts of disagreeable flavors and tastes in milk and cream if allowed to act unhindered.

It seems to be only the first products of the decomposition that have the pleasant flavor, the later stages of the decomposition giving rise to products of a very different character. Too long a ripening results in the production of a butter containing too strong flavors, and one of the difficulties of butter makers is to determine the right length of time for proper ripening. Indeed, the greatest difficulty which the butter maker has to meet is in obtaining a uniform product. Proceeding according to rules which his experience has taught him, he can usually obtain a good product, but even the best butter makers will sometimes fail from causes not explained.—W. D. Baker, Quincy, N. H.

Breeding Draught Stallions.

The United States is as far ahead in breeding fast horses as it is behind in breeding work horses. The reason is obvious. One would be regarded a fool who would expect to raise speedy horses by breeding to stallions that appear to the eye to be of the speed type, but about whose speed nothing else is known. The stallion or mare must have proven its ability to travel fast before it is sought after by horsemen, who want a reasonable certainty that the colts they breed for will be fast. Pedigree, place of nativity, or color of hair count for nothing in breeding for fast horses unless these things are supplemented by performance. Breeding to sires and dams that have demonstrated their ability to do the things that their descendants are expected to do has resulted in thousands of speedy roadsters, hundreds of racers, and some of the fastest horses in the world. This kind of breeding has put the trotters of this country at the head of the world's trotters.

But in breeding work horses the system has been almost universally followed that would be considered idiotic in fast horse breeding. Most breeders have been satisfied with sires that look like draught horses, and are indifferent to all other considerations. And the idea seems to be that size, fat and sleek and glossy coat constitute the draught horse, and a demonstration of ability to do the things that their descendants are expected to do never seems to be required. "How much will he weigh?" is ever the first thought, and "How much labor can he perform, how much can he haul, and what is his vitality and vigor?" are questions never asked. In the fast horse demonstrated quality has been and is the prime essential; in the draught horse the demonstration of the heavy scale is the chief if not the sole reliance. Is it any wonder that results are so unlike in the two types?

Infinitely less damage would be done if conditions were reversed and we bred race horses as we do work horses, and the last as we do the first, for we need a thousand good work horses to one racer. If one-half the interest were taken in tests of strength and sustained powers of draught horses that there is of race horses there would be grounds for hope that rapid progress would be made in the improvement of the first. But while quantity is the only thing we require in the sires of our work horses their steady deterioration is inevitable.

It must not be inferred that size is necessarily objectionable in a draught horse, nor is weight; but if the size is secured at the cost of form and proportion that is concealed or disguised by the fat that makes the weight then both are objectionable. If size and weight are made up of fine grained, strong bone, of muscles similar to steel in hardness and strength, and if both are supplemented by the required constitutional vigor, then they are not objectionable, but very desirable. But it is the almost invariable rule that size or weight is secured at the cost of the qualities that make the work horse desirable, effective and profitable.—Farm, Stock and Home.

In The Good Old Days.

Just what it was all about, that novel of Charles Kingsley's named "Yeast," I have forgotten, much as I enjoyed it years ago when it was a leading hook of the hour. I doubt if a clear remembrance of its contents could give to me now one-half the pleasure I find in its title alone.

"Yeast," I catch the malty smell—waited down fifty years and more. Again I see the sign "Yeast" over the low, recessed brewery door; it is "right after school" of a Friday afternoon, and I, the parson's little girl, in white, stiffly starched pantalettes, am setting forth with the children of the neighborhood on the weekly trip to the brewery for yeast—a little tin pail in my hand in which a copper cent is rattling. I join the race across the long bridge with a troop of boys and girls. That was the day when brewers' yeast was greatly preferred to salt rizen, or pertartar mtna, by many housekeepers, even those who had rigid views upon the temperance question seldom permitting the views to militate against the Saturday's baking, providing that the yeast was retailed where a bar was not in evidence.

Unlike the most of the regular tasks of a properly trained, useful child of fifty years ago—when the boy Ralph Waldo, like many of his class, filled the kitchen wood-box, set the table, and scoured the steel knives and forks daily—going for yeast to a brewery had an abiding charm for children who, but for the weekly errand, might never have entered the locality where the brewery was located—a new world to many of us, with delightful phases of comradery—for that little tin pail was a social leveler—a marvelous promoter of the democratic idea. The old stone brewery, viewed upon the temperance question seldom permitting the views to militate against the Saturday's baking, providing that the yeast was retailed where a bar was not in evidence.

The sawdust on the floor, the grimy window barred with heavy cobwebs, was fascinatingly associated with certain story-books I had been forbidden to read—"Romance of the Forest," and the like. When the hot rolls came in on a Sunday morning I had it all over again, but saying nothing about it, of course—the mist from the cataract, the roar of the falling water, the smell of malt—had I not seen the yeast of those rolls foaming round in the eddies of the swift current? It was the rule to lift your pail cover and take a sniff. Strange that what smelled so good was so disappointing to taste, for taste we did, once at least, satisfied to sniff ever after.

There could be no loitering on the way home, else the mysterious byways leading off the main thoroughfare had been explored; but it was something to see, through the cracks in the sidewalk and fearfully close to our feet, the madly rushing waters of raceways—to hear the hum of machinery—to watch for one thrilling moment a gigantic wheel that came up creaking and dripping from a black abyss to plunge headlong into blackness again. I had only to make myself believe, as I easily could, that it was alive, that suffering wheel, to experience the sensation that was the supreme culmination of the enjoyment of the trip. "No yeast today," was sometimes hung out by the brewery door. My friend who writes poems of a fair sort, and who used to carry a yeast pail, says that she would give something for that old signboard to hang up in her workshop at times.

"Now, Johnny," my grandson hears often, "run to the grocery, quick, please, and bring a cake of compressed yeast." How can I help feeling sorry for Johnny? So much has been "compressed" out of his experience. General Crook, I remember, could not explain just why a hostile Apache suited him better in a blanket than in store clothes; nor why an old warrior of Geronimo's hostiles who used an ear-trumpet offended his ideas concerning the fitness of things—so did not compress bottles and medicine-men smoking cigarettes. Truly, the compressed yeast of utility has made short work of much of the old leaven of romance.

Cutting Mr. Whistler's Hair.

Mr. Whistler treated his hair as a bit of a variation. Many a time have I been with him to his hairdresser's in Regent street, and very serious and important was the dressing of the master's head.

Customers ceased to be interested in their own heads, operators stopped their manipulations—everyone turned to watch Whistler having his hair dressed. The process was roughly, this: The hair was trimmed, but left rather long, and Whistler meanwhile directing the attendant of every look as he watched the attendant in the same. And the poor fellow, only too conscious of the delicacy of his task, shook and trembled as he manipulated his scissors.

The clipping once completed, Whistler would wave the operator imperiously on one side, and we watched for a while the back view of this dapper little figure surveying himself in the glass, stepping now backwards, now forwards. Suddenly, to the intense surprise of the bystanders, he would dive his head into a basin of water and half dry his hair, shaking it into matted wet curls. Then with a comb he would carefully pick out the white lock, a tuft of white hair just above his forehead, wrap it in a towel, and walk about the room for from five to ten minutes, pinching it dry, with the rest of his hair hanging over his eyes.

This stage of the process caused great amusement at the hairdresser's. Still pinching the towel, Whistler would then beat the rest of his hair into ringlets (to have combed it would not have given the right quality), until it fell in decorative waves all over his head. A loud scream would then rend the air—Whistler wanted a comb! This procured, he would comb the white lock into a feathery plume, and with a few broad movements of his hand form the whole into a picture. Then he would look beamingly at himself in the glass, and say two words—"Mm-mm, amazing"—and walk triumphantly out of the shop. Once he got into a four-wheeler, put his head out, the hat just touched the window and disarranged his hair. Whistler stopped the cab, got out, re-entered the hairdresser's, and the whole thing de capo.—Mr. Mortimer Menpes in the "Cornhill Magazine."

Fond Parent—I understand the faculty and very much pleased with your work. Dropped Jimmy—Yes, they encircled my sophomore year.—Princeton Tiger.

The Haunted House.

There is, not far from Lake Huron, an old log house, that has stood for over one hundred years, closely hidden among the trees, partly of an orchard and partly wild wood, that have grown up around it. I do not know why it is so, but among those trees no one ever hears the song of a bird or the chirp of the squirrel. What happened there to drive away the forest dwellers no one seems to know, and it is hard to get near the house, even the relatives of the former owners, or the neighbors, to say anything at all about the "haunted house," as it is called.

It has no other name. No one speaks of it as the dwelling of any particular person, although the household goods of two of its inhabitants still remain in the room used by them as bedroom and kitchen.

The house is haunted as surely as ever a house was, at least in the spirit of the woods there rums the spirit of at least one of the women who occupied it. On winter nights her singing can be heard and the hum of her spinning-wheel wakes the forest and frightens anyone who ventures near the house. Lights are seen moving at early evening time from the grave near the back of the house, out around the yard, as if some one were looking to see if there were intruders among the trees and shrubbery, and when satisfied that no one is there, they go into the house, and then the sound of spinning is heard. What is being spun? What do the dead need of the product of the spinning-wheel? Who will use the garments woven from this mysterious yarn? It is no use to ask the neighbors, for each of them has a wild theory of the doings at the old house, and none of them has ever dared to investigate. What is the history of the old house?

No one seems to know just when it was built, but it was there when men who are now over fifty were children. It must be that it is over a hundred years old, and was there when around it the woods were inhabited by the Indians. No one has built near it, and with the exception of two women, no one has occupied it in the time within man's memory. Why did those women occupy it, and who were they?

There is a mystery about the first one of these women. She came into the woods from somewhere never revealed by her. She was not over twenty-five, and had the appearance and manner of a girl used to the refinements of life. Why she wandered into the woods she did not tell, but she eagerly accepted the offered hand of a fisherman who was settled there on the sandy shores of Lake Huron, and she bore him numerous sons and daughters; but to none of them did she impart the knowledge of who she was, or endeavor to give them any part of the education she evidently had. With no sign of happiness on her face, but with no complaints, she did her work as it came to her until old age came, and then her mind seemed to crave for a chance to be alone. At this time the house was already old, and it stood over a mile from any other house. She fitted it up in some way, and after her day's work was done at her own home, would go through the deep woods to it and remain there over night. No one was ever known to be there with her, although sounds of strange character were often heard in the woods, and gradually a fear grew upon the people, so that no one ventured near the place after dark.

The woman's eyes, always strange, became wild, and looked as if things invisible to those around were seen by her, and she talked often to unseen auditors of things her family had never heard, and mentioned names strange to them.

One morning she did not appear, and when some of her children ventured over to the old house they found her dead, with a smile on her face, as if on leaving the world where she had worked so hard she saw peace and comfort for her.

When she died the house was closed, and they buried her near the back door, leaving her to sleep where she had spent her nights during the latter part of her life. Out on the lake shore life went on as usual. The sons and daughters married and settled in homes of their own, with the exception of one son who for a good many years remained single. At last he found a wife, and soon it seemed as if the spirit of the dead woman was guiding the young one. In many ways they were so much alike that it seemed as if they must be related. Years went by, children came, and the son's wife grew old and worn with work as her mother-in-law had been. When her sixtieth birthday passed a strange longing seemed to take hold of her to visit the old house in the woods, and at last, in spite of her husband and children, she took up her abode there as did the woman before her. Soon her eyes had the look of the other woman, and she, too, seemed to be living in a world apart from her surroundings.

People who had occasion to go near the house at night began to tell of strange music that was heard among the trees and coming from the house. It was claimed that two voices could be distinguished, and gradually the belief spread that the living and the dead were together at night in the old house. The spinning-wheel that had lain idle so long was again being used, although no one ever saw any of its productions. If it spun any yarn it was not visible, but the hum of its wheel could be distinctly heard on the night wind many a time after the second woman took possession of the house.

At last death came again and claimed the tenant, and they buried her in the yard beneath an apple tree. Since that time no one has occupied the house, and no unrest has been seen, but from the grave of the first woman comes, on the darkest nights, the strange light seen disappears in the house, from which the hum of the spinning-wheel and singing is often heard. Who is doing the spinning, or the singing, no one knows, and no one has yet been found who would venture near the house on the night when the lights are seen.—Detroit "Free Press."

"What kind of a hat should a man wear with a pepper-and-salt suit?" asked the handkerchief salesman of the gent who held away over the neckwear counter.

"A censor, of course," responded the cravat clerk with the innocence of a man who is studying for the stage by spending ten, twenty, or even thirty cents, as the case may be, every Friday evening.—Judge.

For Over Sixty Years.

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

Mrs. Margaret Young

Secured Health and Strength after Terrible Sufferings from Neuralgia and Nervous Debility.

Mrs. Margaret Young, Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., grateful for a new and happy life, writes thus:—"I was a terrible sufferer from neuralgia and nervous debility, and was extremely weak and rundown. While in this condition I tried almost all kinds of medicines without a shadow of improvement. My sister finally persuaded me to try your Paine's Celery Compound. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and after the use of six bottles, my health is restored and I am now a new woman. I am pleased to say that Paine's Celery Compound is all that you represent it to be—a banisher of disease and a health restorer. I thank God and Paine's Celery Compound for my renewed health and strength."

The Great Spring Medicine Paine's Celery Compound Cured Her.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

'DUTY OF PAYING DEBTS' SUBJECT OF A SERMON.

Rev. C. E. Manning Says the Man Who Lived in Indebtedness Was Dishonest.

"If a man does not manage honestly out of his own means he must be living dishonestly upon the means of somebody else," said Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor of the Methodist Church, Montreal, the other night, in a sermon on "The Duty of Paying One's Debts."

Mr. Manning took for his text Romans 13:8, and told of the duty of everyone to keep out of debt.

"The extravagant man, who, because of extravagance, cannot or will not pay his bills is nothing short of an immoral man and has a right to be so regarded by his creditors. The indolent man, who is in debt because he won't work, is nothing short of a parasite on the community, and not entitled to a decent living. The man who is indifferent about his debts is decidedly a dishonest man."

The obligations to which the Apostle Paul referred in the chapter from which the text was taken seemed to compass the whole round of Christian duty, for what he did not specify in detail was covered by the statement, "Love one another; for he that loveth another keepeth the law."

"Owe no man anything," said the apostle; but that command was unfortunately, very frequently ignored, and was sometimes regarded as one of the least of the obligations that rested upon everybody to pay his debts. But there were those who could not pay their debt, and there were those who would not pay them. There were many engaged in enterprises which, if they could have seen the end, they would not have engaged in them. It was not every debtor who should be censured. Some got into debt through circumstances over which they had no control. The responsibility did not rest with themselves.

There was no man more to be pitied than the ambitious God-fearing man who had the misfortune to be unable to meet his liabilities. But no words were too severe by which to characterize those individuals who, because of extravagance, indolence or indifference would not pay their debts. The world always had been divided into two classes—the thrifty and the extravagant. To spend money uselessly on things we were better without, was little short of immoral extravagance; it was a vice.

For an individual to walk the streets well dressed, to live in a comfortable home, not only with the necessities, but many of the luxuries of life, and not to pay his debts, was to say the least, open to censure in the severest possible terms. We condemn the man who broke into another person's house and stole, yet, how much less sinful in the sight of God was the man who obtained goods and never paid for them?"

For Over Sixty Years.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin. Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1905. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of four years ago which had a Bone Spavin in his hock. I tried all the remedies I could find, but it did not do any good. I then bought Kendall's Spavin Cure, and after using it for a few days, the spavin disappeared. I am now a healthy horse, and I can do all the work I want to do. I am very grateful to you for this cure. Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1.50 per bottle. For a full list of prices and terms, send for our "Treatise on the Horse," the book that has cured thousands of horses. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Stratford & Derby Line Branch.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Monday, October 12th, 1905.

TRAINS LEAVE STRATFORD:

For North—5:31 a.m., 1:30 and 6:30 p.m.
For South—6:00 and 11:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT STRATFORD:

From South—6:02 a.m., 1:34 and 7:10 p.m.
From North—6:40 a.m., 12:07 and 10:55 p.m.

TRAINS LEAVE ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE:

5:35 a.m. for Sherbrooke, Montreal (G. T.)
6:13 a.m. for Boston and New York, for Montreal (C. P.)
11:37 a.m. for South.
1:07 p.m. for Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Montreal (G. T.)
6:43 p.m. for Montreal (G. T.) Quebec (G. T. & Q. C.)
10:24 p.m. for Boston and New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ROCK ISLAND AND DERBY LINE:

From South—5:55 a.m., 1:30 and 7:00 p.m.
From North—4:35 a.m., 12:08 and 10:48 p.m.

D. J. FLANDERS, G.P. & T.A.

GASOLINE

Engines

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS for Sale or Exchange. Agents for the Olds Gasoline Engines also Alamo and other makes. Manufacturers of

LADDERS

of all kinds, Steps, Lawn Settees, etc. Send for Catalogue.

FRONTIER LUMBER CO.,

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Doors, Sash, Blinds and Frames,

All kinds of Hard and Soft Wood Sheathings and House Furnishings manufactured from Kill or Air dried Lumber.

Hard-wood Floor Boards and Matched Ceiling manufactured from Kill-dried lumber.

All orders promptly attended to.

WARRANTY not to be underdred.

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

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect January 4th, 1904.

LEAVING SHERBROOKE.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Sherbrooke 7:30 a.m.; arrive Lewis 1:10 p.m.; arrive Quebec 1:15 p.m. Pullman Car Springfield to Quebec, and Pullman Car Boston to Sherbrooke, connecting with Pullman Car from Springfield for Quebec, daily, except Sunday.

Note—Pullman Car leaving New York on Saturday does not run beyond Newport on Sunday morning.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Sherbrooke 9:30 a.m.; arrive Lewis 3:00 p.m.; arrive Quebec 7:15 a.m. Daily, except Sunday.

Also connecting trains on Megantic Division.

ARRIVING AT SHERBROOKE.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Quebec 2:30 p.m.; arrive Lewis 8:45 p.m.; arrive Sherbrooke 8:45 p.m. Pullman Car Quebec to Springfield, connecting at Sherbrooke with Pullman Car for Boston, daily, except Sunday.

Note—Pullman Car leaving Quebec on Saturday connects at Springfield with Parlor Car arriving New York 2:45 p.m. instead of 11:35 a.m. on other days.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Quebec 6:10 p.m.; arrive Lewis 6:45 p.m.; arrive Sherbrooke 9:10 a.m. Leave Lewis daily, except Sunday.

Also connecting trains on Megantic Division.

For time tables, tickets, and all information apply to any of the Company's Agents.

FRANK GRUNDY, J. E. WALSH, Gen'l Manager, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Act.

FARM FOR SALE.

The HENRY O. WOOLLEY farm in Derby, Vermont; two miles from Derby Centre. Very nice location and the same distance from Newport. Free-class location, on good roads, summer and winter; one hundred acres or more; good buildings, running water for house and barn; all crops in good cultivation; good pasture; nice wood lot and sugar place of 30 to 35 acres with 1500 buckets, evaporators, storage tanks, etc.

NO WASTE LAND ON THIS FARM.

Occupied by myself for over 30 years; age and poor health my reasons for selling. Price \$20,000. Reasonable terms of payment. For further particulars inquire of the owner on the premises.

HENRY O. WOOLLEY, Derby, Vt., Oct. 8, 1905.



A Meal in a Moment
 is sometimes a necessity and in an emergency of this kind, The Busy Housewife finds "BOVRIL" to be truly a friend in need. A little

BOVRIL

added to even the most tasteless dish, gives the appetizing flavor of fresh lean beef, and by its aid rich nourishing soups and tasty gravies are easily prepared at short notice.

"Whenever did I put that Boveril!"

VERMONT ITEMS.

Miss Ella McCullough, daughter of Gov. and Mrs. J. G. McCullough, has entered the convent of the sisters of St. Mary, an Episcopal school at Peekskill, N. Y.

Fire at three o'clock on the morning of Feb. 18th, destroyed the lumber mill of John W. Eagan at Middlesex, causing a loss of about \$5,000, on which there was an insurance of \$3,750.

Windsor county politicians are backing Charles Downer of Sharon as a candidate for Delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. Mr. Downer served in the state legislature in 1898 and in the senate in 1902.

Hon. Frank Plumley of Northfield is mentioned as the delegate from Vermont to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., next May. This conference meets once in four years and legislates for the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

VERMONT ITEMS.

Both John M. Campbell, aged 88, and his wife, Eunice, aged 71, died in Fownal Centre, Feb. 17th, from pneumonia. Both had been ill for some time. M. e. Campbell died at 7 o'clock and Mr. Campbell died at 9 o'clock. They leave a son and daughter. Miss Maribelle Smith, of the same village, is also dead. She was 80 years old.

Miles Godfrey, employed in E. W. Huntley's feed store in Duxbury, attempted suicide by hanging, Wednesday morning. He was found in the dry house by Joseph Blanchard just in time to cut the rope and save Godfrey's life. Two weeks ago Godfrey married Miss Sadie Morse. The couple had begun housekeeping, but Feb. 15th, Mrs. Godfrey left for parts unknown. Her departure is supposed to have been the motive for the attempt at suicide.

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

Delays of this Branch of the Council of Public Instruction.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was held on the 26th inst. Present, The Rev. W. I. Shaw, L. L. D. C. L., in the chair; George L. Masten, Prof. A. W. Kneeland, M. A. B. C. L., Rev. A. T. Love, B. A., H. E. Ames, R. A., Prin. W. Peterson, L. L. D. G. M. C., Garvin J. Walker, Prin. S. P. Robins, L. L. D., D. C. L., W. L. Shurtleff, L. L. M., K. C., H. J. Sirver, B. A., Hon. S. A. Fisher, M. P., Hon. J. C. McCorkill, K. C., M. P. P., and J. Dunbar, K. C., D. C. L.

Prof. Kneeland, presented a report concerning the equipment grant to academies and model schools, under which the maximum grant for equipment to academies will be thirty dollars. This was adopted. Proof of the expenditures of these amounts will be required by the committee in the future before the same is paid over to the school.

Mr. John A. Parder, B. A., the new inspector of superior schools, appeared before the committee and read an interim report as to the examination of nine academies and nineteen model schools. His report in almost every instance was to the effect that these various schools were doing good work.

Upon the recommendation of the June examinations it was decided that in the future the grouping of questions into sections be abolished and that the value of each question be recorded on the paper and that optional questions be not given; that dictation be no longer considered a division under the head of English, but a subject by itself and that seventy-five per cent. of the marks assigned be required for a pass. In the future separate examination sheets will be prepared for each grade in model schools and academies with suitable headings showing the value of each subject.

An interim report of the sub-committee on manual training was received. The three municipalities in which this work was done last year have offered to contribute two hundred dollars each towards its continuance. This leaves a deficit of some six hundred dollars which will require to be provided if the work is to go on. The sub-committee was asked to interview the government to ascertain whether any provision might be expected for this amount.

Reports were received concerning the granting of extramural degrees at the universities. Both Bishop's College and McGill University expressed themselves as being desirous of cooperating with the committee to the end of assisting teachers who wish to take the B. A. course and yet are unable to reside, at least the full required term at the university.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. W. L. Shurtleff seconded by Mr. G. L. Masten to reduce the number of marks for Latin and Greek from 200 to 100 the maximum allowed for all other subjects.

A second resolution moved by Mr. Shurtleff and seconded by Mr. G. J. Walker expressed the opinion that the amount of Latin taught in academies should be reduced by at least one quarter and that to this end a committee should be appointed to confer with the authorities of McGill University to secure such reduction in the amount of Latin required by them in the A. A. examination. In the course of his remarks upon this resolution the mover referred to the fact of the Protestant Committee not being responsible to the people and expressed the opinion that in spite of this if they disregard the wish of the electors of the province an agitation would be started which in the end would make the government intervene as a matter of self preservation and change the law in regard to education in this Province. He cited editorials from the Stanstead Journal, Magog Enterprise, Compton County Chronicle, Richmond Guardian and Sherbrooke Examiner, in which the object of the above resolutions was approved.

Dr. Shaw the chairman, while sympathizing very largely with Mr. Shurtleff's views, said he wished to correct an impression of the irresponsible character of the Council of Public Instruction. As a member of the Protestant Committee he declared himself as a servant of the public as much as if he were appointed by popular vote. His constituency was not the university nor any college, but the entire Province with all its schools from the lowest to the highest. He said he read regularly several of the Provincial papers quoted by Mr. Shurtleff and held that their demands must not be treated with indifference.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher thought that the question was of sufficient importance to justify it being laid over until the next meeting of the committee for further discussion which was agreed to.

A report was received from the sub-committee on the teaching of academy grades in model schools. Under

the existing regulations in order to teach the academy grades in model schools a special application has to be made to the committee, which is sometimes granted and sometimes refused, according to the idea of the committee as to the efficiency of staff and the quality of the work done by the school. The sub-committee advised the abolition of the present distinction of superior schools as academies and model schools the classifying of all such schools as superior schools; that the grades of such schools be termed years numbering from one upwards, the grade now recognised as first grade model be the fourth year in such numbering; that such schools denominated superior schools be permitted to do the work of as many grades as they may elect; that in order to discourage attempts to carry on the work of too many years in any such schools and for the purpose of determining rank and bonus the marks only of such pupils as shall have successfully passed the examination of their several grades be considered.

This report was received and remitted to Prof. Kneeland and Messrs Silver and Shurtleff, together with Messrs Masten and Whyte, who will report thereon at the May meeting of the Committee. Should this report be adopted the distinction of Model Schools and Academies will be done away with and all will be known as superior schools and all allowed to teach such parts of the curriculum as they may desire with the restriction above mentioned, that the marks of any pupils who do not pass will not be counted in determining rank and bonus.

The committee adjourned to the third Friday in May, the chairman stating previous to adjournment that it would be well for the members to come prepared for a two days session considering the importance of the business which would then be brought before them.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE FOR MEN FROM PUBLIC HOUSES.

English Temperance Workers Have Inaugurated a New Plan of Campaign Against Drink.

A few months since the attack was made on the drink traffic of Westminster by a midnight march and meeting, held under the auspices of the Temperance Societies, at the Rev. F. B. Meyer's Church, Westminster, says the London Daily News.

On Saturday an even more remarkable effort was made in connection with the South-west London Wesleyan Mission.

During the last week a special mission was conducted in Lambeth Chapel and an extensive tour of the public houses of the district was made, with a view to invite the habitués to a midnight service. In nearly every instance the Rev. Harris Lloyd, superintendent of the mission, met with courtesy from the landlords, some of them even promising to attend the service themselves.

Punctually at seven o'clock the workers assembled in large numbers and were soon marshalled outside, some thirty carrying lamps and Chinese lanterns; three brass bands assisted and the march began. Huge crowds gathered en route and the public-houses emptied themselves as the astonished customers flocked into the streets to view the strange sight of a huge procession headed by two Methodist Ministers, with banners, lamps, and lanterns, attacking the drink evil at the hour and night of its greatest carnival.

At twelve o'clock the crowd reached the chapel and the character of the congregation baffles description. One man was admitted it was the first time he had been in a place of worship since his marriage, added, "This is a plucky thing to do," and he and his signed the pledge. A well known London music hall troupe fled in for the avowed purpose—the leader of them admitted—of disturbing the meeting, but so impressed were they by the speaking that they actually asked to be permitted to make this confession and to say how greatly they had been benefited. A well known Socialist leader in the district attempted some opposition, but he, too, ere the close, with some thirty others, signed the pledge. Much of the success of the meeting was due to the eloquence of Mr. Raymond Preston, who has conducted the special mission.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE.

Retail Dry Goods District Burned—Loss Placed at \$2,500,000.

A great fire started in the business centre of Rochester, N. Y., Friday morning. Detachments of the Buffalo and Syracuse fire brigades assisted the Rochester fire brigade. Dynamite had to be used to check the spread of the flames.

The fire is reported to have started in the basement of the Rochester Dry Goods Co. A fuse connecting with the electrical motor that runs the elevator blew out and the next moment the flames were rushing up the elevator well. In a few minutes thereafter the building was wrapped in flames.

The weather was ideal for fighting fire, there was scarcely any wind blowing. Had there been even a moderately high wind, the firemen say, nothing could have prevented a repetition of the Baltimore fire. As it was the firemen had to battle under extreme difficulty as the water mains were not working as they should. The extreme cold this winter had frozen up many of the mains and for the past two weeks the firemen have been engaged in thawing out the pipes. On account of lack of proper apparatus this work has been slow.

Saturday night ten engines were pouring streams of water on the ruins of what was practically the retail dry goods district of this city, for three out of the five department stores were consumed. The loss is estimated by insurance men at \$2,500,000. Of this amount \$750,000 represents the loss on buildings, and the balance the loss on stocks of goods and to occupants of offices. It is estimated that 2,500 people are temporarily thrown out of work.

FODDER CHEESE.

Montreal Produce Merchants' Association Again Protest Against its Manufacture.

The Montreal Produce Merchants Association sounds another note of warning to dairymen in a circular from which the following extracts are taken: "This Association desires once more to record its objections to the manufacture of fodder cheese, either at the beginning or at the end of the season, believing it to be against the interests of all connected with the manufacture of full grass cheese, from the farmer to the exporter. It is the opinion of this Association that the time has arrived when the manufacture of fodder cheese should be discontinued and a time for the opening and closing of these factories definitely arrived at."

The amount of cheese manufactured in Canada last year reached the large total of 2,900,000 boxes, being about 320,000 boxes over the previous year. This was largely owing to the excessive extent and time of the manufacture of fodder cheese in March and April, and November and December. The uncertainty of the extent and time of the manufacture of these foders, together with the inferior quality produced, tends to depress the market, creates a lowering of values and affects the prices obtainable during the whole of the summer season. The opinion of this Association is that it is strongly in the interests of dairymen that the manufacture of cheese should not commence before May 1st, and should close not later than November 15th. If this is done, a steadier market would result, and a better average price would be obtained. The question of what to do with the surplus milk during the seasons referred to, is easily settled by the manufacture of butter. By giving closer attention than heretofore to the requirements of the trade in Butter, the quality would be very much improved, and we should soon gain a reputation and quick market for goods made during the winter and early spring months. Most profitable use could be made of the skim milk for feeding of stock."

"The prospects for the profitable manufacture of butter have never been brighter than they are this season. The exportation of butter from Russia, which is assuming large proportions, will probably be much curtailed by the war between that country and Japan, and this fact, together with the firm advices from England, should bring about higher prices in the near future. With the present good home trade demand, producers of choice creamery butter will find prices profitable this spring. The stock of cheese in Great Britain and Canada, is now almost double that of last year, and if many foders are made, it is bound to result in phenomenally low prices during the coming season."

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. T. Flint.

The Street Railway system of St. Albans has been tied up since Feb. 12, on account of a shortage of coal caused by the blockade on the Northern railroads. Burlington, Montpelier and other places are threatened with a temporary shortage in flour, beef and coal but it is not apprehended that there will be any actual suffering.

The town of Essex has received for liquor license fees under the local option license liquor law \$13,000; amount received from fines in cases of intoxication for six months ending September, 30, \$145; fees of licence commissioners, 98. Under the license law the town report shows a balance of \$701 in favor of the town.

The Vermont Marble Co. announce that plans have been completed for a new marble mill to take the place of the old Clement mill at Center Rutland, which was burned last December. The mill will be one of the finest in the world of its kind and will be the most expensive that the company has ever erected. Work on the structure will begin as early in the spring as possible.

The large granite interests at Bethel are practically at a standstill because of the impossibility of getting stone from Northfield and Hardwick. The railroads have been so tied up by the heavy snow that it has been practically impossible to get freight through and as a consequence many cutters have left Bethel and a portion of the sheds have been temporarily closed. The granite for the new railway station at Washington, D. C., is furnished from Bethel.

Bert Parsons, son of Albert Parsons living on Lake Bomoseen, near Castleton, shot himself in the basement of Mound's livery stable Feb. 14. His condition is serious. It is believed to have been an attempt at suicide, due to jealousy. Parsons had been to a dancing school in the village, where it is said some unpleasantness occurred. A party of young men were in the livery getting their teams, when Parsons went into the basement. Soon after the report of a revolver was heard and Parsons was found with a 32 caliber bullet in the left side of his chest.

Thomas Miller, a veteran horseman, widely known in southern Vermont, was attacked in a stall at his stables by a stallion. The horse seized his hand and to free himself Miller was forced to climb into the manger and choke the animal. He then fell backward through a window and was found unconscious in the snow outside. Miller's wrist was dislocated, the bones protruding from the flesh and his hand and wrist badly crushed. It probably will be necessary to amputate it.

John McLaughlin, an elderly and well to do farmer in Barre town, endorsed the other day a \$300 check given by Horace Wilson a nephew from Manitoba who was visiting him and he is now out that amount. His nephew told him he had \$6000 on deposit in a bank in that province, but inquiry made by the Peoples National Bank and by Mr. McLaughlin after they became suspicious proves he did not have a cent to his credit. After the nephew got the money he went out hunting for money and did not return. Mr. McLaughlin says his nephew was alderman and mayor in Canada and then went wrong.

The renewed option on 120,000 acres of woodland in towns in Windham, Benningham, Windsor and Rutland counties expired February 1, and has been heard by men in that section who are interested in the deal, so it is supposed that all negotiations are at an end. It was expected that the best tract of timber land in Vermont and probably in New England would be brought under one control and instead of stripping off all the trees the whole tract would be handled according to the direction of scientific foresters and a certain amount of marketable lumber would be cut each year. It was understood that the money of John D. Rockefeller was back of the proposed sale, which would involve an exchange of something like \$2,000,000.

VERMONT ITEMS.

Windsor county politicians are backing Charles Downer of Sharon as a candidate for Delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. Mr. Downer served in the state legislature in 1898 and in the senate in 1902.

Hon. Frank Plumley of Northfield is mentioned as the delegate from Vermont to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., next May. This conference meets once in four years and legislates for the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

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1904 JANUARY **DISCOUNTS** 1904 JANUARY

If you are on the lookout for Bargains now is the time to call and get your choice. The balance of my Winter Stock I intend closing out this month in the following lines:

Furs, Robes, Coats, Caps, Muffs, Ruffs, &c.,
 Heavy Underwear, Rubbers,
 Overshoes, Pontiacs, Moccasins, &c.,
 All-wool Heavy Bed Blankets.

A liberal discount on all the above lines.

Thanking my numerous patrons for past favors and wishing all the Compliments of the Season.

I am, yours truly,

F. W. D. MELLOON.

NOW READY FOR 1904 BUSINESS

With a well assorted Stock and Low Prices on all kinds of
 Dry Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, etc.
 Underwear Supplies of all kinds.
 Groceries, Fresh and of No. 1 quality.
 Tinware, Crockery and Glassware,
 (in abundance.)

Only a few Fur Coats left, will sell them cheap, Underwear, Footwear, a new lot just arrived.

All kinds of Gloves, Mittens, and Moccasins.
 Give me a call for luck.

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. R. JENKINS,
 Smith's Mills, Jan. 20, 1904.

BARGAINS For Spring Shoppers

I am offering during the balance of this month and the month of March some exceptional Bargains to those in need of any thing in the following lines:

Light Colored Prints, fast colors, per yd.,	5c
Dark and Fancy Colored Prints, per yd.,	6c
Apron Check Gingham, per yd.,	7c
Dress Style Gingham for Waists and Skirts,	12 1/2c
Curtain Muslins,	10c., 12c. and 15c
Ortons and Drapery Goods,	8c. to 12 1/2c
Mercurized White Waistings, entirely new styles,	20c. to 25c

The above prices are the same as the goods were sold last year, no advance over last year's prices.
 Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Cottons at a slight advance over last year's prices.
 A few left over jackets to close at cost, Ladies' Furs at cost.
 Jobs in Misses' and Children's Wool Hose, 2 prs. for 25c. Other bargains in many lines. Give me a call.

WM. SPALDING
 Derby Line, Vt., Feb. 17, 1904.

One year (advance payment) \$1.00
 If paid in six months, 1.25
 At the end of the year, 1.50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertising 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 8 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. 12 lines to the inch. No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.

The selling of adulterated maple sugar in the United States henceforth becomes a hazardous venture. The Hepburn Pure Food Bill, which has passed the House, requires buyers to have from makers a written guaranty that each and every package contains nothing but pure maple sugar. Since it is almost impossible to mark tin packages so they can be traced, buyers will accept tins only at a discount. The difference in price of granulated sugar and the product of the maple had become so great that a large portion of the latter was being adulterated with the former solely for personal gain and it is to check this, that a new and stringent law has been made. It looks as though the big shipments of sugar which are said to have started Vermontwards would have to be used for other purposes.

Returns from the Vermont elections indicate a pronounced change in public sentiment on the license question. The state now has what is known as "high license local option"; i. e., each town decided for itself whether license will be issued or not. The voting is done in connection with the annual March meeting. Rutland, which went "wet" last year by a substantial majority, gave a majority of 88 against license Tuesday. Bellows Falls, a pronounced license town a year ago, went "dry" by a majority of 126 this year. Middlebury another license stronghold last year has also surrendered. The town of Brighton, of which Island Pond is the business centre, went against license by a majority of 16. Troy, the only license town in Orleans County has now gone "dry." The towns which remain "wet" do so with largely diminished majorities. In St. Albans the liquor party won by a majority of only two votes. Holland, true to its traditions, polled only one vote in favor of license, and remains the temperance town of the state.

In advocating the construction of permanent roads Hon. Percival W. Clement of Rutland, Vermont, has been making some very pertinent remarks concerning the State's finances. The extracts from Mr. Clement's address published in this paper are well worth reading as much of what he says concerning the highways of Vermont would apply with equal force to this Province. Mr. Clement points out that Vermont's running expenses had increased from \$280,000 in 1871 to \$635,000 in 1901. A large proportion of this increase of more than 125 per cent. was for court expenses while there appears to have been no litigation and the population remains about the same, therefore Mr. Clement would have this money diverted from courts to highways. The greatest hindrance to good roads is the indifference of the people who would be most benefited by them. Much has been said and written about the cost of poor roads, but most of it has fallen on deaf ears. When not busy on the land the average farmer is content to haul half a load or less through mud half way up to the axles and he cannot be convinced that it is an expensive process because he sees no direct outlay. It will be observed that Mr. Clement says in one place: "I have had some acquaintance with the legislators of other states, and I know that Vermont has had the most honest legislatures of all that I have become acquainted with." In another place he says: "We have neglected our own affairs and allowed a gang of political chrysters and grafters to rob the State treasury, and no one has been able to stop them." At first these two statements would seem to be at variance with one another, but it is only equivalent to saying that if Vermont legislators are corrupt the other fellows are more corrupt which is quite likely to be the case. Party politics is the curse of the country and until people are sufficiently enlightened to be able to rise above the prejudices of partyism there is little hope either in Vermont or elsewhere.

The Provincial Legislature will meet on March 29th. For the four by-elections which are to be held in Sherbrooke, Maskinonge, Berthier and Portneuf, nominations will take place on March 3rd and polling on March 10th. The vacancy in Portneuf is due to the election of Mr. Jules Tessier to the Senate. The former member for Maskinonge, was appointed inspector of fisheries. The vacancy in Berthier was caused by the appointment of Mr. Chenevert as joint clerk of Court of Appeals. In Sherbrooke the former member, Dr. de Grosbois, was appointed physician to St. Jean De Dieu Asylum.

IMMIGRATION.
 The Canadians of the Future and the Countries from Which They Come.
"THE GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE" AND ITS PRODUCING CAPACITY.

An Ottawa correspondent writes: Almost every branch of industry has already felt the stimulating influence of the immense inflow of population into Western Canada within the last few years, and no official terms are needed to prove the benefits that will accrue to the older provinces through the filling up of the vast acreage of our national domain that remains untilled and unoccupied to-day.

In 1896 the official returns show that only 16,835 immigrants reached our shores, and it was charged in parliament that many of these merely passed on to the States. As a result, however, of advertising in its various forms, the personal work of agents, and taking good care of those who did come our way, we got 128,364 new settlers in the fiscal year up to July last, and 54,113 more in the last half of the calendar year 1903.

For many years the trend of population was from Canada towards the neighboring republic. The Dominion lost the most enterprising and the most energetic of her young men, who preferred the larger opportunities of life in the United States. In 1898 there were so few Americans coming our way the Government did not think it worth while to keep track of their number. But in the last twelve months up to July last, the returns showed that the American invasion, as it was called, represented a movement of fifty thousand souls. In the last half of 1903 we got 21,145 Americans more, and the prospects are that next season this showing at least will be fully maintained if it is not improved.

In 1894 18,004 settlers came to Canada from the British Isles. This decrease in 1896 to 12,384, and kept on decreasing down to 1900, when our authorities decided to make a more vigorous bid for the population leaving the Motherland. So successfully has this effort been made that in the year up to July last 41,792 immigrants reached us from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. In the succeeding months to December we received 18,432 more, and enquiry at the Immigration Department goes to show that in the season of 1904 this showing will be far surpassed.

Of continental immigrant 4,451 reached us in 1896. Last fiscal year the figures were 37,099, in the last six months of 1903 it was 12,536 and unless our authorities are very much deceived there will be an improvement in the coming season. Mr. Sifton made up his mind last summer to make a more determined bid for the French and Belgian settlers, and as a consequence agents are already at work in those countries directing attention to the resources and opportunities of the Canadian West. Efforts which achieved such splendid results elsewhere will surely do likewise on the Continent.

Following is a table of the immigration returns during the last few years:

1894	20,829
1895	18,790
1896	16,835
1897	21,718
1898	31,900
1899	44,543
1900	23,895
1901	49,149
1901-1902	67,379
1902-1903	128,364
1903 (last six months)	54,113

The settlers who moved to Canada last fiscal year brought with them personal effects valued by the customs authorities at \$6,442,724. Many of those who moved north from the United States, were farmers of large means, who saw that there was far more money to be made out of the soil of Manitoba and the Northwest than they could ever realize on the locations they had formerly been working in Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Dakota and other states of the American Union. It is calculated that the personal effects represented less than one-fifth of the dollars and cents that flowed into the country with the immigration of last season.

As Canadians know the Government presents a quarter of a section of land free to any settler who wants to make his home in the west. This means a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, a quarter of a mile square. The following statement shows the homestead entries that were made during the calendar year 1903 and the nationalities of the people who made them.

Canadians from Ontario	1892	1928
Canadians from Quebec	2,573	2,577
Canadians from Nova Scotia	94	152
Canadians from New Brunswick	91	98
Canadians from Prince Edward Island	29	79
Canadians from Manitoba	288	1,055
Canadians from Northwest Territories	628	611
Canadians from British Columbia	50	89
Persons who had previous entry	1,639	2,431
United States	787	777
Americans	8,051	10,352
Newfoundlanders	2	2
Scotch	1,629	3,822
Irish	478	225
French	110	37
Belgians	43	17
Italians	15	31
Rumanians	45	88
Greeks	6	10
Syrians	5	24
German	1	1
Austro-Hungarians	1,267	2,223
Southern	24	19
Danes, others than Icelanders	97	61
Swedes	189	109
Norwegians	251	103
Russians, other than Manonettes and Donkubors	297	215
Manonettes	111	111

IMMIGRATION.
 Donkubors
 Chinese
 Poles
 Spaniards
 Brazilians
 Bulgarians
 Turks
 Persians
 Austrians
 New Zealanders

The granary of the Empire extends east and west one thousand miles up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and about five hundred miles north and south. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories contain 343,000,000 acres of land, of which upwards of a hundred million are estimated to be fit for cultivation. At present only thirty million acres have passed into private hands and a large part of this has not yet been brought under cultivation.

A recent estimate has been made of what we may expect Manitoba and the southern portions of the Territories alone to yield. The census returns of 1901 showed that these regions have 3,600,000 acres under crop. The number of acres under crop in 1902 was 4,250,000 an increase of say twenty per cent. in the single year.

Assuming that the area of Manitoba and the three southern Territories is 228,000,000 acres and that of this 45,000,000 acres are available for wheat, oats and barley, a calculation would show that in twelve years the whole forty-five million of acres would be taken up and the output at the present average per acre would be:

Wheat	26,700,000	756,000,000
Oats	11,250,000	562,500,000
Barley	4,050,000	11,350,000

From the rate at which the population is flowing into these regions it is safe to say that the forty-five million acres will be under the plough and yielding a harvest long before the expiry of the term of years mentioned.

By that time double the number of acres will be ready for the farmer and still there will be 138,000,000 acres remaining. The demand for wheat in the United Kingdom over and above the normal production of that country is about two hundred million bushels. If the above estimate is fulfilled the Canadian West itself will be raising this quantity within a comparatively few years, and it must not be forgotten that this prophetic survey does not include Athabasca, with its fertile Peace River Valley.

The Manitoba crop of 1902 needed the services of nearly two thousand threshing outfits to prepare the grain for market. More than fifteen thousand extra hands had to be brought from all parts of the Dominion to garner the crop. "The cash value of the grain raised in Manitoba and the Territories," said Mr. J. Russell, the president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, "totals approximately sixty million dollars, while the cattle and dairy products available for exports will add another two million dollars. This vast amount of wealth has been produced by forty-one thousand farmers. This is a record that cannot be equalled by any number of farmers in similar circumstances in any other part of the world. It is a record that has only to be made public to set men thinking."

The average yield of wheat in the West has been 19 to 27.86 bushels per acre. A glance at the official diagrams gives the best illustration of results. In individual cases as high as forty and forty-five bushels per acre has been recorded. At the Government Experimental Farms, where more labor is expended on the land, the yield per acre is much larger. The quality of the western wheat is of a very high order.

The test that some London bakers made recently showed that this wheat has about ten per cent. more albuminoids than the best European brands and that a hundred pounds of Canadian flour make more bread of excellent quality than the same weight of any other flour imported into Great Britain. These are not unfamiliar facts to our own people but the knowledge of them abroad is a most potent factor in booming immigration of recent years. The Government has kept pouring its statements into the ears of the British public till the truths are beginning to soak in. We would never get any immigration worth considering if it were not for the efforts our agents are putting forth to bring them here. But Canadian Immigration agents in the United Kingdom, in the United States and elsewhere enjoy this advantage that they have an excellent case to present. This case is only beginning to be appreciated abroad.

In 1870 there was no Winnipeg and practically no settlement west of the Great Lakes. To-day the capital of Manitoba is a substantial city of sixty thousand population with a prospect before it that is attracting the attention of keen business men all over Canada. It has many fine public and private buildings, asphalt streets, electric street cars and all the other conveniences of settled life. To its other attractions the Canadian Pacific Railway is now adding a station and hotel that will cost \$2,500,000.

There will be an enormous extension of transportation facilities in Western Canada within the next few seasons, aside from the ministerial agreement for the Grand Trunk Pacific system from the west-fields to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, there

will be in the immediate future large additions to the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific systems. The Canadian Northern has obtained a Government subsidy to carry its main line on to Edmonton and for a branch to Prince Albert. The C. P. R. promises for next season the extension of several of its existing branches in Manitoba and the Territories. Thus the farmer will have no trouble in getting his produce to the markets of the world promptly so as to afford him an immediate return for the labor he has expended on his season's crop.

TWELVE LIVES LOST.

One Woman and Eleven Young Children Burned to death at St. Felicien de Roberval.

A terrible catastrophe by which one woman and eleven children were hurried into eternity at Ste. Felicien de Roberval occurred early Monday morning. Fire was discovered in the house of Thomas Guay, sr., about two o'clock a. m., and at the time the house was occupied by Mrs. Philip Gagnon, daughter of Mr. Guay. The eight children of Thomas Guay, jr., were also in the house at the time and none have been seen since.

The fire was discovered by two of the neighbors, Edward Conde and Joseph Delleire. They saw the flames from a distance and hurrying to the scene gave the alarm. By this time, however, the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done, and the house with its inmates, was soon reduced to a smoldering ash heap.

As far as known no one can be found who saw any of the inmates since the fire, nor had any trace of their bodies been found in the ashes up to nine o'clock Monday morning.

It seems impossible that they could have escaped, for both Conde and Delleire are well acquainted with the house, and say that when they saw the fire the portion occupied as sleeping apartments were in flames. When the fire occurred the woman and the eleven children were the sole occupants of the house.

The building was a two-story frame structure.

The State House at Madison, Wisconsin was practically destroyed by fire Saturday, entailing a loss of over \$800,000. The fire was caused by defective electric light wires.

Nothing turns a man's hair gray so quickly as trying to please a woman who doesn't know what she wants.

SEEBE PLAIN WATER WORKS.

DEAR SIR:—The correspondent who reported that there was a serious shortage of water in the reservoir of the Seebé Plain Water Works must have been misinformed as we have a surplus for both manufacturing and domestic purposes.

Yours truly,
 S. B. NORON, Mayor.

Undoubtedly the railway statistics form some index of the activity of the trade and commerce of the Dominion. The annual report of the minister of railways to be presented to parliament in a few weeks shows that during the year 1,907 miles were built. The gross earnings increased by \$2,400,000. The net earnings were a little over \$28,000,000 compared with \$26,000,000 in 1902. There were 22,000,000 passengers carried, an increase of over a million and a half, and the freight increased by 5,000,000 tons. These figures do not include the electric railways whose earnings were \$7,233,000.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holland and family, also the neighbors and friends of our mother, Mrs. Lovina Geer, for their kindness to her and sympathy in her sickness and death.

DIED.
 HUFFMAN—At Peru, Indiana, on February 1, 1904, Mrs. Tenie Huffman, eldest daughter of Mrs. A. M. Harper, formerly of Stanstead.

McCLARY—At the General Hospital, Montreal, February 27, 1904, Charles McClary of Compton, aged 73 years.

How's This?
 We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, O.
 We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KIRWAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
 WALKING, KIRWAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LOST.

Between the Congregational Church and the College, February 28, a gold initialed watch. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to the Journal Office.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

For Sale—14 varieties of Strawberry Plants, latest and best.
 29w3 N. N. SALLS, Lineboro.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CALF SKINS

I. S. MELLOON, Rock Island.

WANTED.

At the College, a New Milk Cow—must be a superior milker.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my business, all persons indebted to me are requested to settle within thirty days, after which all accounts will be given to an attorney for collection.
 L. G. VALLÉE, 29w3
 Stanstead, Feb. 25, 1904.

CRYSTAL LAKE STOCK FARM

Stanstead, Que.
FOR SERVICE
 One Full Blood Gurnsey Bull. Terms \$2.00 payable at time of service.
 BYRON F. KEZAR, 29w4

FOR SALE.

Blacksmith shop, 6 1/2 acres land, house, barn and outbuildings, good orchard; excellent opening for a practical man.
 C. H. BEAN, Heathton, Que., 22w9

Canada, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of St. Francis, Circuit Court, Stanstead Circuit at Stanstead Plain.

Ex parte.
 Michael Felix Hackett of the Village of Stanstead Plain in the Stanstead Circuit and District of Saint Francis, Advocate, Henry S. Hunter of the same place, Barrister at Law, in their qualities of Tutor and Subrogate Tutor respectively, to Gilbert Dudley aged 13 years and upwards—Ester Elizabeth Dudley aged 11 years and upwards—Albert Baker Dudley aged 6 years and upwards and Clara Jane Dudley aged 4 years and upwards, minor children issue of the marriage of the late Albert P. Dudley in his lifetime of North Hatley in the same District, Blacksmith, deceased intestate, with Dame Eliza Jane McCutcheon, Petitioners.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by an order of the Honorable F. X. Lemieux, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court and Judge of the above Circuit Court, of date Feb. 18th, 1904, the undersigned, William A. Abbott, of the Township of Stanstead in the District of Saint Francis, one of His Majesty's Bailiffs of the Superior Court for the District of Saint Francis having been specially appointed for that purpose by said order, will on the 8th day of March next, 1904, at the hour of ten of the Clock in the forenoon at the door of the parish Church of the parish of Sacre Coeur de Jesus—in the Village of Stanstead Plain, proceed to the sale of the minors, interest in the following immovable property:—

The Lots numbers Eleven B. and Eleven D. in the fifth range of Lots of the Official Cadastre Plan and in the Book of Reference thereto for the Township of Barnston in the District of Saint Francis with Buildings and Improvements thereon.

The said sale to take place on the above date after three publications at the door of the said Church and two publications in this Circuit. Dated at the Village of Stanstead Plain in the District of Saint Francis this 19th day of February, 1904.

WM. A. ABBOTT, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the District of Saint Francis.
 M. F. HACKETT, Attorney for Petitioners.

ONLY 30 DAYS MORE!

MY ENTIRE STOCK
 Including a fresh arrival of goods will be offered at a great discount during the next 30 days and

MUST BE SOLD.

12c. Flannellette for	8c	Boys' Pea Jackets,	65c
10c. Flannellette for	6c	Boys' Suits,	\$1.25
8c. Flannellette for	5c	Boys' Overcoats,	\$1.50
6c. Flannellette for	4c	Boys' Pants,	40c
90c. Table Linen,	50c	Men's \$1.25 Pants,	65c
65c. Table Linen,	40c	Men's \$1.75 Pants,	99c
50c. Table Linen,	30c	Men's \$2.50 Pants,	\$1.50
35c. Table Linen,	20c		

Fancy Line of Silk Waists at \$3.00 former price, \$5.00
 Ladies' Jackets and Capes at half price
 Ladies' Suits at \$2.65.

MEN'S SUITS FROM \$3.00 UP
 All Men's Clothing will be sold at a great discount.

Table Oil Cloth worth 25c. a yd. for 15c. Fancy Muslin, worth 12 1/2c., for 5c. Paper of Pins, 1c. 3 bars Castile Soap, 5c.

The Place to Make One Dollar Go as Far as Two.

I. SMITH,
 Caldwell Building, Rock Island, Que.

Business and Professional Cards.

W. H. BALLE, DENTIST, 110 St. Paul St., Sherbrooke, Que.

DR. G. A. FRELIGH, Oculist at Derby Line Hotel, 110 St. Paul St., Sherbrooke, Que.

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

DR. GEO. F. WALDRON, Office and residence opposite the Bank Place, 110 St. Paul St., Sherbrooke, Que.

F. W. FOURNEY, B.A., M.D., C.M., Physician and Surgeon, Fitch Bay, Que.

R. O. ROSS, B.A., M.D., C.M., Office, two doors South of Convent, Stanstead, Bell and People's Telephones.

DR. C. L. BROWN, B.A., Physician and Surgeon, Ayer's Flat, Que.

DR. J. E. C. TOMKINS, Stanstead Plain, Que.

T. D. WHITCHER, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Beebe Plain, P. Q.

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

ERASTUS P. BALL, Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College, Office at Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que.

CHAS. H. MANSUR, Advocate, Rock Island, P. Q.

M. F. HACKETT, Advocate, Solicitor, etc., Stanstead Plain, Que.

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

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

LENNOXVILLE. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left for Indian Head, N. W. T. on Saturday, after a short visit in Lennoxville.

Miss Orr is visiting friends in Danville.

Bishop Dunn of Quebec, held a confirmation service at Bishop's College Chapel on Thursday.

Master Harold Bown has accepted a fine position with Mr. McBain druggist of Sherbrooke.

Miss Shaw, preceptress at the Academy has been very ill with the grip for two weeks.

At the last meeting of the musical club, Miss Paulsen of Waterville gave the Lennoxville music lovers a treat.

The attendance at the Academy has been seriously affected since Jan. 1st by the sickness that has been so prevalent during, and since, the extreme cold weather.

On Friday evening Prof. N. N. Evans, M. Sc., of McGill University, Montreal, gave a lecture in the Town Hall for the benefit of the Academy library.

The Reading Circle met at the home of Mr. Parker on Tuesday evening.

A very sad accident occurred on the C. P. R. track on Thursday afternoon. Brakeman Joe Gauthier attempted to step on the rear platform of the last car as the train started.

GRIFFIN.

Miss Mattie Miller is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Clarke, Lennoxville.

Mr. Willard Miller, who has been on the sick list, is able to be out again.

Mr. H. House spent last week at home after an extended trip to the Lay Whip Co.

Miss Maud Akin of Newport, spent last week at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Akin.

Mrs. Homer Case spent last week with her sister, Mrs. M. Case, Stanstead.

Mr. E. B. Whitney is buying fat cattle for Montreal market. He loaded a car Monday. We wish him good success for we would like to see him around again.

Mr. A. F. Bell will preach next Sunday.

COMPTON.

Our community has been saddened this week by the death of Mr. Charles McLary, who died in the General Hospital, Montreal, as the result of an operation a week previous.

Rev. P. L. Richardson of Sherbrooke, who preached anniversary sermons in the Methodist Church on Sunday delivered an eloquent sermon at the morning service in the Methodist Church here.

Miss Alice McLary of North Hatley, is spending a part of the winter in Compton at "The Oriental."

Mr. Henderson and son of Toronto, spent Sunday in town with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Bliss.

Among other visitors to our town a few days was Mr. A. W. Giard, M. P. for Compton.

Mrs. Harvey has sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to be able to sit up a part of the time.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church, was entertained on Tuesday of this week by Mrs. Wm. Munroe, jr.

CURIERS.

Miss Daisy Vaughan received a bonus from the department of Public Instruction as a recognition of successful teaching in Bolton.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Longe recently visited her sister, Mrs. St. Pierre, across the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor visited at A. F. Channell's last Thursday.

Miss Myrtle Manning, who is attending school at Waterloo, was at home over Sunday.

Mrs. A. F. Bryant of East Bolton, visited Mrs. Manning last Tuesday.

Miss Daisy Vaughan closed a successful term of school in this neighborhood last Wednesday.

Mr. Joseph Gilman was in Sherbrooke for a day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Manning visited friends at Knowlton's Landing last Wednesday.

Peter Champeau from Montreal, is visiting his parents.

Miss Lucy Manning spent a few days at Peasley's Corner last week.

Mrs. Copeland has been suffering from an attack of grip.

Miss Florence Porter had a pleasant visit at Mrs. Stone's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor visited at Henry Shonyo's recently.

A Boston paper publishes the information that a record breaking maple sugar output is promised from Vermont.

Mr. Ralph Wheelock, is visiting his brother, Mr. George Wheelock of Mansenville.

Mr. Homer Ingalls of Abercorn, was in the place last week in the interest of O. J. Barnes, seedsman of Malone, N. Y.

The past week has given us one of the worst blows of the season, but then spring is drawing nearer and that gives us courage.

There is almost an epidemic of grip now; in some cases whole families are sufferers.

Mrs. I. Gordon is so ill that the doctor was summoned.

The doctor was called to see Mr. O. W. Brown who is out again.

Mrs. T. Parnell spent a few days very pleasantly last week with friends at Rock Island.

We understand that Mr. W. L. Rowell has let his farm to John Mosher.

Mr. Walter Dustin has leased his farm to his son Henry.

"Tis said that a solitary crow has been seen.

BARNSTON.

Mrs. Remick who has been spending the winter with her daughter in Ontario, returned home last week.

Dr. Hestington was called to Montreal last week by the illness and death of his mother.

The Whist Club was very pleasantly entertained by Miss Lottie Corlies at her home on Wednesday evening of last week.

Mr. Henry Nourse of Coaticook was taken seriously ill at the Highland House one evening last week.

Mr. Dean Henry, son of Oscar Henry, who has been in Massachusetts for some years past, returned home on Monday.

Mr. Bert Converse arrived home from Toronto on Saturday where he has been taking a month's course in the military school.

Mr. George Bailey of Stanstead was in town a few days the first of the week.

The Dramatic Club will hold a box social and dance at the Town Hall on Friday evening, March 4th, in aid of the piano fund.

BROWN'S HILL.

Mrs. Charlie Case of Ayer's Flat, is spending a few days visiting relatives in the place.

Mr. A. B. Davis visited the Three Villages last Saturday.

Mr. George Vaughn had the misfortune to lose one of his cows last week.

Mrs. Harry Ayer spent the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder Brown.

Miss Helen E. Ayer is spending a few weeks at Stanstead.

Mr. E. E. Temple is very busy cutting telephone poles. Time is money with him.

Quite a number from here attended the Masquerade Ball at Ayer's Flat, Friday night. All report a good time.

Master Lorand Relinas has been quite sick the past week, but we are glad to hear he is better at this writing.

The worst storm of the season occurred last Saturday evening, continuing until Sunday p. m.

The Farmers are shovelling with might and main in hopes of breaking out the lane.

LEADVILLE.

Miss Myrtle Olin, who has been seriously ill with muscular rheumatism, is slowly improving under the care of Dr. McCleary of Newport.

Mr. R. G. Orcutt of Beebe Plain was in the place recently, calling on relatives and friends.

Mr. B. Rolfe, spent a few days in Sherbrooke, last week.

Mr. Calvin Litchfield of Newport, was in the place last week on business.

Owing to a severe attack of de gripe, Rev. L. Fisher was unable to fill his appointment here on Sunday last.

Mr. Ralph Wheelock, is visiting his brother, Mr. George Wheelock of Mansenville.

Mr. Homer Ingalls of Abercorn, was in the place last week in the interest of O. J. Barnes, seedsman of Malone, N. Y.

MCCONNELL.

The box social was a great success both socially and financially.

Almost 60 people were present, there being a number from Ayer's Flat and Cassville.

The auctioneering of boxes proved to be a capital plan and the goodly sum of \$16.40 was realized.

The programme was short but good, opening with a selection from the singing school joined by members of the Ayer's Flat class and led by our able teacher, Mr. Meade.

All seemed pleased with the number and applauded heartily.

Among others who delighted the audience with music and recitations were Miss Lena Brown, Mr. McVeigh, Mrs. Wm. Robinson and Elwin Chadsey.

We wish to tender our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson for the use of their commodious and hospitable home and for the kind and able manner in which they performed their duties.

Our sick ones are gaining slowly. Mrs. Locke is improving while Mrs. Lincoln remains about the same.

Their many friends hope for a speedy recovery. Miss Dickerson still attends them. Miss Grace Lincoln is also indisposed with a bad cold.

Miss Jennie Borland who has been staying with her friend, Miss Gertrude Crook for some time, has returned to her home in Stanstead.

AYER'S FLAT.

There will be a concert in the County building on Thursday evening, Mar. 10th, under the direction of Prof. Mead.

Eld. F. W. Fairbanks will preach in the Church Saturday evening at 7.30 and Sunday p. m. at 2.30.

Mrs. S. K. Taylor of Rockland, Me., president of the Woman's Foreign Mission Board will speak in the church on Monday evening Mar. 7th.

Mrs. Taylor is a very interesting speaker. All cordially invited.

EAST HATLEY.

The social at J. S. Webster's on Friday last was quite a success. All enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Mrs. Edwin Howe is spending a few days in Montreal.

Services are being held in the Methodist Church part of this week. Mr. Biers and friends are assisting in the work.

Mrs. M. N. LeBaron has returned from visiting friends in Newport.

Sunday's storm seems to have been the best of the season. Our stage driver is longing for "The Good Old Summer Time" again.

HOCKEY.

Stanstead vs. Windsor Mills. Stanstead won her last match in the Senior Series, Monday night, by defeating Windsor Mills by the score of seven to six.

The game was played in Windsor Mills on the open rink. The match was close and interesting as the score indicates.

At half-time the score was four all, in the second period of play Stanstead managed to put in three to her opponents two.

If Stanstead had only played the same team during the whole season, that she has put on the ice for the last two games, there is no reason why she should not have tied with Sherbrooke for Championship honors.

But in her attempt to land both seem to have been lost to her. Only one more match remains to be played in the Senior Series, and even if Lennoxville should wrest this game from Sherbrooke, she could not deprive her of the Championship.

The line up for last Monday's game was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Stanstead (7) and Windsor Mills (6). Lists players like Turill, Saunders, Jenkins, etc.

Stanstead College vs. B. C. School.

Last Friday two teams went down from the College to meet seven representing Bishop's College School.

The first match was the regular scheduled match between the first teams. The College had little trouble in winning this game by a good margin.

The play was much even and of a better class than when these teams met on Stanstead ice, and at times hockey worthy of the Senior League was played.

The School's ice was perfect, as smooth as glass and there did not appear to be a flaw in the whole of the large sheet.

The first-half ended with seven goals to the credit of the College and one for the School; in the second-half the winners added six to their tally, while the School brought her total up to two.

Dick Mallory of Lennoxville, gave satisfactory decisions and pleased both teams as referee. The line up:

Table with 2 columns: Stanstead College (18) and B. C. School. Lists players like Harkness, Bradman, Robert, etc.

Immediately after the above game the second teams met in a close struggle. The honors of this game went in the opposite direction than its predecessor, the School winning by a close margin.

The chief feature of this game was the excellent work of the backs on both sevens. Graydon Hughes of Lennoxville, refereed. The College team was composed of the following: Goal, Scale, point, Dinning, cv. point, Brooks, forwards, Stevens (capt.) Holden, Morrill and Brown.

Stanstead College Third vs. Ayer's Flat. On Saturday afternoon the College third team defeated the Ayer's Flat team by a score of ten to eight.

During the first-half the College youngsters put in four while the Ayer's Flat made but a single tally; in the second-half both teams put up a better article of hockey.

Table with 2 columns: College Jrs. (10) and Ayer's Flat. Lists players like Dawson, Booth, Morrill, etc.

Referee, A. Flanders.

FAIRFAX.

From an occasional correspondent. The box social was a great success both socially and financially.

Almost 60 people were present, there being a number from Ayer's Flat and Cassville. The auctioneering of boxes proved to be a capital plan and the goodly sum of \$16.40 was realized.

The programme was short but good, opening with a selection from the singing school joined by members of the Ayer's Flat class and led by our able teacher, Mr. Meade.

All seemed pleased with the number and applauded heartily. Among others who delighted the audience with music and recitations were Miss Lena Brown, Mr. McVeigh, Mrs. Wm. Robinson and Elwin Chadsey.

We wish to tender our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson for the use of their commodious and hospitable home and for the kind and able manner in which they performed their duties.

Our sick ones are gaining slowly. Mrs. Locke is improving while Mrs. Lincoln remains about the same.

Their many friends hope for a speedy recovery. Miss Dickerson still attends them. Miss Grace Lincoln is also indisposed with a bad cold.

Miss Jennie Borland who has been staying with her friend, Miss Gertrude Crook for some time, has returned to her home in Stanstead.

SMITH'S MILLS.

Mr. A. F. Bell will preach at Smith's Mills next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the brick yard property in the south ward for the new Government drill shed at Sherbrooke.

Representatives of the Government have offered the British American Land Co. \$6,000 for the site.

HOLMES MODEL SCHOOL.

Those neither late nor absent during the month of February are: Alfred Sturgeon and Charlie Wells.

Those of best standing in their classes are: Composition—Grade III Model, Elsie McIntosh 1, Richard Edwards and Una Webster 2, Thomas Cooper 3.

II Model, Minnie Lefevre 1, Charlie Wells and Frances McGaffey 2, Ressa Clark and Warren Gale 3.

Spelling—Grade III, U. Webster 1, Grace Smith 2, A. Sturgeon 3. Grade II, M. Lefevre 1, A. Young 2, C. Wells 3.

Rapid Arithmetic—Grade III, U. Webster 1, Marjorie Flanders and Worthy Reynolds 2, T. Cooper 3.

Grade II Model, Clifford Montie and M. Lefevre 1, Carrie Wallace 2, Howard McMorran 3.

Arithmetic—Grade III, G. Smith 1, R. Edwards 2, Arthur Carter 3. Grade II, W. Gale and M. Lefevre 1, C. Wells 2, M. Henshaw 3.

History—Grade III, Shirley Smith 1, U. Webster 2, A. Sturgeon 3. Grade II, C. Wells 1, M. Lefevre 2, W. Gale 3.

Grammar—Grade III, G. Smith 1, A. Sturgeon 2, S. Smith 3. Grade II, C. Wells and M. Lefevre 1, Alison McBain 2, Ressa Clark 3.

Writing—Grade III, A. Sturgeon, John Tiffin and Frank Young 1, T. Cooper 2, U. Webster 3. Grade II, R. Clark 1, C. Wells 2, M. Lefevre and A. McBain 3.

Geography—Grade III, G. Smith 1, U. Webster 2, S. Smith 3. Grade II, C. Wells 1, W. Gale 2, M. Lefevre 3.

French—Grade III, U. Webster 1, F. Young 2, S. Smith 3. Grade II, R. Clark 1, C. Wells 2, M. Lefevre 3.

GEO. A. JORDAN, Headmaster.

Small pox has again made its appearance in Sherbrooke. The victim is Antoine Albert, a C. P. R. employe residing on Market Street.

Some six weeks ago he met with a slight accident and has not been working since. On Tuesday of last week he was taken sick and a doctor was called, but the case was not diagnosed as small pox until Saturday.

Albert was then removed to the civic hospital and all who came in contact with him were vaccinated.

The marriage of Rev. Mr. Pollock to Miss Louise, daughter of W. H. Stockwell, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents in Danville on the 24th ult.

HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP

Has a World-Wide Reputation for the Cure of Sore Throat, Croup, Hacking Cough, Affections of the Bronchial Tubes and Enlargement of the Tonsils.

It is the only safe cough medicine for old or young. It gives almost instant relief, and its results in stubborn cases are marvellous.

No home safe without it. Wise travelers carry it with them. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

23 lbs. Redpath's Sugar for \$1.00

1 lb. Coffee, .17

1 pkg. Blue Ribbon Tea, green, .11

1 pkg. Blue Ribbon Tea, black, .16

Mittens and Gloves at from 10 to 25 per cent discount.

Yours respectfully, W. E. ROLLINS.

J. T. FLINT, DRUGGIST, Rock Island, P. Q. and Derby Line, Vt.

H. C. WILSON & SONS PIANO WAREROOMS ESTABLISHED 1863.

This is our 41st year in the Piano and Organ business and we are better than ever prepared to give the best possible value to every customer.

Sole Agency for Heintzman & Co., Mason & Risch, Kranich & Bach Morris, Berlin and Wilson Pianos. Estey Organs.

"Angelus" Piano Player. Pianos to Rent. ARTISTIC TUNING AND REPAIRING.

Visitors always welcome. If you cannot call we will send list of new styles and prices by mail, or call and see you. Everything in stock that we advertise and prices the same to every buyer.

H. C. WILSON & SONS, SHERBROOKE, QUE. Branch Store at Magog.

FOR SALE.

Some good hay on the J. B. Doherty farm Fitch Bay, will be sold right for cash.

Apply to R. E. MERRILL, Oliver, Que.

FOR SERVICE.

A registered Taworth Boar. Terms \$100. A. A. GUSTIN, Fitch Bay, Que.

Covernton's NIPPLE OIL

For Cracked or sore Nipples, recommended by the leading Doctors. Price 25 cts. At all Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

D. WATSON & CO. Agents 444 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Sleighs, Robes, Harnesses, Blankets, Boots, Bells, Bits, Halters, Whips, Surcingle and all kinds of

Horse Specialties.

We have the most complete line of these goods in this section, and our prices are always right.

Harness Bargains.

We have a large line of Harnesses, used as travelers' samples and slightly soiled, otherwise good as new, which we offer at from \$5.00 up. They are exceptionally good values.

Hovey & Audinwood.

"The Two Eds."

The City Meat Market.

The undersigned have acquired and taken possession of the meat market and business formerly conducted by Mr. L. G. Vallee and will have constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh Meats, Hams, Bacon and Sausages, Corned Meats, etc.; also Poultry and Game in season.

Our constant aim will be to promptly serve all with the choicest goods. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

MORRILL & FULLER.

Just Arrived at W. E. Rollins's Ayer's Flat

A lot of Men's and Boys' Suits which will be sold at low prices, give us a call before buying and get prices, it costs you nothing unless you buy.

I shall also sell until the stock is exhausted groceries at the prices mentioned below.

23 lbs. Redpath's Sugar for \$1.00

1 lb. Coffee, .17

1 pkg. Blue Ribbon Tea, green, .11

1 pkg. Blue Ribbon Tea, black, .16

Mittens and Gloves at from 10 to 25 per cent discount.

Yours respectfully, W. E. ROLLINS.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh, we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

HER ANNIVERSARY

By LAWRENCE FERRY

Copyright, 1914, by T. C. McClure

Never had there been such a winter in South Dusenbury. What with mistakes, lectures, socials and the like the little village usually managed to fill in the dark, cheerless gap between harvest and sowing nicely. But this winter the festivities of village life had been augmented by an amazing and unparalleled number of wedding anniversaries. Wooden weddings, tin weddings, crystal weddings, had followed one another in rapid succession until those who were blessed in the giving were hardly less numerous than those blessed in the receiving.

Now, South Dusenbury contained its share of spinsters, village parlor which, being interpreted, signified that the woman to whom the term was applied had lived twenty-eight years or more—generally more—and was still unmarried. To their eternal credit be it said that they rejoiced open heartedly in the marital anniversaries of their fellow citizens and had contributed not a little to the general atmosphere of happiness which attended these functions.

No, not quite all. One exception—was distinguished exception—must be noted, Keziah Bottley. Miss Bottley was a strong minded, tall, angular woman, an ardent church worker and ready to turn her helpful hand to anything when the needs of the neighborhood required. But these wedding anniversaries began to pall upon her, and by the time Deacon Thompson and Mrs. Thompson had celebrated their silver wedding she was thoroughly disgusted. She lost no opportunity in letting that fact be known. Hers was a trenchant tongue. Some were amused; more were made uncomfortable. But there was no other result. The anniversaries continued just the same. Of course this fact did not silence Miss Bottley.

"I tell ye," she said one afternoon at a meeting of the King's Daughters. "It's perfectly scandalous. Such grasping tendencies have been exhibited in this village this winter in downright heathenish. Why, look at old John Newell and Sophy Newell. They ain't done nothing but spat these mortal twenty-five years, according to all accounts, and, laws me, there they stood up together at their silver wedding, she in a new gingham dress and all perked up and simperin' about with one eye and countin' the presents with the other. It made me sick. And I guess I showed jest how I felt too!"

As usual, Miss Bottley was listened to in the most respectful silence, and when she ceased speaking no one ventured a remark. Miss Bottley gave a contemptuous sniff and applied herself to her needle. While she sewed on the glimmer of an idea shot through her mind, and as she pondered and enlarged upon it the stern lines of her face relaxed into a broad smile. Yes, she would do it. There was no reason why she should not and many reasons why she should. If so many persons congratulated themselves and asked others to join them simply because they had been married a score or so of years why should she not be congratulated in remaining single a similar period? Surely it was more difficult to remain unmarried than to find a husband. Yes, she would do it.

In a day or two the villagers received the following invitation:

"Miss Keziah Bottley, having existed in single blessedness for forty-five years, requests your presence at her home on Thursday, May 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the occasion being an old maid's variety. Tea and doughnuts will be served, and presents may be stored in the parlor."

They were the talk of the village, these invitations, and every one said how like Miss Bottley it was. They all meant to go, too, for they felt that she did deserve something for her long years of abnegation. The general tendency was to defeat her purpose by ignoring the obvious sarcasm and pretending that they took her seriously.

Hiram Spinks had received an invitation, and it had struck a responsive chord in his heart, for he, too, had enjoyed a life of celibacy.

He met Miss Bottley several days before the "variety" party, and she smiled so warmly that Hiram lifted his hat clear from his head instead of giving the customary little dip of his head.

"How do ye, Hiram?" said Miss Bottley. "Fine warm day?"

"Why, how do do-o-o, Keziah?" said Hiram. "Yes, um; yes, it's tolerable warm."

"That was all, Keziah swept by, but Hiram suddenly gave a start and turned to look at her retreating figure.

"A fine, smart woman," he muttered; "a real woman." He was thinking, "He thought all the way to his lonely home and finally slapped his hand on his thigh.

"By gum! he ejaculated. "I'll do it sure as shootin'!"

The next few days were spent in painting, and his married sister came over and helped him put the house in unadorned order. But she felt that he had suddenly lost his mind. She was confident of this fact when a day or so later Hiram came home with a new suit of clothing and a new hat. But all that he would vouchsafe was that he had bought them for the party. Hiram was ready, and the more he mused on his new acquisition the more absent minded he became.

The day of the "variety" came, and the villagers gathered themselves in their common hall. They returned to silence

Miss Bottley's tongue on the subject of wedding anniversaries forever. The little parlor was piled with presents of all kinds, and all, including Miss Bottley, were radiant. Every one had a regular good time, and when the guests began to leave they assured her they were ready for the next "variety" any time she chose to give it. Finally the door closed on the last guest, and Miss Bottley returned to the parlor. She did not look at her presents. She was thinking of how kind they all had been and was making all sorts of resolutions concerning her future relations with her neighbors. Then she looked out of the window.

"I wonder whatever became of Hiram Spinks," she said.

As in answer the bell rang and upon opening the door there stood Hiram, shaven, beard and hair trimmed and new clothing. Keziah gasped.

"Why, Hiram, ye air late, ain't ye? Come in."

"Yes, yes," murmured Hiram. "I'm a-comin'," following Miss Keziah into the parlor. "But I can't stop long. I jest came in to bring ye my present."

Miss Bottley looked surprised, for Hiram was quite empty handed.

"So ye've brung me a present, eh? Well, ye needn't hev done that, Hiram. What is it? Let me see it."

Hiram stepped closer.

"The present," he said slowly. "Why, Keziah, ye can see the present. It's right before ye. I've come and brung myself fur a present. Do ye want me, Keziah?"

"Why, Hiram?"

Hiram moved closer, and then suddenly Miss Keziah—but let us draw the curtain over what followed, those precious moments of first love in South Dusenbury.

What Can Be Done With Salt.

Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes afterward by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath. Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water. Weak ankles should be rubbed with a solution of salt water and alcohol. Rose colds, hay fever and kindred affections may be much relieved by using fine dry salt like snuff. Dyspepsia, heartburn and indigestion are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small spoonful of salt has been melted. Salt and water will sometimes revive an unconscious person when hurt if brandy or other remedies are not at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth pulling is stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water. Weak and tired eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt. Public speakers and many noted singers use a wash of salt and water before and after using the voice, as it strengthens the organs of the throat. Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing prevents the hair falling out. Feathers uncurled by damp weather are quickly dried by shaking over a fire in which salt has been thrown. Salt always should be eaten with nuts, and a dessert fruit salt should be specially made.—Table Talk.

The Chinese Matchmaker.

In China the matchmaker, or "go between," is a very important factor in domestic life. He is who casts his watchful eye around that he may find suitable husbands for the daughters of his acquaintances and then approaches the parents with due circumspection as well as a good deal of tact and diplomacy.

To the family of the young man he narrates the good qualities, beauty and amiability of a certain young girl; then he makes a visit to her father and dwells upon the riches, learning and wisdom of a youth he knows.

If he finds both sides willing to consider the question he piles back and forth between them with all the eagerness of a man anxious to drive a good bargain. He knows that if he succeeds he will get a nice little fee from each family, and so he paints the many charms of the young couple in glowing terms.

He is not always truthful, and oftentimes the bridegroom, who is not allowed to see his future wife before the ceremony, finds that after the red cloth and veil are removed he is married to an ugly old crone.

These instances of bad faith on the part of the "go between" are fortunately rare, and usually he exhibits much discretion in his matings.

Floating Gardens in Mexico.

While the City of Mexico is 8,000 feet higher than sea level, there are in the vicinity several lakes and marshy tracts which require extensive drainage operations. The Viga canal is one of these great drainage systems, and upon it are numerous barges which transport farm and garden produce from the market gardens to the city. Flat-bottomed boats, propelled by a pole, convey passengers to the floating gardens.

The gardens are located upon marsh land quite similar to the tule lands of California. The soil is composed of decayed reed and grass roots, being entirely of vegetable mold and quite fertile. Ditches at frequent intervals drain the gardens and furnish means of communication by canoes and small boats to the larger canal and thus to the city. Here are the great market gardens where vegetables are grown for Mexico's consumption; here, too, are grown the magnificent flowers which form one of the principal attractions of the City of Mexico, the flower market being a wonder in the quantity and exquisite beauty both of the individual tropic flowers and the magnificent floral forms, which are made with great taste and skill. Street cars also connect the city with the villages upon the Viga canal, and they are well patronized.—Arboretum.

If at First you Don't Succeed.

"Don't you think, dear, that it would be nice to spend our Christmas in Florida?"

Mr. and Mrs. Whittier were sitting in their cozy little parlor. As she spoke, Mrs. Whittier turned to her husband with an anxious look of interrogation.

"Never," exclaimed Whittier. "Why, we couldn't afford it. What an idea! I wouldn't dream of such a thing. Florida! I should say not!"

"I merely mentioned the matter," said Mrs. Whittier, seeing her error. "It is of no special consequence."

At the same time she eyed sadly a package of time-tables and steamboat circulars that for the past week she had been surreptitiously collecting. To go to Florida had been the dream of months. And now it was ruthlessly shattered.

Still, Mrs. Whittier did not despair.

"Well, if we don't do that," she said at last, "we must have a nice Christmas dinner, mustn't we?"

The thought of a dinner brought Whittier to himself instantly.

"You bet!" he said, rubbing his hands. "We'll have the best the country can afford."

"I sometimes wish," said Mrs. Whittier, after a moment, "that we had a household of children. It seems a pity to sit down to a Christmas dinner all alone."

"Well, why should we?" said Whittier. "Can't we ask someone in?"

Mrs. Whittier looked off into space, with her eyebrows closely knit, as if the problem were too great for her to master on the instant. At last she said slowly:

"How would it do for you to ask your Aunt Jane? She's getting along in years, and it may be our last chance to pay her any attention."

Whittier thought a moment.

"I guess you're right," he said at last. "I was looking forward to a Christmas dinner by ourselves. Still, Aunt Jane is a good old soul, and I guess we'd better ask her. But there's Cousin Emily, I suppose she'll have to come, too."

"Yes," responded Mrs. Whittier. "We shall, of course, have to ask Emily. We couldn't ask one without the other."

There was a pause. Finally Whittier spoke again.

"I suppose," he said, "if we ask Aunt Jane and Emily, then Uncle Henry and Georgiana will feel it."

"I had thought of that," replied Mrs. Whittier. "They've both been kind to us, and it would never do to offend them. Then, of course, the children—"

"Oh, of course the children," interposed Whittier; "they'll have to come with their parents. Well, we'll have to do it, that all. I guess we can stand it for once."

There was another pause. Mrs. Whittier at last looked keenly up.

"What's another thing, dear," she said, "that has occurred to me?"

"What's that?"

"Well, you know there's my Aunt Sally. Aunt Sally is so sensitive. If she hears that your side of the family is coming she'll feel it."

Whittier sighed. But the justice of the argument appealed to him.

"Yes," he said at last. "I suppose that's so. It's nothing more than fair, if my people come, that yours should, too. But you have a Cousin Rufus and an Uncle William, haven't you?"

"More than that," she said. "Don't you remember Aunt and Uncle Rubyton and their children?"

Whittier got up nervously and paced the floor.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed at last. "What are we going to do! It's awful to dwell on. We simply have got to ask them all. Why, it will cost a mint to entertain all this crowd!"

He grew more excited.

"It's a fearful thing," he said, "to have relatives. We're in for it, I guess. We can't top any of 'em off. Well!" he cried, turning to Mrs. Whittier, "have you nothing to suggest? You got us into it. Can't you get us out?"

Mrs. Whittier waited a moment before she replied.

"We might go to Florida," she said finally.

Whittier slapped his hand on his knee. "Just the thing!" he cried. "Why in the world didn't you say so before!"—Tom Mason.

About Tibet.

Now that Tibet is likely to figure prominently in our Empire's history, readers will like to have their attention directed to the extraordinary adventure among that exclusive people of a Japanese priest. The account of his journey and eighteen months' residence there has been translated by the Hong Kong "Telegraph" from the original articles contributed to Japanese newspapers. The priest got safely to Sera, where he intended to graduate at the native university; but his nationality being discovered after a stay of a year and a half, he had to flee for his life. He was enabled to preserve his disguise so long because of his knowledge of Chinese and the religion of Buddha. It is a wonderful country and a strange people that he describes. Think of a tract of land where hot springs abound round which the deposits are of such rainbow tints as blue, purple, green, red and yellow. It is easy to imagine that the landscape effects of such coloring are wondrous. The social customs of the people are scarcely less astounding. Polygamy is common where the men are rich enough, for wives seem to be a question of wealth. When poverty compels them several men will have one wife in common. Brothers usually enter into those strange partnerships. The people rarely wash, finding it warmer to be dirty. The men anoint their faces with butter, while the women stain their countenances mahogany color with wood chips and lacquer the bridges of their noses jet black. Cleanliness is an unesteemed practice; and altogether one feels in reading the account that the Japanese priest must have been thankful to have been discovered and forced to quit a life which is better to read about than to experience.

Not What She Expected.

Lady (of uncertain age)—I have put your seat next to mine, Mr. Rawlinson; I hope you do not mind? Mr. Rawlinson—Mind, my dear lady; you know how little it takes to satisfy me.—"Tit-Bits"

The Usual Thing.

Jones (who has walked out of a second story window in his sleep)—Oh, dear! I hope my automobile isn't hurt!

Health in the Home.

A lump of soda laid upon the drain-pipe down which waste water passes will prevent the clogging of the pipe with grease, especially if the pipe be flooded every week with boiling water.

Sulphur, borax and glycerine are the leading elements in a lotion that is used in England for arresting the falling of the hair. Take one-half drachm each of the sulphur, borax and glycerine, and to them add four ounces of rose water. This wash, it is said, cools the scalp and supplies to the roots of the hair the oil, the lack of which is so often source of dry, scanty and falling locks.

Test for Pure Milk.

The following test for pure milk has been sent out by W. K. Jacques, M.D., director of municipal laboratories of Chicago: "If you suspect that the milk which your baby drinks contains formalin or other artificial preservative, set a glassful in a warm place for six or seven hours. If it sours, it is pure; if it remains sweet, it probably contains formaline, and you should send it to the city laboratory immediately for analysis."

Do You Know How to Cough?

Few people know how to cough properly. In fact, it never occurs to the ordinary individual that there is a right way and a wrong way of doing it.

Yet it is a matter of no small importance. If every sigh means a drop of blood out of the heart, as people say, every cough means some greater or less proportion of time knocked off one's life.

Most people cough as loudly and forcibly as they can. Some chronic coughers seem to feel proud of the terrible noise they make. But it is rather costly noise; for the simple reason that it tears and inflames the lungs.

The lungs consist of an extraordinarily delicate sponge-like tissue, which sometimes gets inflamed and choked with phlegm. When we try to get rid of this substance we cough. But, obviously, if we remove it violently we must necessarily injure the delicate lung tissue.

Therefore, train yourself to cough as gently as possible.—New York World.

Keep the Shades Up.

The habit of keeping the window shades down, which is so common a practice, even when there is no direct sun glare on the window, is a direct setting at naught of physiological principles which teach us the importance of health, of both body and mind, of an abundance of light.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, in an address on light and sanitation, delivered at the Jubilee Conference of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, says: "I have spoken of light as purifying our atmospheric environment and as freeing us from certain superficial parasitic distempers, and I wish now to remind you that it has still more deep and intimate human relations of a sanitary nature; for light is a necessary condition of mental and bodily well-being. Its tonic physical effects are everywhere recognized. All properly organized men and women love the light, and it is not merely to children that darkness brings with it a sense of powerlessness, danger and alarm."

"Essential for all the purposes of life, for the supply of oxygen on which existence depends, light is a universal stimulus. Falling on the eyes, it sets up in the brain functional activities associated with intellectual and emotional states, and attempts have been made to discriminate the physical effects of its different elements, and to employ colored light in the treatment of mental disorders. These attempts cannot be said to have been hitherto very successful, but still it is curious to note that many independent observers—indeed, I believe all observers who have written on the subject—have arrived at the same conclusion, that the blue rays have a depressing and the red rays an exciting effect on the brain."

"But whatever the therapeutic values of the different rays of light—purple, white light, heaven's own mixture, and variations in its intensity have probably widely diffused constitutional effects."—New York Medical Journal.

Rag Carpets.

There are old garments, sheets and pillow cases in almost every house that might be utilized in making a rag carpet, and there is no floor covering that in point of usefulness or economy can compare with it.

When a garment that cannot be worn comes from the wash, cut off the buttons and bands and tear it into strips from one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide; the finer they are the prettier the carpet will be. Put them in a bag or box with a closely-fitting cover, so they will be protected from the dust. The work of sewing them is neither tedious nor difficult. When you have enough for a carpet, mix them thoroughly so that the colors will be evenly distributed. Take them to the sewing machine, lap the ends of two strips and sew across the lap and back again; then without raising the machine, first prepare the next strip and sew it. Continue until you have about a pound sewed, then clip the threads and wind into a ball. Rich dark colors hit or miss and woven with dark chain produce a good effect and are very pretty for bedrooms, but is too dark for a room that is in constant use, for a dark carpet shows dirt more than a light one. Hit or miss carpets usually have several colors in the warp arranged in stripes.

If you wish to make a striped carpet, save the dark rags for the hit or miss part, and color the light rags yellow, red, blue and green with diamond dye for cotton. They make the carpet bright, and will be pretty as long as it lasts. Black and white warp woven in brick work is pretty for striped carpets, or all brown or black may be used, and will look better than bright colors. Get the best warp, for it is always the warp that wears out first, and have the weaver put five hundred threads in a carpet one yard wide. One pound of warp will be required for three yards, and one and one-fourth pounds of rags will weave a yard of carpet.—Elsie Gray, in Country Gentleman.

A LADY SHOEBLACK.

Strange Sight in an Old London Street. Warned Off by the Police—Has No License.

London's only lady shoeblick, who had a little business in front of St. Pancras Church in the Euston road, it appears, been warned by the police. The lady shoeblick took up what is really a strange business for a woman in order to help her husband. She put a gloss on the boots of a few pedestrians requiring a "shine," while he performed odd jobs in the neighborhood. The shoeblicking stand is also a kind of employment bureau for master plumbers, any of whom requiring a man can



A STRANGE SIGHT IN A LONDON STREET. At once be supplied there with the names and addresses of jobbing plumbers out of work.

After a picture of the lady shoeblick had appeared in Lloyd's special edition, an evening paper interceded her. She then said: "I mustn't clean 'em (boots) on the box in the street any more—a police-inspector came round yesterday (he'd seen what was in the paper) and told me I mustn't. Because I haven't got a license!"

"I didn't think I was doing any harm," Mrs. Birchmore, the lady in question, went on artlessly. "It was earning a few 'apence instead of letting 'em go. And would the police let me have a license?" said Mrs. Birchmore, doubtfully, dimly conscious that the sex is under some peculiar disabilities. Time will tell.

—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

A CANADIAN AUTHORESS.

Mrs. Sarah Jeanette Coates Honored by Canadian Society of Artists.

On Saturday evening, 5th Dec., the Canadian Society of Authors tendered a reception to Mrs. Sarah Jeanette (Duncan) Coates, the talented Canadian authoress, who is at present spending a short visit in Toronto. Her home is in Simla, India.

Mrs. Coates, who has now attained an assiduous position among English writing novelists, is the eldest daughter of Chas. Duncan of Brantford, in which city she was born in 1862. Educated at the Collegiate Institute there, she commenced her career as a contributor of The Toronto Globe, joining, later, the editorial staff of The Wash'gton Post. On her return to Canada she became the Parliamentary correspondent at Ottawa of

the Montreal Star, and wrote a delightful series of essays each week, called "Sauterlings."

In company with Miss Lily Lewis she made a tour round the world, embodying her impressions in a volume called "A Social Departure," which was followed by another book, "A Daughter of To-day," and still another, "The American Girl in London." In 1891 she married Everard Charles Coates, M. A., of the Indian Civil Service, who later became the editor of a Calcutta newspaper. Among her subsequent works have been: "The Simple Adventures of a Mem-Sahib," "Vernon's Aunt," "The Story of Sonny Sahib," "His Honor and a Lady," "A Voyage of Consolation," "The Path of a Star," "On the Other Side of the Latch," "Those Delightful Americans," "The Crow's Dynasty," and "The Little Widows of a Dynasty."

Her latest story, "The Imperialist," is a strongly written story of present-day Ontario life. According to Mrs. Donaldson in The Bookman, "the humorous vein and crisp tone of her varied literary work has won her a special niche among the women writers of the day."

German Statistics.

The statistics recently published by the well known statistician, Professor Paul Langhaus, announces that there are 89,500,000 of Germans in the whole world, an increase of 4,750,000 since 1900. There are 77,750,000 living in Europe; 11,000,000 in America, and 500,000 in Africa. In fifty-six cities there are to be found more than 100,000 German inhabitants. Of these thirty-three cities are in Germany and nine in the United States.

Discredited Nation.

In the government of their East Indian possessions the Dutch have a law which provides that the testimony of one white man shall be equal to that of seven natives.

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TESTIMONIAL.

Stanstead, Que., July 27th, 1896.

To Mr. J. A. VIGNAULT, Plumber, 11th Street, Stanstead, Plain, Que.

DEAR SIR:—After having carefully examined and tested the work done for us by you we have much pleasure in saying that the Bath Room which you have just completed in the Rectory is satisfactory in every particular. The work is done in a neat and thoroughly workmanlike manner, the fittings are even better than specified and the price is quite within the bounds of reason. You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you may choose.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. MOORE, Rector, R. J. MERRIN, Church Warden, A. H. TIFFIN.

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VERMONT FINANCES AND GOOD ROADS.

Speaking in Windsor recently, Hon. Percival W. Clement of Rutland said in part:

Much has been said and written the past few years about a "greater Vermont" and a "new Vermont." It seems to me that these terms are misleading. Vermont is growing old like all of us; it contains 9,565 square miles. It is bounded by other states and a foreign nation, all jealous of their own prestige. It is the most arrant nonsense to talk about a Greater Vermont. Vermont never can be any greater, but it can be and ought to be made very much better as a place of residence. In the last 30 years our population has only increased 13,000, and that mostly within the last ten years. We never shall better our condition by simply listening to talk about Greater Vermont or dreaming of its future greatness. Let us stop in talking of Vermont, trying to unravel the fringe of a vivid imagination, and begin to saw wood. It is time that we began to do something. It is time for action rather than for words, if we would benefit Vermont.

BETTER FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION.

In my opinion there is no one thing that we need at this time more than better facilities for communication and transportation. We have got two main lines of railroad running through the state, north and south, on either side of the Green mountains, which give us good accommodation of that kind, and the cost of transportation for freight and passengers on those lines of road has been steadily reduced since their construction, but our wagon roads have stood still for 100 years—not quite as many stumps in them now as then, but they were dirt roads 100 years ago and they are dirt roads now.

WAGON AND RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

The cost of transportation in this country on railroads is about \$1,250,000,000 per annum.

The estimated cost of transportation on wagon roads is \$950,000,000.

The cost of handling a ton of freight per mile by railroad is considerably less than half a cent.

The cost of handling a ton of freight by wagon is 25 cents in this country. We cannot, of course, ever expect to handle freight as cheaply by wagon as by rail, but we can certainly reduce the cost of wagon transportation very materially. In Europe the average cost of transportation of one ton one mile by wagon is 12½ cents, or just one-half of the cost in this country. If, however, we had throughout this country well surfaced macadamized roads, as exist in Europe, we would save 12½ cents a ton on all freight handled by wagon, which would mean a saving to the country of \$450,000,000 per annum, just about half of our national debt. Think of what that would mean to the farmer, to the merchant, to every man, because every man would profit by that saving in proportion to his business and capital.

MORE GOOD ROADS AND FEWER BOUQUETS.

Here in this state instead of throwing bouquets at each other about the beauties of Vermont suppose we go to work and build a few lines of macadamized wagon roads from our eastern to our western borders across the mountain ranges. By good roads I mean something better than a dirt or gravel road. Broken stones rolled into place with a heavy roller and brought to a smooth surface by a top dressing is the road which is accepted in this country and in Europe as being the best surface for a permanent roadway. This style of road is called "macadam," taking its name from an engineer who strongly advocated it for a permanent roadway.

ACROSS MOUNTAIN TRAVEL DIFFICULT.

Now if a man in Bennington wants to go to Brattleboro or Bellows Falls the easiest way for him is to go down into the state of Massachusetts, go around by Greenfield and come up the Connecticut river valley. It is practically a day's trip. If there were a good macadamized road kept in good condition every day of the year a man would make the trip of 40 miles with a good pair of horses in four hours or with an automobile, which is the coming means of transportation through the country, in less than two hours; and think what such a road as that would mean to all of the farmers and manufacturers and all people living on the line of it.

HAULING LOADS.

On present roads a farmer living six or eight miles from Bellows Falls, if this is his market, in good weather, can make one trip a day with a pair of horses and a load of a ton or a ton and a half, possibly under very favorable conditions two tons; but there are many days in the year when his road is practically impassable for a team with more than half a ton. Suppose that he had a road into your town over which he could haul

three tons with the same team in any day in the year, what would that add to the value of his farm? I won't undertake to estimate the increased value in figures, but you can readily see that it would increase the value of all property located on the lines of such good roads.

THE ESTIMATED COST.

We cannot have these roads in a moment. It will take time and cost a large amount of money to build them. We must have surveys and plans made, and the work of construction should go forward upon some well defined plan. I estimate that it would cost \$5,000 a mile to build a thoroughly good macadamized highway 16 feet wide, and when built such a road requires the minimum of expense for maintenance. Each road then, should we build across the state, will cost approximately a quarter of a million dollars. Of course the towns through which such a road would run could not afford to build it. That would be too much of a burden and particularly for the poorer mountain towns. In other states where permanent roads have been built, the state has borne from one-half to two-thirds of the expense, and the balance has been assessed upon the towns. I don't know just what proportions, if any, the towns should bear of the expense of construction. That would be worked out by a legislature; but certainly the state should bear the greater part of the cost. That has been the plan adopted in Europe. France is following that plan, and some of the finest roads in France were built as military roads. The Corniche road, overlooking the Mediterranean in Southern France, is to-day in magnificent condition, and it was built by the first Napoleon as a national military road. So the plan of having the state build roads through the town is not at all new.

HOW TO RAISE THE MONEY.

Now you will say: "That's all right, that's all well, but where are you going to get the money?" Well, I will show you.

I have been looking over the auditor's report of the state of Vermont, and I find that 30 years ago, that's in 1870 or 1871, it cost to operate this state \$280,000. In 1881 it cost \$303,000. In 1891, \$451,000. In 1901, \$635,000,—an increase in that period of \$355,000 a year for running expenses, or more than 125 per cent. Now a good many of you can remember our conditions in 1870-1871.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

What have we got now in the state of Vermont more than we had then? What are we spending this money for? Where does the \$355,000 that it required in 1901 more than it required in 1871 to run the state of Vermont, where does it go to? A careful analysis of the expenses shows that the expense of the executive department has remained about the same. In 1871 it was \$15,000, in 1891 it was \$17,000. The expense of the legislature has remained practically the same,—\$55,000 in 1871, \$61,000 in 1891; but the expense of the courts during that period has increased tremendously. In 1871 the net court expenses were \$110,000. In 1881 they were only \$72,000. In 1891 they were \$134,000, and in 1901 \$175,000. From the period of 1881 to 1891 there is an increase of more than \$100,000 in the expense of justice in this state, but we are told that litigation has not increased. Certainly the population remains about the same. In 1881 it was \$32,000. In 1901, \$43,000,—only an increase of about 11,000.

OTHER INCREASED EXPENSES.

The military in 1871 cost \$11,000; in 1891, \$25,000,—that has doubled. Pensions, including the soldier's home, cost \$3,700 in 1871,—that was before the soldier's home was built,—and cost \$9,900 now.

The state paid for the care of its insane in 1871, \$13,000, and in 1901 the pauper insane account was \$158,000. In 1871 the Waterbury asylum was not built, and we were maintaining our insane at Brattleboro. If the state of Vermont had put the promoters of the Waterbury insane asylum in Brattleboro before they got that bill through, apparently the state would be better off by more than \$100,000 a year; however, it is too late to talk about that now; but the expense of the insane in this state is much more than it should be, and more per capita than it is in other states.

Money devoted to educational purposes has increased from \$17,000 to \$61,000 by payments to the agricultural college at Burlington and normal schools, etc.

EXPENSIVE COMMISSIONS.

In 1871 all of the commissions in this state, agriculture and railroad and county commissioners, etc., cost the state \$2,000. The commissioners have been increased by the creation of new offices in insurance, taxes, health, state, highway, special fish and game, dairymen, maple sugar, towns and gorges, until it cost the

state in 1891 \$95,000 to maintain these commissions. Now while I do not favor abolishing all these commissions I would certainly advocate the consolidation of them with a view of reducing the expenses to the state. An increase from \$2,000 to \$95,000 in the expense of maintaining commissions is too much for the benefit that the state receives.

AN APPLICATION OF BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

If a proper accounting and audit were kept of the moneys received by the state and paid out, and if the business of the state was transacted along the same lines that any successful corporation follows we could certainly save enough each year from our present running expenses to build 50 miles of macadamized road. In five years we would have five of such roads, running across our mountain ranges, east and west, from the Canadian line to Massachusetts, and it would not really have cost us anything.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

You may say: "What has the state of Vermont been doing all these years to allow such an increase in state expenses?" Well, my answer is that it is nobody's fault but her own. I am speaking as a Republican to Republicans. Every two years we attend a state convention and nominate state officers. There has been, except two years ago, no particular platform upon which a campaign for state officers has been based, merely the time had come around when we needed some new men, and we have assembled and nominated them. Once in a while the convention will pass a resolution advocating economy in state expenses, and then after the summer campaign we have taken that old resolution and hung it up behind the door to serve for the next convention. We would have our election, send a lot of new green men to Montpelier,—men usually who had no experience in legislation—charged with no duty in particular, except to go up there and draw \$3 a day and have as good a time as they can, and we ought not to complain if the state expenses have increased under these conditions 125 per cent. with little or no apparent benefit to the state. It's our own fault.

CONVENTION PROMISES AND INCREASING STATE EXPENSES.

In 1894 the Republican convention "Resolved, That in state affairs we promise a continuance of wise economy, where economy is wise, and where the best interests of the state demand." They then went to work that fall and increased the expenses of the state for the biennial term over what they had been the two years before. Apparently these resolutions were never kept for any purpose except to use on or about the time of the biennial convention; but they served their purpose at that time, they did not throw dust into anyone's eyes, no one regarded them as meaning anything, except a form of words and they never deterred the succeeding legislature one moment from spending the people's money right and left without proper consideration of the benefit to the state.

That same convention also resolved: "We denounce the increase of the tax on the poor man's breakfast table."

These were high-sounding words, and we might naturally suppose that they would influence the legislature toward economy. Well, let us look at the result. The state expenses, less fines, court fees and receipts from state penal and other institutions for the biennial term preceding the passage of this resolution, were \$983,779.17. The same class of expenses for the biennial term of 1895-6, the two years succeeding the passage of this resolution, were \$1,000,152.11, an increase of \$117,372.94. Apparently that simple little form of words cost the state of Vermont \$117,000. And in addition to that increase in current state expenses the state paid out \$212,418.45 for the new insane asylum at Waterbury, and \$14,500 for the house of correction at Rutland.

STATE EXPENSES.

Now I am not finding fault with the action of the Republican conventions or with the action of the legislatures. I have had some experience with the legislatures of other states, and I know that Vermont has had the most honest legislatures of all that I have become acquainted with.

Various feeble efforts have been made to reduce state expenses. Gov. Smith called attention in a forcible message, to the condition of things, but the movement did not get anywhere. Gov. Stickney made reference to greater economy and better system of accounting, but the movement did not get anywhere. When I had the honor to represent Rutland county in the Senate, I introduced a bill providing for a new system of accounting and purchasing, which would have gone a long way towards producing a large saving in state expenses. That bill passed the Senate but when it struck the pothouse politicians in the House of Representatives, it was killed.

THE DEMAND FOR RETRENCHMENT SHOULD COME FROM THE PEOPLE.

The reason that all such movements

are futile is because they don't come from the people. It is not a demand made by the people for something, and the legislature without giving such matters much attention turn them down because economy will interfere with graft. That's the whole situation. Whatever is done has got to come up as a demand from the people, and then there will be no difficulty about it.

LOCAL ISSUES LOST SIGHT OF.

I glory in the Republican party and the long line of illustrious patriots who have been its leaders in its glorious achievements during the last 40 years, and the part Vermont has taken in creating and sustaining it. It is toward us that Republicans all over the country have looked every four years (in our September election), to give the first note of approval to the National Republican platform. I am proud of the answer Vermont has always returned to the Republicans of the nation, but while we have been doing that, we have neglected our own affairs and have allowed a gang of political slysters and grafters to rob the state treasury, and no one has been able to stop them, although we have sometimes had good men in office who have made valiant efforts to do so. The trouble has never been brought to the attention of the people; and we have been indifferent and perhaps negligent. You can assign any cause you have a mind to,—the result is there and cannot be disputed.

DECREASE IN MARKET VALUES.

Now while the expense of operating the state government have been increasing 125 per cent. in the last 30 years what has been the course of all values? Values during that time have decreased in some cases more than 50 per cent. A farm, which in 1870 was worth \$10,000, can be bought today for \$3,000, and farm property generally throughout the state has decreased in value tremendously. The values in 1870 were inflated values. We had not at that time gotten over the war prices for things but supposed that instead of increasing our annual state expenses hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, we had held them where they were, or voted the money which we have squandered, for permanent improvements, in 30 years we would have built more permanent roadways than any state in the Union now has. If that had been done, do you suppose for one moment that our farms and other property would sell at the low price it now sells for? Do you suppose that there would have been a single abandoned farm in all Vermont if we had spent in the last 30 years \$8,000,000 in permanent roadways? Vermont would be gridironed with beautiful roads, and I believe that instead of depreciation in values the old high values of war time would have been practically maintained; but it is useless to surmise what would have been, except as it may guide us in the future.

NATIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR GOOD ROADS PROPOSED.

I noticed the other day that a bill has been introduced into both houses of Congress, appropriating \$24,000,000 toward the building of good roads in this country. The income of this country is immense and the ability to pay is larger than that of any other country in the world, so I say it would be a proper measure for Congress to adopt. I have no doubt that within a short time such an appropriation will pass. The present bill provides that Vermont shall have \$250,000 on condition that she shall contribute as much more toward the building of good roads. Let us get ready to have that \$250,000. We can contribute that much toward building good roads without really costing us a cent; that is, we can save it from our present expenses. It takes time and it takes a large plant to construct works of such a magnitude economically. Let us start now and not be behind our neighbors.

WHAT OTHER STATES HAVE DONE.

New Jersey has spent more than \$4,500,000 and has 1,000 miles built and under contract. Connecticut has spent \$2,500,000. Massachusetts \$1,000,000. New York \$4,000,000.

And in order to begin let the matter be discussed at home and in the stores and in all places where men meet, and then send your men to Montpelier charged with a duty. Tell them what you want and the rest will be an easy matter to work out.

A LEGAL TIE-UP.

Quebec Southern and South Shore Lines Under Seizure.

A despatch from Montreal dated Monday says: "The Quebec Southern and South Shore Railways, which are run under one management are completely tied up to-day."

A seizure has been made on behalf of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on an old judgment for \$24,000 and costs.

The employees of the two lines have struck work. They went out, this morning, because their wages have not been paid promptly.

The seizure is the outcome of an old dispute and consignment suit to the ownership of the property."

Great Sacrifice of Goods

DURING THE BALANCE OF FEBRUARY

\$20,000 WORTH

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Furniture, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c.

I have decided to reduce this stock by half before stock taking, and in order to sell it I have made prices that will sell the goods, regardless of cost.

DRESS GOODS

Of this line I have the largest assortment 50 miles round, from 25 to 50 per cent. discount

30c. Dress Goods for 19c. per yd.
Plaid Dress Goods for 23c., former price 35c.

Black Figured Goods, 25c., former price 40c. and 50c.

Black Cashmere 49c., former price 65c. and 80c.

Black Dress Goods, plain and figured, reduced from \$1.00 to 69c.

Dress Costume Cloth from 39c. to 95c., all styles and colors, 25 to 35 per cent. discount.

Dress Trimmings, all styles and colors, 25 per cent. discount.

Ladies' All-wool Hose for 20c. per pair.

Gents' and Children's Wool Hose for 15c. per pair.

Ladies' Fleece-lined Cashmere Gloves for 19c.

Ladies' Costumes, reduced from \$12.50 to \$6.00.

Ladies' Overskirts and Underskirts from 75c. to \$1.50, 33 1/3 per cent. discount.

Ladies' Wrappers, 55c. and 90c., 35 per cent. discount.

Ladies' Capes and Jackets from \$2.50 to \$7.00, 50 per cent. discount.

Fur Jackets from \$12.00 to \$35.00, less than cost.

Men's Coon Coats (not the best) for \$12.50.

Fur Collars, Collarettes, Boas and Muffs at half price.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, 25c., 37c. and 75c., 50 per cent. discount.

Shirt Waist Patterns, all new styles and colors, 25 per cent. discount.

All Carpets at 25 per cent. discount.

25 pieces of Flannelette, worth 6c., at 45c. per yd.

37 pieces of Flannelette, worth 8c., at 4c. per yd.

2000 yards of Brown Cotton at 5c.

3000 yards of Bleached Cotton at 30 cts. per lb., (this means 6c. per yd.)

Prints at 5c., usually 7c.

Prints at 8c., usually 10c.

Prints at 10c., usually 12 1/2c.

Grey Flannels at 12 1/2c., former price 30c.

Table Linen from 20c. up, 25 per cent. discount.

Toweling from 4c. up to 10c., 25 per cent. discount.

\$2,000 Worth of Boots & Shoes

Children's Shoes from 25c. a pair up.

Ladies' Shoes from 50c. a pair up.

Men's Shoes from 99c. a pair up.

100 pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers, at 25c. per pair.

Ready-made Clothing

at Special Bargains.

Men's All-wool Ulsters from \$4.00 up.

Men's All-wool Raglan Overcoats from \$5.75 up.

Men's All-wool Pants from 99c. up.

Boys' Overcoats and Reefers from \$1.50 up.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Boys' Pants from 37 1/2c. up.

Men's Black and White Shirts for 25c.

CROCKERY

We give away with tickets, but should you want to buy a nice Dinner Set our price is \$5.75 for 98 pieces.

Special prices on Hardware, Paints & Oils, Provisions, Feed, Groceries, etc., etc., etc.

Remember this is the greatest opportunity to buy goods cheap. It is impossible to enumerate all our goods, but will say that all goods bought here are warranted as represented and our 30 years in business is a guarantee to all purchasers.

P. A. BISSONNET.

TO-DAY'S WANTS.

TO-DAY YOU WANT Comfortable Underclothing and

should not delay its purchase until you are laid up with a cold. We have a big line for Men, Women and Children—All-Wool and Fleece-lined. They are high-class goods, well made and have the wearing qualities. Best prices on Fleece-lined Underwear in town.

TO-DAY LADIES WANT the latest thing for winter wear—

Cheviot Shirt Waists. They are comfortable and good looking. We have a full line and the prices are right. We also a new line of Stylish Jackets at tempting prices.

FLANNELETTES from 6c. to 12c. a yard; special value at 9c. A complete stock of New Dry Goods for this season's wants.

PIKE BROTHERS,

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

Abbey's
Great
February
Clearing
Sale
Of Winter
Goods.

Now is Your Time

To buy Winter Goods at your own price. I am selling all my Winter Goods such as Dress Goods, Ladies' Winter, Ready-to-wear Skirts, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Hats, Ladies' Fleece Lined Wrappers. All my Winter Goods at a great discount. These goods must be sold before March 1st, as I have to make room for my new Spring Goods March 25th. Come early and make your own selections. Remember you are buying goods at a great discount

At Abbey's Store.

Connected by telephones.

JAMES W. ABBEY
Old Post Office Block, Stanstead.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Japan Still Hammered Away at Port Arthur While Troops Pour Into Corea.

RUSSIAN VICTORY A MYTH.

The important naval victory claimed by Russia last week was a myth. The Japanese ships sunk at the entrance to the harbor Tuesday were old hulks loaded with stone and sunk by their own crews in effort to bottle up the Russian fleet which appears to have been only partially successful. The crews of the sunken ships were picked up by the Japanese torpedo flotilla which accompanied them.

After the flotilla rejoined the main fleet, it advanced slowly on Port Arthur, where the Russian cruisers Bayan, Askold and Novik were slowly moving about the harbor under cover of the batteries. A bombardment began at long range and at 11.45 a. m. all the ships and batteries were responding vigorously. Shortly after noon the Novik retreat into the inner harbor. The Askold and Bayan quickly following, demonstrated that the sinking of the steamers had not blocked the entrance to the harbor.

A bombardment of the inner harbor was then ordered, and for fifteen minutes all the heavy guns of the Japanese fleet threw shells over the hills into the harbor. The Japanese were unable to determine the effect of the bombardment, but saw huge columns of smoke arising from time to time. In the meantime the Japanese cruiser squadron discovered two Russian torpedo destroyers at the foot of Laotche Hill and gave chase. One of the destroyers escaped but the other was pursued into Pigeon Bay, where it was sunk. Vice-Admiral Kamimura reports that the Japanese fleet sustained no damage, and did not lose a single man.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

A despatch from New Chwang, dated February 29, says:

Fifteen Japanese warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 o'clock until 12 o'clock this morning. The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold and Bayan, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition, the Novik was badly damaged, and a torpedo boat was sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan was again damaged. The Japanese withdrew in good order.

JAPANESE TACTICS.

The pause in the war operations in the Far East has been broken by another Japanese attack on Port Arthur, of which only the foregoing brief account is yet to hand. This report, however, shows a repetition of the now familiar tactics of Japan.

It is presumed that this attack was made in bad weather, previous telegraphic advices having reported a severe gale raging at Port Arthur. As usual the Japanese did not remain long enough off the harbor to enable the gunners at the forts to get their range. Again, also, the same cruisers the Bayan, the Askold and the Novik, came out to meet the attack, and this suggests that either they were the only effective ships here or that the larger battleships were unable to get out.

Chefoo, Feb. 29.—12,000 Japanese troops have arrived at Seoul up to the present, consisting of cavalry and infantry, but with no artillery.

Altogether 80,000 troops have passed through Seoul and 40,000 through Gensan within a fortnight, northward bound, via Ping Yang.

The harbor of Chemulpo and approaches to mouth of Han river leading to Seoul are filled with submerged torpedoes.

The army base is thereby protected from a sea attack.

Japan is fully in control of Corea and the Government is rendering assistance in the military operations.

The Korean army barracks, and, also, disused imperial palace are used as quarters for Japanese troops.

There is much talk of an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Corea.

DETERMINED TO CAPTURE PORT ARTHUR.

Manchuria, February 29.—Foreigners living at Ying Kow say that the Japanese fleet has received orders to attack and capture Port Arthur March 1st at all costs.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

Feb. 7.—Japan seized Masampo, Corea, capturing the Russian torpedo boat Baboyank.

Feb. 8.—Torpedo attack on Port Arthur by Japanese, disabling the Russian battleships Osevitich and Botvinn and the cruiser Pallada, which were beached; they are now undergoing repairs. The cruisers Novik, Askold, Diana and Poltava were hit by shot below the waterline, but not so seriously damaged.

Feb. 9.—Attack on Port Arthur by Japanese warships. The Russian fleet was driven inside the harbor, and four vessels were disabled. A Japanese squadron disabled the Russian cruiser Varyag, and the torpedo cruiser, which sank in Chefoo harbor.

Feb. 11.—Russian Vladivostock squadron sank small Japanese merchant ship in Japanese Sea.

Feb. 13.—The Russian transport Yenisei was blown up at Port Arthur by "accidental" contract with a mine, and her officers and crew, numbering 95, were lost.

Feb. 14.—Torpedo attack in which two Russian ships were disabled. The cruiser Boyan, reported by the Russians as destroyed by accidental contract with a mine is believed by the Japanese to have been torpedoed at this time. She was destroyed and her officers and crew, 197, lost.

Feb. 16.—The Japanese fleet vigorously bombarded the forts at Port Arthur. It was reported on this date that Japan had landed 60,000 troops at Wonsou, Corea, having also 20,000 at Chemulpo and in the whole peninsula more than 100,000. Viceroy Alexieff left Port Arthur for Harbin, where the main Russian army is concentrating. Reinforcements have been hurried east to this centre.

Feb. 17.—Fifty thousand Japanese troops reported to be embarking at home ports. Japanese troops are said to have occupied Chin-Wan-Tao, south of Shan-Hai-Kwan and within Chinese neutral territory.

Feb. 19.—Cossack pickets attacked a small party in Corea, probably in the vicinity of Ping Yang. Several Japanese are reported to have been taken prisoners.

Feb. 20.—Japanese fleet bombarded Port Arthur.

Feb. 23.—Russian scouts reached Anju, Corea.

Feb. 24.—The Japanese made a brilliant attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur harbor by sending in four old stone laden steamers. This plan did not succeed. The town was bombarded for fifteen minutes, but the results are not known. One Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by the Japanese cruiser squadron. Thirty thousand Japanese troops deployed between Seoul and Ping Yang. Russian main force still north of the Yalu. Japanese fleet sails for the vicinity of Vladivostock. Seventy miles of Harbor Vladivostock road is reported destroyed.

Feb. 25.—The Japanese opened a furious bombardment on Port Arthur. Russian advices say they were everywhere repulsed. Russian cut the Anju-Ping-Yang telegraph lines. Japanese reported to have seized Posslet Bay on the extreme southeastern part of Manchuria on the Japan Sea, seventy miles from Vladivostock and to be threatening Vladivostock and Kirin. Japanese fleet again assault Port Arthur.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Modified Agreement Made Known—No Change in Route.

The modified agreement between the Dominion Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific will come before the Grand Trunk shareholders at the half-yearly meeting, to be held in London next Monday.

The agreement, as modified, was cabled from London Monday.

There is no change in the route of the line as originally arranged, and it will built from Moncton, N. B., through to the Pacific coast. The time in which the mountain section of the road, the section to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, must be completed, has been extended from five to eight years, making the latest date as 1911.

The proportion of expense of this section which the Government agrees to bear has also been changed. The original agreement was that they should bear three-fourths of the cost up to a maximum of \$30,000 per mile. In the modified agreement the \$30,000 limitation is out away, and the Government will bear three-fourths of the actual cost of construction.

The nature of the deposit has been changed, though the amount, \$5,000,000, remains the same. Originally it was specified that the deposit should be in cash or government bonds. In the modified agreement more latitude has been given, and securities other than government securities may be deposited by the Grand Trunk, provided, of course, that they are approved by the Government.

The western terminus has not yet been definitely decided upon. Port Simpson and Butte Inlet are the points under consideration, and the choice will depend upon the report of the surveying parties, who have carefully examined and considered each port. Both have respective advantages.

Joseph Gauthier, brakeman on the Canadian Pacific Railway's Megantic local, fell beneath the car wheels as the train was leaving Lennoxville, Thursday evening. He was dragged about a quarter of a mile before the trainmen became aware of what had happened and stopped the train. His left arm was cut off, shoulder hurt, leg broken and head badly cut but he did not lose consciousness and was taken to the Sacred Heart Hospital, Sherbrooke, where he received every attention possible but the unfortunate man expired Sunday morning after much suffering.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

At Waterloo the other day David Fortin of St. Alphonse de Granby, pleaded guilty to a charge of illicit liquor selling, and as it was a second offense he was fined \$100 and costs.

Mr. N. T. Truell, principal of the Sherbrooke High School, has assumed the duties of the lay reader at St. Peter's Church, that city, and goes to Brompton school house Sunday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reid, former residents of Oliver, Magog Township, who left that place some twenty years ago, and now reside at Ness City, Kansas, are visiting relatives and friends in the vicinity of their former home.

William Flynn, a native of St. Philippe, Que., and an employee of the Jenckes Machine Co., at Niagara, was killed on Friday. While several men were swinging a large piece of steel on a derrick, the boom gave way and fell on Flynn, killing him instantly.

Horton Fraser & Co.'s factory, Eaton road, Cookshire, used for the manufacture of drugs, etc., was burned Saturday forenoon. The flames spread to Mrs. Fraser's house which was also burned. The residence was a valuable building but the factory was not.

Efforts to trace the party who broke into the store of Charles Silman, Syrian trader, Windsor Mills, recently, have failed. The burglary was committed at night \$200 worth of goods and \$110 in cash being taken. The intruders left no clue to their identity.

Joseph Wilson, a North Stukely farmer, is being prosecuted for cruelty to animals. He is charged with starving his stock and leaving them out doors in severe weather. He has about 100 head of horses, cattle and sheep. The case will be heard today.

At the Derby Town Meeting Tuesday John Sivright was elected first fence viewer while his chief lieutenant, Charles Hall, was elected second fence viewer. Just what the duties of this Vermont office are we do not know, but John is likely to be looking for the gap into this strawberry patch before July comes around.

We clip the following item from an exchange: "Mr. M. Hackett left Montreal on Friday to spend a few days at his home in Stanstead. In conversation with a reporter he said that although the question of his contesting Ste. Ann's Division with the present member, Ald. Dan Gallery, has been considered, no definite decision had been arrived at.

A young married woman living in the Townships appeared before Judge Mulvena at Sherbrooke the other day, extradition proceedings having been instituted by C. M. Hunt, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. A similar charge was also made against the husband of the young woman and both parties will stand trial at St. Johnsbury.

At the next session of the Quebec Legislature, the Quebec Central Railway will apply for the passing of an act amending its present charter and authorizing the company to subscribe for and hold stock in the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company, to acquire real estate in or near the city of Quebec for terminal purposes generally and for the construction of warehouses, offices and other buildings.

The election in Holland Tuesday resulted in the return of the following officers: Clerk and Treasurer, S. E. Fletcher; Selectmen, G. H. Tice, M. L. Adams, Henry Bradford; Overseer of the Poor, I. E. Hackett; Road Commissioner, James Flynn; Listers, J. B. Farr, Frank Gray, Charles Ladd, E. G. Moulton; School Director (3 years) Joseph H. Smith; Constable, L. R. Kelley. Tax 140 per cent. on grand list. Only one vote was cast in favor of license.

At Sherbrooke recently A. L'Heureux was charged at the instance of his wife with having abused, ill-treated and failed to provide her with the necessities of life. The couple had only been married about five months and during nearly all that time the couple lived unhappily together owing to the accused's habits of life. The charge was found proven and L'Heureux was ordered to pay a fine and costs amounting to \$13 and bound over to keep the peace under a bond of \$200. The court in passing sentence severely reprimanded the accused.

Lulu Louise Bean daughter of F. L. Bean of Sherbrooke, died at Riverside California, last Thursday. She had been in failing health for over a year and the family went to California last fall hoping the unfortunate young lady would be benefited by the change. For a time she appeared to improve. Mr. Bean returned to Sherbrooke a few weeks ago. Mrs. Bean and a younger daughter remaining with the deceased. Last Thursday came a message stating that Miss Bean had had a hemorrhage and the following morning her death was announced in another message. The disease from which she died developed while she was attending school in Montreal. Deceased was in her 21st year.

ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORS.

Notwithstanding the heavy advances in the prices of all cottons, Spalding is selling all lines at a very slight advance over last year's prices. Read his ad.

Plenty of water at Boynton to grind all kinds of grain. Bring along your wheat. During the first 30 days of February we ground over 3,000 bushels of grain. J. A. Hutchinson.

A. W. Watson, manager of the Huntingdon branch of the Eastern Townships Bank has been appointed manager of the Waterloo branch, replacing W. I. Briggs, who retired some weeks ago.

OTTAWA FARM LETTER.

CANNED AND EVAPORATED GOODS TRADE.

Mr. A. W. Grindley, Agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, gives the following information in regard to the trade in canned and evaporated goods during 1903, in addition to the extracts from his annual report published last week.

FRUIT PULPS.

There is a good demand for the following fruit pulps which can be put up in Canada:—Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Black Currant, Peaches, Pears, Apricots.

The above fruits are largely used in jam factories in Great Britain.

Canadian packers of fruit pulps should observe the following points:

1. Use a heavy grade of charcoal tin plates for making the cans.
2. Do not use resin for soldering the inside seams as the least portion imparts a bad flavor to the contents.
3. One gallon tins are preferable to cans holding five gallons chiefly because there is less loss in case of a puncture or other cause of damage.
4. For colored pulps an internally lacquered tin is very much preferred.
5. No coloring matter or preservatives of any kind should be added.
6. Have cases holding cans made strongly and with tight covers, not slate.

TINNED MEATS.

There is a good demand in Great Britain for tinned meats but complaints are made that Canadian tinned meats etc. are often colored next the tin by some acid action. This may be caused by using light grade tin plates for making the cans. These plates are rolled after being tinned and so much of the tin being taken off the iron is exposed in spots and a chemical action sets in shortly after the goods are packed. Some British firms who import heavy lines of canned goods from Canada furnish the tin plates from which the cans are made and also have an export representative to supervise the packing of their goods during the season, the result being general satisfaction and increased demand for the brands.

The quality of Canadian beef and mutton is preferred to the imports from other countries, the packs of which countries are often filled with meat from which extracts have been taken to make fluid meat preparations.

Most of the Canadian tinned beef and mutton is put up in tins holding not over two pounds of meat. There is a good demand for tins holding six pounds especially for War Office and Naval Stores.

Whatever sized tins are packed be sure they contain strong net weight.

DESSICATED VEGETABLES.

There is a growing demand for Dessicated Vegetables in Great Britain, not for home consumption, but for Naval Stores and the War Office.

W. A. CLERMONT,
Publication Clerk.

Dept. of Agriculture
Ottawa, Mar. 2

Just received at Abbey's Store, a very fine line of English Prints, to be sold at 5 cts. per yd.

THE DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, 3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

E. B. OSLER, M. P., President.
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Savings Bank Department.

Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards at highest current rates and compounded half-yearly. No unnecessary delay in withdrawing.

Drafts on Canadian, American and foreign points cashed and issued.

We have exceptional facilities for making collections upon all points.

Current accounts of business men and others received upon favorable terms.

A General Banking Business transacted.

STANSTEAD BRANCH,
P. B. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Enrich the Blood

Strengthen the Nervous, give tone and appetite and build up your general system. Apply at Eastern Townships Bank.


Coverton's Iron Blood Pills

Price 75 cts. 4 boxes \$2.50. Sent by mail for above price.

D. WATSON & CO. Agents
444 St. Paul St., Montreal.

FOUND

At Rock Island, a sum of money. Apply at Eastern Townships Bank.



D. R. PARSONS

OPTICIAN

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

EVERYTHING IN THE SUGAR TOOL LINE

Leave your orders early to avoid waiting during the rush when the sap begins to run.

Rock Island Hardware Co.

WATERMAN & HUNT, Managers.

GET READY FOR SUGARING

THIS IS THE PLACE FOR SUGAR TOOLS, SAP BUCKETS, NAILS, SPOUTS, TAPPING BITTS, BRACES, HATCHETS, RUBBER HOSE, DIPPERS, SUGAR TUBS AND IN FACT EVERYTHING WANTED IN THE CAMP

C. H. KATHAN'S.

AT

It is the one which you hide away; which earns you nothing; and which is liable to "turn up missing" without a moment's warning.

A Dead Dollar

A Live Dollar

It is the one which you place in this Bank, where it is always safe and always earning interest.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Established 1859.