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# Sherbrooke Daily Record.

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VOL. V. NO. 298. SHERBROOKE, QUE., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

## DECLINES HOLLAND'S OFFER

### Britain Politely Refuses to Accept Her Good Offices as Proposition Lacked Authorization.

London, February 1.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague says that the reply of Great Britain to the Dutch peace overtures was received Friday, and will be published Monday. It is a polite refusal to accept the good offices of the Netherlands. It also refuses to sanction a Dutch commission visiting South Africa to obtain the consent of the Boer leaders in the field to peace proposals. Although the reply does not close the door wholly, it actually dismisses hope. The fact that the recent offer of Dr. Kuyper, the Netherland's Prime Minister to Great Britain, in the interests of peace, lacked authorization, proved fatal. The Dutch Government is greatly disappointed at the outcome.

## THE BEAUCE ELECTION

### Mr. Godbout, Independent Liberal, Elected.

GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE DEFEATED BY 874 MAJORITY.

Quebec, February 1.—The Parent Government sustained a defeat in Beauce county yesterday. The contest was between two Liberals, Messrs. Letellier and Godbout. Mr. Letellier was the Parent candidate, and had the whole support of the Government. Mr. Godbout refused to accept Mr. Letellier's nomination, and came out as an independent candidate. Messrs. Dechene and Turgeon, of the Parent Cabinet, stumped the constituency in Mr. Letellier's favor, and appealed to the electors to stand by the Government.

The election resulted in a big majority for Mr. Godbout.

Following are the returns:

| | Godbout. | Letellier. |
|---|---|---|
| Beauce Junction | 15 | |
| Lambton | 150 | |
| Broughton | 25 | |
| Sacre Coeur | 48 | |
| Shenly | 121 | |
| St. Benoit | 55 | |
| St. Come | 19 | |
| St. Ephrem | 6 | |
| St. Frederic | 75 | |
| St. Gedeon | 29 | |
| St. Georges | 316 | |
| St. Joseph | 4 | |
| St. Mary | 126 | |
| St. Martin | 63 | |
| St. Sebastien | 6 | |
| St. Victor | 78 | |
| Tring Junction | 25 | |
| Adstock | | 17 |
| Agnes | | 29 |
| St. Elzear | | 8 |
| St. Evariste | | 2 |
| St. Francois | | 194 |
| St. Samuel | | 46 |
| | 1,161 | 287 |

Majority for Godbout 874

## FELLOWS MEET FATE.

BIDDLE BROTHERS PAPTURED, BADLY WOUNDED.

Pittsburg, Penna., Feb. 1.—A telegram from Butler, at 9.30 p.m., says:—Edward Biddle in jail, dying; John Biddle riddled with buckshot, and in a precarious condition, and Mrs. Peter K. Soffel, lying in the hospital with a self-inflicted bullet wound in the breast, is the sequel to the sensational escape of the Biddle brothers from the Allegheny county jail, aided by Mrs. Soffel, the wife of the jail warden, on Thursday morning.

Butler, Pa., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The condition of Briddles and Mrs. Soffel, this morning, is unchanged.

Ed. Biddle may die at any moment. Mrs. Soffel had an operation performed on her, this morning, and she is doing fairly well.

John Briddle's condition is good and he may recover.

## KING AND QUEEN.

ATTENDED PERFORMANCE AT DALY'S LAST NIGHT.

London, Feb. 1.—The members of the Royal family seem to be aiming to make amends for the dulness the theatres suffered from during the period of mourning for Queen Victoria. The King and Queen attended Daly's Theatre, tonight, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the performance at the Haymarket Theatre. Crowds awaited the royalties at the exits and gave them ovations. King Edward was given an especially enthusiastic reception. He was roaringly cheered and many of the crowd followed his carriage for a considerable distance.

MORE CANADIAN HORSES FOR AFRICA.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 1.—The steamer Marquette sailed yesterday for Cape Town with 794 Canadian horses for the imperial army in South Africa.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

February 1.—11 a.m.—Forecast for the next 24 hours, issued by the Meteorological Bureau:

Cloudy, with light local snowfalls and moderate temperatures.

The Sweetsburg correspondent of the St. Johns News says:—On Monday Sheriff Cotton had his dog Barney photographed, a dog generally suspected to be the ugliest and meanest looking our that ever roamed the hills of this section. It was originally intended to have a combination photo, composed of the Sheriff and his dog, but the artist concluded he had no instrument which would stand the strain.

## THE HUNT FOR DEWET

### Twenty-Three British Columns After the Wily Boer Leader.

A POWERFUL EFFORT WILL BE MADE IN MARCH AND APRIL TO CRUSH THE BOERS.

London, Feb. 1.—The Ladysmith correspondent of the Daily News reports that twenty-three British columns are hunting for General Dewet, and says the assertion that his capture or the annihilation of his force is only a question of time is more justified that ever before. Everything indicates a powerful effort to crush the Boers everywhere in March and April. The Boers in the field, however, are surprisingly numerous, and well equipped. It is suspected that they have been reinforced by rebels from the Cape Colony.

A GENERAL MOVEMENT.

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent announces that great preparations are being made for a general movement against the Boers and rebels in the far northwest. The latter are also preparing for resistance. They are storing large quantities of grain and other supplies in Bushmanland where military operations will be most difficult. The correspondent predicts that the troubles will continue in Bushmanland for, perhaps, years.

SHERBROOKE MARKET.

This morning's market was about the same as last week's, with several advances in price. Potatoes and parsnips seem to be steadily advancing. There is a quantity of good wood for sale, but very little good hay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter, tub, per lb. | 20c to 22c |
| Butter, fresh prints, choice, | 22c to 25c |
| Creamery, prints, | 24c to 28c |
| Cheese, per lb., dairy, | 14c |
| Cheese, per lb., factory, | 14c |
| Maple sugar, per lb., | 8c to 9c |
| Maple syrup, per gal., | $1.00 |
| Bees honey, per lb., boxes, | 13c |
| Strained honey, | 20c |
| Eggs per dozen, fresh, | 30c to 35c |
| Case eggs, | 24c to 25c |
| Beef, for hind quarters, | 5½c to 7c |
| Beef, for fore quarter | 4c to 6c |
| Beef, cut | 6c to 12½c |
| Pork, salt, per lb., | 11c to 12½c |
| Pork, per lb., fresh, | 11c to 13c |
| Pork, salt, per lb., | 13c |
| Mutton, per quarter, | 8c to 10c. |
| Ham | 15c |
| Bacon, | 14c to 16c |
| Lamb, hind quarter, | 12½c lb. |
| Lamb, fore quarter, | 8c to 10c |
| Chicken, | 10c to 12c |
| Geese, per lb., | 10c |
| Ducks, per lb., | 12c |
| Turkey, per lb., | 15c |
| Veal | 8c to 10c |
| Beef hides, green, per lb., | 5½c |
| Lamb pelts, | 25c to 50c |
| Calf skin, per lb., | 6c to 8c |
| Lettuce, per 12 bunches, | 30c |
| Cauliflower | $1.80 |
| Potatoes, | 60c to 75c |
| Onions, per pk., | 45c |
| Cabbage, each | 5c to 10c |
| Celery, per doz., | 60c to $1.00 |
| Beans, per pk., | 60c |
| Turnips, bush., | 40c |
| Carrots, bush., | 50c |
| Squash, each, | 15c |
| Parsnips, bushel, | 60c |
| Apples, pk., | 40c to 50c |

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Montreal, January 31.—There has been nothing new to note in local export live stock circles except that cable advices received from Liverpool since Monday reported the market quiet and steady, with good to choice American cattle selling at 12¾c to 13¼c; sheep at 10c to 11¾c, and lambs at 14¼c. The demand for export cattle throughout western Ontario continues good from both Canadian and American shippers; in consequence, all offerings meet with a ready sale and prices rule firm. Some sales of really choice steers were made at $5.40 and good at $4.75 to $5.25, with medium at $3.50 per 100 lbs. The receipts of live stock at the East End Abattoir market this morning were 500 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, and 15 calves. There was no important change in the condition of the market. The demand was good from butchers for cattle and a fairly active trade was done at firm prices. The best beeves sold at 4¼c to 4¾c; fairly good at 4c to 4¼c, and lower grades at from 3c to 4c per lb. The demand for sheep and lambs was good, but owing to the small offerings trade was rather quiet at firm values. Sheep sold at 3¼c and lambs at 4c to 4¼c per lb. Calves met with a good sale at prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Live hogs were in fair supply and met with a good demand at 6¼c to 6¾c per lb., weighed off cars.

## AT WATERLOO.

CASES BEFORE JUDGE MULVENA ON THURSDAY.

The following cases were disposed of before Judge Mulvena at Waterloo, Thursday.

L. A. Perkins vs. C. O. Morgan, of Eastman. The defendant was fined thirty dollars and costs for sale of intoxicating liquor without a license.

L. A. Perkins vs. C. O. Morgan. The defendant was fined $20 and costs for keeping a temperance hotel without a license.

The Bell Telephone Co. vs. Paul Masse of Ste. Anne de Stukely. The defendant was bodnd over to take his trial before the Court of King's Bench, at Sweetsburg, himself in $100 and two sureties of $50 each, on a charge of cutting the wires of the Bell Telephone Co., on the 5th, 9th and 10th of December last, near Ste. Anne de Stukeley.

## FRATERNITY DOINGS

FRATERNITY AT COATICOOK.

Coaticook, February 1.—(Special)—Coaticook Council 1887, R.A., held a most successful and enthusiastic meeting on Thursday night in the hall of the A. O.U.W. W.Bro. A. L. Dupuis, Regent, presided, and explained the chief object of the meeting, which was to extend fraternal greetings to the grand officers, Bro. W. A. Weir, K.C., M.L.A., then gave a most eloquent address. He was followed by Bro. Geo. W. Liddell, D.S.R., and Bro. A. Walker. A vote of thanks to these able speakers was unanimously carried, after which the brethren adjourned to the Thorndyke, where an excellent supper brought a pleasant evening to a close.

ROYAL ARCANUM IN SHERBROOKE.

Last evening an enthusiastic meeting of Prince Consort Council, 1753, Royal Arcanum, was held at their rooms. The Grand Regent, Bro. W. A. Weir, K.C., M.L.A., Bro. H. Walker, Grand Secretary, and Bro. Geo. W. Liddell, D.S.R., were present. The Grand Regent made an eloquent and forcible address upon the advantages of members in the Royal Arcanum, and urging upon the members the desirability of largely increasing the number of members. His remarks were well received. Bro. Walker followed and spoke of the business end of the Order, and Bro. Geo. W. Liddell made some pertinent remarks. This meeting will bring good results to the Order here, as the members formed themselves into a committee of the whole and intend getting up a first class entertainment in the near future, and from the fact that this council numbers among its members some of the most prominent men in Sherbrooke, there is every reason to predict its being a success in every way. Bro. A. H. Anderson presided and much pleasure was evinced when the Grand Secretary announced the fact that Bro. W. M. Tomlinson had received the appointment of District Deputy Grand Regent.

FARNHAM.

A lively contest over the election of mayor and councillors took place in this town on Monday, January 27th. The result was as follows: For mayor, Dr. R. O. McCorkill, 169; C. Boisvert, 72; for Councillors, Ward No. 2, Alphonse Desautel, 102; J. Bte. Bessette, 82; Philip Landry, 55, and Louis Giasson, 25; Ward No. 4, Alexandre Saurette, 42, and Cezar Mercure, 24.

The Council for 1902 will be composed of the following members: Mayor, Dr. R. O. McCorkill; Councillors, Ward No. 1, Aime Loiselle; No. 2, Benj. Minard, Alphonse Desautel and J. Bte. Bessette; No. 3, Richard Pearse; No. 4, Alexandre Saurette.

After the election was closed and the results known, the following gentlemen addressed the electors: Retiring Mayor Boisvert, Dr. McCorkill, Alp. Desautel, J. Bte. Bessette, Philip Landry and Hon. J. C. McCorkill, K.C., M.L.A.

Mr. S. W. Perry, of Lennoxville, spent Sunday and Monday with his son, Mr. F. W. Perry, at the Balmoral.

The Dominion Hay Company's press is now running full time and will shortly turn out three tons an hour. It makes a bundle 14 inches square by 20 long, which weighs from 100 to 120 lbs.

A yard brakeman named Choulnard was instantly killed by the 7.32 p.m. Sherbrooke local a short distance from the freight shed on Tuesday. He leaves a wife and six children.

The new and general code of railway rules is being fully introduced on the C.P.R. Orders have been given for fifty new vans in the shops here

A symoathetic and devout resolution was passed by the Order of Railway Conductors in Farnham, Div. No. 83, re the death of Mr. Herbert L. Flint. It was engrossed and forwarded to the bereaved family.

BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG.

Governor-General to Banquet Canadian Officers.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Ottawa members of "D" Company, first contingent, will hold their first annual banquet in honor of Paardeberg on Feb. 18th. The anniversary is the 27th, and on that date the Governor-General is expected to banquet the Canadian officers who took part in the capture of Cronje. Invitations will probably be sent out soon.

Knowlton is to have a Chinese laundry.

## CITY NEWS.

Mr. Wilfrid Mousette left for New York on Thursday.

Mr. A. Roy, N.P., of Levis, was in town yesterday.

Mr. F. A. Noble, of Marbleton, was in the city Friday.

Mr. J. H. Breadon, Marbleton, was in town yesterday.

Mr. O. L. Deseve has returned from a trip to Montreal.

Dr. H. A. Meagher, of Windsor Mills, was in town yesterday.

Dr. William Cowie, from Lowelltown, Me., is in town, today.

Mrs. Wm. Wallace, of Norton Mills, visited Sherbrooke yesterday.

Post Office Inspector Bolduc, of Quebec, was in the city last evening.

Mr. W. Morris was in Richmond, this week, on professional business.

Messrs. F. A. London and A. O. Thorne, of Montreal, are in the city.

Mr. F. W. Hurd and Mrs. Hurd, of Lowell, Mass., arrived in the city this morning.

Mrs. Fuller, of Richmond, is in town, staying with her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Raimbach, whose children are all ill with measles.

Mrs. James McKinnon is spending a week in Boston, with Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McKinnon.

Messrs. Henry Hewson, Clarenceville, and N. A. Mansfield, of Montreal, were in town Friday.

The principal of Bishop's College returned on Thursday evening, from attending Synod at Montreal.

Mr. Frank Whitney and his sister, Miss Agnes Whitney, of Abbotsford, are spending the winter in town.

Mr. F. C. Dudley, of Portland, Me., who has just suffered so serious a loss by the burning of his mills, is in the city.

Mr. P. Therrien will leave Saturday for New York where he will take a ten days course in the cutting schoo. of Dittmor & Scheifer.

Mr. M. A. Macfarlane has returned from Stratford, Ont., where he went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Malcolm Macfarlane.

Messrs. J. R. Kennedy, W. Dolphin and Willie McCabe from Magog, were among the visitors from neighboring towns yesterday.

Messrs. S. Fregeau, Rock Island; E. McDougall, Brockville; and O. E. Granberg, Montreal, were registered at the Central yesterday.

The many friends of Mrs. Frank Hayward (nee Lizzie Jameson) will be pleased to hear that she is recovering from her recent severe illness.

Mr. Alex. Ames, of Sherbrooke, was elected Grand Scribe N. at the recent convocation of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, in Montreal.

The officers, whose boyhood was passed in Sherbrooke, sailed with their regiments in the Victorian from Halifax, Captain R. G. Edwards-Leckie, and Captain J. E. (Jack) Leckie, D.S.O.

Miss Irene Stuart and Miss Copland, of the Protestant Hospital, who graduated some months ago, will leave shortly for their homes, to take a much-needed rest before beginning their nursing duties.

Mr. John McDonald, for a long time resident of Sherbrooke, is dangerously ill at Nashua, N.H., where he moved with his family last fall. This will be learned with regret by his many Sherbrooke friends.

Tomorrow evening, at Plymouth Congregational Church, the service will be largely musical in its character. Rev. F. J. Day will give an address on "The companionship of books." A cordial invitation to all.

Mrs. Whitney and Miss Lawrence are to be the guests of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and Mrs. Hunter, Dunn, at "Bishopsthorpe," for the week of sports. They will return to Lennoxville, on the 13th of February.

Among those registered at the Continental yesterday were Messrs. Jas. Gibson, jr., Hadlow Cove; D. Richard, Ottawa; John Herron, Toronto; George Garceau, Magog; J. Poulin, Magog; Mr. J. Rooney, and Chas. McManamy, Philadelphia, Pa., and P. Paquet, St. Hyacinthe.

The sad and simple funeral of the little son of Mr. S. R. Tate, took place yesterday afternoon from his father's house, the Rev. Mr. Shearer, holding a short service at the house. A number of sympathizing friends were present. The mourners were: Mr. S. R. Tate, his brother, Mr. J. A. Tate and Mr. W. T. Mountain. The interment was at Elmwood.

Miss Alice Sinclair, a graduate of the Toronto General Hospital, arrived in town last evening, to take the position of head nurse at the Protestant Hospital. This step has been taken by the Governors with a view to relieving Miss Stuart, who has combined the duties of superintendent and head nurse, with extraordinary faithfulness, and ability, of a portion of her arduous duties. Miss Sinclair has taken up her work, and will prove a most valuable addition to the hospital staff.

Mr. J. P. Wells is spending a few days in Boston, Mass.

Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, is in town today, on his way to Montreal, on business.

The little son of Mr. E. P. Olivier, of the E. T. Bank, Windsor Mills, is very ill with scarlet fever.

Mr. C. C. Kenrick, of "Hillside Grange," Rock Forest, is visiting friends at Maisonneuve, Montreal.

Mr. John Hackett, son of Hon. M. F. Hackett has returned to St. Charles College, to continue his studies.

Miss Doris Charnock, from East Angus is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Andrew Steele, Commercial street.

A train of emigrants, the first of the season, passed over the C.P.R., this week for the Northwest. It was composed of seven cars.

M. L'Abbe Ponton, chaplain of the Sacred Heart Hospital, has been at the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, Farnham, for some time.

The Forty Hours Devotion closed this week at the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Family. The ceremonies during that time were very solemn.

Tomorrow is known in the Church of England, as Sexigesima Sunday, being about sixty days before Easter, and the last Sunday but one before Lent.

The name of Mrs. G. L. DeLottinville was accidentally omitted from the names of those who so materially assisted Mrs. Panneton, at her tea on Wednesday.

Miss Norah White, daughter of Mr. Richard White, of Montreal, is visiting her relatives, Judge White, and his family at "Seaton Place," Melbourne street.

Mrs. W. Stockwell, of Danville, and her children were in town this week, on their way to Rock Island, to visit friends. While in Sherbrooke, they were the guests of Mrs. A. R. Wilson.

Last Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Roy, first vicar of the Cathedral for the last five years and a half, said adieu for some months to the members of the Third Order of St. Francis, of which he was the devoted director. The numerous friends of the Rev. gentleman join in wishing him a speedy return to health.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the People's Telephone Company was held at its head office in this city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ratifying a bylaw to issue $25,000, six per cent. preference stock. The meeting was attended by all the leading shareholders, who after fully discussing the situation, unanimously approved the bylaw.

THE RECORD AS A 12 PAGE PAPER.

The Record appears today as a twelve page paper, the features of the extra sections being an historical sketch and series of illustrations of the Village of Waterville, together with two interesting historical accounts of military expeditions of local interest, viz., the march of Arnold against Quebec, and Roger's expedition against the St. Francis tribe of Indians. Since this number was planned Waterville has suffered a serious loss from fire, the Gale factory being almost totally destroyed on Thursday of this week. On page 12, a cut of this factory will be found together with portraits of the late George Gale, the late A. H. Gale, and Mr. F. G. Gale, the present proprietor, together with those of several members of the staff. The factory will, no doubt, be rebuilt at once. The portraits of prominent citizens of Waterville are distributed through the number. Today's edition numbers 4,800 copies.

(City News continued on page 4.)

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

### Sherbrooke Curling Club.

A special meeting of the members of the above club will be held at the rink on Saturday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock.

Business, election of skips for Ormstown. By order,

H. A. TOFIELD, Sec.-Treas.

## REGIMENTAL ORDER

Orderly Room, January 31, 1902.

### Orders by O. C. 53rd Regiment

(1)

The members of the regiment who paraded with the Guard of Honor are hereby notified that pay will be issued to them by Capt. C. K. Fraser, at his office.

T. S. SOMERS, Capt. and Adjt.,
53rd Regiment.

CARNIVAL

WEDNESDAY EVE., FEB. 5TH

Drill-Shed Rink

SHERBROOKE

53rd Regiment Band in Attendance

Admission 25c.

Doors open 7.30. Skating at 8.

## STANSTEAD VACANCY.

STANSTEAD SUGGESTS NAMES OF JENKINS, LIB., AND HACKETT, CON.

It is expected that the lamented death of our local member, Mr. M. B. Lovell, will result in an immediate bye-election. Already the names of probable candidates are being suggested.

It is very probable that Mr. Hackett will be offered the Conservative candidature. It does not seem as certain that he will accept, as Mr. Hackett has not yet sufficiently recovered from his illness to enter vigorously into an election contest.

In connection with the Liberal candidature the name of Mr. Charles Jenkins is freely mentioned. Mr. Jenkins is well known and is considered by many Liberals as their strongest man.

A RICHMOND OPINION.

The Richmond Guardian nominates Mr. Hackett for the vacancy in Stanstead County. It says: "While deeply regretting the sad circumstances under which the vacancy occurs, the election of a successor to the deceased member will have to be considered. Unless Hon. M. F. Hackett has relinquished his political ambitions, he will undoubtedly be the first choice of the Conservatives, and considering the plucky fight which he made against great odds in the last election, he would in all probability redeem the county. Mr. Hackett is acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent and effective public speakers in the Province, and the Opposition are in great need of his services."

## RIOT AT CAIRO.

EXTRACTION OF TIPS FROM VISITORS LEADS TO FATAL ROW.

Cairo, February 1.—A riot broke out yesterday morning among the native population here in consequence of an angry dispute between hotel porters and dragomans over the extraction of backsheese from visitors. A hotel doorkeeper shot two dragomen dead and wounded a third. The dragomen are now parading the streets and threatening the hotel porters. At this time of the year the hotels are crowded with wealthy visitors from all parts of the world, and the excitement is intense. One of the men killed was the servant of Sir John Aird, the English member of Parliament and great railroad contractor.

THE DEATH OF MR. LOVELL.

The Coaticook Observer, referring to the death of Mr. M. B. Lovell, says: "The news cast a gloom over the entire community. Genuine sorrow was expressed for his wife and other members of the family, especially his aged father, Mr. H. Lovell, M.P., who for the past few years had leaned so much upon this his eldest son. It is generally the case that people will throw flowers at a man after he is gone, but in the case of Moody Lovell there was hardly a man who in his lifetime had not a good word for him personally. He counted his friends among both political parties and his favors were not confined by any means to his political friends alone. To those who mourn his loss the sympathy of the entire community goes out."

SHERBROOKE CIGAR CO. HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Cigar Factory was held on Thursday. The former directors, Messrs. S. Fortier, J. A. Bouthillier, William Brault, Napoleon Blanchard, J. A. Allard, Jos. Frechette and J. L. Leblanc were all re elected. The affairs of the company have been flourishing for the last year, ten per cent. profit having been realized upon the capital.

## HOPE FOR WAR'S END.

### Britain Would Then be Stronger in European Councils.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION—PROSPECT OF PEACE IS A LEADING TOPIC.

London, Feb. 1.—It is certain, says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, that in influential quarters, where the international situation is best understood, the end of the South African War would be welcome, particularly because Great Britain's hands would then be free, and she would be able to make her voice more effective in the councils of Europe, which for the time are much confused.

The prospects for the termination of the South African War, says the Brussels correspondent of the Times, continue to be an engrossing topic in the press, which desires that the Boers lose no opportunity of forwarding their proposals through an intermediary that might also be used by the British cabinet to declare its conditions.

The Independence Belge suggests that Great Britain allow the Boer delegates in Europe to telegraph to Shalkburger, Generals Botha and Dewet, thus securing an authentic chain of communication. The Dutch papers deny the statement of the London Daily News that the Boers ever conferred with Dr. Bischop. They do not even know him.

The Daily News, giving the alleged genesis of the proposal of the Government of the Netherlands on the subject of the South African war, says that from the first Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, stipulated that he would take no part in either arbitration or mediation, and accepted the view that he would have to bring pressure to bear on the Boer delegates to persuade them to abandon their demand for independence. He explained his position to an English visitor who went to persuade him to take action. This visitor afterward communicated to Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and to Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Kuyper's views and his offer to become a "friendly negotiator." Mr. Chamberlain courteously replied to the effect that he was interested in the proposal, but could not recognise any approaches unless they were made directly by the Boers themselves. The reply of Lord Lansdowne intimated that he had sent the proposal to Lord Salisbury, the premier, and that there the matter had remained until Dr. Kuyper visited London.

WON'T PAY FOR THE HORSE.

The Coaticook Observer says: "Our readers will remember that some little time ago a horse belonging to Mr. Bryant, of Barnston, while running away, entered through the gateway of the G.T.R. at the station and running up the track a distance was killed by an incoming train. Mr. Bryant, basing his rights upon the pretention that the company was bound to keep the gate leading to the station grounds closed in the evening, which on this occasion at least they failed to do, claims that they are responsible to him for the value of the horse which he sets at one hundred dollars. A claim for this amount was therefore forwarded to the company. The matter was taken in hand by the claims agent of the Railway company, who after investigation has reported to Mr. Bryant's attorney that the company refuses to admit any liability in the matter."

Mr. Joseph Archambault has been elected mayor of the village of Ste. Pudentienne.

Popular WANT Columns of the SHERBROOKE RECORD

Advertisements of Help Wanted, Situations Vacant, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, Board and other Miscellaneous Classified Advertisements.

REASONABLE RATES

15 cents for 15 words, 1 day; each additional word 1 cent. 6 days for the price of 5. Cash in advance.

QUICK RETURNS AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS

Answers can be addressed care of Record if desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIAL DANCE, ART HALL, Friday evening, Jan. 31. 75c a couple.

SHORTHAND—LESSONS GIVEN IN shorthand. Reasonable terms. Apply "A," Record office.

GARMENTS DYED AND CLEANED, Sheepskins tanned and dyed. A. Miller, 92 Queen street.

HOUSE WANTED—WANTED TO rent on May 1st, a comfortable modern residence. Address, giving particulars and rental, "D," Record office.

WANTED—MAGAZINE SOLICITORS and book agents. Splendid proposition. No competition, large commissions, permanent work. Campbell's Illustrated Journal, Manhattan Building, Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE. Apply to George Rexford.

TO LET.

FARM TO LET—300 ACRES; ONE OF best in Stanstead township, convenient to Stanstead Plain. Possession first of May. For particulars address "X" Record Office or box 48 Stanstead.

TO LET—OFFICE IN HYNDMAN and Y.M.C.A. block, 11 Stratheona Square. Apply G. E. Hyndman, Sun Life Building.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Apply Mrs. W. E. Loomis.

WANTED.—GENERAL SERVANT, good wages for competent girl. Apply Mrs. Dastous, Portland avenue.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT FINE property situated at 209 Wellington St. For information apply to Z. P. Cormier, 131 Wellington street.

HIGH DESK, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR sale, cheap. Apply Daily Record Office.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE DWELLING house, No. 20 Ball street, Sherbrooke, heated by hot water, with sheds and barn A. C. Miquelon, Sherbrooke.

FOR SALE—ALWAYS ON HAND, first-class general purpose, draft and carriage horses. M. R. O'Donnell, East Sherbrooke.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY BELONGing to J. A. Chicoyne, Market street, solid brick, sixty apartments, suitable for private boarding house. Apply to J. A. Chicoyne or J. E. Perault, St. Hyacinthe.

**START**

The new year aright by placing your insurance with SHERBROOKE'S LEADING FIRE OFFICE...

**W. S. DRESSER & CO.**

McCarthy Block, 29 Strathcona Sq.

W. S. Dresser J. W. McKee Both 'Phones

**THE DAILY RECORD**

L. S. CHANNELL & CO., Publishers
L. S. CHANNELL, Manager. V. E. MORRILL, Editor.

Published every afternoon, except Sunday, at 102, 104, 106 and 108 Wellington St., Sherbrooke Que.

Subscription price, strictly in advance, one year, $2; six months, $1; three months, 50 cents; one month, 20 cents. To post offices in the Eastern Townships by year only, $1.50.

Advertising rates—One inch, 1 day, 60 cents; 2 days, 90 cents; 3 days, $1.20; 1 week, $2; 2 weeks, $3; 3 weeks, $3.60; 1 month, $4; one inch, 1 year, $24. Liberal discount if advertisement is inserted every other day, twice a week or once a week only.

Cards of Thanks, not exceeding 50 words, 50c: Obituary Poetry, 10c line; reading notices, 1½ cents per word.

In sending money, remitters should take precaution to use express, post office orders, or by registered letter.

**Circulation DAILY RECORD**

Statement of circulation for week ending January 25:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday | 3200 |
| Tuesday | 3200 |
| Wednesday | 3200 |
| Thursday | 3200 |
| Friday | 3175 |
| Saturday | 3175 |
| | 19,150 |

**JUST ARRIVED!**

Latest Novelties in

**INVITATIONS, PROGRAMMES, MENU CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY, DANCE CARDS, PENCILS, ENVELOPES, Etc. Etc.**

**FANCY CARDS AND PAPERS for all styles of work.**

We make a specialty of this class of work, and have the facilities in the way of machinery and stock, possessed by no other office in the townships.

**Our Jobbing Department**

Is under the personal supervision of Mr. Stewart, who is a gentleman of wide experience in printing offices in all parts of the world. For the past 15 years he has been in Sherbrooke, and is recognized as the best job printer in the city. We advise you to talk the matter over with him, if you want anything novel or specially nice in printing.

**DAILY RECORD,**
**Sherbrooke, Que.**

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

**Week of Sports QUEBEC.**

**Feb. 3rd to 11th 1902**

For the above round trip tickets will be sold from Sherbrooke to Quebec at

**$4.65**

Good going Feb. 3 to 11, good to return on or before Feb. 12, 1902.

C. H. FOSS,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent,
2 Wellington St Bell Telephone No. 61
Art Building.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

**WEEK OF WINTER SPORTS AT QUEBEC.**

Low rate from Sherbrooke, good going Feb. 3rd to 11th inclusive and good to return until Feb. 13th, 1902.

**$4.65**
**FOR THE ROUND TRIP**

A very extensive programme of winter sports has been arranged, consisting of Tobogganning, Hockey Matches, Curling, Bonspiel, Sliding, Fancy Dress Masquerades and Drives, Military Sports, Snowshoe Steeple chases and Torch light Processions, Grand Ball, etc., etc.

Reduced rates from all stations on the Quebec Central Railway.

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

**Wedding Requisites**

We are in an excellent position to loan you any extra Furniture and Rugs that you may require for the decoration of church or house.

Extra Chairs for the church services.

Rugs, Portiers, etc., for the house.

Carpet for the aisles of the church.

Furniture of any kind for the house.

Goods delivered promptly at the hour.

**EDWARDS FURNITURE CO.**

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

171 Wellington street.

**Wm. Murray & Co., have just received two cars Liverpool Coarse Salt**

Which they will sell at

**50c per Bag**

WANTED.—1000 bushels choice potatoes in exchange for groceries.

**WM. MURRAY & CO**

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. **Our Inventors' Help**, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg Montreal and Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

MAYOR LOW AND LOCAL OPTION.

(From the New York Mail and Express)

Mayor Low's attitude on the Sunday opening question has been, like his position on all other questions, so far as we have observed, a reasonable one. He is a man of sense and moderation. Indeed, he seems to be about the one man in a conspicuous position who insists upon not losing his head over the excise question, and he refuses to have it dislocated by any class of agitators. He has a practical responsibility that makes it necessary for him to keep his brain free from excitement and in a level position. He makes no secret of his belief that the law ought to be so modified as to give the people of this city a certain measure of local option on the question of permitting saloons to sell liquor on Sunday, and he would give restaurants the privilege now accorded to hotels of serving such drink with meals as might be ordered by customers.

She. "Oh, Jack! I do hope your college wins the game tomorrow."

He. "I am glad you are on our side."

She. "Yes, indeed, I am. I think the other team wears such unbecoming colors."—Brooklyn Life.

## THE CORONATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER WISHES TO ATTEND IT.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1.—A Washington special to the Journal says:—The report that Miss Alice Roosevelt will accompany Ambassador Whitelaw Reid to the coronation of King Edward VII. is not confirmed at the White House. As a matte of fact, the President hesitates between love and duty. Miss Roosevelt is wild to see the pageant. Miss Jean Reid's daughter, is one of her most intimate girl friends, and during the visit of Whitelaw Reid and his family, the two girls talked the matter over, and Miss Roosevelt began a persistent campaign for permission to attend the pageant.

The President has not as yet given his consent. Miss Roosevelt cannot appreciate that her pleasure could possibly influence international politics. She wants to see the show, and President Roosevelt is not in the habit of sternly refusing any great desire of his winsome daughter. Senator Hanna, however, who may be posed in the likeness of a stern uncle who knows the world, is very much adverse to this programme. He has pointed out, just at this juncture the British press would make use of the incident in a way to damage the Republican prospects. Therefore, the President is swayed one way by his desire to gratify the innocent and girlish enthusiasm of his daughter, and his parental affection is curbed on the other by his keen political intuition, and the counsels of his closest advisers.

President Roosevelt is reported as being anxious that his administration be marked by an unusual interchange of visits between high officials and personages in Washington and European capitals.

It would not be the least surprising if excuses would not be found for visits from the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, from the Prince of Wales, a cabinet minister of the French Republic.

**You Can Dress Well And Stylishly at Small Cost.**

Any woman or intelligent girl by using the tested and popular Diamond Dyes can re-color any faded and dingy garment, making it look as good as new The most fashionable colors are found in the Diamond Dyes—colors that never fade or crock. Every family making use of the Diamond Dyes can save quite a large sum of money each year, and all are neatly and well dressed. To achieve such happy and desired results. Diamond Dyes must be used; the common dyes destroy your materials.

The demand for the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns is steadily on the increase. Women and girls are deeply interested in the work of mat and rug making. If your dealer cannot furnish you with sheets of designs for showing the newest things in floor ornaments, send your address to the Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., and you will get them by mail.

A GOLD MINE.

For weak girls and pallid enervated and lifeless women, Dr. Ed. Morin's CARDINAL PILLS are a rich treasure. Try them before all others.

Merritt. "A man should n't bother a woman by talking business."

Cora. "That's right, dear. If you mean business, go talk to papa."—Smart Set.

A CUP OF HOT...

**Bovril**

After Snowshoeing, Skating or Tobogganning will thoroughly warm the whole system and will prevent

**COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.**

## STEAMSHIP RATES.

TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES ARRANGING FOR AN INCREASE.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of the Gazette is informed that an arrangement is being reached between the English, American and continental trans-Atlantic lines with the view to increasing saloon and second cabin rates. Lines outside the Atlantic conferences are joining the movement. The English and American lines are negotiating to raise freight rates to a paying basis. The establishment of a minimum rate is contemplated.

THE POLITICAL EMBROGLIO IN BEAUCE COUNTY.

A correspondent who travels much on the Q.C.R. line writes to the Record, from Beauce, as follows:

"The political situation, in Beauce today, is a lesson, with a moral which all our governments, federal and local, should learn by heart.

"The Federal member was Dr. Godbout, and the local member was Dr. Beland, are both Liberals, and both elected by acclamation. A few months ago, Dr. Godbout, was called to the Senate, and writs were issued for a new election at once, and three Liberal candidates presented themselves. They were Blaise Letellier, advocate of St. Francis; Dr. Savard, of St. Mary, and Jos. Godbout, a young lawyer of St. George, and brother to the newly named senator. Then began one of the bitterest campaigns. The Liberals were split into 3 camps, and it got down to a campaign of personalities, to the great enjoyment of the Conservatives. Finally the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid appears on the scene, and with his sunny ways, whispers to Dr. Savard, who at once retires, whispers to Blaise Letellier, who retires, also, and says to young Godbout, the lawyer, "You go away back and sit down." Nomination takes place. No one appears but Dr. Beland, the popular local member, who is at once elected for the Commons by acclamation.

"Writs then are at once issued to fill the vacancy, caused by the going to the federal of their local member, Dr. Beland.

Blaise Letellier at once calls upon the electors by circular letter, that he is the Government candidate of the Parent ministry and the "Soleil," the Government organ, publishes a letter, that Blaise Letellier was the Government choice, and commanded Beauce County to elect him against all comers. Blaise Letellier is without a doubt, the most prominent man in Beauce. A meeting was held on the following Sunday afternoon, at which were 1500 to 2000 people, to hear orators from Quebec, to impress upon the people to elect Blaise Letellier, by acclamation. Little did they reckon what fate had in store for them. In the crowd was a man, a "habitant," with a reputation of a local cincinnatus. He was called upon to say a few words. He calmly went to the stand, shook the tobacco from his pipe (and as he stood cap in hand, he was a grand picture, he resembled old Papineau) then he spoke with a ringing voice: "Men of Beauce, we have been grossly insulted. Yes, we, of the great and intelligent county of Beauce, who of all "North America," gave the first cardinal to Rome, who's members we chose, of our own, free selves, because judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, and judges of other high courts, and also, became senators of the Dominion, and all the highest offices of our country, and today, now is it, you are told to elect a man that is chosen by Mr. Parent, the Premier of Quebec, does not savor of dictatorship, than let Mr. Parent and Mr. Laurier, our well beloved chiefs, know that you men of Beauce will not put up with a dictator." The crowd, with one yell, broke out with, "No dictator."

In vain, Premier Parent has tried to reconcile the people. His most gifted ministers have tried to address meetings, but they could not. The Hon. Mr. Dechene, one of the best speakers in Quebec, tried to get a hearing before 1500 Liberals, at St. Mary, but could not. His voice was drowned with the cries of "no dictator," and the people have called young Godbout to come forward and they would elect him, and today he will be elected by a great majority, although the Government party have the sinews of war.

J. M.

A TACTFUL RULER.

(From the Providence Journal.)

The German emperor is forty-three years old. He can no longer be regarded as a young man strictly speaking, and such error as he may commit cannot be attributed to the rashness of youth. But, in truth, the general conception of his character has greatly changed since he came to the throne more than thirteen years ago. Impulsive as he apparently is, he has managed to steer a safe course among the shoals and quicksands of European diplomacy. He has not plunged his country into war; on the contrary, he has shown great tact in allaying the irritation which the words and acts of his subjects have aroused. His conduct when Queen Victoria died showed a sincere determination to be on good terms with Great Britain, and in the present exasperated state of feeling between the two countries he has kept his head. In sending Prince Henry to the United States he has done his share toward improving also international relations somewhat disturbed by past antagonisms in Samoa, the Philippines and South America. Perhaps no ruler now living has shown himself to be possessed of more statesmanlike qualities than he.

## A CARNEGIE GIFT

SMITH'S FALLS RECEIVES $10,000 FOR A LIBRARY.

Smith's Falls, Ont., January 1.—The council of the town of Smith's Falls have received an offer of $10,000 for the erection of a public library and have conveyed to Mr. Carnegie their acceptance and thanks for the princely contribution. The only condition that Mr. Carnegie has made was that the town should spend a thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of the library, and this has been made possible by the generous offer of Mr. C. B. Frost, and Mr. F. T. Frost, president and vice-president respectively of the Frost & Wood Company, who has supplemented Mr. Carnegie's gift with another $10,000 for the maintenance, in twenty annual payments of $500 each.

I WILL CURE YOU OF

**Rheumatism.**

NO PAY UNTIL YOU KNOW IT.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doeses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you. Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it.

Simply state name of your dealer, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 37, Racine, Wis.

ITALY'S CABINET.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL PLEASED WITH HIS MINISTERS.

Rome, Feb. 1.—Victor Emmanuel, Thursday, received the members of his Cabinet and expressed himself most satisfied with the services of the ministers. He congratulated Signor Zanardelli, the prime minister, and Signor Prinetti, the foreign minister, on the success of Italy's present policy.

PREFERENTIAL RATE FOR BRITISH.

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 31.—The premier, R. J. Seddon, announced today that the Government of New Zealand was prepared to give preferential treatment, in the shape of rebate duty to British goods carried on British ships.

THE CARE OF LITTLE ONES.

Some Sound Advice as to the Best Method of Treating Infant Indigestion.

Nothing is more common to childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution, or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease. Among the symptoms by which indigestion in infants and young children may be readily recognized are loss of appetite, nausea, eructations, coated tongue bad breath, hiccough and disturbed sleep. Indigestion may be easily cured, and Mrs. F. K. Begbie, Lindsay, Ont., points out how this may best be fiene. She says: "When my baby was three months old she had indigestion very badly. She would vomit her food just as soon as she took it, no matter what I gave her. After feeding she seemed to suffer terribly and would scream with pain. She always seemed hungry, but her food did her no good and she kept thin and delicate. She was very sleepless and suffered also from constipation. We tried several medicines recommended for these troubles, but they did her no good. Finally I saw Baby's Own Tablets advertised and got a box. After giving them to her she began to improve in about two days, and in a week's time I considered her well. She could sleep well, the vomiting ceased, her bowels became regular and she began to gain in weight. She is now a fat, healthy baby, and I think the credit is due to Baby's Own Tablets and I would not now be without them in the house."

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine sold under an absolute guarantee that it contains neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. These tablets are a certain cure for all the minor ailments of childhood, such as sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail postpaid by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,

**Don't Work With Dull Tools**

If your eyesight is dim and blurred, have it sharpened up by wearing a pair of properly fitted glasses. You will then be able to do better work and do it easier. Eyes examined free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**A. C. SKINNER**
Optician. 7 Wellington Sq.

**Last 4 Days**

OF

**Great After-Stock-Taking Sale,**

which ends Feb. 1st, Saturday p.m.

**Discounts from 10 to 75 Per Cent.**

**ALL OUR REMNANTS**

and odd lines at ONE HALF PRICE.

All our winter Gloves and Mitts at 25 per cent. discount.

**LOT OF TOILET SOAP**

That was 12c. Sale price, **7c Box**

**Ladies' separate Outside Skirts.**

Were $4.00 to $7.00 each, all reduced for the sale to one price, viz., **$3.50 E'ch**

**CORSETS.**

That were 75c and $1.00 lines, we are closing out. Sale price, **50c Pair.**

BIG REDUCTIONS in the CARPET DEPARTMENT.

It will pay to buy new for future use.

**L. A. BAYLEY**

**The "Angelus" Piano Player.**

Fits any Piano. Anyone can play it. Lasts a lifetime and no expense to keep it in order. Over 5,000 pieces of music for the "Angelus" to select from.

Catalogues and full particulars to any address.

**H. C. Wilson & Sons**
**SOLE AGENTS,**
**63 Wellington Street.**
**Sherbrooke, Que.....**

**Branch Store at Magog.**

**MISS DAWSON'S CLASSES.**

For Drawing and Painting, Leather Work, Miniatures, Marqueterie, Tapestry, etc., have recommenced at her studio in the Art Building. A special class on Saturday mornings for teachers and students. Particulars MISS DAWSON, 8 Court Street. Telephone 284.

**NECTAR**

The Nectar is a blend of the choicest black teas. It requires only one trial to make of you a fast friend and constant user. It is rich, strong and fragrant. Sold in lead packets and sealed tins only, at 25c, 35c, 50c and 60c lb.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY**

WILL LIKELY BE INSTALLED ON ALL AMERICAN LINE VESSELS.

Southampton, Feb. 1.—As a result of Thursday's successful experiments of wireless telegraphy between the steamship Philadelphia and shore stations, it is probable that the Marconi system will be installed on all the steamships of the American line.

STOPS THAT COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

**THE STRENGTH OF A CIGAR**

Can't be gauged by the wrapper. In the same box you'll find the wrappers of some cigars are dark colored, while others are light. But the filler—that really determines whether a cigar is mild or strong—may be the same stock.

You can get a cigar to your liking here. We've a big stock of every popular brand, every degree of strength represented, and guaranteed.

A. E. KINKEAD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail. Sign of the Indian.
113 Wellington Street, Sherbrooke.

**Pure Wool Blankets!**

4 pairs large size left only, at

**$2.35 pr.**

Grey Flannel sold at 15 percent. discount.

Underwear of all kinds 20 percent. discount.

SPECIALTIES:—

BLACK DRESS GOODS,
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' SUITINGS.

Discount on everything.

Remnant sale still going on.

**J. A. GARNEAU,**
157 Wellington St. Next to Tea store.

**G. E. & C. K. Fraser**

**GENERAL**

**Insurance Brokers**

All Descriptions of Insurance at Lowest Rates.

**Tuck's Block, Sherbrooke.**
Bell Telephone 372.

**BOSTON & MAINE**

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

OCTOBER 14th, 1901

Trains run daily except Sundays, except when otherwise noted.

TRAINS LEAVE SHERBROOKE

MAIL 5.00 a. m. for St. Johnsbury, Concord N. H., Nashua, Worcester, Boston, Springfield New York.

MIXED. Leaves Sherbrooke 10.00 p.m., arrives Newport 12.40, leaves Newport 2.55 p.m.; St. Johnsbury 2.34 p. m., Concord 6.20 p. m., Boston 8.40 p.m., and Portland, Me., via White Mountain Notch.

NIGHT EXPRESS, daily 9.15 p. m. Concord, N.H., Worcester, Boston, and Portland Me., via White Mountain Notch, for White River Jct., Springfield, New York.

FROM THE SOUTH. Express leaves Boston 9 00 a. m., Worcester 8.00 a. m., Concord 11.05 p.m., Portland, Me., 8.45 a.m., Springfield 12.27 p.m., St. Jonnsbury 3.56 p.m., arriving Sherbrooke 8.20 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS. Leaves Boston 7.30 p. m., Concord 9.50 p. m., Portland, Me., 8.45 p.m., New York 4.00 p.m., Springfield, 8.00 p. m. St. Johnsbury, 3.22 a.m., arriving Sherbrooke 7.15 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION. Leave Concord, N. H. a.m., via Plymouth, St. Johnsbury, 10.45 a. m. arriving Newport 12.33 p.m., connecting with accommodation leaving Newport at 1.30 p.m., arriving Sherbrooke 3.15 p.m.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent

FROM A BARFORD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. J. A. Arrelle, of Barford, is a highly respected citizen. He tells his experience with Smith's North American Indian Rheumatic and Kidney Cure. About five years ago I was afflicted with rheumatism. Ever since that time I had been suffering with the disease. Last spring I was so bad that I thought I must die. I never expected to get well. I saw this great remedy advertised to cure or money would be refunded, and I bought six bottles for five dollars on the guarantee plan, with but little faith I expected to get my money back, but when I had used five bottles to my surprise and delight, I was cured. I honestly believe that this remedy saved my life. I am only too glad of an opportunity to tell the people what this remedy has done for me.

(Signed), J. A. ARRELLE,
Barford.

January 27, 1902.

$5,000.00 REWARD.

To any person who can prove that any testimony I advertise in regard to Smith's North American Indian Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, or Smith's Cough Syrup and Grip Killer is fraudulent or not true.

WM. SMITH.
Coaticook, Que., Dec. 26th, 1901.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that Compton Ladies' College will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for amendment to its charter. To change its name, the composition of its governing body, and its capital as well as some details in its organization.

R. CAMPBELL,
Att'y for Applicant.

"If you feel mean take Grip-Quinine
If you want to feel fine take Grip-Quinine"

**Grip-Quinine Tablets Cure** Coughs Colds Grippe Pains

"I have been using Grip-Quinine and find it an excellent medicine." F. ROGERS, Enniskillen, Ont.

**SPECIAL DISCOUNT**

ON ALL

**FURS & GENTS' FURNISHINGS**

DURING THIS MONTH

**SAVE MONEY BY BUYING.. AT MY STORE!**

**L. A. CODERE,** HATTER, FURRIER and MEN'S FURNISHER
167 WELLINGTON STREET

**You Get the Best When You Buy the "EL PRESIDENTE" Cigar.**

# CORMIER'S

Latest Novelties in Soft and Stiff Hats.

Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices all This Month At

131 Wellington Street



## Scarboro Beach Clam Chowder

Just the thing to warm you up these cold days.

3 lb. tins, 30c each.

CANNED CODFISH BALLS,
Ready for immediate use, 30c tin.

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS,
"Columbus Brand," the best in the market.

CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED PEARS.

30c each

Special price given on dozen quantities,

T. W. FULLER & SON



## Time-Tried Thoroughly Reliable Pianos:-

Gerhard-Heintzman,
Bell,
G. A. LeBaron,
McPhail,
Chickering.

Representative for the Eastern Townships:

G. A. LeBaron



## FOR SALE

That commodious residence, corner Montreal and Elizabeth Streets at present occupied by undersigned, consisting of 12 rooms, in addition to large halls, convenient kitchen and washroom, bath-room, store-room, etc., three fireplaces, gas and electric light, suitable for large family or for boarding house. Terms reasonable.

H. R. FRASER, Advocate



## MONTREAL HOUSE.

Refitted and all latest improvements. Opposite Union Station.

HENRY VEILLEUX, Proprietor



# Electroliers

are very important in the "Home Beautiful" We have a large stock ranging in price

From $2.50 Up

Finished in best style, and each fixture fitted with modern lamps, and sockets.

Householders will find it to their advantage to see our stock.

J. S. Mitchell & Co.

ELECTRICAL WORK.

Of all kinds done promptly and well at

GEO. F. FOSS'
Electric and Machine Works,
14 Water Street. Bell Tel 107.

## WE OBJECT

Whereas some people are under the impression that our pick-up cut sale is a rummage sale when it is not, and we object to call it a rummage sale for it is made up of solid lots of from 20 to 30 pairs of seasonable, even stylish goods We are selling ladies' finest boots made and men's really first class shoes from fall lots. The sale will run right along until these are worked off. The damaged goods are all gone.

Morency & Millet.

## LIMITED MEANS

To the frugal wife, whose allowance to keep bread and meat on the family's bones, is limited to a certain small sum every week, needs to be watchful in how and when she stocks her house and especially the kitchen, lest things run behind. These find their wants well attended to at the 9c store.

JOHN MILLET



## MR. HARRY FLETCHER

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

Studio, Room 6, Whiting Block.

Subjects taught: Organ, Piano, Singing (Voice production a specialty) and Musical composition For terms, etc., apply for prospectus.



Surveyor and Civil Engineer

L. A DUFRESNE, Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyor, member of the Canadian Association of Civil Engineers. Patent Solicitor Office 55½ King street. Bell Tel 349



MEN AND WOMEN $12.00 A WEEK BONA FIDE SALARY

to represent us appointing agents. Some to travel, others for local work. Rapid promotion and increase of salary. Ideal employment, new brilliant lines; best plans, old established house.

BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Limited,
Brantford, Ont.


ANOTHER EMOTIONAL INCONSISTENCY.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

Our mule is not the only emotional inconsistency. Germany, although united to the Boers by ties of blood, is busy filling orders for barbed wire to unite Kitchener's blockhouses by ties of metal.


Please call before buying the following goods:—

General Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready Made Clothing, Ladies' Jackets, Boots and Shoes, Furs, Dress Goods and Costume Cloth. Tailoring prices reduced.

Pressed Hay and Fire Wood Cheap.

ALFRED LANCTOT, 67 & 69 MARKET STREET, SHERBROOKE QUEBEC.

Gin is good for Women

If pure and well matured, Gin is a fine tonic specially beneficial to women. It tones up the entire nervous system and aids in regulating nature's work.

MELCHERS

RED CROSS

Canadian Gin

Is the only Gin recommended by physicians for medicinal use, because it is the Only Gin known and guaranteed to be absolutely pure and thoroughly matured for years in Bonded warehouses. It is soft and mellow to the palate and has not that burning effect and disagreeable after taste of imported Gin. Quality age and purity guaranteed on every bottle by an official government stamp.

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO. Distributing Agents. Montreal, Can.


## WINDSOR MILLS.

February 1.—Our skating rink was well attended Thursday evening to see the champion skater, Mr. McCulloch. It was a very cold night, so that between the acts the audience was obliged to run in the waiting rooms to get warm and then out again to see the world's wonderful skater. Mr. McCulloch did some remarkable feats.

Many of our people are laid up from vaccination.

Little Dorothy Welsh, who lives at Mr. E. A. McCone's, is very ill with pneumonia.

Miss Roaslee Lafountaine is very ill with consumption.

Mr. Frederick Desrosier, from Dover, N.H., is in town and is going to locate out at Hardwood Hill.

We are sorry to say Mr. A. A. Briggs, who has been dangerously ill for the past two weeks, is not improving as fast as his many friends would like.

Our smallpox man is out of all danger now and would like to be out of the house, but will have to wait until the forty days are up.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A, Begin are visiting Mr. Begin's brother in St. Hyacinthe.

Rev O. A. Watts is in Inverness.

## A Mother's Warning

SPEAKS OF A TROUBLE THAT AFFLICTS MANY YOUNG GIRLS.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation, Fickle Appetite and Paller the early Symptoms of Decay.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Hard study at school, coupled with the lack of attention which every young girl merging into womanhood should have, is responsible not only for the many pale faces and attenuated forms met with such lamentable frequency, but is responsible also for the loss of many valuable young lives. First, there is an occasional headache, and a sallowness of complexion, from which stages, if these early symptoms are neglected, the condition gradually grows worse and worse until decline or consumption sets in and death claims another victim of parental neglect. Upon mothers especially devolves a great responsibility as their daughters approach womanhood. The following truthful story told by a reporter of the Sun by Mrs. O. Herman, of Third Avenue, Orangeville, carries a lesson to other mothers. Mrs. Herman said: "About fifteen months ago my daughter, Kate, while attending the public school studied hard. We noticed that she began to complain of headaches. This was followed by a listlessness and an utter indifference to the things that usually interest young girls. We consulted a doctor, and she took bottle after bottle of medicine, but with no benefit. Often she would arise in the morning after an almost sleepless night, her limbs all a quiver and her head reeling. She would be attacked with spells of dizziness, and on the least exertion her heart would palpitate violently, and we were really afraid she would not recover. At this stage my husband suggested that we should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he brought home several boxes. Kate had only taken the pills a few weeks when there was a great change for the better. She grew stronger, began to eat better and to have better color, and from this stage it was not long until she was again enjoying the best of health and able to resume her studies at school. I might also tell you that these pills cured my daughter Emma of an attack of rheumatism, so that you see we have much reason to praise them, and I earnestly recommend them to all mothers whose daughters may be suffering as mine did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all diseases that have their origin either in a poor or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. It is because they make rich red blood and strengthen the nerves with every dose that they cure such troubles an anaemia, consumption in its early stages, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, partial paralysis, kidney trouble, indigestion, etc. Ordinary medicine merely acts upon the symptoms of the trouble, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns often in an aggravated form. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the contrary, go direct to the root of the trouble and cure to stay cured. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is found on the wrapper of every box. If your dealer does not have them send direct and they will be mailed, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont

KING CHARLES I. STATUE DECORATED.

London, Jan. 31.—The statue of King Charles I., at Charing Cross, was decorated with wreaths in the customary manner yesterday, this being the anniversary of the beheading of that monarch. The most noticeable wreath, which was sent from Edinburgh, was inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of King Charles the First, beheaded by his rebellious subjects at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649."


We are gathering in the business in galvanized iron —no man knows cloth like the tailor.

American Sheet Steel Company, New York
Representatives for Canada
B. & S. H. Thompson & Company
26 St. Sulpice Street
Montreal


## COATICOOK.

Feb. 1.—A large crowd of all classes and creeds assembled at the station on Thursday afternoon, on the arrival of the 2.30 train from Portland, bearing the remains of the late Mr. M. B. Lovell. All heads were bared as the casket was slowly borne to the hearse, and tears coursed down many a cheek, as the sad procession wended its way down the hill. Yesterday there was a constant stream of callers at the house, anxious to offer help and sympathy, and to look once more upon the face of their friend and neighbour, while from far and near boxes of lovely flowers were sent as tokens of love and sorrow for him who is gone.

Mr. Harold Edwards, of Montreal, is at home, the guest of his mother, Mrs. S. W. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. G. Webster have returned from a brief visit to Montreal.

The annual congregational social of the Methodist Church took place on Wednesday evening, in the Lecture Hall, and was a very enjoyable affair, although owing to the illness of so many members, and the sad death of Mr. M. B. Lovell, there was not so large an attendance as on some former occasions. A bountiful supper was served, after which the offering was collected, amounting to over $150. The various church societies then gave their annual reports, which were very satisfactory. The total amount raised by the church during the year exceeded $3,000. As usual the ladies had been very active. The Woman's Missionary Society raised about $37 for missionary purposes, and had sent boxes of clothing, etc., to the Oka Indians. The Ladies' Aid and the Young Ladies' Circle had each $75 to the good. The Epworth League were a little behind this sum, but hoped to raise $100 or more next year. The Sunday School had $180 to their credit. Various other sums were collected for the superannuation and educational funds. The collections for missions amounted to over $400. The collections in envelopes about $600, pew rents about $300, plate collections $300. Twenty-five new members had joined the church. The proceedings were enlivened by several musical selections, among which were vocal solos by Mr. James P. Keough, a former resident of Coaticook, but who now lives in New York. His old friends were very glad to see Mr. Keough, and to listen to his well trained voice. Mr. Keough has, since hid departure from Coaticook, devoted himself to the study and teaching of music, and is ably assisted by his wife, who is a singer of high reputation, possessing a soprano voice of sweetness and power. Mr. and Mrs. Keough are to sing in Montreal in April, and we hear that efforts are being made to get them to give concerts in Sherbrooke and Coaticook.

Mrs. W. C. Webster and Miss Webster have returned from a visit to Montreal, where they were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Rathbone.

The managing committee of the Ladies' Musical will meet this evening with Mrs. (Dr.) Stenning, to arrange the program of the next recital.

## NORTH HATLEY.

Feb. 1.—The Ladies' Guild of St. Barnabas Church will meet on next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Edgar.

Mr. Clough, of Sherbrooke, was in town on Friday.

Mr. Wm. Grady has returned from a week's trip to Montreal.

Rev. and Mrs. Smiley have returned to Waterloo.

Mr. Claude Reed will commence to rebuild at once the Vendome, which was destroyed by fire on Monday.

The Municipal Council will meet on Monday evening, and will elect a mayor and other officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson expect to visit Boston next week.

Mr. D. Saultry has returned from Boston and New York.

BROMPTON FALLS.

February 1.—Mr. Geo. B. Bearce, president of the B. P. & P. Co., was here this week inspecting the works which we are informed are progressing favorably.

E. W. Tobin, M.P., accompanied by Messrs. Wilson and Twitchell, shareholders of the B. P. & P. Co., were in the Quebec district this week on business in connection with the above firm.

Owing to ill health, Mr. Charles Tobin has been advised by his physician to take a few weeks rest. We hope he will soon regain his usual health.

Miss Maria Boyer and Miss K. Meehan, of Sherbrooke, were in town this week visiting friends.

Mr. Joe Leblanc, of the Bank Hochelaga, Sherbrooke, was in town this week, the guest of Mr. J. P. Tobin.

Mr. J. B. Straw, chief engineer of the B. P. & P. Co., arrived here this week from Lewiston, Me. His successful work here in engineering and locating the B. P. & P. Co. plant has been highly spoken of by several of our Canadian engineers. Although being in his 76th year he is yet hale and hearty, and can stand more fatigue than most men half his age.

The grand ball and supper given by Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Gilbert here this week was, socially speaking, a great success, as every detail which would contribute to the pleasure of the guests was successfully pre-arranged by the host and hostess for a pleasant occasion.

SUPPRESS THE PRIZE TALKERS.

(From the Hartford Times.)

We have plenty of friends in Europe at the present time, and we ought to take some pains to keep them. To this end our Beveridges, Hobsons and Poultney Bigelows can safely be muzzled—to the extent of making it very tiresome for them to keep up their jingo talk, and their efforts to educate the American people into a desire for foreign wars.

rs. O'Brien. "Good mornin', Mrs. McCabe, An' phwat makes yez look so sad?"

Mrs. McCabe. "Shure, Dennis was sint to th' penitentiary fer six months."

Mrs. O'Brien. "Well! Shure, don't worry. Six months will soon pass."

Mrs. McCabe. "Shure, that's phwat worries me."—Leslie's Weekly.


Battles House, Magog. First-class in every respect. J. E. Taylor, proprietor.


## RICHMOND.

Feb. 1.—Yesterday, a horse owned by Mr. Mannering, of Kingsbury, which was standing in front of Jamieson's store, took fright at the afternoon express and started up Main street on the sidewalk, Mrs. Mannering, who was in the sleigh, was thrown out and badly shaken up. The terrified animal jumped into a sled loaded with bags, after which it took a two mile constitutional on the Danville road. It was safely recovered.

Mr. Angus McDonald, of Corris, who has been for some weeks very ill, is now somewhat better and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Mrs. Ball and Miss Fraser gave a skating party on the river, Thursday night, followed by a supper at Miss Fraser's.


Coaticook House, popular home for travellers. L. Kilburn, Prop



## Fashionable Well-Made Footwear

In great variety, for man, woman, boy or girl.

E. O. WIGGETT
Whiting Block, Sherbrooke.



# January Discount Sale!

BEGINS

## MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 6th

The finest stock of Men's Furnishings in the Eastern Townships, with its many exclusive lines, usually only obtainable in large cities, will be for the remainder of this month, offered to you at a discount of from 20 to 25 percent discount.

You will see the goods all plainly marked, and it is from that price that the discount will be taken, EVERY CASH PURCHASER getting the discount.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS, NECKWEAR, BRACES, PYJAMAS, SMOKING JACKETS, BATH ROBES, TOWELS, HATS AND CAPS, HANDKERCHIEFS, DRESSING GOWNS, CANES, all less 20 to 25 percent off the regular marked prices.

CHAS. FULLER & CO., SHERBROKE'S HIGH CLASS MEN'S FURNISHING STORE


## MAGOG.

February 1.—The concert given at the new town hall Thursday evening for the benefit of Mr. C. V. Chamberlain was well attended and much enjoyed. The music rendered was of a high order and showed the different artists to their best advantage. Miss Linnie Holland, of Georgeville, played several violin solos in good taste and style. She is a young artist of unassuming manner and does her violin work with remarkable finish and purity of tone, and her skilful work was highly appreciated by the audience. Naturally, interest centered in the work of Mr. Chamberlain, who has for the past three years been in Boston and other American cities perfecting himself in his chosen profession. That he is versatile none who heard him will deny, and the style of entertaining which he undertakes is usually well done. At this concert he did a turn as an impersonator and interpreted very correctly the "Widder Green" and other laughable sketches. He also sang several songs to his own accompaniments which were good. Several local stars assisted, among them being Mr. S. G. Claxton, Miss Gertrude Fortin, Miss Lulu Moore, on the harp, and several piano duets were played, all doing so well that criticism would be invidious. Mr. Chamberlain's piano accompaniments were much enjoyed, and it is in this particular branch of his profession that he was most appreciated by the real lover of music. Mr. Richard Howley, of the United States, sang in excellent voice and style a song with tambourine accompaniment, which was unique. The whole is highly spoken of by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Mr Edgar S. Buzzell, of Cherry River, returned this week from Montreal, where he had been for treatment at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Some time ago he drove an axe into his foot and it became so serious that the local medi thought it best to send him to Montreal. He has not been benefitted and his condition is thought to be serious.

Mrs. A. C. Burbank is in Montreal visiting relatives and friends

SOMETHING NEW IN PORK AND BEANS.

Clark's Pork and Beans, with "Chili" Sauce, are the latest and best. Price only 10c per large tin.

She. "I'd never have married you if you had not deceived me."

He. "Rather you never would have married me had I not deceived myself."


A Canadian Product That Canadians Are Proud Of.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

HEALTHFUL AND STRENGTHENING IS THE POPULAR BREAKFAST CEREAL

The manufacturers of Malt Breakfast Food have fairly captured our people with their delicious breakfast cereal. Men, women and children after one trial, desire it every morning. No other breakfast food sold by Grocers has such a constant and steady demand from all classes of society.

Malt Breakfast Food excels all other foods in richness of flavor, satisfying qualities, and ease of digestion. These rare virtues have made Malt Breakfast Food popular in thousands of homes. Canadians are proud of this health-giving food product manufactured in their midst, and our physicians are cheerfully indorsing it. No other food manufactured can compare with Malt Breakfast Food for sustaining strength and for producing bodily and mental vigor and energy. Grocers in all cities and towns sell it.



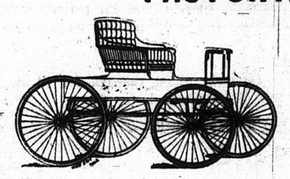
Ladies Home Journal,
Munsey,
Strand,
Pearsons,
Broadway,
McClure's,
And Argosy

Magazines for February at

F. T. ANSELL'S,
Successor to T. J. Tuck



## SHERBROOKE CARRIAGE FACTORY.



Rubber tired or pneumatic wheels of all kinds, for road wagons, on hand or made to order.

PEANT NOW INSTALLED FOR PUTTING RUBBER TIRES ON ANY SIZE OLD WHEELS.

Express Wagons, Top Buggies, Concord Wagons, Lumber Wagons.

Repairing and painting done as usual.

All work guaranteed.

Prices and terms satisfactory.

P. BIRON, EAST SHERBROOKE


WHAT CROKER IS MISSING.

(From the New Haven Register.)

Dr. Parkhurst has written Mayor Low, and Mayor Low has written Dr. Parkhurst. The correspondence is interesting, and if telegraphed to Mr. Croker by the Marconi system will assist the tedium of an ocean voyage.

"Strong language off a weak stomach," said Graham in refrence to the profane utterances of a youngster.

"In other words," replied Burgess, "it is fowl language proceeding from a chicken heart."


CALL AT

# GRIFFITH'S

THE DRUGGIST

And obtain a bottle of

SYRUP OF WHITE BALSAM

The great cough remedy. cures when others fail.

DO NOT DELAY



## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Established 1859.

Capital Authorized - - - - $2,000,000
Capitel Paid Up - - - - - $1,742,857
Foreign Fund - - - - - - $1,050,000

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Collections made at all accessable points. Drafts issued for any required amounts, good at all points in Canada, United States, and Europe. Exchange bought and sold.
SAVINGS BRANCH DEPARTMENT.
at each office. Interest allowed from date of deposit and compounded annually, without requiring the attention of the depositor.
Office hours from 10 to 3. Saturdays from 10 to 1



## CODERE, SONS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Tinware and Leather.

161 Wellington St., Sherbrooke.



## Bells, Bells, Bells!

The poet talked about GOLDEN bells, SILVER bells, IRON bells, BRAZEN bells, WEDDING bells, TOLLING bells, but never a word about ELECTRIC BELLS. Fred. C. Davis can tell you ALL ABOUT ELECTRIC BELLS, in fact everything in Electricity. Bell Tel. 336. Office, Wolf street.



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MISCELLANEOUS

R G. BERRY, V. S., office with F. L. Bean, 221 Wellington St

HYNDMAN & BRADLEY, Dentists, Wellington Square Sherbrooke

G. K. ADDIE, B.A., Sc., C.E. and Prov. Land Surveyor, 53 King St. Bell Telephone

COX & AMOS, Architects and Civil Engineers Art Building, Sherbrooke.

FRANK J. BARTON, Veterinary Surgeon, Albion Hotel. Telephone.



## NO OPIUM

There is positively no opium or other narcotics in

Dr. Laviolette's

Syrup of Turpentine

for Coughs and Colds.

It is absolutely safe to give to delicate children, or elderly people—and it cures.

25c & 50c Sizes
At all Dealers.

MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE is a blend of the finest Coffees grown, totally different from all others, so vastly superior. It is pure, creamy delicious. Sold in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins only, at 40c and 75c.



GOLD SOAP

Worth It's Weight in Gold.

## Big Discount Sale!

**In Every Department.**

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WHITEWEAR, 20 percent discount.
EMBROIDERY LOOMS' ENDS, 20 percent. discount.
BEAVERS, CLOAKINGS, 25 percent discount.
WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 10 percent discount.
FINE WADDED COMFORTERS, 10 percent discount.
ALL SILKS AND SATIN 10 percent discount.
FANCY AND TWEED DRESS GOODS, 33 1-3 to 50 percent discount.

**T. Belanger,** 145 Wellington

# JANUARY CHEAP SALE

Prices cut down one half. A discount from

**30 to 50 p.c.** Goods must be sold, no matter what they fetch

We never did carry goods from season to season, and neither will we. Come at once to

**J. L. VINEBERG & CO.,** Eastern Townships Clothing House.

147 Wellington St., for Great Bargains.

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Closing Days of

# January Clearing Sale!

## Money-Saving Made Easy

The Public needs no prompting to make the most of the closing days of our Great January Clearing Sale, and Tomorrow and Saturday will probably prove the busiest days of our busiest clearing record! The following list contains only a few of the many Genuine Money-Saving bargains to be found throughout the store:

A GREAT PRINT BARGAIN.

2,000 yards Plain Black Print, also 500 Plain Prints, assorted colors; worth from 10c to 13c; choice for this lot 5c per yard.
3,000 yards Fancy Ginghams and Prints. Nothing in this lot worth less than 15c; choice for 10c per yard.
200 Silk Mantle Drapes and Piano Scarfs, Tinsel Embroidered; samples; no two alike; prices from $ 1.50 each, less 25 per cent. discount off all prices.
Finest Silk and Wool Dress Goods, Black and Grey only in this lot; worth $2.00; choice for 79c per yard.
Our Great Linen Sale continued this week.
100 pieces Irish and Scotch Bleached Table Damask, $2.00 Damask for $1.34, $1.50 Damask for $1.00, $1.20 Damask for 80c, $1.00 Damask for 67c.

JANUARY REMNANT SALE THIS WEEK.

Remnants Black and Colored Dress Goods.
Remnants Black and Colored Silks.
Remnants Prints, Ginghams, Sateens and Muslins.
Remnants Sheetings, Pillow Cottons and Flannels.
Remnants Table Linen, Crashes, Roller Linen.
Remnants Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Remnants White and Grey Cottons.
All Remnants will be sold at GREAT Reductions.

*COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED*

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catharine Street, Cor. Metcalfe Street,

MONTREAL

TERMS CASH TELEPHONE UP 93

## Lots of People

Send us their clothes to wash and dry, and they find it pays. The prices will sum from 25c to $1.

**Lothrop's**
CITY STEAM LAUNDRY.
And CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
BOTH PHONES. 6 WATER S.
AGENT FOR DYE WORKS

## DANVILLE.

Feb. 1.—Mrs. Thomas Crockett is visiting friends in Montreal.

The funeral service of the late Mr. James Hall, of Asbestos, were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pollock, in the Congregational Church, on Friday, and were largely attended by friends and relatives of the deceased.

Mr. Alfred Michaud has returned from the Montreal General Hospital, as it was not found necessary to perform an operation.

The following gentlemen attended the annual convention of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., held in Montreal, this week, Mr. Charles Thurber, Rev. Thomas Blaylock, Doctor H. R. Cleveland, and Mr. J. Boutelle.

The services in the Congregational Church on Sunday, Jan. 26th, were conducted by Mr. M. Henry Richey, as the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Pollock, was confined to the house by illness.

Mr. James Crack, fireman on the Danville, and Asbestos Railway, is quite ill.

Mrs. Ingalls gave a five o'clock tea on Friday afternoon, for Miss Williams, who is her guest.

### RUSSIAN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The Rosslyn (Liberal) has been suppressed as a result of its publication of a violent philippic against Aleander III., Nicholas II. and the dowager empress on Jan. 26. The editor of the paper, M. Sazonoff, has been deported to Pskoff (capital of the Government of the same name, 162 miles southwest of St. Petersburg), and the author of the article, M. Amphiteatroff, heretofore chief editorial writer, has been exiled to Irkutsk, Eastern Siberia.

## CITY NEWS.

[Continued from page 1.]

Montreal civic elections take place today.

Mrs. J. T. Duffy, of Claremont, N.H., who has been visiting her family here, has returned home.

Dr. Wm. S. Allen, Dentist, Bell Telephone Bdg., 31 Wellington, Sherbrooke, Tel. 303. Night and day attendance.

The men's meeting will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. It will be in charge of the Secretary's Bible Class, and is open to all men.

Mayor C. H. Kathan, of Rock Island; Mr. T. B. Rider, of Fitch Bay, and Lt.-Col. E. S. Bernard, of Richmond, were in town yesterday on telephone business.

Mr. Perry Dobson is to give his illustrated lecture on "Oxford" in the lecture hall, Methodist church, Monday evening. A musical programme and refreshments are also to be provided.

On Tuesday evening last a few of Mr. Andrew Barrie's friends tendered him a banquet at the Victoria Restaurant. After a very nice menu was "stowed away," the chairman, Mr. H. B. Bray, proposed the toast to the King, and to the guest of the evening, which were heartily responded to. Mr. J. A. Cook then proposed "The Ladies" which was responded to by Mr. Geo. Selveright in a very lengthy and interesting manner. Many regrets were expressed by those present at Mr. Barrie's departure. An adjournment was then made to the parlor, where songs were in order, among which Messrs. F. C. Bowen, M. H. Bradford and H. B. Bray sang a trio, and it goes without saying that they all excelled themselves. Dr. James R. Duncan also sang, taking the highest notes with remarkable ease. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by a little drama in two acts, entitled "Foreclosing the mortgage," in which Mr. H. H. Morency and Dr. Duncan took the leading parts, and were frequently applauded for their excellent work. Mr. Barrie leaves for his new field of labor on Monday morning next.

### ALEXANDER—RYCKMAN.

Cornwall, February 1.—A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage, Cornwall, Thursday, when Emmeline Edith, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, was married to Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Lachute, Que. The guests present were all near relatives of the bride, her brother, E. B. Ryckman, Toronto; Mrs. Ryckman, and Master Gurney Ryckman; her sister, Mrs. F. H. Sykes, Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Dale, St. Mary's, and Mr. F. A. McKay, Master Allan McKay and Mr. F. Montague, A. Stafford, Montreal, cousins of the bride. There were many beautiful and valuable presents.

### BIRTHS.

McDONALD.—At Elmsdale farm, Eustis, on Jan. 8th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. McDonald.

DORE.—At Eustis, on Jan. 28th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dore.

### DEATHS.

QUINN—At Windsor Mills, February 1, Johanna, daugheer of Barnard and Alice Quinn, aged 23 years. Funeral at R.C. church, Monday, at 8 a.m. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this notice.


**Is has Saved Thousands From the Grave.**

**PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND**

THE GREAT DISEASE BANISHER IS NOW RECOMMENDED BY ABLE PHYSICIANS AND ITS VIRTUES EXTOLLED BY PROMINENT CLERGYMEN.

Sickly children, weary women, and tired, brokendown men find in Paine's Celery Compound health, strength and happiness. For all the diseases which are the really the result of weakened nerves, such as dyspepsia, headache, sleeplessness, rheumatism and kidney and liver troubles, Paine's Celery Compound is the only remedy that absolutely cures. It has done more good for humanity than any other medical discovery of the past fifty years, and well deserved the hearty and grateful praise of the thousands whom it has snatched from the jaws of death.

Rev. John S. Michaud, Bishop of Burlington, Vt., one of the most prominent priests of the Roman Catholic Church in America, writes as follows: "I have been asked why I recommend Paine's Celery Compound, and I desire to put on record frankly my reasons for this indorsement, hoping that my words may inspire those readers who need health and strength with faith to try Paine's Celery Compound and prove to themselves its worth.

"At the Fanny Allen Hospital, an institution in which I am deeply interested, Paine's Celery Compound has been used successfully. The Sisters of Mercy at Mount St. Mary's Academy on Mansfield Ave., rely upon Paine's Celery Compound as a tonic and strengthener. In my own household one of the domestics has taken Paine's Celery Compound for liver trouble of long standing, and says: 'It has done more good than any other medicine.' Several priests have spoken to me in praise of this remedy, and I believe it has the confidence of my associates. Even did I not know from personal observation of the worth of Paine's Celery Compound, I should feel like praising it for the simple reason that it is prepared by the Wells & Richardson Co., a firm whose members I have known for nearly a quarter of a century, and in whom I have perfect confidence."

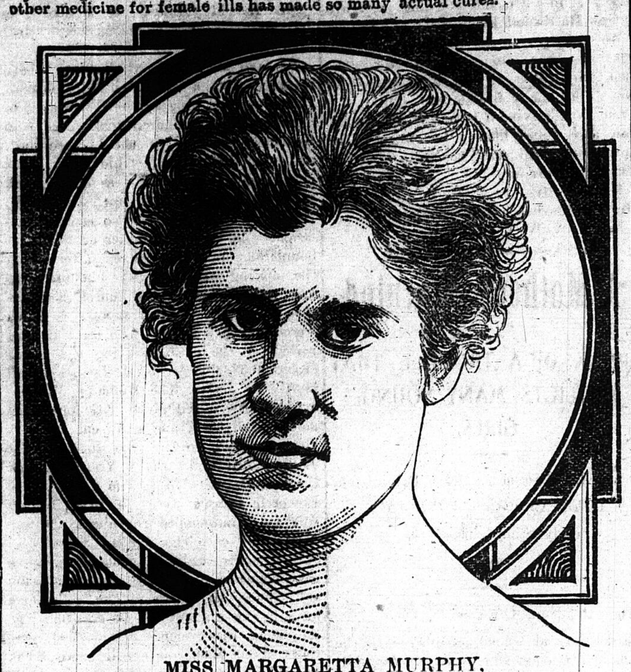
# THE POPULAR WOMAN.

## The Kind That Men Admire.

Men admire a pretty face and a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the happy woman,—that contented one is most of all to be admired.

Those troubled with fainting spells, irregularity, nervous irritability, backache, the blues and that dreadful bearing down feeling cannot hope to be happy, and advancement in either home or social life is impossible.

It is clearly shown in the young lady's letter which follows that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Murphy's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.



MISS MARGARETTA MURPHY,
President "Lend-a-Hand Club," Seattle, Wash.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For three years I suffered with bearing down pains, backache, became nervous and hysterical and could not enjoy life as other young women did. A lady friend who had suffered similarly and been cured, suggested that I try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I had little faith in it, but nevertheless I gave it a trial, and I am glad that I did. I kept getting better gradually and my pains left me and within four months I was a well woman. This is a year ago and I have never had any trouble since. I wish all suffering women knew of your valuable medicine.—Yours very truly, MARGARETTA MURPHY, 2703 Sec. Ave., Seattle, Wash."

**Two More Grateful Letters.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write you in regard to your valuable medicine. I have been troubled with falling of the womb and inflammation of the ovaries, and was so bad I could hardly walk across the floor. The doctors said it was impossible for me to get well unless I had an operation, but this I would not listen to. Having read so much about **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I made up my mind to give it a trial, and it has done wonders for me. I commenced to feel better from the first dose, and today I am a well, healthy girl.

"Hoping that your Vegetable Compound will relieve other sufferers as it did me, and thanking you for restoring my health, I remain,—MISS ALMA LARSON, Box 188, Hudson, Wis."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been greatly benefited by the use of your medicine. I was troubled with a pain in my side and any little unusual thing would almost prostrate me I was so nervous; I was so weak I could not do my work; menstruation was very scanty. I tried medicines for my nerves, also kidney and liver medicine, but nothing did me any good. I then concluded to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I took three bottles of it, and one box of your Liver Pills, and I have not been sick since. That was three years ago, and I have given birth to two children since then, and do all my housework for a family of six."—MRS. JOHN MOLER, Hillsboro, Ohio. (Nov. 19, 1900.)

**Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.**

**$5000** REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.


## SPORTING NEWS.

### MAGOG WON

DEFEATED B.C.S. IN E. T. SENIOR LEAGUE MATCH.

Bishop's College School and Magog Senior hockey teams met at Minto rink, Lennoxville, last night. The result was a decided victory for Magog, score 9 to 1.

### CARNIVAL AT LENNOXVILLE.

The carnival at Minto Rink on Thursday evening was fairly well attended, in spite of the extreme cold, two cars being required to carry the Sherbrooke contingent. There were about a hundred skaters on the ice. The rink was effectively decorated with flags. The band of the 53rd furnished excellent music. The usual costumes were to be seen, negroes, flower girls, students (an easy costume in Lennoxville), snowshoers, powdered hair and patches, clowns, etc., but all skating with a vigor and enjoyment that were most enlivening.

### MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL AT COATICOOK.

Coaticook, February 1.—(Special)—The masquerade and carnival held at the skating rink on Wednesday evening was not the success which its promoter hoped it would be. Old Jack Frost was holding high carnival of his own that night, and did not want any opposition, so he jammed the mercury down to 20 or 30 below zero and the few brave masqueraders who ventured out did not to stay long. The band did not play, out of respect to Mr. Lovell's family, whose residence is so near. We hear that an attempt will be made to repeat the carnival in the near future.

### MAGOG AND AYER'S FLAT TIE.

Magog, Feb. 1.—The Ayer's Flat hockey team played the Magog's second team on Thursday evening. The game was of the "nip and tuck" order, neither side being able to score. Half-time left the teams on an even footing, zero being the word both as to game and temperature. Play was resumed again and an effort made by 14 young men to play rag one with another, but it was futile and the players were compelled to desist without the sign of a game to their credit.

### CURLING.

The tenth match in the President's series was played last night, and in the absence of the two skips, Messrs. D. G. Loomis and A. H. Foss, their places were taken by Messrs. C. K. Fraser and C. H. Bowen, respectively. The following is the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. F. J. Day | L. E. Dastous |
| W. E. Loomis | E. C. Fraser |
| C. K. Fraser | C. H. Bowen |
| skip—9 | skip—11 |

### DEATH OF MISS QUINN.

The death occurred this morning, at Windsor Mills, of Miss Johanna Quinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Quinn, of that place. The young lady was 23 years of age and had been ill for several months. It is but a few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Quinn lost another daughter and they will have the sympathy of all in their great bereavement.


OUR

# DISCOUNT SALE

Is still going on at

## 75c in the Dollar

Although we have sold large quantities of goods, we have yet lots of good Suits, Overcoats, Shoes, etc., that you can get at 75c for $1.00 worth. The above prices are for cash only.

**Boucher & Lacroix,** The Clothiers,
SIGN OF THE GLOBE, 163 WELLINGTON ST.

# Don't Forget

THAT OUR **JANUARY DISCOUNT SALE**

IS STILL IN PROGRESS.

Our Regular Auction Sales Mondays and Fridays

**SMITH & ECHENBERG,**
JOBBERS AND AUCTIONEERS, 152 WELLINGTON STREET
Bell Telephone 347.


## THREE VILLAGES.

February 1.—The funeral of the late Mrs. David Libby was held at her residence on Maple Avenue, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Rev. C. Ellery Read officiated. The bearers were Messrs. Frank W. D. Melloon, John Holland, E. W. Hovey and William Pike. Mr. Ed. Audinwood acted as undertaker. She was interred in the Derby Line cemetery beside her late husband.

Dr. A. G. Bugbee, who has been quite ill, is reported much better.

Mrs. J. B. Goodhue is reported ill.

Mr. Stephen Upston has sold his farm to a party from New York for $6,000, who will take possession of the farm March 1st.

Mr. E. J. Planche has rented the house formerly occupied by Mr. H. A. Beerworth.

Mrs. E. W. Parker, of Lennoxville, is spending a few days at Derby Line, the guest of her son.

Rev. John Davies passed away very suddenly on Wednesday morning at four o'clock, only being ill one day, although he had been in feeble health for the past few months. He attended church last Sunday and was out driving on Monday. He leaves a wife and three children.

Hon. M. F. Hackett was able to go out for a short drive Thursday, after his serious illness.

Mr. John Hackett has returned to St. Charles College to resume his studies there.

Miss Levina Burke has been spending the past three weeks visiting friends at Island Pond, Vt.


Central House, Magog Heath & Meigs Props., Travellers Home.

## WILLIAM LORD

(SUCCESSOR TO JAS A. FLAGG.)

**The Leading Undertaker and Practical Embalmer**

118 Wellington Street,
SHERBROOKE

We have the best stock of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, etc., in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Telegraph and Telephone orders executed at any hour, day or night.

Spring Beds and Picture Framing a specialty. The finest line of picture molding to select from. Oil paintings, engravings and chromos for sale.

**L. C. BACHAND, M. D.**

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
OFFICE: 23 Brooks St., Sherbrooke.
Hours of Consultation: From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. except on Sundays. Tuesdays at Coaticook from 12 till 2 p.m. Fridays at Magog from 6 till 10 p.m.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Trains leaving Sherbrooke at 5.05 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. make close connection at Montreal with C.P. trains for Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Detroit and all points west. Through sleepers Montreal to Chicago.

W. H. BOTTUM,
City Pass. Agent. Art Building.

*Campbell's Clothing* *Campbell's Clothing*

# Opening in Sherbrooke

A branch store for sale of CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING will be opened at

## 55 WELLINGTON ST.,

IN THE WHITING BLOCK,

On or about

## WEDNESDAY, THE 5th OF FEBRUARY.

The goods shown are of the very highest class known to manufacturers of READY TAILORED CLOTHES and the prices suit all classes and ages of men

A. J. COULL, Manager Sherbrooke Branch

BRANCH STORES AT

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, St. John, N. B. Calgary, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Pembroke, Ont. St. Johns, P. Q.

SECTION 2.
Pages 5 to 8.

# Sherbrooke Daily Record.

SECTION 2.
Pages 5 to 8.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

## The Village of Waterville.

Waterville, one of the most prosperous, progressive and enterprising villages of the Eastern Townships, is located on the Grand Trunk railway, about twelve miles from Sherbrooke. The centre of a rich agricultural district, it also possesses important manufactories, which together ensure the permanence of Waterville's present enviable position well up in the front rank of thriving townships towns.

EARLY HISTORY.

The village of Waterville owes its name, no doubt, to the presence of the Coaticook river and to the numerous springs and streams in its vicinity. In the early days it was called successively, Pennoyer's Mills, Hollister's Mills or "The Hollow," Ball's Mills and Smith's Mills. About 1830 "Tildon's Tavern" was opened by Joe Tildon at the corner of the old stage road between Sherbrooke and Stanstead, on the farm site of a busy manufacturing town. The excellent situation of the village in the midst of a picturesque landscape, its many fine residences and the splendid roads running from the village entitle it to the high reputation it has won for neatness and beauty. Concrete pavements have been laid in a large part of the town and will, it s expected soon be put down on all the streets.

The assessed valuation of Waterville in the first year of its municipal existence (1876) was $53,430. In January, 1884, the McIntosh neighborhood was added, with an assessment of $12,370. By the year 1895 the total assessment had amounted to $161,735.

The first mayor of Waterville was Mr. L. W. Wyman, who, taking office in 1876, held it for two years. The mayors since 1877 have been H. J. Pennoyer, 1878-9; L. W. Wyman, 1880-Sept. 1884, when he resigned; F. G. Gale, from Oct. 7, 1889, to the present, with the exception of one year in which Mr. E. A. Bishop was mayor.

The secretary-treasurers have been: C. F. Wiggett, 1876; James Osgood, 1877-88; L. W. Wyman since 1889.

The Waterville council of 1902 is the same as that of 1901, being re-elected by acclamation. The following are its members: F. G. Gale, mayor; James McGovern, G. B. Wells, W. C. Clark, M. L. Hodgson, David Johnston, R. H. Smith.

The post office, which was established on Sept. 6, 1852, has been under the management of the following postmasters: F. Webster, 1852-53; G. White, 1854; Israel Wood, 1855; B. A. Haskell, 1856-60; Charles Brooks, 1861-7; L. W. Wyman, 1867, to present.

SCHOOLS.

In common with the rest of the township, Waterville enjoyed the educational advantages available under the system in the Eastern Townships.

A few months ago the school building was thoroughly renovated and remodelled. New desks were added and the walls retinted. The upper part of the building is used for a public hall and council room.

The first principal of the new school was Miss Mary Armitage with Miss Elizabeth Wyman as assistant. In 1886 Miss Elizabeth Hepburn took charge of the school and remained in office for seven years. After Miss Hepburn's resignation in 1893 the principals were Miss Reed, Miss Carbee, Mr. Banfill and Miss Parsloe, who held office last year.

At the present time the school is under the efficient management of Miss Edith Miller, who was for three years principal's assistant at the Sherbrooke Academy. She is ably assisted by Miss Etta McBride, of Lachine Model School, and Miss Lilian Swanson, whose training of two years at the New England Conservatory of Music places special musical advantages within the reach of the pupils.

For some year Waterville Model School stood among the first six in the Province in point of efficiency.

The school board is at present composed of the following gentlemen: Chairman, Hy. Bernard; Rev. E. H. Craik, H. Swanson, R. O. Hopkinson, F. G. Gale.

A second English school is situated at the north end of the corporation in charge of Miss Jane Holyon.

In September of 1895 a Roman Catholic school was opened for the summer months. It was kept open until 1900, when it was closed, but in June of this year it was re-opened with Miss N. Proulx in charge. The average attendance is six.

The present board of trustees consists of four members whose names are B. Robert, N. Lacroix, T. Hamel and J. Grenier.

The teachers of the school have been: Miss Josephine Codere, Miss N. Proulx, Miss L. Fortin, Miss A. Savard, Miss J. A. Milette and Miss N. Proulx.

The school is a small log building and is situated across the river half a mile to the north.

THE STORES.

The first store in Waterville was located on the site of the building now occupied by Messrs. Rowe & Rowe, and was kept by a Mr. Kennedy. Senator Cochrane and Major Wood clerked in this store when young men. In 1857 Samuel Johnson built and occupied a tannery. This afterwards became the property of Geo. Gale & Sons, and part of it is now utilized in the house owned by James Reed.

What is generally known as the "McIntosh store" is now under the able management of the firm of Rowe & Rowe. These gentlemen came here in April, 1896, from Clarenceville, and occupied the Wyman store for more than three years until in January, 1900, they removed into their present premises. Messrs. Rowe and Rowe carry a general

(Continued on Page 2.)

RAPIDS—COATICOOK RIVER.

BOATING—COATICOOK RIVER.

now owned by Walter Law. On the north side of the river, a large boarding house was kept by Brooks and Smith, for their workmen. Some time later this house became a hotel under the successive management of Captain Alba Brown, Samuel Powers, Craig Flanders, O. Webster and T. R. Paige.

On the same side of the river lived Doncaster, who ran the old grist mill which was burned a few years ago while occupied by Mr. Adams as a Hame Factory. About this time Reuben Bradley had a sawmill on the brook, which now bears his name. The mills referred to as "Hollister's" and "Ball's" became the property of Hon. Hollis Smith and Samuel Brooks, M.P.P., the firm being known as Brooks & Smith. These mills passed into the hands of Geo. Gale and Sons and are now owned and operated by Mr. G. B. Wells.

In 1860 Mrs. Day wrote of the village of Waterville: "Waterville is a small village in the north west part of Compton containing an English church building, a Grand Trunk railway station, post-office, stores, mills, mechanics' shops and some twenty-five or thirty dwellings. It is situated on the Coaticook river, some seven miles from Lennoxville, and in the vicinity of the newly opened copper mines. The first mills in Compton were built near this place. An extensive iron foundry was unfortunately burned in 1866."

With the erection of this foundry and later, with the gradual enlargement of Geo. Gale & Sons' factory the place has steadily grown until now it is a thriving village which bids fair to become by reason of its excellent water power, the

RESIDENCE OF F. G. GALE.

established in 1841, in Lower Canada, with Rev. C. P. Reid, Luke Wadleigh, William F. Parker, James Doak, and Eli Ives, as the first recorded school commissioners of the township. Though made a municipality in 1876, Waterville was not separated from the township for school purposes till 1883. The first election of school commissioners took place July 1, 1883, when L. W. Wyman, H. J. Pennoyer, C. O. Swanson, H. M. Bernard, and E. H. Langmade were elected. Mr. James Osgood was made secretary-treasurer, and was succeeded in 1889 by L. W. Wyman.

The first teacher in Waterville was Seth Huntington. The school, though

ANARCHIST NOT DEAD YET.

(Leslie's Weekly.)

The hiss of the anarchist serpene was heard in Chicago again the other evening, when, at a public meeting of the "reds," attended by over a thousand persons, the name of Czolgosz was wildly cheered and a eulogy upon him was pronounced by an anarchist editor. A demonstration like this ought to be impossible in any American city, today, and it could not have happened in Chicago if the local authorities had been alert in their duty. Memories of the Haymarket, one might think, would be sufficient to keep the Chicago police nerved up to a proper treatment of the anarchist brood. A loud demand is going up just now from various quarters for a re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act and we hear again the old cry that "the Chinese must go." But much better will it be for the country to insist that the anarchist crowd must go, and to stand not on the order of their going. The Chinese may possibly be a menace to free labor, but the assassin breed are a menace to what is dearer still, to peace, order, and the lives of our chosen rulers.

Consoler—"You may as well know that the doctor says there's no hope for you; but it will soon be over, you know, and you won't be worse off in the next world, and you may be better off."

The Moribund—"Yes; but there's one thing that troubles me. I don't think I shall be happy wherever I go, when I reflect that that gas meter of mine is going right on rolling up gas bills."

E. T. BOUNDARIES.

"Broadbrim" writing in the News says:

"The Hon. Mr. Duffy put one question to the Stanstead-Compton deputation which remained unanswered, although it deserved an exact and candid reply. Clause 80 of the B.N.A. Act, which exacts the concurrence of the representatives of the English-speaking counties, before the limits of these counties may be altered, was placed in the act for the protection of these counties from acts of the legislature which might tend to gerrymander or overwhelm the English vote. Clause 80 of the B. N.A. Act has no other significance. When a proposal to change the boundaries is made, the first question which naturally arises is what effect will such a change have upon the relative strength of the two nationalities within the enlarged limits? Mr. Duffy's query was designed to elicit information upon this all-important matter, but he received no reply to his interrogation. Of two things one: If the Protestant representatives upon the deputations were possessed of the desired information they should certainly have given it; and if they did not possess it, they were unquestionably very much to blame for presenting themselves before the government representatives so ill-prepared to discuss the proposed important changes.

"It was assuredly doing an injustice to the memory of the statesmen who were so careful to introduce clause 80 into our constitution. I referred last week to the townships which it is proposed to annex to Stanstead as English, but I am informed on good authority, and will state, subject to correction, that the proposed change would make Stanstead a French county, in the sense that the majority of the electors would be of that nationality. If this were to happen in the natural order of events, there would be nothing to say for the English people and the Protestant religion must depend on inherent vitality for continued existence in the Townships. But there is no occasion to wipe out the few remaining English counties by legislation, and that would be the tendency of the proposed enlargement of Stanstead. The self constituted champions of Protestantism who were present at the interview ought to have found an answer to Mr. Duffy's pertinent query. When the matter next comes up for discussion they will be expected to be better posted or more communicative. Their silence on this occasion did not add to their prestige."

A VOTING MACHINE TEST.

(Kingston Whig.)

"The machine, used in the elections yesterday, however, is new and simple, and somewhat of an experiment. The registration is quite complete, but the matter of depositing the balls admits of some misunderstanding, and some mistakes. The ball has to be pushed in a distance in order to reach the groove alongwhich it is moved and made to count and tally. It can be put so near the edge of the opening as to fall out during the operation of the machine, and this accident or mishap may lead to difficulty, to say the least of it.

"Can a fraud be committed? That is the great consideration. The ball may be held back, or knocked out of its place, and if the elector be allowed to use it in a second movement of the slot he may add it to the count of a certain candidate a second time and so become a repeater. Against a second operation there is ground for protest, and unless it be forbidden the machine may, as at present constructed, be manipulated to some purpose:

"The voting machine, however, is on its trial, and with all its defects it is well liked. It can, however, be improved very much. The working parts should be of metal and made less liable to derangement. The balls, too, should roll away from the elector and do their work more effectually. The American machine is more perfect, but it ought to be at a cost of $500.

**Temiscaming's Population.**

**According to a letter received by Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Colonization, Toronto, from Mr. Thomas Armstrong, the Crown Lands Agent in the Temiscaming district, the population of that district has increased fully fifteen hundred the past year making the total population now about 2,500 people.**

**The first mail from the Temiscaming district for the last two weeks of 1901 was received at New Year's. The mail carrier had to wait for the ice to form so that he could bring it out on a sled.**

**An Interesting Event.**

**Dr. Dewart's preaching on Sunday (the last in 1901), in the church where 50 years ago he delivered his first sermon was an interesting event. Those were stage-coaching days, and the changes which the veteran clergyman has witnessed in the interval certainly mark it as the most remarkable 50 years in the history of the world.**

RESIDENCE OF COUNCILLOR C. O. SWANSON.

**The Condor Tea is a pure, unadulterated, natural leaf Japan tea, imported in lead packets. It has a strong, bright, flavory liquor, much appreciated by connoisseurs. Has no equal at the price, 1 lb. at 40c, ½ lb. at 20c.**

**Battles House, Magog. First-class in every respect. J. E. Taylor, proprietor.**

# Wilson & Sons' Piano Warerooms

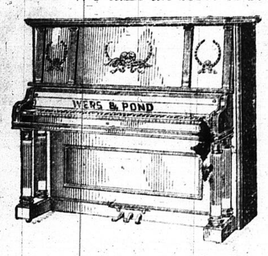
If you are interested in.....

## Pianos

Call and see the new styles at our stores this month, or write us for catalogues and prices. You will not hesitate to pay for the best when you learn the moderate prices we ask for a really High Class Piano that will suit the most exacting musician.

Large and small Upright Pianos and Parlor Grands from Heintzman & Co., Mason & Risch, Ivers & Pond, Kranich & Bach, and Morris. Splendid instruments at reasonable prices.

We take all sorts of second-hand Pianos and Organs in exchange at fair value




If it is an.....

## Organ

you need, we can show you the Largest and Best Assortment to be found in any store in Canada.

Estey Organs, Berlin Organs, Blatchford Organs, 5, 6, and 7 Oct. Organs, Church and School Organs at special low prices. We have everything for Bands and Orchestras

**Pianos and Organs to Rent, Pianos Artistically Tuned and Repaired**

**H. C. WILSON & SONS,** 63 Wellington St., Sherbrooke
Branch Store at Magog.

# VILLAGE OF WATERVILLE.

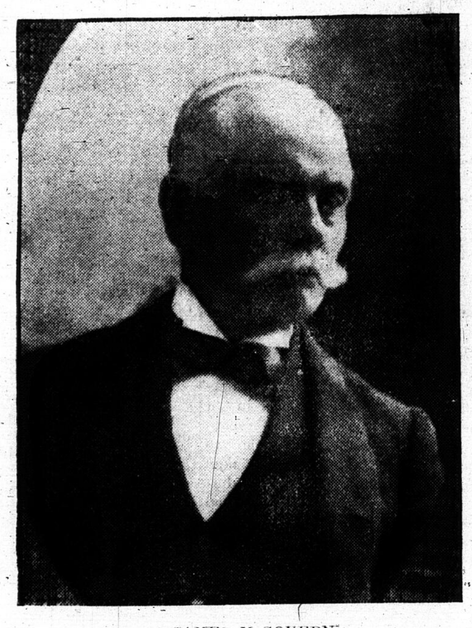
(Continued from page 1.)

stock and have a tailor shop in connection, under the management of Mr. C. M. Brodine.

The Wyman store on the corner opposite the school house, is now occupied by Messrs. F. E. Holtham & Co., who bought the business from Mr. E. A. Bishop in October, 1900.

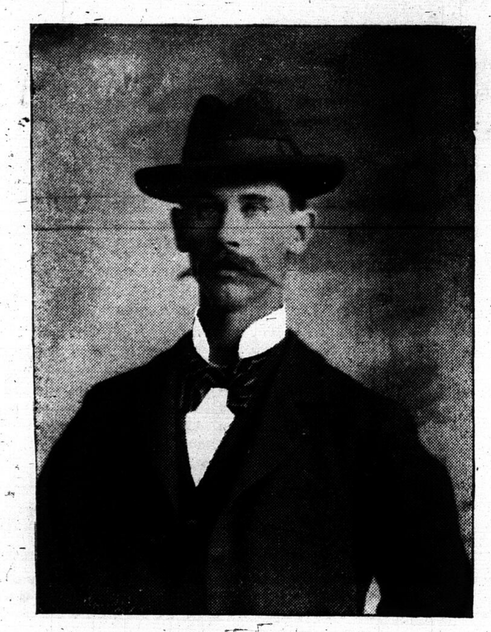
Another general store has recently been opened by Mr. C. O. Peterson, in the old Congregational church, which has been tastefully remodelled into a store and dwelling house.

A large furniture store has just been built on the corner next to the hotel. Messrs. P. & H. Swanson have long been



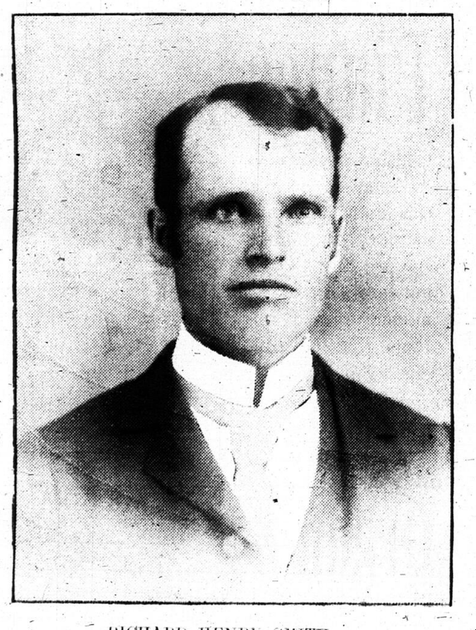
JAMES McGOVERN.

Mr. McGovern, of "Findale Cottage," Waterville, was born in Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. After coming to Canada he was for many years employed as foreman and superintendent on railway construction, being engaged in the building of the Grand Trunk, South Eastern, Massawippi Valley and International roads. In 1871 he bought a farm near Waterville, which he sold in 1887, buying another in the village. Mr. McGovern has resided in Waterville since that time and has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs. He has held the offices of school inanager, road inspector and valuator, and has been returned to the council four times **without opposition. He is on the** Road, Sanitary and Light, and Water and Sewerage committees and is correspondent for the Daily Record and Sherkrooke Examiner.



WILLIAM C. CLARK.

Mr. Clark has just been elected a councillor in the place of Mr. W. H. Wiggett, who resigned. He is a first-class farmer, owning and operating the old James McIntosh farm, about a mile north of Waterville, on the Sherbrooke road. Mr. Clark was born at Long Pointe in 1874 and came to Waterville about 8 years ago. He is vice-president of the Independent Order of Foresters.



RICHARD HENRY SMITH.

Mr. Smith is a farmer, who came to Waterville in 1890 and resides at Broadview. He has been a councillor since 1898, and was manager for English School No. 2 in 1897-98. He was born in 1865, at Rawden, Que., where he lived till 1889. In 1898 Mr. Smith married Ella M. Chester, of Barnston.

known as manufacturers and dealers in furniture. For the present they have discontinued the manufacturing line and are handling a large stock of furniture and stoves. They also carry on an undertaking establishment. They keep a full stock of undertakers' supplies and have recently purchased a fine new hearse. Their new building furnishes Messrs. Swanson with large and beautiful show rooms and is a very great addition to the village. In the same building are also to be found the new quarters of the post office and the harness shop of Mr. O. M. Swanson.

## WATERVILLE INDUSTRIES.

Waterville can boast of at least two factories that are in a way unique. The Dominion Snath Company and the Bed and Mattress factory of George Gale & Sons have won continental fame. The former has the distinction of being the largest snath firm in Canada, while the latter takes high rank among the largest bed and mattress factories of America.

The firm of George Gale & Sons was organiled in 1877 with the late George Gale and his two sons, F. G. Gale and A. H. Gale, as members. It was whilst Mr. George Gale was still in the lumber trade that he determined to embark on the manufacture of spring beds. In 1873 he made the first of his beds, and of the same year a separation was made, whereby Mr. F. G. Gale retained Canada and the United States, and Mr. A. H. Gale took the English and foreign business. A further description of this business will be found on another page. The firm stili keeps its original name.

The Dominion Snath Company, first established in Sherbrooke, and operated by Mr. J. R. Ball, was moved to Waterville in November, 1894. Here it has attained proportions that make it now the first factory of its kind in Canada. The present building is a well lighted brick structure, whose interior pleases the eye at once by the general appearance of a neat brisk business within. The mill is driven by the Coaticook river. Snaths, hayrakes, handles, and grain cradles are the specialties, and are all of good quality. The wood employed for the snaths is white ash, second growth, and is obtained within a radius of twenty miles. On Jan. 10, 1901, the building was totally destroyed by a fire, that broke out in the varnishing room. The loss amounted to more than $10,000. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, the company began at once the work of rebuilding, reconstructed the standing walls, installed new machinery and recommenced operations, so that, though many orders were upon their books, they have filled every order up to the present day. Mr. Ball attributes the success of this achievement largely to the patience and friendly attitude of his customers. The firm gives employment to thirty men, and has been fortunate in having no serious accident hitherto

Near the G.T.R. station is the machine shop of Mr. R. O. Hopkinson. From 1892 to 1899 Mr. Hopkinson manufactured the famous Norton lifting jacks. He then turned to the special manufacture of wire-working machinery, in which he has been successful. His goods are shipped to all parts of Canada. He employs six men.

Waterville grist mill is at present in the hands of Mr. George Wells, who in 1897 succeeded to Mr. Charles Grant. The mill has both steel and stone grinders, and is driven by the Coaticook river. Mr. Wells also deals in grain and shingles.

A sawmill across the river has just been built by Mr. F. G. Gale. It will add materially to the growth of the village.

Waterville bakery has a good name, and is run by Mr. M. L. Hodgson. The present building was built in 1898, and fitted up with brick ovens. Previously, and beginning in the year 1891, Mr. Hodgson occupied the Hetherington House. His present trade extends to Compton, Ratley and Capelton.

The carriage shop now owned by Mr. J. A. Farwell, was built about fifteen years ago at some distance East from its present position. His father, Mr. F. Farwell, was the first proprietor, and held it for three years, when his sons, J. A. and A. F., formed a partnership for one year. In 1895 the building was moved up to its present site, where Mr. Farwell now combines a carriage and a blacksmith shop.

Besides these, there are also the blacksmith shops of Messrs. J. Taylor & Edgecombe, and of Mr. A. Little. The former are also agents for the Sleeper & Akhurst agricultural implements. The latter came to Waterville in November, 1901, and occupies the shop formerly held by Mr. Besson.

This village has but one hotel, but the building, now under the management of Mr. Cote, has been entirely remodelled, and does credit to the place.

## WATERWORKS COMPANY.

Waterville has for many years been supplied with spring water by several small water systems. It has now seemed advisable to make use of the excellent opportunities afforded by large springs near at hand and at good elevations, to put in a thorough system suitable both for domestic purposes and for fire protection. A company has been formed and acquired the water system owned by the estate of the late A. H. Gale, with the springs on the Flanders farm. A large part of the system is already in operation. The company have a reservoir of 75,000 gallons capacity, giving a pressure of 60 lbs. to the square inch in the village. About 3000 feet of 6 inch pipe and 1000 feet of 4 inch have already been laid and the company expect to put down about 2000 feet of 4 inch in the spring.

The company have agreed to furnish the village with a certain number of fire hydrants and it is expected that a volunteer fire brigade will at once be organized.

## SEWERAGE

Waterville now has an exceptionally good sewerage system. About 3000 feet of sewerage pipe is already in use. The pipes are laid with a good fall and are continually flushed with pure spring water.

## THE CHURCHES OF WATERVILLE.

Waterville has two churches, Anglican and Congregational. Both are influential and well attended.

The Anglican church building, known as "St. John the Evangelist," was built in 1846. Previously, however, Waterville had been visited by missionaries from Hatley, Stanstead and Sherbrooke, the first services having been held in 1818. In October of 1843, under the direction of Rev. C. P. Reid, resident minister of Compton, a meeting was called to consider the advisability of erecting a church. Among those present were: Rev. C. P. Reid, Jas. Bell, Lieut. W. F. Parker, Salvin Richardson, S. S. Wells, W. D. Lambkin, John McMillan, Geo. Moore, Frank Webster, and W. Wiggett. Subscriptions from interested persons and the donation of the grounds by the Hon. Hollis Smith enabled the trustees to complete the church in 1846, and open it for services in October of that year. In 1854, when Mr. Reid left Compton, the Waterville mission was attached to the Lennoxville circuit.

The pastors of this church have been:
Rev. C. P. Reid, 1840-1854.
Rev. T. Pennefather.
Rev. J. Butler, M.A.
Rev. Principal Nicolls.
Rev. A. A. Allen, M.A.
Rev. E. Loucks.
Rev. W. Richmond, M.A.
Rev. H. G. Burrage, 1862-1871.
Rev. A. J. Balfour, M.A., 1872-1880.
Rev. A. Stevens, M.A., 1881-1888.
Rev. I. Thompson, 1889-1892.
Rev. E. A. W, King, M.A., 1893.
Rev. Mr. Tambs.

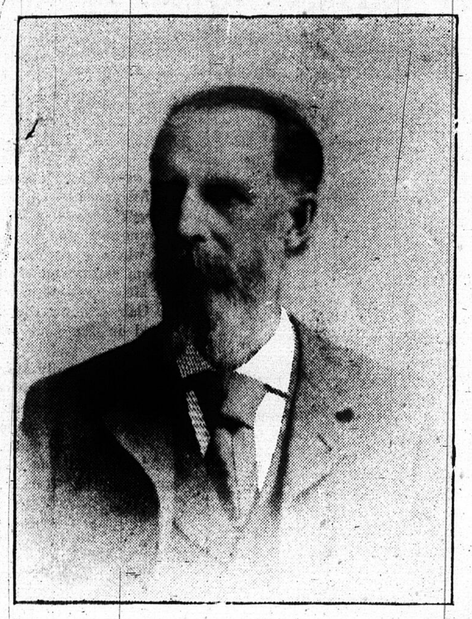
Jubilee services were held in the church during the first week of October, 1895, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary. The only cemetery available in the municipality belongs to this church. St. John's Church was the first and only church for thirty-five years, in Waterville.

The Congregational Church was organized July 1, 1862, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Pearl, of Massawippi. The services were held in the village school, which continued to be the meeting place until 1880, when a structure costing over $1600 was erected, Mr. Amasa T. Martin and Mr. Alba Brown were the first deacons of the church under the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Pearl. In 1866, this church was detached from the Massawippi circuit. In 1880, as we have said, a church was built. The building committee was composed of Messrs. John McIntosh, O. M. Swanson, L. M. Johnson, C. O. Swanson, S. McKay, and L. W. Wyman, secretary. A brick parsonage, costing $1900, was built in 1888. It is still the home of the pastor in charge. The church has a Sunday School, a Ladies' Aid, and a Ladies' Missionary Society. Feeling the need of a better edifice, a fine brick church has been erected, excellent in every respect. The corner stone was laid on October 13, 1900, while the dedicatory services were held May 26, 1901. The building, designed by Mr. Moulton, of Coaticook, cost, with the memorial windows (a gift) $6000, or without these windows $5500. It is of solid brick, with walls, 42 ft. by 62 ft., is well finished, and affords a delightful place of worship. It has a basement room, well ventilated and well lighted, and capable of seating 300 people. This room serves as a reading-room and assembly place for the Y. M. C. A.. The whole church, in design, beauty and accommodation reflects great credit on the church officers and its builder, Mr. F. G. Gale.

The pastors of the church have been:
Rev. C. Pearl, 1862-1863.
Rev. J. Forsyth, 1864-1866.
Rev. Geo. Purkiss, 1867-1889.
Rev. J. W. Goffin, 1890-1891.
Rev. W. A. Dunnett, 6 months.
Rev. G. H. Craik, 1892.

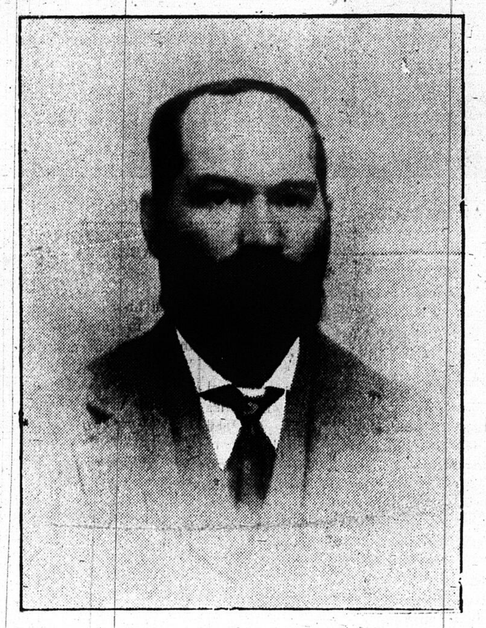
The Rev. Galen H. Craik is still pastor, During the intervening years there has been an increase in both the membership, and the offerings of the church. The Sunday School has now a membership of 115, and is still increasing, under the efficient leadership of Mr. J. R. Ball.

The following are the church officers:
Deacons, O. Keir, Lars Larson, and Nelson Johnson.
Trustees, F. G. Gale, C. O. Swanson, L. W. Wyman, Lars Larson and W. Thwaites.
Secretary-treasurer, Lars Larson.
Superintendent of school, J. R. Ball.
Organist, Miss Lilian Swanson.



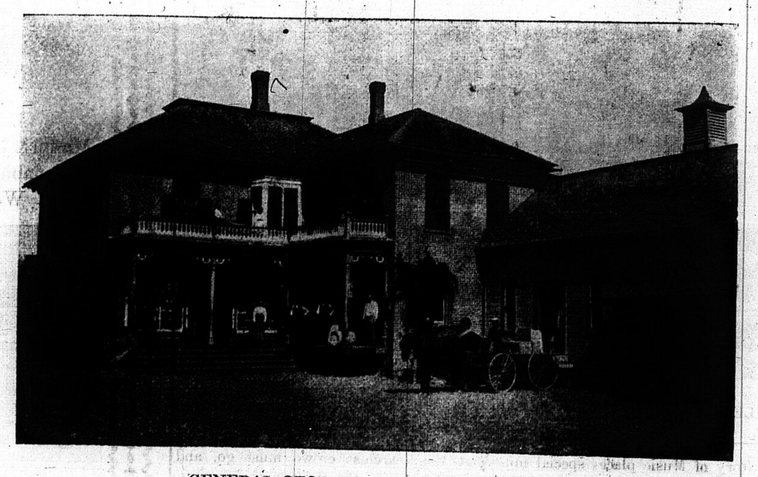
JOSEPH RICE BALL.

Mr. Ball, the proprietor of the Dominion Snath Company, was born at Athens Vt., on July 24, 1847, and was educated at the Leland and Erey Seminary. He began manufacturing in Athens in 1870 moving to Sherbrooke in 1880 and to Waterville in 1894. Mr. Ball has thus spent over 30 years in the scythe snath trade, and is thoroughly acquainted with every department of the business. He was councillor from 1896 to 1898 and was master of the Masonic Lodge in Townshend, Vt., for four years. He is now superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School and vice-president of the Y.M.C.A.

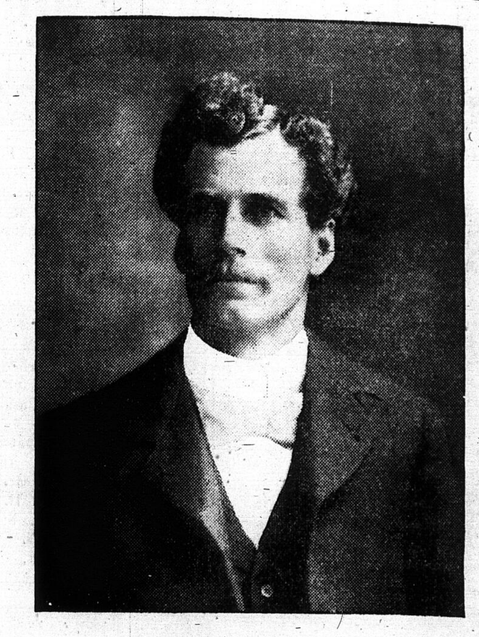


MARK LANCASTER HODGSON.

Mr. Hodgson is a member of the Waterville Council and is village constable. He was born in Como on April 17, 1852, and has followed the trade of sailor and farmer. He now carries on a successful bakery in Waterville and the surrounding country.



GENERAL STORE OF MESSRS. ROWE & ROWE.



DAVID JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston is a native of Waterville, where he was born in 1861. He is a son of Mr. W. Johnston, who lives about a mile from Waterville, on the Sherbrooke road. He remained at home on the farm till 1885, when he began to work for Geo. Gale & Sons, in whose factory he is now a foreman. Mr. Johnston has been a councillor for five years. He is choir leader in the Congregational Church, and vice-president of the Waterville Building Association.

Choir leader, David Johnston.

### Y.M.C.A.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized last May. It occupies the beautiful basement of the new Congregational church and has a few gymnasium appliances, a good number of games, and a well equipped reading room. A first-class piano is placed in the room for the use of members. In connection with the Association, a Mechanical Drawing Class is conducted by Mr. DsBlois, B. Sc., of Capelton, and a flourishing brass band has been organized, with Mr. Turcotte as director. The band already has over 20 instruments, which have cost its members about $400. Its officers are: President, Carl Swanson; Secretary, Fred Bleir.

The officers of the Y.M.C.A. are: Pres., Mr. F. G. Gale; vice-pres., Mr. J. R. Ball; treasurer, Mr. H. Swansoy; secretary, Mr. P. S. Dobson.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Under the auspices of the Literary Club, a public library has been opened with about 200 books. It has its quarters in the Y.M.C.A. room and is open together with the reading room, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, under the management of Miss Powers.

(Continued on page 3.)

**Battles House, Magog. First-class in every respect. J. E. Taylor, proprietor.**

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SECTION 3.
Pages 9 to 12.

# Sherbrooke Daily Record.

SECTION 3.
Pages 9 to 12.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

## ROGERS' EXPEDITION

### Story of His Attack on Indian Village of St. Francis.

THE SUBSEQUENT RETREAT AND BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

An aged chieftain of the St. Francis tribe of Indians, who was old when this century began, but who still lived in the Indian village of St. Francis, at a time within the memory of some of our oldest residents, in relating to the younger generation of his tribe the daring deeds of their forefathers, used to tell of an occurrence which shows Sherbrooke's site to have been the scene of a bloody battle. The St. Francis valley was the hunting ground of these Indians and during the last century, before the woodman's axe had disturbed the solitude of the primeval forests, as if anticipating the day when their possession would be disputed, bands of these Indians were accustomed to penetrate as far south as the English settlements in New England and attack them. Even after the white man had driven them back and occupied their land, they continued their hunting trips and old settlers of Sherbrooke can remember these hunting parties encamped near the village and hunting for several weeks in the vicinity. On one occasion Mr. Walter Beckett visited the Indian village near the junction of the St. Francis and St. Lawrence rivers and heard the story of the old chief. It related to the expedition of Rodgers in 1759, and agreed very well with the English records of that ill-fated invasion. The old man was an eye witness of the English attack upon the Indian village. Nearly all the warriors were absent hunting and the squaws and old men were unable to offer any resistance. The village was burned and those who did not escape into the woods were carried off prisoners or slain in revenge for the massacre of English settlers. When the warriors returned and found their homes destroyed and their women and old men dead or carried off captives, they swore to be revenged and started in pursuit of Rodgers, who was returning as he had come, by way of the St, Francis. They overtook him near Kingsey where a skirmish took place and the English retreated to the junction of the Magog and St. Francis rivers. The Indians thinking that they had continued their retreat, and elated by their success at Kingsey, pressed eagerly on in pursuit. As they paddled up the river past the site of the present city, they were met by a heavy fire from the English, who had taken up a strong position on the west bank of the river. In the battle which followed, the Indians, in their exposed position, were defeated, many of them being shot down in their canoes in midstream. Rodger's loss was slight in this engagement. The Indians, however, being reinforced by other arrivals, renewed the attack a few hours later, and were successful in routing Rodgers and his band, who fled across the Magog river and into the woods. Many of the English were killed just below the present Magog river bridge, as they were attempting to escape. Thus the advent of the white man to this spot, of which there is any record, was marked by a fierce battle with savage foes and the site of the future city was consecrated with English blood.

PARKMAN'S ACCOUNT.

Francis Parkman, the historian, gives an interesting account of the expedition of Rodgers referred to above. He describes it as follows:

"Major Robert Rogers, sent in September to punish the Abenakis of St. Francis, had addressed himself to the task with his usual vigor. These Indians had been settled for about three quarters of a century on the river St. Francis, a few miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence. They were nominal Christians, and had been under the control of their missionaries for three generations; but though zealous and sometime fanatical in their devotion to the forms of Romanism, they remained thorough savages in dress, habits and character. They were the scourge of the New England borders, where they surprised ayd burned farmhouses and small hamlets, killed men, women and children without distinction, carried others prisoners to their village, subjected them to the torture of 'running the gauntlet,' and compelled them to witness dances of triumph around the scalps of parents, children and friends.

"Amhert's instructions to Rogers contained the following: 'Remember the barbarities that have been committed by the enemy's scoundrels. Take your revenge, but don't forget that, though those dastardly villains have promiscuously murdered women and children of all ages, it is my order that no women or children be killed or hurt.'

"Rogers and his men set out in whaleboats, and, eluding the French armed vessels, then in full activity, came on the tenth day, to Missisquoi Bay, at the north end of Lake Champlain. Here he hid his boats, leaving two friendly Indians to watch them from a distance, and inform him should the enemy discover them. He then began his march for St. Francis, when, on the evening of the second day the two Indians overtook him with the startling news that a party of about four hundred French had found the boats, and that half of them were on his tracks in hot pursuit. It was certain that the alarm would soon be given, and other parties sent to cut him off. He took the bold resolution of outmarching his pursuers, pushing straight for St. Francis, striking it before succors could arrive, and then returning by Lake Memphramagog and the Connecticut. Accordingly he despatched Lieutenant McMullen by a circuitous route back to Crown Point, with a request to Amherst that provisions should be sent up the Connecticut to meet him on the way down. Then he set his course for the Indian town, and for nine days more toiled through the forest with desperate energy. Much of the way was through dense spruce swamps, with no dry resting place at night. At length the party reached the River St. Francis, fifteen miles above the town, and, hooking their arms together for mutual support, forded it with extreme difficulty. Towards evening Rogers climbed a tree and descried the town three miles distant. Accidents, fatigue, and illness had reduced his followers to a hundred and forty-two officers and men. He left them to rest a while, and, taking with him Lieutenant Turner and Ensign Avery, went to reconnoitre the placej left his two companions, entered it disguised in an Indian dress, and saw the unconscious savages yelling and singing in the full enjoyment of a grand dance. At two o'clock in the morning he rejoined his party, and at three led them to the attack, formed them in a semi-circle, and burst in upon the town half an hour before sunrise. Many of the warriors were absent, and the rest were asleep. Some were killed in their beds, and some shot down in trying to escape. "About seven o'clock in the morning," he says, "the affair was completely over, in which time we had killed at least two hundred Indiand and taken twenty of their women and children prisoners, fifteen of whom I let go their own way, and five I brought with me, namely, two Indian boys and three Indian girls. I likewise retook five English captives."

"English scalps in hundreds were dangling from poles over the doors of the houses. The town was pillaged and burned, not excepting the church, where ornaments of some value were found. On the side of the rangers, Captain Ogden and six men were wounded, and a Mohegan Indian from Stockbridge was killed. Rogers was told by his prisoners that a party of three hundred French and Indians was camped on the river below, and that another party of two hundred and fifteen was not far distant. They had been sent to cut off the retreat of the invadersf but were doubtful as to their designs till after the blow was struck. There was no time to lose. The rangers made all haste southward, up the St. Francis, subsisting on corn from the Indian town; till, near the eastern borders of Lake Memphremagog, the supply failed, and they separated into small parties, the better to sustain life by hunting. The enemy followed close, attacked Ensign Avery's party and captured five of them; then fell upon a band of about twenty, under Lieutenants Dunbar and Turner, and killed or captured nearly all. The other bands eluded their pursuers, turned southeastward, reached the Connecticut, some here, some there, and, giddy with fatigue and hunger, toiled wearily down the wild and lonely stream to the appointed rendezvous at the mouth of the Amonoosuc.

"This was the place to which Rogers had requested that provision might be sent; and the hope of finding them there had been the breath of life to the famished wayfarers. To their horror, the place was a solitude. There were fires still burning, but those who made them were gone. Amherst had sent Lieutenant Stephen up the river from Charlestown, or "Number Four," and immediately sent a canoe with provisions to the relief of the sufferers, following himself with other canoes, two days later. Most of the men were saved, though some died miserably of famine and exhaustion. Of the few who had been captured, we are told by a French contemporary that they "became the victims of the fury of the Indian women," from whose clutches the Canadians tried in vain to save them."

RELICS FOUND BY PIONEERS.

Mr. Hubbard in his History of Stanstead County says:

"In the township of Barnston unmistakeable traces have been found of the fate of a part of the company commanded by Major Rogers, sent from Londonderry, N.H., in 1758, by order of General Amherst, to destroy the Indian village of St. Francis. This company took their route by way of Lake Champlain and the rivers. They reached the settlement, and in the absence of the warriors plundered and set fire to the village—the old men, women and children falling an easy prey. The act was retaliatory on the part of the whites, for injuries done by that tribe to the inhabitants of New Hampshire; but in the sequel it proved to be dearly bought revenge; for the warriors, who had been out on a hunting expedition, soon returned and were almost immediately upon their trail. Such was the haste with which they were pursued, that they were fain to drop their plunder and escape as best they could. They were overtaken on the north bank of Magog river, and a sanguinary battle was fought on the ground that now forms the north part of the village of Sherbrooke. The slaughter on both sides must have been fearful, judging from the relics discovered in after years. Major Rogers and a few of his men succeeded in making their escape, and taking the course through the wilderness west of Memphremagog Lake, they reached their homes, after passing through almost unparalleled hardships and sufferings. In their haste to escape, some plunged into the river and attempted to cross near the place where the G.T. railway bridge now stands. Not one of these men lived to tell the tale of his sufferings. A part were drowned, and the others escaped the tomahawk and scalping knife only to perish in the wilderness. Wounded, wet, and exposed to cold, hunger and fatigue, they followed the highlands through Ascot and Compton, until they reached the southwestern part of Barnston, where, being exhausted by their accumulated sufferings, they laid down, as it appears, to die. * * * * For more than a century, their fleshless skeletons were suffered to bleach in the forest, until they had been long covered by a soil made from the leaves falling from the trees. In clearing up that locality many years afterwards, relics were found, which, like "the testimony of the rocks" in modern geology, determine the fate of these unfortunate men. In one place human bones were ploughed up, and musket barrels with locks and brass trimmings—in one instance the lock shewing that the gun had been discharged—the remains of powder-horns, clasp-knives, a razor, silver knee buckles and shoe buckles, remains of Indian mocassins, beads and other trinkets, camp kettles, musket balls and flints. In falling a large maple tree in Barford a gun barrel with the iron and brass work of a musket was found imbedded in the wood near the centre of the tree. The question may be asked, "How did it get there?" The probable solution is that the gun was left standing against a small tree, in which was a seam which secured it from falling, and in process of time grew around and covered it—the wood part decaying from exposure to the weather."

SCENE ON PLEASANT STREET.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES McGOVERN.

### Satisfied With Our Leather.

In his report at the annual meeting of the Tanners' Section of the Toronto Board of Trade the chairman, Mr. W. J. Bickell, called attention to the part which the tanners took in connection with the war in South Africa. He pointed out that:

Thousands of sides of our leather were made into saddles and other military accoutrements, as well as considerable quantities of boots, leggings, etc., and as far as we can learn, proved entirely satisfactory. We should feel proud that we can manufacture leather, and that we have connected with our trade men who can build military accoutrements that will pass the strict examination of the military authorities at Southampton. Instances have been cited in which shoes made in Canada have seen a full year's service in Africa, and returned in fair condition. Similar reports have been made by different officers regarding the saddles and other military equipment of Canadian manufacture, which gave universal satisfaction to the troops.

### New Oyster Grounds.

Mr. Ernest Kempt, oyster expert for the Fisheries Department, has returned to Ottawa to prepare his report on the operations of his branch during the past season. Mr Kempt has been especially engaged in preparing a new bed in Annapolis Basin. It will be planted early in the spring. The oyster grounds in Murray Harbor, Prince Edward Island, which were planted during the summer of 1900, are showing up well.

### Use Wood Instead of Coal.

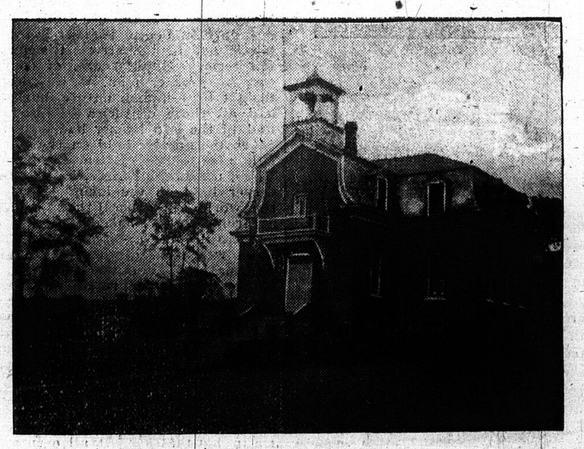
The Bancroft Times says that wood is used to "fire up" with on the Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway in Hastings county. To see a train steaming along afternight is to witness a first-class display of fireworks.

## A DIREFUL HORSERACE.

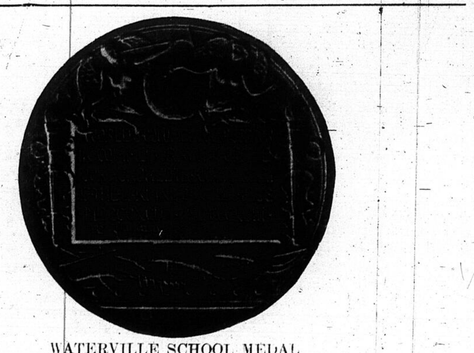
**A. E. Empe's Ride That Is Said to Have Cost Canada $23,000,000 in Money and 3,000 Lives.**

For the benefit of the old-timers we reproduce the following romance:

A. E. Empe was a rider in the most expensive horse race ever run. No turf event in history has ever had such tragic consequences as this memorable one, which, more or less, indirectly cost the Dominion of Canada $23,000,000 in money and some 3,000 lives, to make no account of the destruction of three military posts. The race was run October 19, 1881, at Qu'Appelle, Canada, between a scrub horse from Winnipeg to Victoria as Reynard Rouge, and an old, thoroughbred, Black Diamond, who had, owing to his age, been turned out on the grass to die some years before. Reynard Rouge was the property of a syndicate of half-breeds, and won steadily in the Northwest for several years. Finally Reynard and Black Diamond were matched. Black Diamond belonged to Morris Gifford, who had been Colonial Secretary to Gibraltar since 1887, and to A. E. Empe. He was 17 years old, and had in his younger days made several remarkable records, but, owing to cracked hoofs, had been taken off the turf and turned out to grass. Singularly enough his cracked hoofs then came off and were replaced by perfect hoofs. The half-breeds had got an inkling of the race and were men for each half-breed, and even went further, killing 3,000."—Regina West.



WATERVILLE MODEL SCHOOL.



WATERVILLE SCHOOL MEDAL

Medal awarded at the Chicago Worlds Fair for specimens of school work.

**Indians Carry on Ranching.**

An interview with Rev. J. R. Matheson, who, accompanied by the Bishop of Saskatchewan, arrived at Edmonton recently from Onion Lake, appears in The Edmonton Bulletin, which says the trip of over two hundred miles was made in four days by the trail north of the river.

The reserve at Onion Lake is 12 miles by six miles, square, and contains some 300 residents, Indians, half-breeds and whites. The chief industry of the natives on the reserve is ranching. This enterprise was begun several years ago, when Mr. G. G. Mann, then agent at the lake, procured a herd of CO cows from the Government. There were farmed out to the Indians, the original herd being replaced by their produce, and the Indians retaining the mothers of the herd. This arrangement has led to a dual nature in the ranching of the reserve, one herd, the descendants of the cows given to replace those procured from the Government, now numbering between 700 and 800 head, and being held in community of possession. Besides this herd each farmer has a private herd descended from the cows secured from the Government, and numbering from 7 to 25 head. The nature of the country surrounding and comprising the reserve is admirably adapted by nature and location to the needs of the rancher, and this industry alone brings yearly a large amount of money to the natives.

Besides ranching, each native has a plot on which he farms to a greater or less degree. Oats, barley and wheat are grown of splendid quality, the two former being the grains most grown.

**Lake St. Clair-Lake Erie Canal.**

Details of the proposed Lake St. Clair-Lake Erie Canal are given in The Engineering News. As at present outlined the canal will be thirteen and one-half miles long, through low-lying land, with the underlying rock more than 20 feet below the bottom of the deepest cut. A uniform depth of 21 feet is proposed, with a canal 156 feet wide on the surface and 72 feet wide on the bottom. This canal would enable vessels to avoid the fogs, shoals and rapid current of the Detroit River, and would afford a straight course from the St. Clair flats canal and an offing in Clair to Lake Erie. The course would be unimpeded by locks, and a speed of six miles an hour could be maintained. The saving in distance by the canal would be 79 miles, between the foot of the St Clair flats canal and an offing in [illegible] time the saving would be six or seven hours. No estimate of cost is given, but the promoters of the canal claim that there would be a net saving of $1,000,000 per year on the 40,000,000 tons of freight now annually passing through the Detroit River.

**A Prisoner of Riel.**

Rev. John Henderson, Methodist minister at Minto, Manitoba, has sent an account of the burial of the late James Jock. The latter, he wrote, was a veteran of the Northwest rebellion. He was made a prisoner by Louis Riel along with Scott, but was released together with some others, while poor Scott was shot. Mr. Jock was a very active man and traveled a great deal. He had a bright memoey and was famous as a raconteur. He farmed on the banks of the Souris river, and after two years' illness died at the age of 74. He was buried in Minto cemetery, Rev. Mr. Henderson officiating.

**A Definition.**

"Pa, what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my son, is a liar who does not get found out."

**Emps's Version of the Race.**

In telling the story recently, Empe said: "For 200 miles around runners were sent out with the news, and in the morning and early afternoon of the third day a string of people, white and half-breed, poured into Qu'Appelle, accompanied by a crowd of Mounted Police with three months' pay to put on Black Diamond. Fully 3,000 people were present, and by 4.30 the town was jammed with new faces. The half-breeds thought it was a sure thing, and gave us the selection of the course. I was to ride, weighing 152 pounds, while Reynard was to be ridden by a boy weighing 80 pounds. We got away about even. Black Diamond took the lead, gracefully falling into the same long stride that had won for him the Queen's Plate at Quebec ten years before. At the first quarter Reynard came up and we raced side by side to the half. Then the Indian boy quit laughing and began to ride Reynard for his life. I hadn't touched the Diamond. We reached the foot of the slope head and head. Above the shouting I heard Gifford yell, 'Hit him, Empe! For God's sake stick the hooks into him!' In went the spurs, and Diamond like a blue streak shot past Reynard and fired us both under the wire a good length ahead of the half-breeds' horse.

"I can't describe the scene after that. It was simply a bedlam of white joy and half-breed disgust. They had made more bets than they could pay, and in collecting these wagers a fight broke out. A half-breed named Pierre Castor refused to settle a bet with Buck Davidson, a white man, and in the fight that ensued four half-breeds were killed and several wounded. We drove them out of the valley before dark and put Reynard Rouge in our stable with Black Diamond. Before the half-breeds left they swore that for every one of their number killed at Qu'Appelle 500 white men would die before spring. They scattered throughout the mountains, and in March, 1885, the rebellion, headed by Louis Riel, broke out. They kept their threat to the letter. [illegible] men for each half-breed, and even went further, killing 3,000."—Regina West.

## THIRTY YEARS AGO.

**A Mellow Reminiscence of New Year's Day in Canada Three Decades Since —How It Was Spent.**

It is a well-known fact that nothing shows more easily the tide of affairs than the changes in the everyday life of any place; and does anything, looking backward, show more change than the New Year's Day of thirty years ago as compared with the first of January in the second year of the new century? Then the towns had plenty of military, "real military!" as the scornful saying of the spoilt young woman of those days was apt to fall slightingly on the ear of the then little thought of and now worshipped militia. It was a New Year's Day when the dashing officer of Hussars, artillery or line could have a glorious time indeed. For days beforehand the toilettes of the ladies fayre who were to be "at home" from early to late were matters of gravest consideration, and by 12 o'clock the drawing-rooms of five houses out of six were ready for callers. The hostess, and it might be one or many daughters, with often some bright additions in the shape of girl friends, was in her place to see the stream of callers who came to give the truly old wish of "A Happy New Year."

In some of the larger establishments the dining-room table was set with a medley of good things; hot oyster soup, an enormous jellied turkey and a large iced cake being amongst the articles of cuisine most in favor; hot coffee, punch, and, above all, mulled claret and curacoa being greatly in demand.

In more modest homes a small table was generally in the corner of the drawing-room; thereon glittered old-fashioned cut-glass decanters (of the shape and pattern so well known in those days, brought out by Beckel, the chemist, for his famous "glass counter") in the pretty old silver coasters, and labels of filagree silver, the inevitable iced cake, so beloved of children, and liqueurs, often cherry brandy of the rarest home-made quality, and what a point of honor it was that each visitor should be pressed to partake, and, perhaps, sometimes too often. Afternoon tea was not the ordinary thing of life in a day's hurry, but hot coffee was there later on.

Surely the snow was deeper, the frost more glittering, and the sleighing better in those days, or why did we always connect New Year's Day with the merrily ringing scores of sleigh bells, the splendid turnouts with the horses, four-in-hands, unicorns, tandems, handsome pairs and jolly little red cutters with a frolicsome horse with his curious belt of bells. All the male part of the population turned out, young and old, to greet their friends; uniforms were galore, and spurred heels rang in many a hall. Many made an immense number of visits, and I remember hearing of the boast of one man that, jumping out of his sleigh at one door, he rushed in, shook hands, uttered his greetings, rushed out, and was in his sleigh again before it had time to come to a full stop. One beautiful and most hospitable home will always be remembered as the scene of a large and delightful dinner party every New Year's Day, whereat the arrangements differed from that fo an ordinary gathering in so far that "partners" were always drawn for by numbers or colors, thereby giving an immense amount of fun and laughter; and the toast of "Absent Friends" was invariably drunk, the kind and handsome host standing to give it.

The custom of "New Year's calls" was carried on in the Southern States later than ours, but there it was a trifle more artificial in arrangements, the house being shut up as to blinds and windows, and gas lighted everywhere, while the loveliest of women arrayed themselves in full evening dress, a trifle incongruous, perhaps, but so pretty a scene to those lucky ones who were ushered in by some stately old negro butler. The great refreshment offered there at that time was the delicious egg flip, a creamy mixture insidious with brandy or wine, and wonderful sponge cake, the golden flakes of which never could be made as the old colored "aunties" made it. Hundreds of callers of all degrees made their bow at Government House, to the accompaniment of much jangling of swords, glitter of gold lace, and feathered cocked hats.

New Year's Day was a brilliant function in the days gone by, and many remember it with affection. So let us say with "Tiny Tim," "God bless us everyone."

**Our Fisherman's Luck.**

Although Moses spent 40 years in the wilderness before he was permitted to lead the children of Israel up out of Egypt, yet his worthy example is not without imitation in the life of Mr. Spence, who for the last 40 years has wandered along the banks of Hay Bay, 25 miles west of Kingston, and paddled over its surface, exploring every nook and corner in search of the lucky spots which await a fisherman. He can give a practical demonstration of the skill which he has been so long acquiring. On November 1st of this year he caught on one line three muskellunge, weighing respectively 36½, 17 and 15½ pounds, together with a pike weighing 13½ pounds, making a grand total of 82½ pounds, besides several smaller fish. Hay Bay is a favorite resort for true lovers of this sort of sport, many of whom come from distant parts such as Mr. King, banker, of New York, Mr. Lontio, of Wall street, and Mr. Nash, of Boston, Mass. After a day spent with the jolly fisherman, Mr. Spence, the visitor will most assuredly return to gladden the hearts of his friends with tangible results.

**Many From One.**

Tess—So you're really engaged?

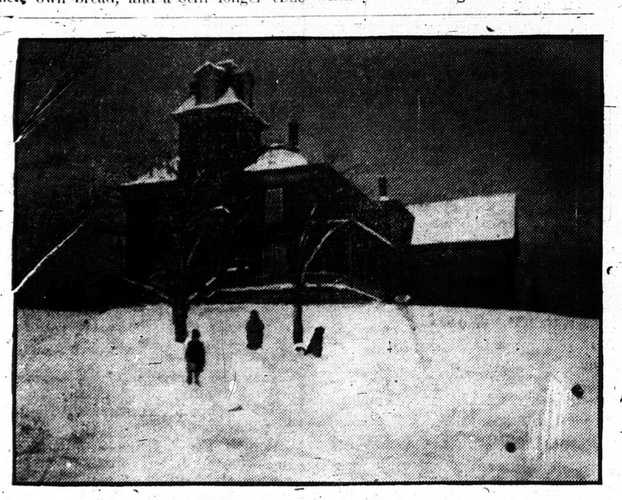
Jess—Yes, and to think I should do it after rejecting nearly 50 proposals.

Tess—Fifty? Well, well, what a persistent young man he must be.

## TRAVELLING WITH OX-TEAM.

Hubbard's history of Stsnatead county narrates the following incident:

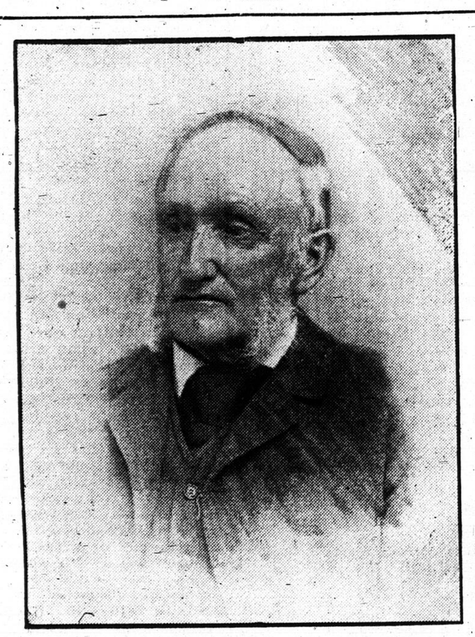
"In the winter of 1795, Joseph Fish, with his wife and their eldest son, Lemuel, then a babe of eight months, left their home in Reading, Vermont, and with an ox-team loaded with their household stuff and a limited supply of provisions, found their way through the woods to Durham, P.Q. After remaining a short time at that place, they sent back their team and set out on foot to seek a home on the eastern side of Memphremagog Lake—the mother carrying her babe all the way in her arms, and the father loaded with a pack of no small dimensions. After crossing the Lake and staying a day or two at the log cabin of Capt. Hovey, they directed their course to a place on Negro River, about a mile below Boroughs' Falls. Here they put up a temporary shanty on a rising ground near the river. The place is still known as "Shanty Hill." They were poor, and their hardships and privations were for many years very severe. Some time elapsed before they were able to clear land sufficient to raise their own bread, and a still longer time before they could get their grain ground into meal. During the first seven years of their experience, there was not a grist mill within the distance of twenty miles from their dwelling. From 1795 to 1802, they pounded their grain in a large mortar made from a heavy block of maple. For variety, they sometimes boiled and ate their wheat and Indian corn whole. The supply of fish from the lake and river was abundant and contributed materially to their support. From 1802, their difficulties began to lessen. The wooden mortar was thrown aside, (though long preserved as a memento,) and they enjoyed the luxury of loaves baked from well-ground flour. The shanty had, meanwhile, been superseded by a substantial log house of limited dimensions, and which furnished them with a comfortable home. In 1795 Mrs. Fish was playfully called "the handsomest woman in the town," there being no other woman in the settlement. In the meantime, their family increased, and, by industry and economy, their means increased; and after residing some seven years in this locality, they removed to No. 9, 1st Range of Hatley, which lot Mr. Fish had drawn as an Associate."



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. H. GALE.

## MODE INFANTRY.

London, Jan. 24.—The War Office has issued another call for infantry volunteers to gradually replace those serving in South Africa. It is desired to raise a selected company of 116 of all ranks for each line battalion now at the front. Every volunteer must enlist for one year, of which not more than nine months will be spent in South Africa. As there are at present eighty-one line battalions in South Africa, the new volunteer detachments will strengthen Lord Kitchener's forces by 9,396 men. The first batch of volunteers went out to South Africa in the early part of 1900, and had a total strength of 11,129 officers and men. Subsequently other detachments to the number of 5,805 went to the front. Should the latest call be fully responded to, the volunteers of Great Britain will have contributed a total of 26,330 officers and men to the South African field force. Lord Kitchener has promised that for every militia battalion, volunteer company or Imperial Yeomanry squadron arriving from England he will allow a similar unit to return home.



LATE LEVI W. WYMAN.

The late L. W. Wyman was born in Waterville, September 5, 1832, and was educated in the local schools. He worked on the farm until he was 25 years old, after which he spent four years as clerk in stores in Sherbrooke and Stanstead. In 1886 he opened a store in Waterville, continuing the business till 1888. He was elected a member of the Board of School Commissioners for the township of Compton in 1866 and held that position until 1883, when his efforts were successful in setting off Waterville for school purposes. Mr. Wyman was chosen chairman of the new board and held the position till 1887. He was postmaster for 35 years, having been appointed in 1867. He also held the post of secretary-treasurer of the municipality. For one term he was warden of Sherbrooke county and has been a commissioner of the Superior Court for taking affidavits for 18 years. Mr. Wyman took great interest in the welfare of the village and the advancement of the temperance cause. He was very closely identified with the success of the Royal Templars of Temperance and was Past Grand Councillor of the Order. Mr. Wyman's death came very suddenly on January 13 and was a great shock to his large circle of friends and acquaintances. The universal respect in which he was held was evidenced by the large and influential gathering at his funeral which took place at Waterville on Thursday, January 16. Mr. Wyman was married at Hatley, June 3, 1860, to Hannah, daughter of Abraham Salts, of Stanstead, who survives him. He leaves a family of seven children, one son and six daughters.

## MR. BOURASSA'S NEW ENGLAND TOUR.

Toronto Globe: Many people who heartily recognize Mr. Bourassa's right to emphasize his distaste for the war in South Africa and for the part that Canada has taken therein will be convinced of the bad judgment which prompted him to carry our domestic grievances across the line for discussion. He has been airing his favorite topic among the communities of French-Canadians who have settled in the United States. It must be presumed that Mr. Bourassa's object in the propaganda of the past two years is to influence the Canadian Government and bring it to his way of thinking. How will he advance this object by his New England tour? He might just as well go to Rochester, Buffalo or Chicago, and we have no doubt that in each of these cities he could get audiences who would bear with charmed ears anything that took the nature of criticism of the British empire, and the bitterer the better. Does he want to cater to people of that taste? If he feels a call to lecture the people of the United States on the evils of imperialism, he could find a fitting text in the Philippine war, but he may be warned that he might not find audiences over there as tolerant of opinions they do not like as we are in Canada. Mr. Bourassa may be assured, at all events, that the Parliament or people of Canada will not be influenced by the view of outsiders. His tour in New England is heretofore a misapplication of energy. We can settle our own affairs by free discussion among ourselves.

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Wellington, "After all, there's no place like home."

Fogg. "Especially on a stormy Sunday when you have a good book to read."

## SHAKESPEARE THE MAN.

**Address to the Canadian Club by Mr. Goldwin Smith—Characteristics of the Great English Dramatist.**

**Mr. Goldwin Smith addressed the Canadian Club at a recent weekly luncheon of the club in Toronto on "Shakespeare the Man." He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had already expressed himself on the subject in print, in an essay which had been brought out in very nice form by Mr. Morang. Evidently his hearers were not familiar with the pamphlet, and so anxious were they to hear every word that fell ftom the great scholar who had lunched with them that they gradually drew closer to him, until he stood in the centre of a circle. He reminded the club of the scant knowledge we had of Shakespeare's life. Biography had at that time not come into existence. So little did we know of him that the preposterous theory was started that he did not write his own plays. A comparison of "Romeo and Juliet" and Bacon's essay on "Love" would set at rest all doubts on that subject. Besides, would it be possible that Ben Johnson, who was intimate with Shapespeare, would not have known if he wrote his plays? As to his educational equipment, he had some classical skill; he knew, at all events, a little Latin, although he did not know Greek; but he had wonderful power of entering into anything he understood, and his presentation of the Roman character in Julius Caesar was very fine. The character of Caesar he caught well. Caesar's first utterance showed what he was, when he says:**

"Speak, Caesar is turned to hear."

It was a curious thing that of the two great poets, the two great masters of poetic art, we knew so little of Shakespeare and almost nothing of Homer. Shakespeare lived in the seventeenth century; the other poet was nameless, we did not know with certainty the name, we did not know the date, we did not know the exact country in which he lived, we only knew he lived in the dim dawn of civilization. Yet Homer was Shakespeare's full equal, not only in poetic feeling, but in poetic art in the strictest sense of the term. Shakespeare, of course, was a greater man, with deeper insight into human nature, but he had all those centuries behind him, and of the two Homer had probably taken the greater hold on the world. Priam of Troy, Helen, Cassandra, Circe, the Lotus Eaters, had taken a deeper hold on the imagination of the world in general than Shakespeare. As to Shakespeare's references to the events of his time, there were passages that revealed information about the man. Of course he was a royalist, everyone was a royalist in those days; the country was engaged in a great war with Spain and conditions were such as to encourage royalism, and Shakespeare was a thorough royalist, although "King Henry V." showed that his idea of a King was a popular King. "I think," said Mr. Smith, "he was aristocratic in his tastes. At all events, in 'Coriolanus' you will find very strong passages that would lead to that belief. They may be entirely dramatic, but I think there is too much feeling for them to be altogether dramatic. Where you will get a dramatist's secret is by the intensity of his feeling passages, and I think you will find passages in 'Coriolanus' that show he had a great dislike to the rabble and to mob rule."

Some critics had noticed that "The Tempest" was acted at the marriage of the King's daughter Elizabeth to Frederick of Bohemia, and he thought there were political allusions in that. He thought James I. at all events would identity himself with "Prospero," and would identify the conspirators with Guy Fawkes' Plot. All through Shakespeare there were evidences of strong royalist feeling, although he sometimes showed sympathy with the people, and a feeling that the world was not quite what it should be. As to Shakespeare's religious beliefs, it was evident that he was a Conformist. His general spirit was religious. There were passages in "Hamlet," where we got close to him. "Hamlet" was not only a drama, it was a philosophical poem, and that, he thought, was one reason why it could never be properly represented on the stage. All actors failed in the leading part. The man who had the sensibility to feel the part would hardly have stage assurance to act it. The background of "Hamlet" was religious, but there was also a sceptical element—

"In this sleep of death what dreams may come."

In regard to the relations between the sexes, his feelings about women were high. Of course, he had not seen the new woman and in the "Taming of the Shrew" there were passages which might be quoted in opposition to the movement for woman's franchise, but on the whole they would find his representation of woman exalted, and his ideas about marriage were very high.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith cited some passages illustrative of Shakespeare's occasional disregard or ignorance of history, and the absurd results of stage managers' attempts to represent the plays with historical accuracy. He mentioned the Duke of Athens talking about nunneries, and the two Greeks in "Midsummer Night's Dream" coming out to fight a duel with short swords. In "Macbeth" Shakespeare meant the Crown Royal of Scotland to be a grand prize, which would fire a man's ambition. But a spectacular manager thought he was showing his fidelity to history by introducing the barbarous simplicity of primeval Scotland, and Macbeth was represented as climbing through regicide and crime to the dazzling elevation of a King enthroned on a three-legged stool and eating out of a can of apples.

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**Bedtime.**

**Mamma—Well, did you tell God how naughty you have been?**

Lily—No, I was ashamed. I thought it had better not get out of the family.

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**Pointer for Canadian Farmers.**

Canadian hay is the best that goes to South Africa, and as the British Government is likely to need a strong force of mounted troops in the country for some years, a good deal of our hay will be needed. Farmers will do well to grow a lot of hay. — Toronto World.

## MANY BACHELORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The last census showed that there were in the whole of the United States 5,427,767 bachelors against 3,224,494 spinsters—an excess of 68 percent of bachelors over the unmarried women. There was not any state in the Union that did not have more bachelors than single women, even Massachusetts exhibiting a small fractional overplus of unattached males of marriageable age. To account for this situation of affairs it was explained that the mass of the population of each state being paired off by marriage evenly as between the sexes only a relatively small fraction of single persons old enough to marry was left over. In most states the male part of this fraction was much in excess of the female part. And it must also be remembered that women marry much younger than men—Saturday Evening Post.

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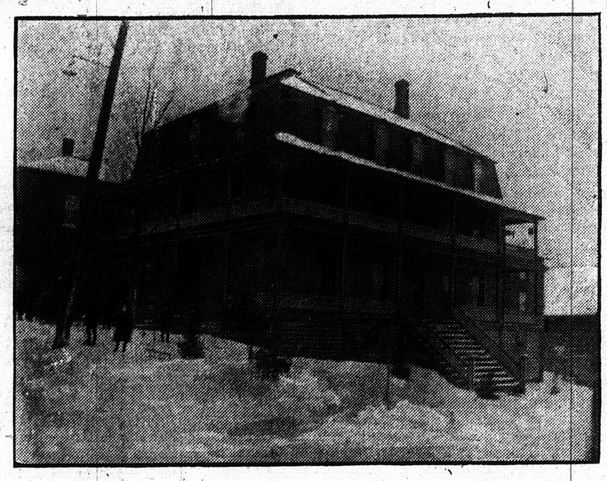
Belcher. "It's good that a man can't see his own bald head."

Curtis. "Yes; it would n't strike him half so funny as it strikes other fellows."



RIVERDALE HOUSE.

## DESCRIBING ANARCHY.

**Dr. Workman Speaks to the Ministerial Association of Toronto of Many Present Day Evils.**

**Rev.** Dr. Workman, at a recent meeting of the Toronto Ministerial Association, read a carefully-prepared paper on "Anarchy, Moral and Economical." The treatise, which covered the subject thoroughly, although briefly, was greatly appreciated by the members. In opening Dr. Workman described anarchy as a deliberate disregard of human Government, and the typical anarchist as a malcontent against the present state of things, whose ideal was the abolition of Government and of private property. The abolition of Government was contrary to Scriptural teaching and to experience. The form of any Government was a divine ordinance.

Moral Anarchy.

With regard to the moral application of the term the speaker said that conscious or deliberate disregard of human or divine law, was moral anarchy. This was particularly true of violations of divine law; no matter how obedient a man might be to the laws of man, he was an anarchist.

Dr. Workman proceeded to outline the various kinds of anarchy which presented themselves to his observations. These were:

(1) The determination to have one's own way; if a man undertook to do as he liked, regardless of consequences, he was an anarchist.

(2) Doing evil that good might result. Many practised the doctrine that the end justified the means; rather should they say that the means justified the end. Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas agitator, was a type of the downright, wilful, absolute Anarchist. All those temperance fanatics who wished to abolish saloons without regard to the rights of saloon-keepers were Anarchists. Revolutions should be accomplished by the process of evolution.

(3) Ignoring justice in dealing with either a citizen or a community.

The actions of the French Government in the Dreyfus case and of the British Government in the Venezuela matter savored of Anarchy. Great Britain's treatment of Ireland, too, had been anarchistic.

"What of Ireland itself?" was asked.

"Ireland has its Anarchists, too, I will admit," said Dr. Workman, "but that does not justify the measures adopted in the government of the island. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall; if justice be done, the heavens will not fall."

(4) The wreaking of vengeance in any form. Lynching, torturing and burning at the stake were examples of it in our own time. From the large number of people who suggested that Czolgosz should have been lynched for his crime at Buffalo it was apparent that this sentiment had a firm hold on a great portion of public opinion.

(5) To act on the principal that might was right. Examples of this were to be found in the Jameson raid. Britain's threat to coerce Venezuela, the reported conniving of the French and German troops in China eighteen months ago, the smashing of Spain and the taking of the Philippines.

(6) Acting from policy or expediency when a moral principal was involved. The only law in such cases was the golden rule.

Economic Anarchy.

Under the heading of "Economic Anarchy" the speaker grouped:

(1) Financial, such as the deceiving of an assessor by a property owner, the practice of extortion by money-lenders and others, the smuggling of merchandise, and in stock jobbing.

(2) Commercial, as shown in the unscrupulous means employed by many business men to make money rapidly, such as the adulteration of gold, the employment of false weights and measures, the acceptance of illegal commissions, etc.

(3) Municipal, where the ten commandments were set at naught. The traffic in franchises in Philadelphia, the protection of gambling and vice in New York, and the corruption in Chicago were mentioned.

(4) Political, such as the taking of money in the Pacific and Mc-Greevy scandals, the buying of votes, the use of the gerrymander, tampering with voter's lists, and the stuffing of ballot-boxes.

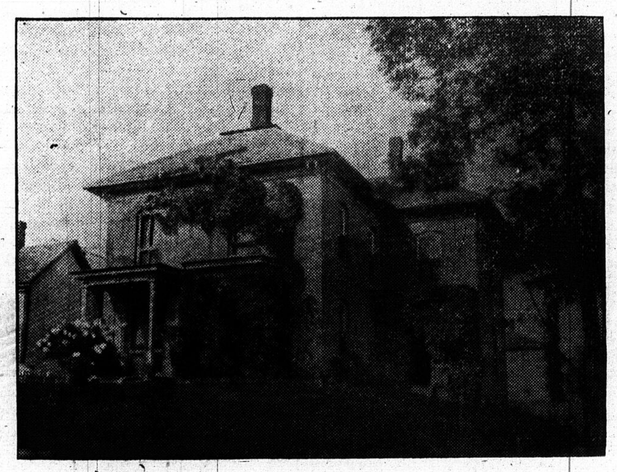
(5) Industrial where the workers were treated as mere machines, and were improperly influenced in many directions. The formation of trusts, monopolies and combines of all kinds was a feature of this sort of anarchy; labor was cheated of its fair share of profits. Anarchy was occasionally connected with organized labor; when non-union men were compelled to join a union, or were prevented from working; where there was any interference with personal liberty, there was tyranny, which was anarchy.

The Outlook Alarming.

In concluding his description of anarchy the speaker said: "We are living at a time when widespread anarchy is abroad. There seems to be an epidemic of not only criminal anarchy, but of moral and economic also. The two latter are on the increase, and the outlook is alarming. A characteristic feature is the unscrupulous means employed by the so-called law-abiding citizens to gain money or to obtain power and position.

Dr. Workman devoted some time to a consideration of the cause and cure of anarchy. He said that there were several causes, but that the fundamental one was selfishness, man's selfish love of power, position and wealth. There was still some savagery in the human disposition, a tendency for one to go as he pleased, no matter who suffered.

The cures were to be found in education, in teaching men to obey and respect the laws. They should meet all evils constitutionally, not fight fire with fire. Legislation and Christianization were the other methods to be employed.



RESIDENCE OF LATE GEO. GALE.

## CHRISTMASTIDE.

**"Because there was no room."**
**The blasts of winter are fierce and cold,**
**The snow lies deep over hill and wold,**
**But a star shines bright through the deepening gloom—**
**Room for the Christ-child, room!**

**Where man's distrust and his greed for gain**
**Has frozen the floods of tender rain,**
**Till never a flower of hope can bloom—**
**Room for the Christ-child, room!**

**In homes that deepest griefs have borne,**
**'Mid silent forms of those that mourn,**
**In the shadows that gather around the tomb—**
**Room for the Christ-child, room!**

Where nations are warring life for life,
And a cry rings out from the fearful strife
As a dying people sinks to its doom—
Room for the Christ-child, room!

Room for the shepherds of Bethlehem,
Room for the angels that sang to them,
Room for the light, in the wintry gloom—
Room for the Christ-child, room!

—Willis Boyd Allen.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box 25c.

## THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

**His Royal Highness Advises the People of England to Help the Colonies—Royal Tour Reviewed.**

The Prince of Wales, in his notable speech at the Guildhall banquet, said among other things, according to report given in The London Daily Mail:

Here, in the capital of our great Empire, I would repeat how profoundly touched and gratified both the Princess and I have been by the loyalty, affection and the enthusiasm which invariably characterized the welcome extended to us throughout our long and memorable tour. It may interest you to know that we traveled over 45,000—miles, 33,000 of which were by sea, and I think it is a matter of which all may feel proud that, with the exception of Port Said, we never set foot on any land where the Union Jack did not wave.

Leaving England in the middle of March, we first touched at Gibraltar and Malta, where, as a sailor, I was proud to meet our two great fleets of the Channel and the Mediterranean. Passing through the Suez canal, a monument to the genius and courage of a gifted son of this great friendly nation across the Channel, we entered at Aden, the gateway of the East. We stayed for a short time to enjoy the unrivalled scenery of Ceylon where we witnessed a georgeous display by native races, and saw in what happy contentment its various peoples lived and prospered under British rule.

**Perhaps there was something still more striking in the fact that the government, commerce and every form of enterprise in this country was under the leadership and direction of but a handful of our fellow-countrymen, and we realized the high qualities of the men who have won and kept for us that splendid possession.**

**Australia saw the consummation of the great mission which was the most immediate object of our journey, and you can imagine the feelings of pride with which I presided over the inauguration of the first representative assembly of the newborn Australian Commonwealth, in whose hands are placed the destinies of that great island-continent.**

**After speaking of their visit to Mauritius, New Zealand, Tasmania, Natal and Cape Colony, the Prince said: To Canada was also borne the message already conveyed to Australia and New Zealand of the Motherland's love and appreciation of the services rendered by her gallant sons.**

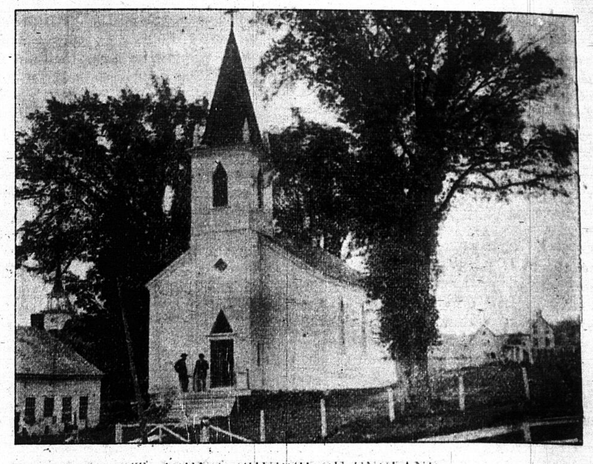
**In the journey from ocean to ocean, marvellous for its comfort and organization, we were able to see something of its matchless scenery, the richness of its soil, and the boundless possibilities of its vast and extraordinary fertile territories. We also saw the success which has crowned the efforts to weld into one community the people of its two great races.**

Our final halting place was, by the express desire of the King, Newfoundland, the oldest of our colonies, and the first visited by his Majesty in 1860. The hard, seafaring population of these islands gave us a reception the cordiality of which is still fresh in our memories.

If I were asked to specify any particular impressions derived from our journey I should unhesitatingly place before any others that of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the Old Country. It was indeed touching to hear the invariable references to "home," even from the lips of those who were natives of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, having had the pleasure of reviewing 60,000 troops. Abundant and excellent material is there available, requiring only that moulding into shape which can be readily effected by capable and experienced officers.

To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire whom I have the pleasure of meeting here to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among our brethren across the seas—that the Old Country must awake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in colonial trade against foreign competition.

No one who had the privilege of enjoying the experience which we had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all-prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our colonies there were abundant signs of this want. There are great tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable returns to settlers, and all this can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy life, liberal laws and free institutions in exchange for the over-crowded cities and almost hopeless struggle for existence which, alas, too often is the lot of many in the Old Country.



ST. JOHNS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND

## I RESIGN.

I uster think my character
Was spotless as the snow,
I uster think 'twas stainless as
A hawthorn bush in blow;
But the stories they're tellin'
You hardly could believe,
They say that I'm a horse thief since
They put me up for reeve.

Before the nomination I
Was fit to lead in prayer,
But since that sad occasion
I'm frequent made aware
That I served a term in prison
From court of last assize,
For bolting with the coppers from
A helpless dead man's eyes.
They say that missing goods are oft
I pawn my person found,
That neighbors lock the henhouse when
They see me coming round,
That I never yet was sober
An hour in all my life,
And that I'm too familiar with
A certain party's wife.

So I decline to run for reeve;
I rather would be free,
A beaver's cordwood in the swamp
Is good enough for me.
The township with be losers and
The voters all will grieve,
On learning that I've shook the job,

OBSTINATE COLD
CURED BY
Morin's Wine Creso-phates

Mr. Maurice Caron, of Montreal, testifies on behalf of this **Excellent Tonic.**

To Dr. Ed. Morin, Quebec.

"I feel happy in bearing testimony to having been cured of a most obstinate Cold, which no other remedy seemed able to master, by the wonderful action of **Morin's Creso-phates Wine.**"

MAURICE CARON

Mr. Caron, charmed with the prompt and beneficent effects of this incomparable tonic, always speaks enthusiastically of this magnificent remedy, and warmly recommends it, always keeping and using it at home, whenever such a remedy is required.

**Morin's Wine Creso-phates** is the King of Tonics, the only one that operates efficaciously on all Lung and Throat diseases, drives away Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, etc., and stops the alarming progress of Tuberculosis or Consumption, restoring lost strength, and imparting a new vigour and long life.

Speak of it and try it.

FREE Consultation at our private office, from 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and from 3.00 to 6.00 p.m.

People, wishing a consultation, may call or write to

DR. ED. MORIN & CIE

48 ST. PETER STREET - - QUEBEC

# MARCONI'S EXPLOIT.

## THE STORY IN DETAIL OF HIS NEWFOUNDLAND MISSION.

## THE FIRST TRIAL WAS SECRET

**How Messages Came From the Cornwall Station—Caught by the Ear—The Famous Scientist Is Convinced That Ere Long Wireless Messages Will Be Crossing the Atlantic.**

It is not given to every man to stagger humanity in either a baleful or beneficent sense, but Mr. Marconi, the distinguished young scientist, who has compassed the marvelous achievement of communication across the Atlantic Ocean by wireless telegraphy, merits the credit of having startled the world in a manner that will work wonders for the public good. Circumstances have combined to make this the greatest spectacular scientific event of modern times; it has revolutionized all the accepted theories as to electricity and its uses, compelled scientists and thinkers to revise and newly adjust their methods of working and research, and has at one stroke placed its discoverer in the foremost rank of famous men of the age. In the history of modern science several consequent, four great epoch-making events may be recorded — the perfecting of the electric light, the laying of the Atlantic cable, the inventing of the telephone, and the discovery of the Roentgen rays. To these may be added a fifth, that represented by Marconi's exploit last week, and this is undoubtedly the most wonderful of them all, for no more extraordinary conception has ever yet had its birth from the mind of the most imaginative novelist than this seemingly incredible feat of transmitting intelligible signals over 2,000 miles of space, without wire or cable or any other visible or tangible agency whatever.

The story of his early experiments and gradual success in the matter of wireless telegraphy is an oft-told tale. A special correspondent of The Globe takes up the parable where, having accomplished everything that was possible within the limited ocean areas which separate the British Isles from the European continent, this scientific Alexander turned in search of new worlds to conquer. To a genius of his transcendant ability, and is not yet completely [illegible]. But it proved sufficiently effective to enable Mr. Marconi, in October and November, to experiment — having great things in view—with their most distant station, that at Crookbaven on the coast of Ireland, 225 miles away. While he was receiving messages at the latter post, he observed that the strength of the signals which were recorded was very great, so much so, indeed, that his long experience in the subject enabled him to conclude that they would manifest an observable activity at a distance ten times as far. As it was imperative that if such a result was obtainable the facts should be determined as soon as possible, Mr. Marconi determined to take ship at the earliest convenient date for Newfoundland, the nearest part of the western hemisphere to the British coast, and therefore the natural one from which to make the requisite observations. As the momentous step he was taking represented such an amazing extension of the existing scope of the system, he wisely decided to keep secret the real object of his mission to the colony.

**Reasons for Secrecy.**

He shrewdly reasoned that, if he stated his purpose beforehand and failed, the world would discredit his invention in its modest form, while if he failed now, he would try again later, and if he succeeded his success would be all the greater from coming upon the world so unexpectedly. Fortunately for him, a legitimate reason for his visiting Newfoundland existed in the fact that he was interested in the possibility of signalling the Cunard liners traversing the ocean beyond the Grand Banks, 400 miles from that coast, and he announced his intention of undertaking experiments looking to that object a sufficiently ambitious one in the minds of the public, seeing that it represented doubling his previous attainments. He left England on Nov. 26th on the Allan liner Sardinian, and arrived at St. John's on Friday, Dec. 6th. He was accompanied by his two assistants, Messrs. Kemp and Paget, and they brought with them all requisite apparatus and also two balloons and six kites, for the purpose of elevating their aerial wires, so that the signals, diffused through the ether, might be caught in passing and recorded on his instruments located in some suitable building at the base of the wire.

On arriving, and before beginning operations, he waited upon the Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, the Premier, Sir Robert Bond, and the members of the Ministry, who promised him the hearty co-operation of the Government and placed the resources of every department at his disposal to facilitate his work. They also offered him the temporary use of such lands as he might require for the erection of depots at Cape Race or elsewhere, if he determined to establish marine stations, which it was then understood he contemplated. He decided to begin his work on Signal Hill, a lofty eminence overlooking the port and forming the natural bulwark which protects it from the fury of the Atlantic surges. This hill is crowned by a plateau two acres in extent, affording an ample area for manipulating the kites and balloons and on a crag above the harbor is the new Cabot Memorial Tower designed as a signal station. In the vicinity is an old military barrack, now used as a hospital, and in part of this the Marconi apparatus was set up. It consisted of a very sensitive coherer, an electric battery and a telephone.

**Permanent Station Not Needed.**

Mr. Marconi, for the purposes immediately in view, did not require a permanent station at this point, his equipment of balloons and kites being regarded as adequate, seeing that he could always fall back upon the erection of a high mast or staff, the appliance with which the public have become most familiar in connection with his work. Accordingly, on Monday, December 9, he and his aides began their labors on Signal Hill. By Wednesday they had inflated their balloon, and it made its first ascent, only to break clear after a short while and drift away to parts unknown. It was a balloon 14 feet in diameter, and with a cubic capacity of 1,400 feet, charged with hydrogen gas and designed to uphold the "aerial," which weighed about ten pounds, besides a stay to hold the sphere comparatively motionless. On Thursday he succeeded in elevating one of his kites to a height of 400 feet, it keeping the "aerial" in position, and by this means he was fortunate in being able to receive the trans-oceanic signals, which have annihilated space and made the abandonment of the submarine cable as certain as that the electric light has superseded the tallow candle. In order that readers may understand how it was done I must explain that Mr. Marconi before leaving England prepared a series of instructions for the guidance of the chief electrician at Poldhu station, Cornwall, Mr. Marconi was kind enough to show me his press-copied duplicates of these instructions of his official letter-book. They intimated that, after his arrival in St. John's, he would wire a certain date (as, Tuesday, December 10), to the Poldhu operator, who was every day after receipt of this cablegram enjoined to make the signal "S" (which letter is represented in the Morse code by three dots, thus . . .), at regular intervals daily during the hours of 3 to 6 p.m., Greenwich time, until ordered to desist. The hours given were in local time at St. John's 11.30 a.m. to 2.30 p. m., the most convenient period for working at St. John's, and Mr. Marconi's idea was that if his theories as to the force of the electric waves were correct, he would be able to receive distinct and effective signals at his base at this place.

**The Great Day of Trial.**

On Thursday at 12.30 o'clock the great idea was transmitted into an assured fact. Mr. Marconi at his instrument in the old hospital received the expected signals.

In view of the importance of all that was at stake, he decided not to trust to the automatic recorder, but to use a telephone attached to the coherer instead. For ordinary work a recorder is used—an instrument in connection with which a tape is worked, the dots and dashes being printed thereon. The human ear is, however, infinitely more sensitive than the recorder, and therefore the inventor chose it as his medium for the reception of the all-important signals.

They were quite audible to himself and his assistant, Mr. Kemp, who also noted them. The two observers were at the instrument at different times, and the signals clicked along at irregular intervals during three minutes. They were again noted at 1.10 p.m., and at 2.20. They came in a great number of the conventional formula, which he had instructed to be sent, were distinct and unmistakable, and were received about twenty-five times altogether.

On Friday again, at 1.30 p. m., they were repeated, but were less distinct and not renewed after a brief period, Mr. Marconi's conclusion being that the kites, which worked badly, prevented the records being made with the same distinctness and regularity as on Tuesday.

**Saturday's Attempt Failed.**

On Saturday a further attempt was made to obtain a repetition of the signals, but it was unsuccessful, owing to adverse weather conditions, it being found impossible to elevate the kites, of which no less than three were smashed by falling to the earth. He thereupon decided to discontinue the experiments until he could erect a pole 200 feet high on Signal Hill, or at some other point which possessed the requisite facilities, so that he would thus be rendered independent of wind or weather. Another advantage with the pole would be that he could use a heavier wire, as with a kite, elevated 400 feet, the wire must necessarily be slight, while that suspended from a mast, being stouter, would form a better conductor for the electric waves.

After Thursday's experiment Mr. Marconi wired his company [illegible] don of his success, and invited opinion as to the wisdom of giving the news to the press. The reply being favorable, he announced the fact to the newspapers and correspondents at St. John's on Saturday night, and the world was soon made aware that another great scientific truth had been established, perhaps the most remarkable in some respects that the world has ever been enlightened by. When one comes to think of all that was at stake in his attempting this stupendous effort one cannot but be amazed at the courage and confidence which animated the clever young scientist to adventure upon such a seemingly hopeless quest.

**The Future.**

Regarding the future of his project, Mr. Marconi claims that ere many months it will be possible to transmit commercial messages across the Atlantic by his system at one-twentieth the present cost of cabling them.

By means of three stations—one in Cornwall, one in Newfoundland and one in Massachusetts—it will be possible to link together the two hemispheres by this wonderful electric agency and to have the ether above us controlled to our use and made play its part in our commercial economy, bearing messages of every import from all parts of the world. That his anticipations may be realized to the fullest extent must be the wish of all who desire the advancement of the world and the extension of scientific research.

**What Ontario Has Left.**

The blue book shows that only 22,863,578 acres, or 17 per cent., of Ontario, have been sold or leased. This leaves 103,136,422 acres, or 83 per cent., of Ontario still undisposed of, and in the possession of the Crown.

Much of the Crown land is barren, or too rough for profitable cultivation, or too far north. But a vastly greater area of good soil or good timber remains untouched than has yet been disposed of.

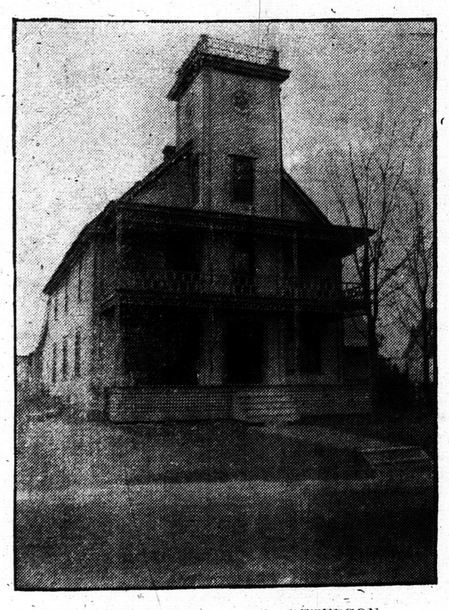
Nor, at the present rate, does Ontario seem likely to be fully settled for a century yet. Since 1894 —seven years—only 1,223,386 acres have been sold or leased by the Crown, at which rate the balance of the good land of the Province will not be all disposed of for several centuries.

**Further Particulars**

Miss Saltonstall—Mrs. Smythe tells me that her father won distinction on the bench.

Miss Winthrop—Yes, he was a shoemaker.

RESIDENCE OF PETER SWANSON.



GENERAL STORE OF C. O. PETERSON.

# CANADA'S YOUNG MEN

## SOME THINGS THEY OWE TO LAND OF THEIR BIRTH OR ADOPTION.

**A Stirring Address by the Hon. G. E. Foster—Two Points of View of "Canada. A Young Man's Country"—The Industrial Battle—Inheritance From the Past—An Insidious Evil.**

"'Canada — a Young Man's Country. That may be looked at in two ways. 'Canada — a young man's country.' Does that mean, in the young man's mind, a country for all I can get out of it?—owing me protection under the law, owing me my bread and butter, and clothes; a young man's country good for me to get honor out of, pleasure out of, riches out of, distinction and influence, and power out of? That is a country that I look upon as something like a great big orange, to be sucked for my own pleasure and my own benefit. That is one way in which we may look at a country in relation to ourselves. Is not there another and deeper sense in which we should look at it? Cannot we detect the clear, though not loud, voice of Canada saying to us, 'I have something to get out of you'? (Applause.) Can we not hear it saying, 'I have cradled you in the midst of my legend, and story, and history; my brooks have sung to your childhood ears; my ocean has beaten to your maturer days and stirred up the depth of your heart; my lakes, my prairies, my mountains, my resources—yes, the deep beat of my life, has found its way into your own life, has found its way into your own pulses. (Applause.) I have something to demand from you. It is not for you to look upon me as something out of which you are to get everything, giving me nothing in return.'"

The speaker reminded the young men that they were the prospective owners of the country; in twenty-five years they would be running, controlling, and governing it; they would have to take hold of the railway enterprises, the great industrial corporations, and all the other businesses which the strong financial men were putting through to-day. Yet such works as Canada had, none would be small in proportion to their magnitude with twenty-five years. Industries did not keep themselves running by the force of inherited power, but was successful because of the brains put into them, and because of the skill and power of adaptation and means that could only be learned in the schools, the colleges, the laboratories, and by actual digging and delving into practical work. What would the industrial life of Canada be twenty-five years from now in the commercial and industrial war with the people to the south, with the great Australian Commonwealth, with the nations of Europe waking up, and with the old nations of China and Japan commencing to wake up? It would be just where her young men would give her the position if they applied themselves from this time forward to make themselves masters of industry. (Applause.)

"Don't let us confine ourselves to the industrial side," added Mr. Foster. "What would a nation be if it had nothing but buzzing factories, nothing but fleets and fishing boats, nothing but an army of wood workers, and choppers, and sawyers, and miners? A nation is made up of varied enterprises, and varied qualities, all these co-mingled, and each working out its own excellence in order to make the beau ideal of a nation. There is work for him to do in the line of literature, of education, of art, of music, of engineering."

Canada was a young man's country, because it was a young country. There was an affinity between a young man and a young country that there could not be between an old country and a young man. Canada was in its formative period, and there stretched out vast possibilities, and the mystery of many things that might be brought to fulfilment and achievement. If a line could be drawn around the British Isles, and Britain cut off from every one of her possessions, how her horizon would be narrowed, how her aspirations and ideals gradually become dull, and her national life, in no great length of time, die out. The strength of Britain was in the fact that she spread her life out upon every portion of the world, injecting it into the new, and drawing new life, new hope, and new aspiration from the very contact with the new. (Applause.) This desire for the expansion of life was the real motive of Germany, France, Russia and other powers in what was termed their lust of territory. It was the striving and searching for everlasting life as applied to nations. And so Canada was a young man's country, because of infinite possibilities, of what yet remained to be achieved. Its seas were not yet filled with fleets, its docks not yet filled with vessels, all its broad fertile plains were not answering to the husbandman's tillage; its mines and mineral resources deep down in the earth, scattered over almost every portion of this broad Dominion, had sitting in them gnomes and genii waiting to give the lead to the one who captured them and to open up riches and splendors and powers which were not even dreamed of in the old tales of the middle ages. (Applause.)

The young men of Canada by the sheer force of absolute necessity had to take the inheritance of the past just as they found it. If those who preceded them had only been better, wiser, stronger, and more prescient, that inheritance would not be blurred so much as it was. It was crossed with many dark lines and streaks, but they must take it and administer it the best they could. As it was absolutely necessary the young men must take the inheritance from the preceding generation, just so was it absolutely necessary that they must bequeath something to the future generation. (Applause). They should feel the responsibilities of their citizenship, and aim that twenty-five years from now they would leave a Canadian inherritance to those that followed them, much better, brighter, and higher than that which they received.

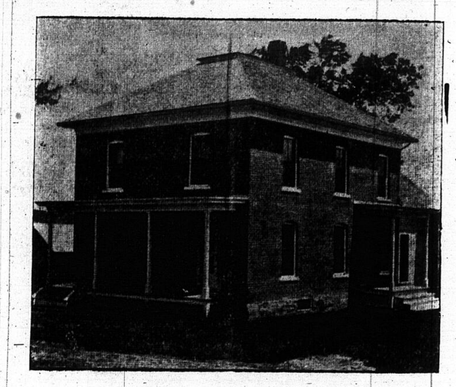
There was an insidious question that was creeping into the home, into business, politics, schools—into the country everywhere. It was the question so often asked and so often sadly answered, "What does it matter so long as I get there? What does it matter so long as I am successful?" It was the devil's own question. It was ruining more men and more reputations and eating into the life of the country with a deadliness that was not even realized. It meant everything how a man got there; better ten thousand million times never get there than be a millionaire, better never get there than be a prominent man in politics or a successful man in trade, if the getting there was in defiance of moral principles and straightforward conduct. (Applause.)

Mr. Foster urged the necessity of an active public spirit, and said the citizen who held aloof from political or municipal affairs under the pretext that these were unclean, was withholding the very influence that would tend to elevate public life.

There was no science in the world higher and nobler than that of the statesman, properly considered.

Canada needed a patriotic national feeling, which would combine the different parts of the country and give them an aspiration for achievement in a national line, and so cement into unity the country. Thirty years ago the idea of Canadian nationality was a tender germ, blown by the autumn winds, nipped by the frost, and scarcely showing itself above the ground. To-day they could boast a national spirit which was fast dominating their young men and laying the foundation of national greatness in this broad Dominion. (Applause.)—From a recent lecture by Hon. G. E. Foster to the members of the Toronto Y. M.C.A.

RESIDENCE OF J. H. OSGOOD.



CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE.

**J. H. Cornyn.**

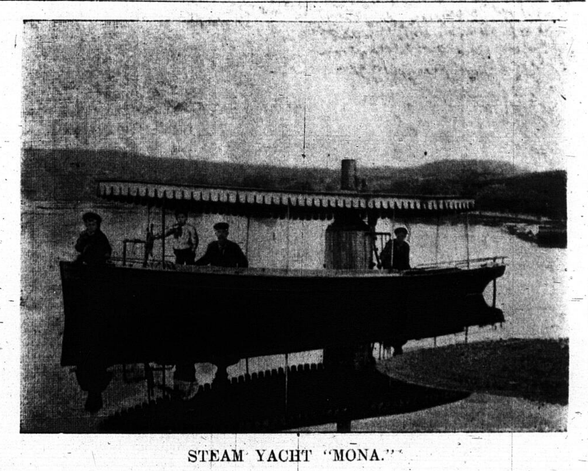
Another young Canadian, J. H. Cornyn, has been making quite a reputation for himself of late as a writer of stories of Mexico and Mexican life. Prof. Cornyn has two volumes of stories now in the press. One is a collection of short stories of the Mexican people, and the other of Mexican fairy tales. These stories, or fairy tales, are all based upon the early Aztec history, which is full of the marvelous. Prof. Cornyn is a recent graduate of Toronto University, with honors in modern languages, and is now director of the American College in Mexico, editor of The Tierra de Mexico, a paper published in Spanish, and representative of the Scripps-McRae League, and also of several other American papers. He is about 30 or 31 years of age, and was for a short time on the staff of Toronto papers. From Toronto he went to New York and continued his journalistic work before going to Mexico.

## LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

The following are extracts from a letter from Mr. T. Gear, a townships boy, dated Harrismith, S.A., November 24th: "We have joined the Imperial Light Horse, as there was nothing much doing, for six months at five 'bob' a day. We have been in it now for about one month. We started out at 11 o'clock the other night to surprise some Boers and travelled all night. At daybreak the Boers opened up on us from a hill. Of course we retired, and then four of us were sent up to charge the hill. Day was just breaking when we separated about fifty yards apart and started up this kopje. I was on the extreme left, and I saw a man coming over to me and thought he was one of our men. But when he came up close, about thirty yards off, he said 'hands up' and I knew he was a Boer. Then I dropped off my saddle and shielded myself by my horse. Just then he fired, and missed me and the horse altogether. I stepped out, took aim, and shot him through the left nipple. He threw up his hands and said 'I am shot.' I put in another charge and told him to get up. He said 'I can't.' I threatened to shoot again unless he got up, and when he again said 'I cannot' I knew that I must have hit him pretty hard, so I said "Throw that rifle away from you as far as you can,' which he did. I walked up and searched him to see if he had a revolver or anything on him, but he had not. He could talk English as well as I could myself. He said he thought I was one of his own men, and I had thought the same of him. He was a young manly fellow about 27 years I should say. He wanted to see his mother, who lived just below the hill in a fine farm house. He lived just four hours after he got home. I got one of our own guns and 90 rounds of ammunition from him. Leonard is with me and does not mind it much."

## DR. J. B. CROZIER.

"Among our native-born Canadians in other lands few have had a more remarkable and distinguished career than Dr. John Beattie Crozier, who resides at Westbourne Park, London, England." These are the opening words of an article on Dr. Crozier's career by the Hon. James Young in The Toronto Globe — of June 12th, 1897. They are recalled by the reception which has been accorded his third volume of philosophy, dealing with the history of intellectual development on the lines of modern evolution. Mr. Young's article tells us that Dr. Crozier was born of Scottish parents at Galt, Ont., in 1849. He received his earlier education at the Galt Collegiate Institute, then under the charge of Dr. Tassie. Dr. Crozier's subsequent career was up-hill work. After entering University College in '66, he retired to Galt, and served as a clerk in the office of Goldie & McCulloch. He appears, however, to have been a diligent reader, and in 1870 he returned to the university, following the arts course for a time, but graduating in medicine in 1872. Dr. Crozier had early manifested a strong bent for philosophical literature, and after commencing the practice of his profession in London, England, soon brought out his first book, entitled, "God or Force." This was followed in 1880 by "The Religion of the Future." In 1887 he published a work on Lord Randolph Churchill, which appears to have made him some enemies by its strong attack on some leading English papers for their method of "booming" that distinguished politician—a situation not unknown today. This quasi political work had a retarding effect on the reception of his "Civilization and Progress," published in 1885, but there were some who accepted it as the work of a strong mind. The editor of The Spectator and Mrs. Lynn Linton praised the work, and Morgan's "Canadian Men and Women" quotes Rev. H. R. Haweis, an eminent English clergyman, as saying, "It is the most remarkable and important work of the last twenty years," and that "it is not too much to say that Dr. Crozier can enter the lists with men like Carlyle, Comte, Herbert Spencer and John Stuart Mill, all of whom he treats sympathetically and holds his own." To assist Dr. Crozier in continuing the series of which "Civilization and Progress" was the first instalment with a memorial presented by the Right Hon. John Morley, Mr. Lecky, Herbert Spencer, Frederic Harrison, Sir Walter Besant and others, bestowed upon him a civil list pension of £50 a year for life. In 1897 came "The History of the Intellectual Development on the Lines of Modern Evolution," and in 1898 "My Inner Life, being a chapter in Personal Evolution and Autobiography." Dr. Crozier married in 1877 the niece of Dr. Robert Miller, Islington, London, the man who had befriended him on his first arrival in England. In 1899 he was granted an honorary LL.D. degree by the University of Toronto.



STEAM YACHT "MONA."

This boat built and owned by Mr. Will. Sprigings. It has recently been enlarged and now accommodates about 35 passengers. The boat makes regular trips up the river during the summer months.

George. "Is Uncle Henry much of a skater? I understand you were on the ice with him yesterday."

James. "Tell you the truth, I had no opportunity to judge, he was on his feet so small a part of the time. However, on the way to the lake he told me he was a fine skater, and it may be so."

Mrs. Jones. "How do you like your new cook, Mrs. Brown?"

Mrs. Brown. "Well, I'll tell you. She is a perfect failure at cooking; but then there are always compensations. She cooks so wretchedly, in fact, that she can't eat her own cooking. It really is quite a saving, you know."

Grimes. "Don't it disgust you to see a youngster trying to make a man of himself by imitating the wiles of his elders?"

Harris. "Not at all. I cannot help sympathizing with the boy, he evidently to thoroughly enjoys making a fool of himself."


# Omega Oil

***IN OLD AGE***—As people get old their bodies dry up, like plants when winter approaches. Their skin wrinkles and their joints harden. The back aches. The shoulders and arms get lame. The legs become weak. The feet are tender and sore. The natural oils of the body are exhausted, and something is needed to produce the strength and vigor that Nature herself supplies in the earlier years of life.

The best thing for this is Omega Oil. It is a god-send to the aged if ever there was one. It makes the declining years of life free from the pains that come as the days go by. Many a grandfather and grandmother find in Omega Oil the only thing that does their aches any real good. They simply rub it on their sore spots, and the pain stops. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

Never take a substitute for Omega Oil. If your druggist persistently refuses to give what you ask for, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.

730

# GEO. GALE & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

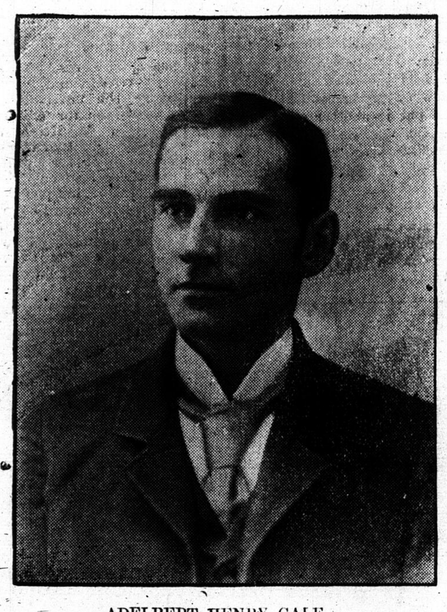
## CUBAN, NEW DOMINION and DOMINION SPRING MATTRESSES

## Iron and Brass Bedsteads, also Cribs and Cots.

SPECIALTIES, COMBINATION BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE USE

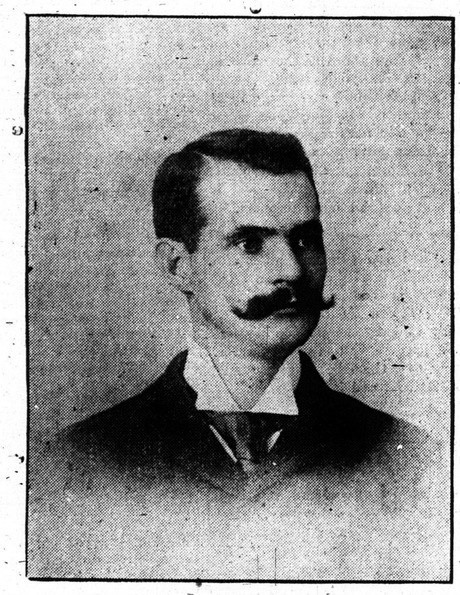
HIGH GRADE MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS HAIR, MOSS, ETC.

## WATERVILLE, QUE.



ADELBERT HENRY GALE.

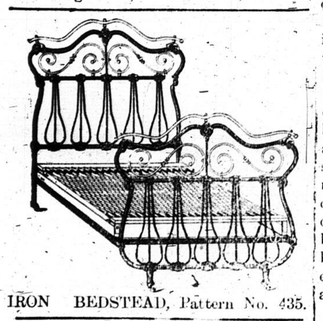
Mr. A. H. Gale, the elder son of Geo. Gale, was born at Kingscroft in 1854 He matriculated at Dartmouth College, but after two years had to abandon his course and go to Colorado for his health He was very active in the development of Geo. Gale & Sons' business, in which he did most of the selling. He was a great believer in the resources of the Canadian Northwest and in his 14 trips to the coast he laid the foundation of a business which has now grown to large proportions. In 1895 he and his brother dissolved partnership. Mr. A. H. Gale took the English branch of the business in which he was very successful, especially in London and Ireland. In 1898 he sold his business and in the following summer returned to Canada. He died on March 18, 1901, at Thomasville, Georgia.



– H. J. PETTIT.

GEORGE GALE & SONS.

The firm of George Gale & Sons was organized at Smith's Mills, Province of Quebec, in 1877, acquiring the business of the late Mr. George Gale, and removing to Waterville in 1881. The firm, as first constituted, consisted of the late Mr. George Gale, his two sons, the late

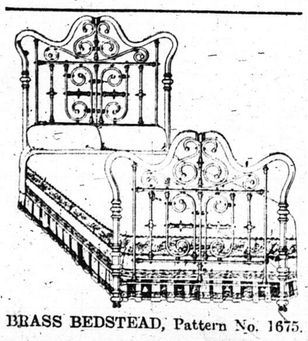


IRON BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 435.

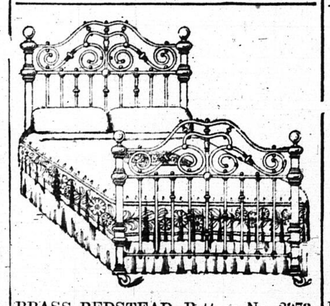
Mr. A. H. Gale, and the present proprietor, Mr. F. G. Gale. Still continuing under the old style and name, a reorganization of the firm was necessitated by the death of Mr. George Gale in 1892 and again in 1895 when the late Mr. A. H. Gale became proprietor of the English business.

At first, the business consisted in the manufacture and sale of the "Dominion" wire mattress. Soon, however, after removing to Waterville, about 1884, an exchange trade was built up with one of the largest manufacturies of metallic bedsteads in Birmingham, England. The result of this has been the manufacture of wire mattresses and institution specialties by the firm in Birmingham in 1891, and the manufacture of bedsteads in Canada in 1897. The goods manufactured by the firm now consist of "New Dominion" and "Cuban" wire mattresses, hair, moss, fibre, Superba and other mattresses, pillows, brass and iron bedsteads, cribs, folding beds, etc., in all over one hundred patterns of bedsteads in from two to five sizes are made, and a steadily increasing trade done in all these lines. The firm is specially well situated to manufacture brass bedsteads and the fancy patterns of brass and iron bedsteads, as experienced and skilled English bedstead makers are in charge of these departments.

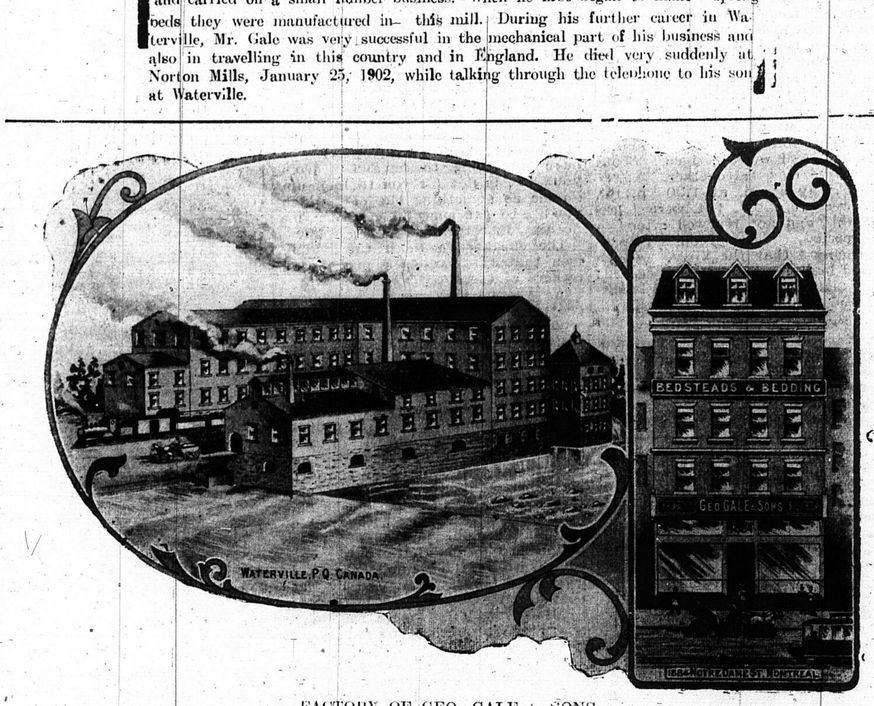
George Gale & Sons, Limited, 32-34 Upper Deane St., Birmingham, England, contractors to His Majesty the King, Metropolitan (London) Board of Asylums, etc. This business was established first in Leeds, where a depot for the sale of mattresses was started in 1888. The business was removed to Birmingham, and large premises for manufacturing secured in 1894. Geo. Gale & Sons, Ltd., organized in 1897, purchasing



BRASS BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 1675.

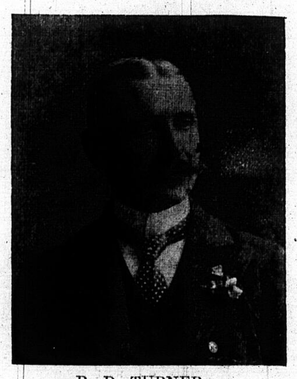


BRASS BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 2373.



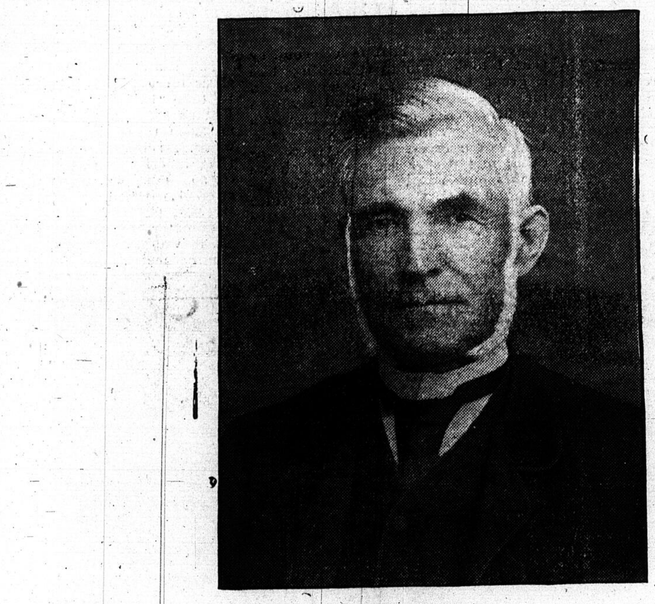

FACTORY OF GEO. GALE & SONS.

The factory buildings (damaged by fire Jan. 30th) are: Main building, 55 x 180 ft., three and four stories; foundry addition, 60 x 125 ft., one and two stories; new addition, opposite, 50 100 ft. three stories, and boiler room, 30 x 50 ft., two stories, making in all a floor space of 1½ acres. There is half a mile of railway siding; sawmills at Waterville and Stanhope, P.Q., the product of which is nearly all used in the factory, the Birmingham business being supplied with mattress frames from Waterville. The factory will no doubt be rebuilt at once.



R. D. TURNER.

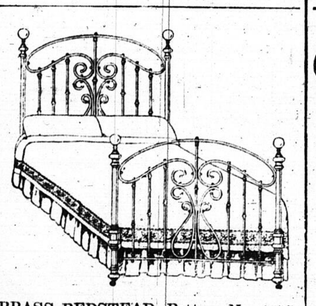
J. J. CROWLEY.



LATE GEORGE GALE.

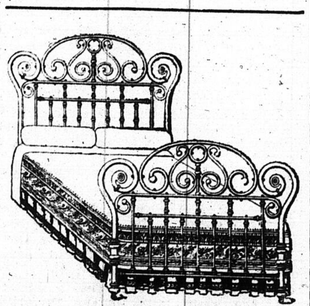
Mr. George Gale was the founder of the extensive business now carried on under the name of Geo. Gale & Sons. He was born at Williamstown, Vt., and came to Canada when a boy. Mr. Gale was a successful farmer in Stanstead and was well known as a mill and wheel-wright. He had a sawmill on his farm and carried on a small lumber business. When he first began to make spring beds they were manufactured in this mill. During his further career in Waterville, Mr. Gale was very successful in the mechanical part of his business and also in travelling in this country and in England. He died very suddenly at Norton Mills, January 25, 1902, while talking through the telephone to his son at Waterville.

the interests of the late Mr. A. H. Gale. A general trade is done in springs and combination bedsteads in Great Britain and abroad, particularly in South Africa, where perhaps the largest single order on record for bedsteads was secured for the British Government, last year, in supplying the army with hostal cot bedsteads. In institution bedsteads the firm has been very successful and receives the exclusive patronage of the largest hospital and asylum boards. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the Thames, opposite the Parliament Buildings, is supplied with their goods. Sir Lawson Tait, Bart., the late eminent surgeon to the Queen, recognizing the strength and durability of the "Dominion" wire mattress greatly assisted the firm in devising the most suitable patterns of bedsteads for use in Hospitals and Public Institutions generally. The same patterns of bedsteads are now manufactured in Waterville, and have been supplied to the best hospitals, colleges, asylums, etc., in Canada. We think it is worthy of note that the English



BRASS BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 1475.

IRON BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 766.



BRASS BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 2650.

FRANCIS GILBERT GALE.

Mr. F. G. Gale, now the proprietor of the firm of Geo. Gale & Sons, was educated at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1876. He has from the first been closely identified with the progress of the Gale business, his work having been principally in connection with the manufacturing and financial departments of the business. He has taken an active interest in village affairs, having held the office of mayor for some years. He is now a school commissioner, President of the Board of Trustees of the Congregational church, and President of the Building Association and Waterworks Company. He is also vice-president of the Coaticook River Water Power Company and President of the Waterville Y.M.C.A. At one time he was warden of the county. Mr. Gale resides at Lockgale, Waterville.

WILLIAM HENRY WARD.

Mr. Ward, the manager of Geo. Gale & Sons' factory, comes from Leeds, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1870. When he was 12 years old his father, Thomas Ward, came to Canada and took a farm between Waterville and Hatley. After a few years on the farm Mr. Ward entered Gale & Sons' factory as a workman, gaining a practical knowledge of the business before entering the office. He has been head bookkeeper and has travelled for the firm in Canada and England. In 1896 he married Maggie P. McIntosh, daughter of Hon. John McIntosh, M.P., Sherbrooke.

business is continued under the same management as placed by us in 1888, the manager, Mr. Harry Lewis, having become one of the principal proprietors of the business. The business is similar to the one in Canada, excepting that bedsteads are manufactured here. The firm in Birmingham has been obliged to extend their works, buying lands and properties wherever they could, adjacent to the factory.

OUR PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

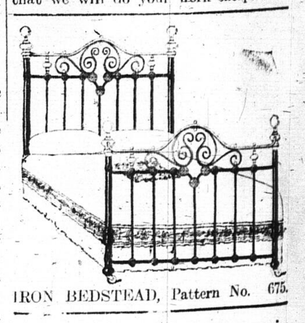
Established in 1896 under the able management of Mr. J. H. Osgood.

It is unnecessary to refer to the wide reputation our printing department has attained during the five years of its existence, and during the five years that we have been before the public in this department of trade, we have been open to the most exacting criticism; yet, our Catalogues, Programmes, Booklets, Commercial Stationery, from the excellence of the work have obtained for us a pre-eminence that makes us unrivalled in this line of work in the Eastern Townships.

We are carrying an extensive line of Tablets, Tassels, Programme Pencils, Papetries, Wedding Stationery, Tally and Calling Cards, and everything to be found in a well equipped printing office.

"The Mitre," published by the students of Bishop's College and the boys of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, during the Academic year, and printed by us, we feel sure, will from the present year be a credit to us, as we have secured the services of a competent proof reader, and the errors that have heretofore appeared in its columns will be conspicuous by their absence.

We do not wish to convey the idea that we will do your work cheaper than

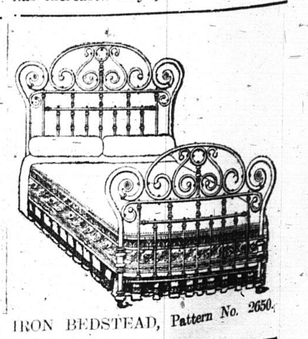


IRON BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 675.

other houses, but we do claim to give you first-class work at the same prices that you are paying for second and third-class jobs, as our type is of the newest and our staff the best.

In conclusion, we would say that the best evidence of the progress made by us in this department, is the fact that during the past two years our business has increased fifty per cent. per annum.

IRON BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 565.



IRON BEDSTEAD, Pattern No. 2650.

**Our Poupular Representative in the Maritime Provinces is Mr. F. A. London, but We Unfortunately Have No Out of Him at the Present Time**

# VILLAGE OF WATERVILLE

(Continued from page 2.)

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS.

A branch of this order was founded in Waterville, in December, 1897, by R. J. Stewart, organizer acting under Supreme Court. Several members of other courts already residing in Waterville assisted in establishing a court here. Among these were W. C. Rowe, of Court Angus, No. 7, and H. T. Sunbury, of Court Beaver, No. 1. The court was formed with about 25 charter members, with Mr. W. C. Rowe as Chief Ranger. Since that time the order has made considerable progress and now has about 35 members in good standing. The present officers are: C. R., H. T. Sunbury; V.C.R., J. H. Osgood; R.S., H. Somerville; F.S., W. Edwards; Treas., M. Hodgson; chaplain, W. H. Ward; S.W., Lee Buckland; J. W., W. Fortin; S.B., E. T. Sunbury; J.B., T. Gelinas; physician, Dr. Colquhoun.

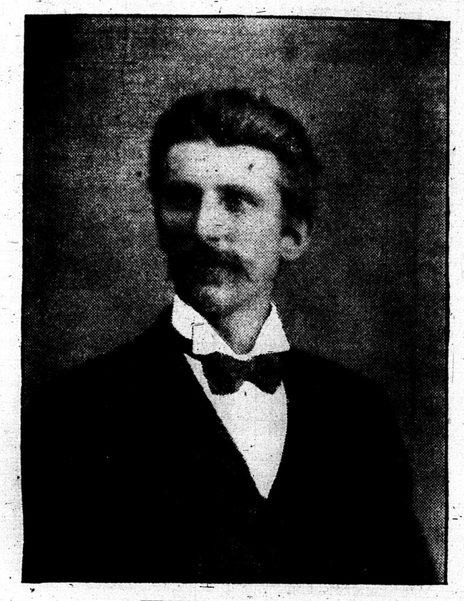
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

This order was organized in Waterville eight years ago with 20 charter members. Good Templars was organized and was continued for about six years, when the lodge connected itself with the Independent Order and retained this organization until 1885. Meanwhile, in 1883, Fidelity Council, Royal Templars of Temperance was organized and the older organization was soon merged into this. The Royal Templars in Waterville now have upwards of 100 members in good standing, 40 of whom are carrying insurance amounting to $48,000. During the history of the lodge, three death claims amounting to $6000 have been promptly paid. No liquor license has been granted in Waterville for over 30 years.

The present officers of the R.T. of T. are:

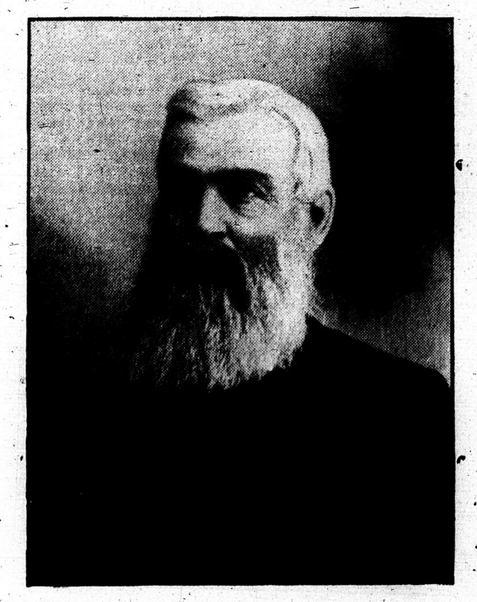
O. M. Swanson, S.C.
W. A. Edgecombe, P.S.C.
D. M. Bean, Fin. Sec.
Walter Law, Treas.
Mary Knights, Guard.
Mrs. M. Swanson, V.S.
Rev. G. H. Craik, B.A., Rec. Sec.
Mrs. D. M. Bean, Chaplain.
R. S. Edgecombe, Herald.

Battles House, Magog. First-class in every reapect. J. E. Taylor, proprietor.



HERMAN SWANSON.

Mr. Swanson, of the firm of P. and H. Swanson, was born in Sweden, in 1865. He was at one time clerk in a general store, but his principal occupation has been in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Swanson has been very successful in establishing a flourishing trade in Capelton and North Hatley. He is now a school commissioner in Waterville and a prominent member of the Royal Templars Lodge. In 1897, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ward, of West Compton.



GEO. B. WELLS.

Councillor Wells was born at Buckston, Maine, October 25, 1832. From 1860 to 1897 he carried on a lumber business at Danby and Acton. He then came to Waterville and for about five years has run the grist mill here. He has just been elected to the council for a second term. Mr. Wells was grand master of the Masonic Lodge in Acton and has been a Forester for 14 years, being Chief Ranger in the early nineties.

PHILIP COLQUHOUN, B. A., M. D.

Dr. Colquhoun is a graduate in Arts Medicine of McGill University. He was born in Dundas County, Ontario, in 1865, and has practised medicine in Waterville since 1896. He is surgeon to the Eustis Mining Company and a member of the Waterville Health Committee.

bers, J. W. Vernon being Chief Ranger. Since that time 75 members have been taken in, but a number being lost through suspension and death, the present membership stands at 57, with several applications in. Mr. Lawson was Chief Ranger for five years and always devoted himself to the best interest of the lodge. The present officers are:

C.R., C. E. Anderson.
V.C.R., H. Lawrence.
Fin. Sec., R. D. Jamieson.
Rec. Sec., F. Blier.
C.D., G. B. Wells.
S.W., J. Taylor.
J.W., E. T. Anderson.
S.B., Geo. St. Laurent.
J.B., W. Kirkpatrick.
Orator, W. Bell.
Physician, Dr. Colquhoun.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

In 1861, the British American Order of

## THE COATICOOK (Crooked River.)

(By Rev. Geo. McGregor, B.D., Pickering, Ont.)

Wending, yes as thy name will tell,
And you bear the name and the meaning well;
Winding thy way through thy devious folds,—
'Tis a winding way that thy pathway holds

In a day long past, a primeval day,
When the Indian held undisputed sway,
Did he catch thy meaning from every nook
And pronounce thy name "The Coaticook."

And now today we thy course may trace
As the springsime clothes with a matron grace,
Mid the summer's charms or the autumn's bloom,
'Ere it fades and falls on a wintry doom.

Now our boat glides over thy shining face,
As a tribute paid to thy charms and grace;
Yes we love the turnings, the twists and bends,
Where each opening scene some new beauty lends.

And as on we go we might often say:—
"Oh whither now do thy windings stray."
Here no way appears but we still pursue,
Midst the varied scene and the changing hue.

Yes, beauty and freshness ever are thine;
And a fancy of richer vein than nine
Might tell of thy thousand charms anon,
But I bend to my oars, now glide on.—glide on.

THE RIVER.

The chief attraction of Waterville in the summer, and one which is gaining increasing popularity, is its river. The Coaticook river for about ten miles above Waterville, furnishes some of the most delightful boating in the townships. It cannot vie with the lakes for sailing, but furnishes ideal rowing and canoeing in all weathers. When the sun beats mercilessly down upon the water in midsummer, there are many shady nooks and corners, not to be found on the open lake. In the highest winds the Coaticook is safe for the frailest craft. For several miles up the river there is no perceptible current, so there is no hard pulling or dangerous eddies. In many places the banks are thickly wooded and either in the fresh green of June or the glowing shades of September, the river affords unceasing pleasure to all lovers of beautiful scenery.

One of the most remarkable pleasures of the river is the perfect clearness and beauty of the shadows. In this respect the Coaticook is quite as worthy of admiration as the famous "Shadow river" of Muskoka.

The appearance of the river and the comfort of boatmen have been greatly improved by the erection of a new boathouse and landing wharves, which are situated in neatly kept grounds forming a pleasant approach to the river.

Those who do not possess boats or canoes may enjoy the river by means of the pretty little steam yacht made and owned by Mr. William Springs. The boat can comfortable accommodate 35 passengers, and during the season makes regular trips up the river, the whole trip covering about seven miles.

Last August Waterville held a most successful river carnival, which furnished an enjoyable day and had the effect of adding greatly to the interest taken in river sports. It is the intention to hold a similar carnival during the coming season on a somewhat larger scale.

The river below the dam is no less beautiful than the upper river and possesses an excellent undeveloped water power. The falls about a mile below the village and just below the site of the old Pennoyer mill, affords by far the finest bit of scenery anywhere in the neighborhood. The water rushes through a narrow rocky gorge having a fall of forty feet in a very short distance. The peculiar position of the rocks makes it possible to develop this power at an exceptionally small outlay and to obtain, according to expert opinion, about 500 horse power. It is expected that this power will soon be developed and provide water power for further industries in the village.

## UNDER MONTREAL.

**Houses Beneath the Present City in a State of Good Preservation.**

Workmen engaged on the building of an extension in the premises of Messrs. Evans and Sons, wholesale druggists, St. Jean Baptiste street, were afforded a view of a portion of old Montreal the other day. In tearing down a building on St. Gabriel street, they came across two large vaults or passage ways, extending right down the street.

On examination they found that they were built of masonry, several feet thick, and were covered by a roof of solid stonework. They were provided with holes for stove pipes, and every portion was in a perfect state of preservation.

The spot is known by historians as old Quebec, and was the centre of the settlement at the time the Hudson Bay and Great North-Western Fur companies had stations in Montreal. Right along the western side of St. Gabriel street there are a large number of cellars joined together by passages. It is believed that the North-Western Company had its storerooms situated there. The idea in building the cellars so solidly was for protection in case of fire. Later on, when Montreal had become a commercial town, and warehouses were being erected, oftentimes they were built on the foundations of these old buildings and sometimes right on top of them, as was the case with the building at present being pulled down.

The long passages found across the streets, which have oftentimes been spoken of with a good deal of mystery, were undoubtedly from the convent on St. Jean Baptiste street to some of the outhouses. Before any streets were opened up, the nuns had a very large piece of property. As they were a cloistered order at the time, the passageways were built under the streets in order that the nuns should not be obliged to appear in public. In this way a long passageway was constructed under St. Paul street to a garden situated on the river front, and another westward under St. Sulpice street into Notre Dame church, in order that the nuns might attend the different services. The only buildings in the city built in the solid old French style are those occupied by the Antiquarian Society, on Notre Dame street east, and that adjoining, and a portion of the building occupied by the Fathers of St. Sulpice, next to the French Church.

**Costs Them Nothing.**

The rich have to pay money for Christmas presents, the poor can rubber at the shop windows without paying a cent.—Hamilton Spectator.

## THE GREAT WEST

**Tenderfoot May Look for Story of Local Color or Practical Joke.**

Everything in the West is designed on broad lines. The streets of Winnipeg, for instance, are so wide that one feels like jumping on a car to cross them; the prairies are so wide that the horizon line is like that at sea; plans are big, and the results, when successful, correspondingly so. The men are, as a rule, of excellent physique, and their hospitality knows no bounds. The horses are so intelligent that they can be safely trusted to avoid the badger and gopher holes without a thought on the part of the driver. Had Thompson-Seton been with us on our 20-mile drive across the open plains he would have traced the evidence of many a tragic scene. Again and again we saw where the badger had followed the gopher into the lair of the latter to secure a dainty meal. The buffalo bones and the deep trails of the thousands of bisons added a tinge of sorrow for the fate of the one-time monarch of the range.

It is give-and-take in social life. The tenderfoot may ask for many a story with local coloring or expect an innocent practical joke. An instance may be given. While the writer was a guest at the Winnipeg Club the host drew attention to the oysters on the shell served during the meal, and more than hinted that they were found in great abundance on Lake Winnipeg. The same wag told us of a Toronto sportsman who went duck shooting north of Winnipeg. A bag of two hundred was secured by the party of four, of which the Torontonian claimed to have shot no less than ninety. Soon after, a self-styled official came with a summons to the skillful hunter for shooting in Manitoba without a license. As the fine was $5 for each bird, the outlook was serious, and it was only after the victim of the joke had confessed that he could only swear that he had killed less than a dozen, that an explosion of laughter from the conspirators revealed the origin of the threatened prosecution. Another incident is that of an Englishman who expressed a wish for a drive in the country. The landlord of the hotel ordered a rig, and as the day was cold added: "Put in a couple of buffalos." This startled the tourist, who protested vigorously that he much preferred 'orses!

The chinook, a wind that is the wonder of every new-comer, is a special feature of the Western climate. A blizzard may pile the snow drifts in the morning, and in a few hours it simply evaporates before the influence of the balmy air that rushes in. In the morning the wind swirled the flakes of snow in resistless force, and as I write at four p.m. the ground is as bare as at midsummer. — Edmund Yeigh, in Toronto Star.

**Emigration to Canada.**

It is probable that the official reports of immigration and emigration which are published by the Governments of Canada and the United States will show in the next few years that the tide of settlement that was sweeping from Canada towards the United States has come to an end, says The Boston, Mass., Herald, and that the current is now setting in the other direction. In an address recently delivered at Montreal one of the Canadian Ministers spoke in an exceedingly enthusiastic tone of character of the settlers who were gradually filling up the agricultural regions of the Canadian Northwest, and reports from our own Northwestern States are to the effect that large numbers of Americans are going across the border and are purchasing and settling on farms in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and even as far north as the Province of Athabasca. These Provinces, it is said, are fast becoming Americanized by a wonderfully intelligent and progressive class of men, who are throwing over their allegiance to the United States and are becoming subjects of King Edward. The country covered by these great Canadian Provinces is said to be far better, so far as the possibilities of farming and stock raising are concerned, than any territory, especially any unoccupied territory, on this continent. The conditions under which the land can be obtained are remarkably satisfactory, while the opportunities of peaceful development make its possession wonderfully attractive. It may be said that such an ingoing of Americans into Canada will tend in time to influence the policy of the Dominion in our direction; but we do not believe that such a result commonly follows emigration. The Canadians that have come to the United States are quite as tenacious in their Americanism as the descendants of those who for generations have lived on this side of the border. A number of prominent men in Canada were born in the United States, but they also are quite as tenaciously Canadian in their ideas as are any of those of native birth. Canada is destined to obtain by this inflow of Americans a large number of citizens who will give strength and vitality to the Dominion, which will serve to render it in the future even more independent of us than it has been in the past.

C. O. SWANSON.

Charles O. Swanson, Dominion Immigration agent, born in Sweden, June 5, 1874, came to Canada and settled in Waterville in 1869. He was the first Swede, and largely through his efforts others have followed. He has always taken a lively interest in local affairs, and has been one of the municipal councillors for a number of years. He was appointed Immigration Agent in 1892, and continues to fill this position.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WATERVILLE.

RESIDENCE OF J. R. BALL.

**Origin of Indian Summer.**

There is an Indian legend to the effect that after the first frosts Manitou resorts to the island in the Georgian Bay which is called after himself, and there reposes and smokes the pipe of peace. The autumn haze which is seen in Indian summer is the smoke from his pipe and the warmth is the heat of it. More than one of our Canadian poets have enshrined the legend in appropriate verse.

## THE ENGLISHMAN.

**A Reincarnation of the Ancient Romans —Prosaic, Material, Money-Coining and Hostile to Change.**

Before a representative turnout of the Canadian Club of Toronto the other night, Prof. Maurice Hutton, principal of University College, spoke on the Roman, Grecian, Englishman and Frenchman. He compared the old Romans as corresponding with the Englishman of to-day, and the Grecian as similar to the Frenchman of the present France.

The Roman he described as a prosaic, material, money-loving, practical man, who valued his possessions so much that he even inscribed the extent of his property on his tombstone, and did not care to take his money from circulation or set aside his land for his religion, his thrift and economy predominating even his spiritual tendencies. The names given to the Romans were prosaic. He was a tenacious man, tenacious of old ideas, and still of tongue. The Roman was very unintelligent, but had a profoundly wise instinct. He made much of forms. Men who make much of forms are in great danger of becoming hypocrites, and this charge, which was brought against the Roman, has been laid at the door of Britain to-day.

The Roman clung to commercial integrity rather than Greek smartness. The Roman kept his marriage vows, while the Greek scandalized both his vows and propriety, and in turn laughed at the Roman as the French to-day laugh at Britain and call her a hypocrite, not realizing her political sagacity beneath her readiness in protecting this particular branch of the law. The Greeks lived by intellect and the Romans lived by instinct. The clannishness and thriftiness of the Scotch are like the Romans; as is their grim appreciation of a joke.

The Roman believed in action, and not in thought or expression in words or style, and Rome's great men showed a contempt for mere literature. In England mere literature has very little value, and there the poet of the sensuous school is quickly forgotten. Strange how few care for the wonderful melody of Swinburne. Kipling is popular, but he owes nothing to his grace of style or manner; his poems are full of action to suit the British mind, and he has made his verses abound with life. As the ancient Roman was ashamed of literature as a calling, so Thackeray and Macaulay were ashamed of being styled literary men. As in the Roman, the English nature leads him to action, and to distrust thought as less sincere than action, and language as less sincere than thought, and eloquence and poetry the least sincere of all.

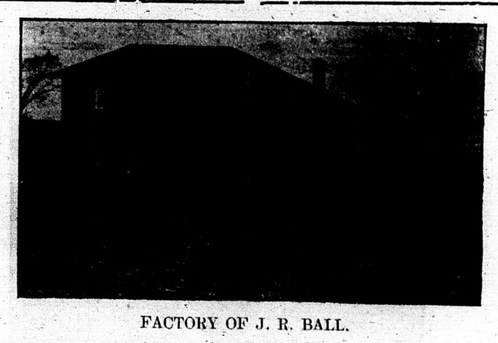
But, turning to France and Greece, it is found that while the Frenchman has not a more moral reverence, he has a greater reverence for intellect than the Englishman. The Greeks carved on the gravestones urbanity as one of the virtues of the deceased, but the Englishman does not see much in politeness of manner, so long as he thinks his heart is right. The same reason why the language of Greece became the language of polite society among the Romans, applies as to why the French language is the language of the European courts to-day.

It has been said that for a real gentleman get a Spaniard or a Frenchman, and that an Englishman might be made one, but the German never.

The Roman was tenacious, and had a savage determination not to be carried away with anything new, and this applies to the Englishman, who is hostile to change, and, finally, the victim of it. This was not at all characteristic of the Greek, nor is it of the French. The French stand for equality, as did the Greek. The Romans and English worshipped and worship rank and wealth. England might be said to be religious because she, like the Roman Empire, sacrifices thrift to religion, and takes her religion seriously. The French, like the Greeks, make a holiday of the observance of religious days, and one day are beside themselves with joy and the next day beside themselves with political fury.

Prof. Hutton jocularly reminded the Club that the United States was a bit like Rome, in that she bought great quantities of rarities and statues because it was fashionable. He then related the little incident told of an American who bought the statue of Venus in Paris, and then wanted to sue the railway company for the broken arm.

As Paris set the style for England, so in Rome the barbers were all Greeks.



FACTORY OF J. R. BALL.


TO THE PEOPLE OF WATERVILLE AND VICINITY

I Wish you All

A Happy And Prosperous New Year,

Also to thank you for your favors in the past, and ask you for your future patronage. I am still in the same old stand, 149 Wellington Street, where you will always find me pleasant and obliging, so come along and get the finest photographs you ever had taken — not merely photographs, but pictures.

GEO. JOHNSTON

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Agent for Massey Harris Co. Agricultural Implements, Straw and Root Cutters, Pulpers. One and two Heavy Bob Sleds.

Call and look my stock over before buying elsewhere, as we like to show our goods to anyone, whether they buy or not.

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In the Preparation of

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Accuracy and Purity.

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McMANAMY'S DRUG STORE


MILAN.

Mr. W. L. McLeod, of this place, is well known here, being one of the most prominent business men. He owns and operates a large steam saw mill, also, a general store and hotel. Those that know him will believe any statement that he would make. The other day, in giving a friend a short sketch of his life's troubles, he said: About three years ago I was afflicted for six months, was bad all winter, tried every cure I heard of. None helped me until I used Smith's North American Indian Rheumatic and Kidney Cure. This remedy cured me entirely. I never have had any rheumatism since over two years ago. I enjoy life now as I never did before, and I gladly recommend this medicine to any one suffering as I did.

(Signed) D. L. McLEOD.
Milan, Que., Dec. 24th, 1901.

# ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION.

## Story of His Famous March Against Quebec Recalled

### ROUTE LAY THROUGH COMPTON COUNTY AND DOWN THE CHAUDIERE.

In 1775, some time before the first white settler located in this section of the province, now known as the Eastern Townships, Benedict Arnold led his force through the wilderness of Compton County, on through Megantic to deliver his attack upon Quebec.

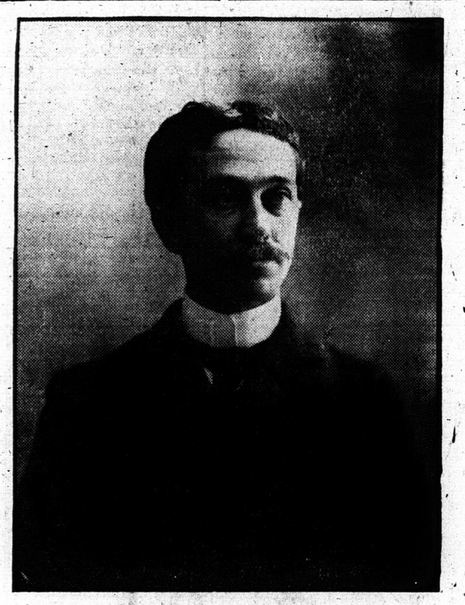
The History of Compton County contains the following account of this expedition:

"When Washington reached Cambridge and assumed command, on the third of July, 1885, he had already favorably considered the plan of attacking Quebec, and obtaining military possession of Canada. Schuyler had been selected to lead an army into Canada by way of the northern lakes. It was now proposed by Arnold that an expedition should march by way of Kennebec River, west, surmount the carrying place; through the wilderness over the mountains, in Maine, to Quebec, to capture the city by surprise and co-operate with Schuyler. The plan of reaching Quebec by this route is said to have been suggested by Arnold. After several conferences Washington heartily adopted the project.

"Conscious of the difficulties to be encountered, Arnold selected the best material in his army for the expedition. The field officers were Lieutenant-Colonels Christopher Green, of Rhode Island, and Roger Enos, of Connecticut; Majors Return J. Meigs, of Connecticut, and Timothy Bigelow, of Massachusetts. Among the captains was the celebrated Daniel Morgan, the famous rifleman of Virginia. The detachment consisted in all of 1100 men, from the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania; hunters and Indian fighters, familiar with woodcraft, the rifle, the hunting-knife, and the birch-bark canoe; men who could endure hunger, exposure and fatigue; who knew how to find subsistence and shelter in the forests; who could supply themselves with food from the deer, the bear, and other wild game, and from fish from the rivers. This little army started from Prospect Hill, near Cambridge, Mass., on the eleventh of September, 1775. They reached Fort Western, on the Kennebec River, opposite the present city of Augusta, Maine, on the twenty-third of September.

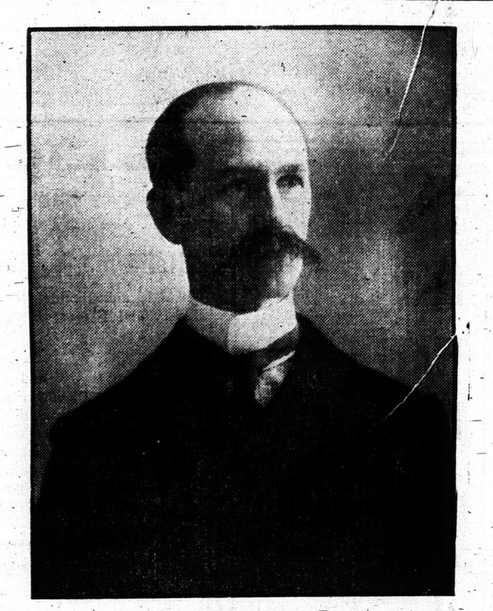
"All the information Arnold could obtain of the route was what he could glean from the meagre journal of Montresor, who has passed from Canada to the Kennebec fifteen years before; some facts gathered from a party of St. Francis Indians, who had lately visited the camp of Washington; and a rude and imperfect map made by a surveyor of the Kennebec,

"The route selected as the most feasible was to ascend the Kennebec to what was called the great carrying place between it and the Dead river; then turning



WILLIS C. ROWE.

Mr. Rowe comes from Clarenceville, where he was born on March 28, 1871, being the son of Lieut.-Col. Rowe, of 60th Battalion, later preventive officer in H. M. Customs. He has been a clerk in East Angus, Quebec and Montreal. He came to Waterville in 1896, and went into business with his cousin, Mr. Frank H. Rowe, forming the company known as Rowe & Rowe.



FRANK H. ROWE.

Mr. Rowe is the son of Geo. J. Rowe, of Clarenceville. He carried on a general store in Albury, Vt., from 1893 to 1896, when he came to Waterville, and with his cousin, commenced business in the old Wyman store. In 1893, he married Miss C. N. Miller, of Henryville, Que.

MESSRS. P. & H. SWANSON'S NEW BLOCK.

This is a fine brick building, 61x36 ft., with four large plate glass windows. The building has a floor space of about 10,000 sq. feet, is provided with electric light, and is beautifully finished throughout.

"An outline of the trip of this pioneer party may be of interest. Starting from Fort Western, on the twenty-third of September, in birch-bark canoes, the party passed on rapidly to Fort Halifax, and thence to Skowhegan Falls, four miles east of the village of Norridgewack. Here they met the first portage. or carrying place, around the rapids and by blazing the trees marked the route of those who were to follow.

"They ascended the river rapidly, blazing the trees at every carrying-place. Leaving the last habitation of the white man at Norridgewack the party passed on into the wilderness. Having passed many falls, rapids and carrying places, on the twenty-ninth of September they arrived at the great carrying-place, distant about sixty miles from Skowhegan The distance across the portage to Dead River was twelve miles, but there were three or four ponds which could be used to lessen the land carriage. Steele's party, leaving the Kennebec, struck out towards Dead River, and at evening encamped on the margin of the fish pond, sleeping, as usual when on shore, on branches of the fir, hemlock and other evergreens. The ground across this carrying place was rough, rocky and rugged, interspersed with bogs, in which the men often sunk to their knees. It was now decided by Steele to divide his little party, leaving the weakest and half the provisions, while he pressed forward with the strongest and most enduring of his men. Two days of very hard work brought him to the banks of the Dead River.

"Pressing on, each day meeting new difficulties, their provisions grew scant, and the party put themselves on short rations, and resolved to eat their pork raw, and to eat but twice each day, morning and evening.

"October fourth brought the party to the deserted wigwam of Natanis, an Indian chief, then supposed to be in the pay of the English as a spy, but who with a part of his warriors was afterwards induced by Arnold to join the expedition, and who, with his men faithfully accompanied him to Quebec. The country grew more and more rough and difficult as the party advanced, and having now reached nearly to the high lands, dividing the waters which flow to the Atlantic from those which empty into the St. Lawrence, the weather became bitterly cold, and snow and ice added to their difficulties.

"At length, on the seventh of October, the party of Steele, weary and worn, reached the end of their explorations—the head waters of the Chaudiere. Gathering around the roots of a pine, which rose forty feet without a branch, Steele asked if any of the party could climb it. Robert Cunningham, an athletic young soldier, twenty-five years of age, instantly began the ascent, going up with the activity almost of a squirrel. From the top he could trace far away towards the north the meanderings of the river, until it expanded into Lake Megantic, fifteen miles distant. Elated with their success the party turned their faces back towards their comrades, toiling far behind in the depths of the forests.

"Far from their companions, and nearly famishing, where were they to obtain food to sustain life? They made all possible haste, looking constantly for game, and finding none until the ninth, when they fortunately shot a small duck, called a diver. At night when they gathered around their camp-fire, they anxiously discussed the question how this duck and their little pittance of remaing food could be most effectually used to prolong life. They decided to boil the duck in their camp kettle, each man putting in his last bit of pork, and each marking his own by running through it a small wooden skewer, marked with his own private mark. The broth so made was to be all the supper the poor fellows had, reserving the boiled pork for breakfast, and the duck to be divided and laid by. Rising early next morning, each man took his mouthful of pork, and breakfast was over. The duck was then separated into ten parts, the number of the party, and divided in the hunter's usual way—that is, one of the party turned his back, and then Steele asked of the man whose bark was turned to the fragments, "Whose shall this be?" The man answered, naming the party.

"On the seventeenth this pioneer party and the advance of the main body met, and they were welcomed as brave men welcom comrades who have escaped a fearful danger. More than three weeks had passed since they had left Fort Western.

"The main body had followed as soon after these scouts as possible, moving in four diisions, one day's march apart, to avoid confusion in passing rapids and portage.

"Arndd remained at Fort Western to see all embarked, and then in a fast birch-bark canoe, paddled by Indians, he pusled rapidly forward, and, passing each party, overtook Morgan and the riflemen at Norridgewack Falls. From this place the march was to be through a wild and uninhabited wilderness, without paths, and often without even an Indian trail. Across dismal swamps and deceptive bogs, up rocky precipices and almost inaccessible mountains, along streams full of rapids and falls, and along and over all these obstacles, the rude batteaux, the arms and ammunition with which to attack the strongest fortress in America, and all their provisions, sappies and clothing, to protect them from the rigor of a Canadian winter, now too rapidly approaching, were to be tranported.

"As the soldiers pushed their boats up Dead River, passing around a bend, a high mountain, covered with snow, rose before them. Encamping near the foot of this mountain, Arnold raised his flag; and the incident has been commemorated by giving the name of "Flagstaff" to a village near by, and the mountain has been named Mount Bigelow, after Major Bigelow, who is said to have climbed to the top, in the hope of seeing Quebec.

"On the twenty-fourth of October, it was supposed that they were within thirty miles of Lake Megantic, and that their provisions might, with great care, hold out for twelve or fifteen days. Another council was called, and it was decided to send back to the hospital the sick and feeble, and that only the strong and hardy should go forward.

"Meanwhile Arnold himself was hurrying on with all possible despatch. The rain changed to snow, ice covered the water, and the men, wading and breaking through snow and sleet, at length reached the very summit which separated the waters of New England from those of Canada. Another portage of four miles brought them to a small stream, along which they passed to Lake Megantic, or Chaudiere pond.

"John Joseph Henry, one of the survivors of Arnold's campaign, has left a narrative of the trip. It seems remarkable that those men should have suffered for food in passing through a country which at the present day abounds with fish and deer. Henry mentions the appearance of moose, with antlers of enormous size. One pair, he thinks, stood eighten feet high, while a pair that had ben shed, and which they found, he could stand under. He says no deer were bund at that time. Henry, continuing, says: "Thus we proceeded, the pale and meager looks of my companions tottering on their feeble limbs, * * * and coming to a sandy beach of the Chaudiere (Lake Megantic), some men of our company were observed to dart from the file, and with their nails tear out of the sand roots which they deemed eatable, and ate them raw. Powerful men struggled, even with blows, for these roots, such was the extremity of their hunger." Old moose-hide breeches were boiled, and then broiled on the coals and eaten. Some tried to make soap out of their deerskin moccasins, but, although the poor fellow boiled them long, they were leather still. Many died from hunger and fatigue, frequently in four or five minutes after giving up and sitting down. Henry says these hardships produced among the men a willingness to die.

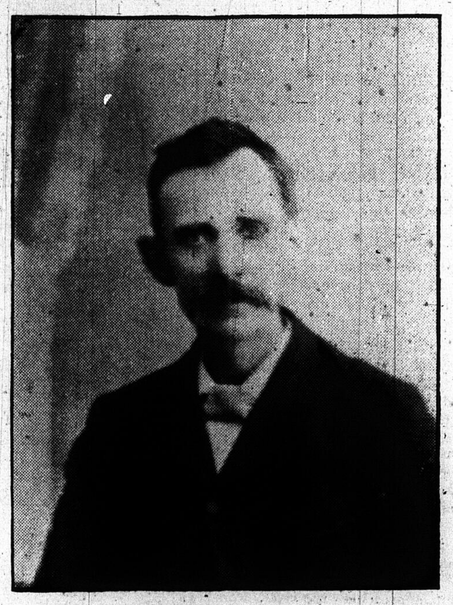
"Arnold pushed on far in advance of his men to secure them food. On the thirtieth October, at night, he reached the first house on the Chaudiere river, eighty miles from Lake Megantic, and with the next morning's sun a supply of fresh provisions and flour had started and was hastening back with all possible speed, yet none too soon to save the lives of his famishing soldiers.

"Henry says they reached Height of Land on the twenty-eighth of October; the Chaudiere, or present Arnold river, the twenty-ninth of October; and left Lake Megantic on the second of November. He says that Chaudiere in French means a caldron or boiler, and that in this case it is well termed.

"It is evident from Arnold's and Henry's accounts that the army moved in sections in some cases several days apart. Arnold must have reached the present site of Lake Megantic Village on the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth of October, while his soldiers arrived in small companies day by day thereafter.

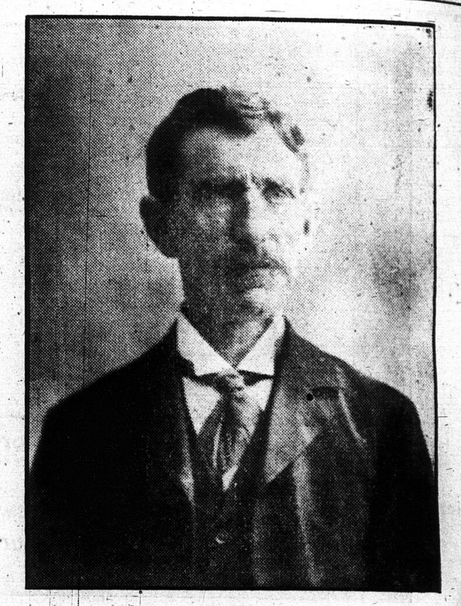
"By the eighth of November nearly all of the detachment, except the rear division, had reached Arnold's camp at the French settlements, and by the thirteenth of December he had all of his men with him at Point Levis, while across the river St, Lawrence towered the Citadel of Quebec. Here he was to meet defeat, and his hardships and trials on this remarkaole march were to be for naught. Not until after 1850 were the places where these hardships took place again visited by man.

"To the present day occasional traces, on the Arnold river, may be seen of camps having been made by Arnold's men. Only a few years ago a French bayonet was found in this river, and later a bunch of bullets such as were used in the guns of that day. The leather case in which they had been enclosed had decayed and fallen away. In 1858 a musket was discovered. The stock had entirely decayed, and the mountings and barrel had fallen to the ground. This gives an idea of the lovely, inhospitable solitudes through which these men passed. During this period of more than eighty years, the pioneer had penetrated every bay and harbor of the great western lakes, and, crossing the Mississippi, and scaling the Rocky Mountains, he had erected his settler's cabin along the shores of the Pacific; but into these gloomy solitudes of Maine and Compton, during all this time, no wanderer had gone."



O. M. SWANSON.

Mr. Olof Swanson was born in Sweden in 1850, on Sept. 12, and came to Canada 3 years ago. He is a harness maker and has spent most of his time in that business. He was also in the general store business and was the first proprietor of the "Waterville House," now called the "Riverdale," which he ran for five years. He has been a councillor and held the office of road inspector for 15 years. In 1886 Mr. Swanson married Nellie Gertrude Wyman, daughter of the late L. W. Wyman. They have had five children, only three of whom are now living.



PETER SWANSON.

Mr. Peter Swanson was born in Sweden on May 3, 1853. He came to Canada in 1874 and has resided in Waterville ever since. During this time he has run a large farm in the village, but has spent most of his time in manufacturing furniture. He is now in partnership with his brother in the firm of P. & H. Swanson. Mr. Swanson is road and rural inspector.

### Lord Strathcona to Young Men.

Lord Strathcona, in the course of an interview which appears in the December number of The Young Man, gives the following practical advice to young fellows starting in life: Be content with your present lot, but always be fitting yourself for something better and something higher. Do not despise what you are. Be satisfied for the time, not grumbling and finding fault. If you want to get higher, to a better position, only cheerful perseverance will bring you there; grumbling will not help you on an inch. Your future really depends almost entirely on yourself, and as what you like to make it. I would like to impress this fact upon you. Do the work yourself; don't wait for friends to use their influence in your behalf; don't depend on the help of others. Of course, opportunity is a great thing, and it comes to some men more frequently than to others. But there are very few whom it does not visit at one time or another and if you are not ready for it and have not prepared to welcome it, that is your fault, and you are the loser. Apart from that which we call genius, I believe that one man is able to do as well as any other, provided the opportunity presents itself, and he is blessed with good health. Much of what I would advise you young men to do is contained in the old counsel: "Trust in Providence, and keep your powder dry."

### THE LORDLY WOMAN.

"Madge Merton" Hits Off Some of Her Characteristics.

There isn't anything more disagreeable than the lordly woman who affects to dispise all the occupations and recreations of her sex. We have our faults and our follies, but, after all, the woman who keeps pretty close to the best woman she knows is more womanly and more successful in her home-realm than the one who has little patience with the flipperies and frolics which all but the mannish woman have a longing for, though, it may be, the longing is never confessed even to themselves.

The mannish woman has been a trouble to the world. Not only did she affect the picturesqueness of dress, but she clutched away our toys. She said, "You mustn't do that and you mustn't do this—it's silly. We wouldn't be bothered with it." We were so aghast that we forgot for the moment that whether we would do it or not was no concern of ours. We aren't men, and don't want to be. But the fierce creature in the wastcoat, who wouldn't wear a veil and didn't need hairpins, insisted that we were all cave fooiish. She was the new woman, and she was so new that we hadn't been able to guage her weight or measure. That she was a freak is now readily accepted, and she and her ideas will pass away from the earth. We'll forget all about her in a few years, and we'll do crewel work and Berlin wool bow-wows if we want to, not forgetting that there are other occupations which may suit other women better, though that is their affair and not ours. The sisterhood of women idea has a touch of the divine in it. It makes us stop and consider how much we owe to our own sex, how much of inspiration and encouragement comes to us all from the good women we have happened to meet. There is room in the world for every woman to work out her ideals, and so she is patient with all the other women and they are patient with her, it matters little that all do not see eye to eye. Whatever increases our respect for the womanhood we should be proud to belong to is a good thing; whatever detracts from it is evil. The only woman for whom the world has no room is the mannish woman—she who stands unsexed between the womanliness of woman and the manliness of man.—Madge Merton, in Toronto Star.

### He Wondered.

Mrs. Whyte—She learned to speak French is six weeks.

Mr. Whyte—I wonder how long it will take the folk over in France to learn to understand her.

MAP OF COMPTON COUNTY.